



The Gambia

MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY 2018



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The Gambia

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018

Survey Findings Report

July, 2019



FOREWORD

The Sixth round of Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) for The Gambia was carried out in 2018 by Gambia Bureau of Statistics with technical support from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), as part of the Global MICS Programme.

The Global MICS Programme was developed by UNICEF in the 1990s as an international multi-purpose household survey programme to support countries in collecting internationally comparable data on a wide range of indicators on the situation of children and women. MICS surveys measure key indicators that allow countries to generate data for use in policies, programmes, and national development plans, and to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments. The specific objectives of The Gambia MICS 2018 were:

- To provide high quality data for assessing the situation of children, adolescents, women and households in The Gambia;
- To furnish data needed for monitoring progress toward national goals, as a basis for future action;
- To collect disaggregated data for the identification of disparities, to inform policies aimed at social inclusion of the most vulnerable;
- To validate data from other sources and the results of focused interventions;
- To generate data on national and global SDG indicators;
- To generate internationally comparable data for the assessment of the progress made in various areas, and to put additional efforts in those areas that require more attention;
- To generate behavioural and attitudinal data not available in other data sources.

The objective of this report is to facilitate the timely dissemination and use of results from The Gambia MICS. The report contains detailed information on the survey methodology, and all standard MICS tables. The report is accompanied by a series of Statistical Snapshots of the main findings of the survey.

For more information on the Global MICS Programme, please go to mics.unicef.org.

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SUMMARY TABLE OF SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION AND THE SURVEY POPULATION

Survey sample and implementation			
Sample frame	2013 The Gambia Population and Housing Census	Questionnaires	Household Women (age 15-49) Men (age 15-49) Children under five Children age 5-17 Water Quality Testing
- Updated	August-September, 2017		
Interviewer training	Dec 2017-Jan 2018	Fieldwork	Jan-April, 2018
Survey sample			
Households		Children under five	
- Sampled	7,750 ¹	- Eligible	10,156
- Occupied	7,517	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	9,907
- Interviewed	7,405	- Response rate (Per cent)	97.5
- Response rate (Per cent)	98.5		
Women (age 15-49)		Children age 5-17	
- Eligible for interviews	14,298	- Eligible	5,850
- Interviewed	13,640	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	5,696
- Response rate (Per cent)	95.4	- Response rate (Per cent)	97.4
Men (age 15-49)		Water Quality Testing	
- Eligible for interviews	5,225	- Eligible	1,951
- Interviewed	4,522	- Interviewed	1,865
- Response rate (Per cent)	86.5	- Response rate (Per cent)	95.6

Survey population			
Average household size	8.0	Percentage of population living in	
Percentage of population under		- Urban areas	67.6
- Age 5	15.4	- Rural areas	32.4
- Age 18	51.1	- Banjul	1.3
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	25.5	- Kanifing	19.9
		- Brikama	39.6
		- Mansakonko	4.2
		- Kerewan	10.8
		- Kuntaur	4.6
		- Janjanbureh	7.0
		- Basse	12.6

¹ A total of 7,800 households were selected for the sample but 7,750 eligible households were listed because some of the EAs has less than 20 households.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACT	Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rates
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (Tuberculosis)
C-section	Caesarean section
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CONFEMEN	Conference of the Ministers of Education of French speaking countries (Conférence des ministres de l'Éducation des Etats et gouvernements de la Francophonie)
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DTP	Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis
<i>E. coli</i>	Escherichia coli
ECDI	Early Child Development Index
FGM	Female genital mutilation
FCT	Field Check Table
g	Grams
GAM	Global AIDS Monitoring
GBoS	Gambia Bureau of Statistics
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GPI	Gender Parity Index
Hib	Haemophilus influenzae type B
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICLS	International Conference of Labour Statisticians
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorders
IFSS	Internet File Streaming System
IPT	Intermittent Preventive Treatment
IPTp	Intermittent Preventive Treatment for malaria in pregnancy
IPTp-SP	Intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy with Sulphadoxine-Pyrimethamine)
IPV	Inactivated Polio Vaccine
IQ	Intelligence quotient
IRS	Indoor Residual Spraying
ITN	Insecticide-Treated Net
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
JMP	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
LBW	Low birth weight

LLECE	The Latin American Laboratory for Assessment of the Quality of Education (Laboratorio Latinoamericano de Evaluación de la Calidad de la Educación)
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MICS6	Sixth global round of Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys programme
MMR	Measles, Mumps, and Rubella
NDP	National Development Plan
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salt Solution
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
PASEC	Analysis Programme of the CONFEMEN Education Systems (Programme d'Analyse des Systèmes Educatifs de la CONFEMEN)
PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment
PNC	Post-natal Care
ppm	Parts Per Million
SCC	Scientific Coordination Committee
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SP	Sulfadoxine-Pyrimethamine
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TIMSS	Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study
UN	United Nations
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WG	Washington Group on Disability Statistics
WHO	World Health Organization
WHO-MCEE	WHO Maternal Child Epidemiology Estimation

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The global Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) programme was developed by UNICEF in the 1990s as an international household survey programme to support countries in the collection of internationally comparable data on a wide range of indicators covering the situation of children and women. MICS surveys measure key indicators that allow countries to generate data for use in policies and programmes, and to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments.

In The Gambia, five Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys have been conducted: 1996, 2000, 2006, 2010, and 2018. The Gambia MICS6 carried out in 2018 is aligned with the sixth round of the survey and provided opportunity for strengthening of national statistical capacity by providing technical guidance on data gathering, quality of survey information, statistical tracking and analysis. MICS6 contributed to the improvement of data and monitoring systems in The Gambia and strengthened technical expertise in the design, implementation and analysis of such systems.

The MICS6 survey would not have been successful without the effort and contributions of the children, women and men of The Gambia, who so graciously gave their time, personal information and hospitality to the field workers. Their efforts are acknowledged, and the Government of The Gambia remains eternally grateful.

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GOVERNMENT OF THE GAMBIA

- Directorate of Planning, Ministry of Finance and Economics Affairs
- Women's Bureau, Office of The Vice President
- National Nutrition Agency, Office of The Vice President
- Early Childhood Development Unit, Ministry of Basic & Secondary Education
- Directorate of Planning, Ministry of Basic & Secondary Education
- National Malaria Control Programme, Ministry of Health & Social Welfare
- Department of Social Welfare, Ministry of Health & Social Welfare
- Directorate of Planning, Ministry of Health & Social Welfare
- Directorate of Health Promotion, Ministry of Health & Social Welfare

- Reproductive, Maternal, Neonatal, Child, Adolescent and Health Unit, Ministry of Health & Social Welfare
- National AIDS Secretariat, Ministry of Health & Social Welfare
- Registry of Births and Death Unit, Ministry of Health & Social Welfare
- Department of Water Resources, Ministry of Fisheries, Water Resources and National Assembly Matters

UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES, NGOS/CSOS AND MULTILATERAL INSTITUTIONS

- World Food Programme (WFP)
- World Health Organisation (WHO)
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
- Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM)
- Child Protection Alliance (CPA)
- Gambia Committee on Traditional Practices (GAMCOTRAP)
- Network Against Gender Based Violence (NAGBV)
- The European Union in The Gambia (EUD)

As we commemorate the 30th anniversary of the Convention of the Rights of the Children (CRC), this year, the findings from the MICS survey provides timely data and information for governments and stakeholders to evaluate programmes that are targeted at children and women. We hope the results of the findings from the survey will chart a renewed promise for fulfilling the rights of children and women inclusive in The Gambia.

The comprehensiveness and credibility of the MICS Survey data make this survey a very valuable tool for measuring and monitoring the goals of sustainable development and the National Development Plan (2018-2021). This report summarizes the main findings of the MICS6 2018 survey in tables, figures and graphs. We hope that this report will provide a clear picture of the current situation of women and children in The Gambia.

The report is commended to policy makers, development practitioners and managers at various levels of government programme management, NGOs, UN agencies and donors.

1 INTRODUCTION

This report is based on The Gambia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS 6), conducted in 2018 by The Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBoS). The survey provides statistically sound and internationally comparable data essential for developing evidence-based policies and programmes, and for monitoring progress toward national goals and global commitments.

A Commitment to Action: National and International Reporting Responsibilities

More than two decades ago, the **Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s** called for:

“Each country should establish appropriate mechanisms for the regular and timely collection, analysis and publication of data required to monitor relevant social indicators relating to the well-being of children Indicators of human development should be periodically reviewed by national leaders and decision makers, as is currently done with indicators of economic development...”

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys programme was developed soon after, in the mid-1990s, to support countries in this endeavour.

Governments that signed the **World Fit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action** also committed themselves to monitoring progress towards the goals and objectives:

“We will monitor regularly at the national level and, where appropriate, at the regional level and assess progress towards the goals and targets of the present Plan of Action at the national, regional and global levels. Accordingly, we will strengthen our national statistical capacity to collect, analyse and disaggregate data, including by sex, age and other relevant factors that may lead to disparities, and support a wide range of child-focused research” (A World Fit for Children, paragraph 60)

Similarly, the **Millennium Declaration** (paragraph 31) called for periodic reporting on progress:

“...We request the General Assembly to review on a regular basis the progress made in implementing the provisions of this Declaration and ask the Secretary-General to issue periodic reports for consideration by the General Assembly and as a basis for further action.”

The General Assembly Resolution, adopted on 25 September 2015, **“Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”** stipulates that for the success of the universal SDG agenda,

“quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data will be needed to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind” (paragraph 48); recognizes that “...baseline data for several of the targets remains unavailable...” and calls for “...strengthening data collection and capacity building in Member States...”

The Gambia has made modest advances in realizing the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) targets on education, health, nutrition and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), but significant challenges remain. Under the National Development Plan (NDP) 2018-2021, government further prioritized investments to develop the country’s human capital through ensuring quality health and education and making basic social services accessible and affordable to all and improving social and child protection systems for the most vulnerable.

The Gambia has actively participated in the formulation and adoption of SDGs and was among the 19 African countries selected for the SDG baseline assessment. After the assessment, it was realized that most of the SDG indicators from household surveys were not available. And The Gambia MICS will be critically important because it forms the baseline for nearly half of The Gambia’s household survey-based SDG indicators.

Government during the plan period will focus on reducing maternal and newborn mortality, reducing the burden of communicable and non-communicable diseases, and ensuring that the country has appropriately skilled health workforce in place. In nutrition, government will take

measures to improve the nutritional wellbeing of all Gambians, paying attention to mothers and children including the use of the Baby Friendly Community and Hospital Initiatives; Micronutrient Deficiency Control mechanisms; and use of Infant and Young Child Feeding practices to improve optimal infant and young child feeding. Under WASH, the plan will address improved, equitable access to safe and affordable water and sanitation, good hygiene practices, and environmental protection for all.

Key interventions on social protection in the NDP are focused on building resilience and providing safety nets to address vulnerabilities by: Building Resilience through Social Transfer (BReST); cash transfer; improved leadership and coordination; strengthening child protection; and enhanced participation and economic empowerment of persons with disabilities.

The MICS contains a number of key indicators that are very useful in tracking progress in the implementation of the NDP. These are indicators relating to maternal, new-born and adolescent morbidity and mortality; access to safe and improved water and sanitation; good hygiene practices and; nutritional status; Early Childhood Development (ECD) and learning and disability. Thus, the MICS6 indicators would be useful in monitoring and tracking progress towards the goals, outcomes, outputs and interventions of the NDP and the SDGs. The Gambia MICS results will be critically important because it forms the baseline for nearly half of Gambia survey-based SDG indicators. In addition, it will also track progress on the many indicators not measured since the country's last MICS in 2010.

The MICS results will also be used by The Government of The Gambia for measuring progress for most of the demographic indicators in the NDP (2018-2021).

This report presents the results on all of the indicators and topics covered in the survey.

The 2018 Gambia MICS6 has as its primary objectives:

- To provide high quality data for assessing the situation of children, adolescents, women and households in The Gambia MICS 6;
- To furnish data needed for monitoring progress toward national goals, as a basis for future action;
- To collect disaggregated data for the identification of disparities, to inform policies aimed at social inclusion of the most vulnerable;
- To validate data from other sources and the results of focused interventions;
- To generate data on national and global SDG indicators;
- To generate internationally comparable data for the assessment of the progress made in various areas, and to put additional efforts in those areas that require more attention;
- To generate behavioural and attitudinal data not available in other data sources.

2 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample for The Gambia MICS 2018 was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for the eight Local Government Areas (LGAs): Banjul, Kanifing, Brikama, Mansakonko, Kerewan, Kuntaur, Janjanbureh and Basse. The urban and rural areas within each LGA² were identified as the main sampling strata and the sample of households was selected in two stages. Within each stratum, a specified number of census enumeration areas were selected systematically with probability proportional to size. After a household listing was carried out within the selected enumeration areas, a systematic sample of 20 households was drawn in each sample enumeration area. All enumeration areas selected were visited during the fieldwork period. The total sample size was 7,800³ households in 390 sample enumeration areas. As the sample is not self-weighting sample weights are used for reporting survey results. A more detailed description of the sample design can be found in Appendix A: Sample Design.

The Gambia MICS 2018 served as sampling frame for The Gambia micronutrient Survey (GMNS) 2018. The GMNS is a cross-sectional stratified survey designed to produce estimates that have acceptable precision for priority indicators of nutritional status in children 0-59 months of age, and non-pregnant women of child-bearing age (15-49 years of age) and pregnant women. In addition, estimates of nutrition related non-communicable diseases in women of reproductive age were produced.

A two-stage sampling procedure was conducted to randomly select households. The MICS2018 served as sampling frame. In the first stage, enumeration areas (EAs) or clusters within each sub-stratum were randomly selected with probability proportional to size from the 390 EAs selected in the MICS. For most LGAs, only a subsample of the households selected in the MICS in each cluster was included in the GNMS. Those households were randomly selected from the MICS household list by using simple random sampling. The GNMS 2018 Survey was Nationwide in scope, and collected data at the cluster level and from four target groups:

- 1) households,
- 2) children aged 0-59 months,
- 3) non-pregnant women of child-bearing age (15-49 years of age), and
- 4) pregnant women.

² Note that of the eight LGAs, Banjul and Kanifing are entirely urban

³ A total of 7,800 households were selected for the sample but 7,750 eligible households were listed because some of the EAs has less than 20 households.

QUESTIONNAIRES

Six questionnaires were used in the survey: 1) a household questionnaire to collect basic demographic information on all *de jure* household members (usual residents), the household, and the dwelling; 2) a water quality testing questionnaire administered in 5 households in each cluster of the sample; 3) a questionnaire for individual women administered in each household to all women age 15-49 years; 4) a questionnaire for individual men administered in every second household to all men age 15-49 years; 5) an under-5 questionnaire, administered to mothers (or caretakers) of all children under 5 living in the household; and 6) a questionnaire for children age 5-17 years, administered to the mother (or caretaker) of one randomly selected child age 5-17 years living in the household.⁴ The questionnaires included the following modules:

⁴ Children age 15-17 years living without their mother and with no identified caretaker in the household were considered emancipated and the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years was administered directly to them. This slightly reworded questionnaire that only includes the Child's Background, Child Labour and Child Functioning modules is not reproduced in Appendix E.

Household Questionnaire	Questionnaire for Individual Women / Men	Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 Years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of Household Members Education Household Characteristics Household Energy Use Insecticide Treated Nets Indoor Residual Spraying Water and Sanitation Handwashing Salt Iodisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Woman's Background^[M] Mass Media and ICT^[M] Fertility^[M]/Birth History Desire for Last Birth Maternal and Newborn Health Post-natal Health Checks Contraception Unmet Need Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence^[M] Marriage/Union^[M] Adult Functioning^[M] Sexual Behaviour^[M] HIV/AIDS^[M] Circumcision^[only M] Tobacco and Alcohol Use^[M] Life Satisfaction^[M] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child's Background Child Labour Child Discipline Child Functioning Parental Involvement Foundational Learning Skills
Water Quality Testing Questionnaire		Questionnaire for Children Under 5
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under-Five's Background Birth Registration Early Childhood Development Child Discipline Child Functioning Breastfeeding and Dietary Intake Immunisation Care of Illness Anthropometry

^[M] The individual Questionnaire for Men only included those modules indicated.

In addition to the administration of questionnaires, fieldwork teams tested the salt used for cooking in the households for iodine content, observed the place for handwashing, measured the weights and heights of children age under 5 years, and tested household and source water for *E. coli* levels. Details and findings of these observations and measurements are provided in the respective sections of the report. Further, the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years included a reading and mathematics assessment administered to children age 7-14 years.

The questionnaires were based on the MICS6 standard questionnaires.⁵ From the MICS6 model English version, the questionnaires were customised and were pre-tested in Kanifing and Brikama LGAs during the month of September 2017. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording of the questionnaires. A copy of The Gambia MICS 2018 questionnaires is provided in Appendix E.

ETHICAL PROTOCOL

The survey protocol was approved by The Gambia Government and Medical Research Council Scientific Coordinating Committee (SCC) in March 2017. The protocol included a Protection Protocol which outlines the potential risks during the life cycle of the survey and management strategies to mitigate these.

⁵ The standard MICS6 questionnaires can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

Verbal consent was obtained for each respondent participating and, for children age 15-17 years individually interviewed, adult consent was obtained in advance of the child's assent. All respondents were informed of the voluntary nature of participation and the confidentiality and anonymity of information. Additionally, respondents were informed of their right to refuse answering all or particular questions, as well as to stop the interview at any time.

DATA COLLECTION METHOD

MICS surveys utilise Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The data collection application was based on the CPro (Census and Survey Processing System) software, Version 6.3, including a MICS dedicated data management platform. Procedures and standard programs⁶ developed under the global MICS programme were adapted to The Gambia MICS 2018 final questionnaires and used throughout. The CAPI application was tested in Kanifing and Brikama LGAs during October 2017. Based on the results of the CAPI-test, modifications were made to the questionnaires and application.

TRAINING

Training for the fieldwork was conducted for 40 days in December 2017 and concluded in January 2018. Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires, and mock interviews between trainees to gain practice in asking questions. Participants first completed full training on paper questionnaires, followed by training on the CAPI application. The trainees spent 2 days in field practice and one day on a full pilot survey in clusters not selected for the survey in Brikama LGA. The training agenda was based on the template MICS6 training agenda.⁷

Measurers received dedicated training on anthropometric measurements and water quality testing for a total of 14 days, including 3 days in field practice and pilot survey.

Field Supervisors attended additional training on the duties of team supervision and responsibilities.

FIELDWORK

The data were collected by 8 teams; each was comprised of 4 female interviewers, one male interviewer, one driver, one measurer and a supervisor. Fieldwork began in January 2018 and concluded in April 2018.

Data was collected using tablet computers running the Windows 10 operating system, utilising a Bluetooth application for field operations, enabling transfer of assignments and completed questionnaires between supervisor and interviewer tablets.

⁶ The standard MICS6 data collection application can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing>.

⁷ The template training agenda can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

FIELDWORK QUALITY CONTROL MEASURES

Team supervisors were responsible for the daily monitoring of fieldwork. Mandatory re-interviewing was implemented on 3 households per cluster. Daily observations of interviewer skills and performance was conducted.

During the fieldwork period, each team was visited multiple times by survey management team members and field visits were arranged for UNICEF MICS Team members.

Throughout the fieldwork, field check tables (FCTs) were produced weekly for analysis and action with field teams. The FCTs were customised versions of the standard tables produced by the MICS Programme.⁸

DATA MANAGEMENT, EDITING AND ANALYSIS

Data were received at The Gambia Bureau of Statistics' central office via Internet File Streaming System (IFSS) integrated into the management application on the supervisors' tablets. Whenever logistically possible, synchronisation was daily. The central office communicated application updates to field teams through this system.

During data collection and following the completion of fieldwork, data were edited according to editing process described in detail in the Guidelines for Secondary Editing, a customised version of the standard MICS6 documentation.⁹

Data were analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software, Version 24. Model syntax and tabulation plan developed by UNICEF were customised and used for this purpose.¹⁰

DATA SHARING

Unique identifiers such as location and names collected during interviews were removed from datasets to ensure privacy. These anonymised data files are made available on www.gbosdata.org and on the MICS website¹¹ and can be freely downloaded for legitimate research purposes. Users are required to submit final research to entities listed in the included readme file, strictly for information purposes.

⁸ The standard field check tables can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018.

<http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-collection>.

⁹ The standard guidelines can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018.

<http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing>.

¹⁰ The standard tabulation plan and syntax files can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018.

<http://mics.unicef.org/tools#analysis>

¹¹ The survey datasets can be found at: "Surveys." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 24, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/surveys>.

3 INDICATORS AND DEFINITIONS

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹²	Module ¹³	Definition ¹⁴	Value
SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS					
SR.1	Access to electricity	7.1.1	HC	Percentage of household members with access to electricity	60.3
SR.2	Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)		WB	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Men 	64.3 68.0
SR.3	Exposure to mass media		MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Men 	3.6 10.7
SR.4	Households with a radio		HC	Percentage of households that have a radio	69.3
SR.5	Households with a television		HC	Percentage of households that have a television	52.6
SR.6	Households with a telephone		HC – MT	Percentage of households that have a telephone (fixed line or mobile phone)	98.4
SR.7	Households with a computer		HC	Percentage of households that have a computer	18.9
SR.8	Households with internet		HC	Percentage of households that have access to the internet by any device from home	63.3
SR.9	Use of computer		MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used a computer during the last 3 months <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Men 	7.6 19.9
SR.10	Ownership of mobile phone	5.b.1	MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who own a mobile phone <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Men 	74.1 85.1
SR.11	Use of mobile phone		MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used a mobile telephone during the last 3 months <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Men 	90.9 95.0

¹² Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicators, <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/>. The Inter-agency Working Group on SDG Indicators is continuously updating the metadata of many SDG indicators and changes are being made to the list of SDG indicators. MICS covers many SDG indicators with an exact match of their definitions, while some indicators are only partially covered by MICS. The latter cases are included here as long as the current international methodology allows for only the way that the MICS indicator is defined, and/or a significant part of the SDG indicator can be generated by the MICS indicator. For more information on the metadata of the SDG indicators, see <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/>.

¹³ Some indicators are constructed by using questions in several modules in the MICS questionnaires. In such cases, only the module(s) which contains most of the necessary information is indicated.

¹⁴ All MICS indicators are or can be disaggregated, where relevant, by wealth quintiles, sex, age, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location (as per the reporting domains), or other characteristics, as recommended by the Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators: <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Official%20List%20of%20Proposed%20SDG%20Indicators.pdf>

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹²	Module ¹³	Definition ¹⁴	Value
SR.12a SR.12b	Use of internet	17.8.1	MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used the internet a) Women <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • during the last 3 months • at least once a week during the last 3 months b) Men <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • during the last 3 months • at least once a week during the last 3 months 	42.1 36.6 59.6 53.0
SR.13a SR.13b	ICT skills	4.4.1	MT	Percentage of women and men who have carried out at least one of nine specific computer related activities during the last 3 months a) Women <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • age 15-24 • age 15-49 b) Men <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • age 15-24 • age 15-49 	7.3 6.0 17.4 17.3
SR.14a	Use of tobacco	3.a.1	TA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products at any time during the last one month <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Men 	0.4 18.9
SR.14b	Non-smokers	3.8.1	TA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who did not smoke cigarettes or any other smoked tobacco product during the last one month <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Men 	99.4 80.9
SR.15	Smoking before age 15		TA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Men 	1.0 4.9
SR.16	Use of alcohol		TA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Men 	0.5 2.1
SR.17	Use of alcohol before age 15		TA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Men 	0.4 0.8
SR.18	Children's living arrangements		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	16.9
SR.19	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	8.7
SR.20	Children with at least one parent living abroad		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	13.4

MICS INDICATOR	SDG ³	Module ¹	Description ²	Value	
SURVIVE¹⁵					
CS.1	Neonatal mortality rate	3.2.2	BH	Probability of dying within the first month of life	31
CS.2	Post-neonatal mortality rate		BH	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates	10
CS.3	Infant mortality rate		CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	41
CS.4	Child mortality rate		BH	Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays	17
CS.5	Under-five mortality rate	3.2.1	CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	57

MICS INDICATOR	SDG ³	Module ¹	Description ²	Value	
THRIVE - REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH					
TM.1	Adolescent birth rate	3.7.2	CM / BH	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years	67
TM.2	Early childbearing		CM / BH	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18	17.3
TM.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate		CP	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	16.8
TM.4	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception ¹⁶	3.7.1 & 3.8.1	UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern contraceptive methods	37.6
TM.5a TM.5b TM.5c	Antenatal care coverage	3.8.1	MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth were attended <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at least once by skilled health personnel • at least four times by any provider • at least eight times by any provider 	99.0 75.6 4.5
TM.6	Content of antenatal care		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, at least once, had blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples as part of antenatal care	93.4
TM.7	Neonatal tetanus protection		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth were given at least two doses of tetanus toxoid containing vaccine or had received the appropriate number of doses with appropriate interval ¹⁶ prior to the most recent birth	74.3
TM.8	Institutional deliveries		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	81.5
TM.9	Skilled attendant at delivery	3.1.2	MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was attended by skilled health personnel	82.7
TM.10	Caesarean section		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered by caesarean section	3.7
TM.11	Children weighed at birth		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth	83.3

¹⁵ Mortality indicators are calculated for the last 5-year period.

¹⁶ See Table TM.5.1 for a detailed description

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ³	Module ¹	Description ²	Value
TM.12	Post-partum stay in health facility		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery	49.0
TM.13	Post-natal health check for the newborn		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery	87.6
TM.14	Newborns dried		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth	93.6
TM.15	Skin-to-skin care		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was placed on the mother's bare chest after birth	8.5
TM.16	Delayed bathing		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was first bathed more than 24 hours after birth	27.6
TM.17	Cord cut with clean instrument		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live-born child outside a facility whose umbilical cord was cut with a new blade or boiled instrument	81.8
TM.18	Nothing harmful applied to cord		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live-born child outside a facility who had nothing harmful applied to the cord	32.9
TM.19	Post-natal signal care functions ¹⁷		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom the most recent live-born child received a least 2 post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth	48.0
TM.20	Post-natal health check for the mother		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live birth	86.7
TM.22	Multiple sexual partnerships		SB	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Men 	0.4 7.2
TM.23	Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships		SB	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years reported having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Men 	18.9 34.6
TM.24	Sex before age 15 among young people		SB	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who had sex before age 15 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Men 	4.7 5.8
TM.25	Young people who have never had sex		SB	Percentage of never married women and men age 15-24 years who have never had sex <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Men 	90.9 65.6
TM.26	Age-mixing among sexual partners		SB	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months with a partner who was 10 or more years older	54.3
TM.27	Sex with non-regular partners		SB	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Men 	11.9 92.0

¹⁷ Signal functions are 1) Checking the cord, 2) Counseling on danger signs, 3) Assessing temperature, 4) Observing/counseling on breastfeeding, and 5) Weighing the baby (where applicable).

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ³	Module ¹	Description ²	Value
TM.28	Condom use with non-regular partners		SB	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Men 	34.9 61.2
TM.29	Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV ¹⁸ , and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Men 	26.3 27.1
TM.30	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means ¹⁹ of mother-to-child transmission of HIV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Men 	62.1 44.9
TM.31	Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV reporting discriminatory attitudes ²⁰ toward people living with HIV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Men 	72.8 70.8
TM.32	People who know where to be tested for HIV		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Men 	71.8 62.5
TM.33	People who have been tested for HIV and know the results		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Men 	13.6 8.0
TM.34	Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months, who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Men 	22.1 4.7
TM.35a TM.35b	HIV counselling during antenatal care		HA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care at least once by skilled health personnel during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth and during an ANC visit received <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • counselling on HIV • information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results 	59.8 42.5
TM.36	HIV testing during antenatal care		HA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care at least once by skilled health personnel during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth and during an ANC visit were offered and accepted an HIV test and received test results	61.5
TM.37	Male circumcision		MMC	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who report having been circumcised	99.2

¹⁸ Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner

¹⁹ Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding

²⁰ Women who answered no to either of the following two questions: 1) Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV? 2) Do you think children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative?

MICS INDICATOR	SDG ³	Module ¹	Description ²	Value	
THRIVE - CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT					
TC.1			IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received BCG containing vaccine at any time before the survey	97.9
TC.2			IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received at least one dose of Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) and the third/fourth dose of either IPV or Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) vaccines at any time before the survey	42.3
TC.3		3.b.1 & 3.8.1	IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of DTP containing vaccine (DTP3) at any time before the survey	94.1
TC.4			IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third/fourth dose of Hepatitis B containing vaccine (HepB3) at any time before the survey	94.1
TC.5			IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hib containing vaccine (Hib3) at any time before the survey	94.1
TC.6		3.b.1	IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Pneumococcal (Conjugate) vaccine (PCV3) at any time before the survey	94.0
TC.7			IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the second/third dose of Rotavirus vaccine (Rota2/3) at any time before the survey	82.7
TC.9			IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received yellow fever containing vaccine at any time before the survey	89.5
TC.10		3.b.1	IM	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received the second measles containing vaccine at any time before the survey	67.1
TC.11a TC.11 b			IM	Percentage of children who at age <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12-23 months had received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey • 24-35 months had received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule 	83.2 46.2
TC.12			CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	52.3
TC.13a TC.13b			CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ORS • ORS and zinc 	43.9 14.3
TC.14			CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	48.3
TC.15			EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (living in households that reported cooking)	1.2
TC.16			EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (living in households that reported the use of space heating)	0.1
TC.17			EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting (living in households that reported the use of lighting)	94.9

²¹ In countries where the last dose of the vaccination is administered at or after 12 months of age according to the vaccination schedule, the indicator is calculated as the proportion of children age 24-35 months who received the vaccine by 24 months of age.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ³	Module ¹	Description ²	Value
TC.18	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	7.1.2	EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting ²²	2.6
TC.19	Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	3.8.1	CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	53.2
TC.20	Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks who received antibiotics	47.9
TC.21a TC.21b	Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) ²³		TN	Percentage of households with <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at least one ITN • at least one ITN for every two people 	81.8 45.9
TC.22	Population that slept under an ITN ²³	3.8.1	TN	Percentage of household members who spent the previous night in the interviewed households and slept under an ITN	47.4
TC.23	Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN ²³		TN	Percentage of children under age 5 who spent the previous night in the interviewed households and slept under an ITN	56.0
TC.24	Pregnant women who slept under an ITN ²³		TN – CP	Percentage of pregnant women who spent the previous night in the interviewed households and slept under an ITN	52.4
TC.S1a TC.S1b	Household vector control ²⁴		TN – IR	Number of households <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • with at least one ITN or that have been sprayed by IRS²⁵ in the last 12 months • with at least one ITN for every two people or that have been sprayed by IRS in the last 12 months 	82.4 52.3
TC.25	Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria during pregnancy		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth took three or more doses of SP/Fansidar to prevent malaria	37.5
TC.26	Care-seeking for fever		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	56.7
TC.27	Malaria diagnostics usage		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who had a finger or heel stick for malaria testing	27.1
TC.28	Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who received any antimalarial treatment	3.1
TC.29	Treatment with Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) among children who received anti-malarial treatment		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who received anti-malarial drugs and received ACT (or other first-line treatment according to national policy)	29.0
TC.30	Children ever breastfed		MN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed	98.7
TC.31	Early initiation of breastfeeding		MN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	46.5
TC.32	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed ²⁶	55.2

²² Household members living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator

²³ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a net treated at factory that does not require any further treatment.

²⁴ (a) Households covered by vector control, (b) Universal coverage of vector control

²⁵ Indoor Residual Spraying

²⁶ Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ³	Module ¹	Description ²	Value
TC.33	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment ²⁷ during the previous day	80.0
TC.34	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year		BD	Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	96.4
TC.35	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years		BD	Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	39.0
TC.36	Duration of breastfeeding		BD	The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day	21.0
TC.37	Age-appropriate breastfeeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed ²⁸ during the previous day	69.7
TC.38	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods		BD	Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	56.1
TC.39a TC.39b	Minimum acceptable diet		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • breastfed children • non-breastfed children 	13.5 7.2
TC.40	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children		BD	Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	30.5
TC.41	Minimum dietary diversity		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 5 or more food groups ²⁹ during the previous day	18.6
TC.42	Minimum meal frequency		BD	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times ³⁰ or more during the previous day	70.4
TC.43	Bottle feeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	10.2
TC.44a TC.44b	Underweight prevalence		AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) • minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	13.9 2.7
TC.45a TC.45b	Stunting prevalence	2.2.1	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) • below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	19.0 4.7
TC.46a TC.46b	Wasting prevalence	2.2.2	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) • minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	6.2 1.0

medicines

²⁷ Infants who receive breast milk and certain fluids (water and water-based drinks, fruit juice, ritual fluids, oral rehydration solution, drops, vitamins, minerals, and medicines), but do not receive anything else (in particular, non-human milk and food-based fluids)

²⁸ 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

²⁹ The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 5 out of the 8 following food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables

³⁰ 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

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ³	Module ¹	Description ²	Value
TC.47a TC.47b	Overweight prevalence	2.2.2	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who are above <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • two standard deviations (moderate and severe) • three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	1.2 0.3
TC.48	Iodized salt consumption		SA	Percentage of households with salt testing positive for any iodide/iodate among households in which salt was tested or where there was no salt	74.7
TC.49a TC.49b TC.49c	Early stimulation and responsive care		EC	Percentage of children age 24-59 months engaged in four or more activities to provide early stimulation and responsive care in the last 3 days with <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any adult household member • Father • Mother 	16.3 1.0 4.1
TC.50	Availability of children's books		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	1.1
TC.51	Availability of playthings		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	49.3
TC.52	Inadequate supervision		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	16.4
TC.53	Early child development index	4.2.1	EC	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	67.0

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ³	Module ¹	Description ²	Value
LEARN					
LN.1	Attendance to early childhood education		UB	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	23.8
LN.2	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	4.2.2	ED	Percentage of children in the relevant age group (one year before the official primary school entry age) who are attending an early childhood education programme or primary school	74.6
LN.3	School readiness		ED	Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended early childhood education programme during the previous school year	69.0
LN.4	Net intake rate in primary education		ED	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	58.2
LN.5a LN.5b LN.5c	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)		ED	Percentage of children of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school lower secondary school age currently attending lower secondary school or higher upper secondary school age currently attending upper secondary school or higher 	78.1 44.2 30.7
LN.6a LN.6b LN.6c	Out-of-school rate		ED	Percentage of children of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> primary school age who are not attending early childhood education primary or lower secondary school lower secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher upper secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher 	18.4 26.2 40.5
LN.7a LN.7b	Gross intake rate to the last grade		ED	Percentage of children of completion age (age appropriate to final grade) attending the last grade (excluding repeaters) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary school Lower secondary school 	65.8 72.5
LN.8a LN.8b LN.8c	Completion rate		ED	Percentage of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade who have completed that grade <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary school Lower secondary school Upper secondary school 	65.5 45.8 29.2
LN.9	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school		ED	Percentage of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are not repeating the last grade of primary school and in the first grade of lower secondary school during the current school year	96.7
LN.10a LN.10b	Over-age for grade		ED	Percentage of students attending in each grade who are 2 or more years older than the official school age for grade <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary school Lower secondary school 	7.2 22.2
LN.11a LN.11b LN.11c	Education Parity Indices (a) Gender (b) Wealth (c) Area	4.5.1	ED	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys <ul style="list-style-type: none"> primary school lower secondary school upper secondary school Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the poorest quintile divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the richest quintile <ul style="list-style-type: none"> primary school lower secondary school upper secondary school Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for rural residents divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for urban residents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> primary school lower secondary school upper secondary school 	1.06 1.30 1.11 0.75 0.46 0.27 0.86 0.61 0.40
LN.12	Availability of information on children's school performance		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending schools who provided student report cards to parents	71.6

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ³	Module ¹	Description ²	Value
LN.13	Opportunity to participate in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending schools whose school governing body is open to parental participation, as reported by respondents	83.9
LN.14	Participation in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member participated in school governing body meetings	73.8
LN.15	Effective participation in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member attended a school governing body meeting in which key education/financial issues were discussed	62.5
LN.16	Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member discussed child's progress with teachers	50.7
LN.17	Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who could not attend class due to teacher strike or absence and for whom an adult household member contacted school representatives when child could not attend class	22.6
LN.18	Availability of books at home		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years who have three or more books to read at home	14.6
LN.19	Reading habit at home		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years who read books or are read to at home	63.5
LN.20	School and home languages		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school whose home language is used at school	3.0
LN.21	Support with homework		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who have homework and received help with homework	62.6
LN.22a LN.22b LN.22c LN.22d LN.22e LN.22f	Children with foundational reading and number skills	4.1.1	FL	Percentage of children who successfully completed three foundational reading tasks	12.4
• Age 7-14				2.7	
• Age for grade 2/3				5.2	
• Attending grade 2/3					
Percentage of children who successfully completed four foundational number tasks				8.6	
• Age 7-14				1.7	
• Age for grade 2/3	3.7				
• Attending grade 2/3					

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ³	Module ¹	Description ²	Value
PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION					
PR.1	Birth registration	16.9.1	BR	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered with a civil authority	57.9
PR.2	Violent discipline	16.2.1	UCD – FCD	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past one month	89.2
PR.3	Child labour	8.7.1	CL	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour ³¹	24.7
PR.4a PR.4b	Child marriage	5.3.1	MA	Percentage of women and men age 20-24 years who were first married or in union <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • before age 15 • before age 18 • Men • before age 15 • before age 18 	7.5 25.7 0.0 0.2
PR.5	Young people age 15-19 years currently married or in union		MA	Percentage of women and men age 15-19 years who are married or in union <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Men 	17.1 0.1
PR.6	Polygyny		MA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous union <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Men 	36.2 10.8
PR.7a PR.7b	Spousal age difference		MA	Percentage of women who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • among women age 15-19 years, • among women age 20-24 years 	60.8 54.3
PR.9	Prevalence of FGM among women	5.3.2	FG	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who report to have undergone any form of FGM	75.7
PR.10	Approval for female genital mutilation (FGM)		FG	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard FGM and state that FGM should be continued	44.0
PR. 11	Prevalence of FGM among girls		FG	Percentage of daughters who had any form of FGM	50.6
	Awareness of the law that prohibits the practice of FGM		FG	Percentage of women age 15-49 who are aware of the law that prohibits FGM	92.0
PR.15	Attitudes towards domestic violence		DV	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Men 	49.9 26.3

³¹ Children involved in child labour are defined as children involved in economic activities above the age-specific thresholds, children involved in household chores above the age-specific thresholds, and children involved in hazardous work. See the MICS tabulation plan for more detailed information on thresholds and classifications

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ³	Module ¹	Description ²	Value
LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT					
WS.1	Use of improved drinking water sources		WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	90.4
WS.2	Use of basic drinking water services	1.4.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water either in their dwelling/yard/plot or within 30 minutes round trip collection time	84.8
WS.3	Availability of drinking water		WS	Percentage of household members with a water source that is available when needed	87.3
WS.4	Faecal contamination of source water		WQ	Percentage of household members whose source water was tested and with <i>E. coli</i> contamination in source water	45.3
WS.5	Faecal contamination of household drinking water		WQ	Percentage of household members whose household drinking water was tested and with <i>E. coli</i> contamination in household drinking water	73.2
WS.6	Use of safely managed drinking water services	6.1.1	WS – WQ	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source on premises, whose source water was tested and free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed	33.8
WS.7	Handwashing facility with water and soap	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	HW	Percentage of household members with a handwashing facility where water and soap or detergent are present	30.9
WS.8	Use of improved sanitation facilities	3.8.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities	61.8
WS.9	Use of basic sanitation services	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	47.1
WS.10	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members with an improved sanitation facility that does not flush to a sewer and ever emptied	69.8
WS.11	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members with an improved sanitation facility that does not flush to a sewer and with waste disposed in-situ or removed	18.0
WS.12	Menstrual hygiene management		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months and using menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home	94.9
WS.13	Exclusion from activities during menstruation		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation	20.2

MICS INDICATOR	SDG ³	Module ¹	Description ²	Value
EQUITABLE CHANGE IN LIFE				
EQ.1		UCF – FCF	Percentage of children age 2-17 years reported with functional difficulty in at least one domain	9.0
EQ.2a EQ.2b EQ.2c		WB MWB CB UB	Percentage of women, men and children covered by health insurance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • women age 15-49 • men age 15-49 • children age 5-17 • children under age 5 	2.4 3.9 1.7 1.6
EQ.9a EQ.9b		LS	Average life satisfaction score for women and men <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • age 15-24 • age 15-49 Men <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • age 15-24 • age 15-49 	6.0 5.8 6.1 5.9
EQ.10a EQ.10b		LS	Percentage of women and men who are very or somewhat happy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • age 15-24 • age 15-49 Men <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • age 15-24 • age 15-49 	79.0 74.6 70.5 71.0
EQ.11a EQ.11b		LS	Percentage of women and men whose life improved during the last one year and who expect that their life will be better after one year <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • age 15-24 • age 15-49 Men <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • age 15-24 • age 15-49 	62.1 60.4 67.7 63.0

4 SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS

Table SR.1.1 presents results of the sample implementation, including response rates. Of the 7,750³ households selected for the sample, 7,517 were found occupied. Of these, 7,405 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 98.5 percent.

The Water Quality Testing Questionnaire was administered to 5 randomly selected households in each cluster. Of these, 1,865 were successfully tested for household drinking water yielding a response rate of 95.6 percent. Also, 1,764 were successfully tested for source drinking water quality, yielding a response rate of 90.4 percent.

In the interviewed households, 14,298 women (age 15-49 years) were identified. Of these, 13,640 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 95.4 percent within the interviewed households.

The survey also sampled men (age 15-49), but required only a sub-sample. All men (age 15-49) were identified in every second household. A total of 5,225 men (age 15-49 years) were listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 4,522 eligible men, which corresponds to a response rate of 86.5 percent within eligible interviewed households.

There were 10,156 children under age five listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 9,907 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 97.5 percent within interviewed households.

A sub-sample of children age 5-17 years was used to administer the questionnaire for children of age 5-17 years. Only one child has been selected randomly in each household interviewed, and there were 22,630 children (5-17 years) listed in the household questionnaires. Of these, 5,850 children (5-17 years) were selected, and questionnaires were completed for 5,696 which corresponds to a response rate of 97.4 percent within the interviewed households.

Overall response rates of 94.0, 85.3, 96.1 and 95.9 are calculated for the individual interviews of women, men, under-5s, and children age 5-17 years, respectively.

Table SR.1.1: Results of household, women's, men's, under-5's and children age 5-17's interviews

Number of households, women, men, children under 5, and children age 5-17 by interview results, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Area			LGA							
	Total	Urban	Rural	Banjul	Kanifing	Brikama	Mansakonko	Kerewan	Kuntaur	Janjanbureh	Basse
Households											
Sampled ³²	7,750	4,171	3,579	884	1,200	1,201	901	902	899	893	870
Occupied	7,517	4,024	3,493	851	1,158	1,166	875	870	880	882	835
Interviewed	7,405	3,932	3,473	824	1,132	1,144	868	855	875	880	827
Household completion rate	95.5	94.3	97.0	93.2	94.3	95.3	96.3	94.8	97.3	98.5	95.1
Household response rate	98.5	97.7	99.4	96.8	97.8	98.1	99.2	98.3	99.4	99.8	99.0
Water quality testing											
Eligible	1,879	998	881	207	289	288	213	215	223	225	219
Household water quality test											
Completed	1,865	988	877	205	287	285	212	215	220	224	217
Response rate	99.3	99.0	99.5	99.0	99.3	99.0	99.5	100.0	98.7	99.6	99.1
Source water quality test											
Completed	1,764	917	847	203	266	257	210	175	217	221	215
Response rate	93.9	91.9	96.1	98.1	92.0	89.2	98.6	81.4	97.3	98.2	98.2
Women age 15-49 years											
Eligible	14,298	6,898	7,400	1,110	2,000	2,162	1,427	1,717	1,772	1,726	2,384
Interviewed	13,640	6,604	7,036	1,072	1,927	2,058	1,387	1,542	1,689	1,684	2,281
Women's response rate	95.4	95.7	95.1	96.6	96.4	95.2	97.2	89.8	95.3	97.6	95.7
Women's overall response rate	94.0	93.5	94.5	93.5	94.2	93.4	96.4	88.3	94.8	97.3	94.8
Men age 15-49 years											
Number of men in interviewed households	10,854	6,024	4,830	1,015	1,747	1,987	1,010	1,209	1,084	1,338	1,464
Eligible	5,225	2,929	2,296	494	842	1,003	493	530	559	615	689
Interviewed	4,522	2,531	1,991	445	743	850	459	399	486	586	554
Men's response rate	86.5	86.4	86.7	90.1	88.2	84.7	93.1	75.3	86.9	95.3	80.4
Men's overall response rate	85.3	84.4	86.2	87.2	86.3	83.1	92.4	74.0	86.4	95.1	79.6

³² A total of 7,800 households were selected for the sample but 7,750 eligible households were listed because some of the EAs has less than 20 households.

Table SR.1.1: Results of household, women's, men's, under-5's and children age 5-17's interviews

Number of households, women, men, children under 5, and children age 5-17 by interview results, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Area			LGA							
	Total	Urban	Rural	Banjul	Kanifing	Brikama	Mansakonko	Kerewan	Kuntaur	Janjanbureh	Basse
Children under 5 years											
Eligible	10,156	3,721	6,435	472	893	1,266	1,080	1,414	1,616	1,461	1,954
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	9,907	3,654	6,253	463	876	1,244	1,064	1,316	1,580	1,438	1,926
Under-5's response rate	97.5	98.2	97.2	98.1	98.1	98.3	98.5	93.1	97.8	98.4	98.6
Under-5's overall response rate	96.1	96.0	96.6	95.0	95.9	96.4	97.7	91.5	97.2	98.2	97.6
Children age 5-17 years											
Number of children in interviewed households	22,630	9,112	13,518	1,202	2,200	3,157	2,630	3,029	3,099	3,120	4,193
Eligible	5,850	2,734	3,116	481	748	887	742	740	776	751	725
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	5,696	2,680	3,016	475	733	867	732	681	750	745	713
Children age 5-17's response rate	97.4	98.0	96.8	98.8	98.0	97.7	98.7	92.0	96.6	99.2	98.3
Children age 5-17's overall response rate	95.9	95.8	96.2	95.6	95.8	95.9	97.9	90.4	96.1	99.0	97.4

HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Tables SR.2.1, SR.2.2 and SR.2.3 provide further details on household level characteristics obtained in the Household Questionnaire. Most of the information collected on these housing characteristics have been used in the construction of the wealth index.

Table SR.2.1 presents characteristics of housing, disaggregated by area and LGA, distributed by whether the dwelling has electricity, energy used for cooking, internet access, the main materials of the flooring, roof, and exterior walls, as well as the number of rooms used for sleeping.

In Table SR.2.2 households are distributed according to ownership of assets by households and by individual household members. This also includes ownership of dwelling.

Table SR.2.3 shows how the household populations in areas and LGAs are distributed according to household wealth quintiles.

Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, according to area of residence and LGA, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Area			LGA							
	Total	Urban	Rural	Banjul	Kanifing	Brikama	Mansakonko	Kerewan	Kuntaur	Janjanbureh	Basse
Total	100.0										
Electricity											
Yes, interconnected grid	57.4	72.7	12.3	93.4	92.2	58.8	22.5	25.1	10.0	16.2	40.4
Yes, off-grid	5.3	3.3	11.5	0.3	0.1	5.8	27.8	6.0	3.7	13.0	3.4
No	37.2	24.0	76.1	6.4	7.7	35.2	49.7	68.8	86.3	70.8	56.1
DK/Missing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Energy use for cooking^A											
Clean fuels and technologies	3.7	4.8	0.3	4.4	8.4	3.0	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.7
Other fuels	88.5	85.5	97.1	73.4	81.4	89.1	95.1	92.5	95.8	95.5	94.7
No cooking done in the household	7.9	9.6	2.6	22.2	10.2	7.9	4.8	6.2	4.0	4.1	4.6
Internet access at home											
Yes	63.3	71.7	38.3	76.4	75.7	67.9	46.2	46.7	19.9	41.4	62.9
No	36.7	28.2	61.6	23.6	24.2	32.1	53.7	53.3	80.0	58.4	37.1
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
Main material of flooring^B											
Natural floor	9.8	2.6	31.0	0.3	0.4	4.6	24.4	15.8	39.3	39.0	17.8
Rudimentary floor	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
Finished floor	89.2	96.1	68.6	99.7	96.7	95.2	75.6	84.1	59.8	59.8	80.7
Other	1.0	1.2	0.2	0.0	2.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.5	1.6
Main material of roof^B											
Natural roofing	5.0	0.4	18.7	0.3	0.0	0.3	5.2	4.9	41.8	23.1	15.3
Rudimentary roofing	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.3
Finished roofing	94.6	99.3	80.8	99.4	99.5	99.5	94.7	95.0	57.9	75.6	84.4
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main material of exterior walls^B											
Natural walls	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.0
Rudimentary walls	1.5	0.5	6.2	1.1	0.7	0.3	1.3	7.1	3.2	8.0	1.7
Finished walls	98.2	99.2	93.0	96.6	99.0	99.6	98.7	91.5	95.1	91.5	98.3
Other	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.0

Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, according to area of residence and LGA, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Total	Area		LGA								
		Urban	Rural	Banjul	Kanifing	Brikama	Mansakonko	Kerewan	Kuntaur	Janjanbureh	Basse	
Rooms used for sleeping												
1	16.9	20.2	7.2	34.5	24.8	15.8	8.6	10.0	9.3	11.2	13.2	
2	23.2	25.8	15.6	30.9	31.1	23.2	21.7	16.0	17.1	16.2	13.4	
3 or more	59.9	54.1	77.1	34.6	44.1	61.0	69.7	74.0	73.6	72.6	73.4	
Number of households	7,405	5,527	1,878	152	1,880	3,049	319	688	292	446	578	
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.5	
Percentage of household members with access to electricity in the household¹	60.3	76.4	26.8	96.3	93.7	66.0	50.4	26.8	13.7	31.7	51.0	
Number of household members	59,219	40,029	19,191	761	11,802	23,452	2,489	6,412	2,704	4,125	7,473	
¹ MICS indicator SR.1 - Access to electricity; SDG Indicator 7.1.1												
^A Please refer to Table TC.4.1												
^B Please refer Household Questionnaire in Appendix E, questions HC4, HC5 and HC6 for definitions of natural, rudimentary, finished and other												

Table SR.2.2: Household and personal assets

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, according to area of residence and LGA, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Total	Area		LGA							
		Urban	Rural	Banjul	Kanifing	Brikama	Mansakonko	Kerewan	Kuntaur	Janjanbureh	Basse
Percentage of households that own a											
Television	52.6	66.1	12.8	84.2	82.6	55.1	24.6	22.3	9.9	17.8	33.0
Refrigerator	36.4	46.5	6.7	60.7	59.8	37.7	14.0	12.1	5.4	11.1	23.6
Fan	43.8	56.2	7.2	81.5	74.1	44.0	14.5	14.2	6.2	12.6	28.4
Air conditioner	3.7	4.7	0.5	5.3	6.5	3.9	0.5	0.8	0.3	1.9	1.2
Satellite dish	41.3	53.3	5.9	65.4	67.2	45.8	11.8	15.3	5.9	11.5	15.1
Percentage of households that own											
Agricultural land	31.8	17.2	74.6	7.8	10.3	20.1	49.6	64.7	75.9	67.0	70.9
Farm animals/Livestock	54.8	42.6	90.6	16.5	22.4	54.7	80.4	84.7	88.8	85.2	80.1
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a											
Wristwatch	53.2	57.3	41.1	54.8	59.6	54.4	32.9	40.3	35.0	38.5	72.5
Bicycle	51.7	50.1	56.4	41.6	38.3	57.1	50.1	46.5	43.2	61.9	72.9
Motorcycle or scooter	11.9	9.2	19.9	3.0	4.9	8.9	8.7	15.3	10.9	21.0	44.8
Animal-drawn cart	16.3	5.3	48.7	1.0	0.8	6.2	27.9	41.4	43.4	41.4	54.9
Car, truck, or van	15.9	19.5	5.3	14.4	21.4	19.5	4.6	7.0	3.7	6.1	9.7
Boat with a motor	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.5	1.4	0.6	2.1	1.0	1.6	0.6
Boat without Motor	1.4	1.1	2.4	1.4	0.6	1.2	1.1	3.5	1.7	3.3	1.3
Computer or tablet	18.9	23.9	4.1	23.3	29.0	22.3	4.2	7.8	3.6	5.2	6.6
Mobile telephone	97.3	98.2	94.8	98.2	97.9	98.4	94.8	97.0	93.5	94.8	95.2
Bank account	44.2	52.2	20.6	53.6	56.5	50.0	31.8	29.0	12.8	25.0	26.7
Ownership of dwelling											
Own	46.7	40.0	66.5	13.5	27.4	50.4	49.5	50.5	78.7	62.5	64.3
Rented	28.0	36.8	2.0	68.1	54.8	24.1	9.3	8.4	3.5	5.4	14.0
Rent-free	25.2	23.1	31.4	18.4	17.7	25.4	40.5	41.1	17.9	32.1	21.7
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of households	7,405	5,527	1,878	152	1,880	3,049	319	688	292	446	578

Table SR.2.3: Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the household population by wealth index quintile, according to area of residence and LGA, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Wealth index quintile						Number of household members
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest	Total	
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	59,219
Area							
Urban	5.9	14.4	22.1	28.0	29.6	100.0	40,029
Rural	49.3	31.7	15.7	3.3	0.0	100.0	19,191
LGA							
Banjul	0.0	0.2	5.0	32.8	62.1	100.0	761
Kanifing	0.0	3.4	11.4	34.1	51.1	100.0	11,802
Brikama	11.2	19.1	23.0	25.6	21.2	100.0	23,452
Mansakonko	39.4	36.4	17.1	5.6	1.5	100.0	2,489
Kerewan	40.2	33.7	15.8	6.9	3.3	100.0	6,412
Kuntaur	73.2	16.6	9.1	1.0	0.1	100.0	2,704
Janjanbureh	50.4	28.0	14.0	6.7	1.0	100.0	4,125
Basse	21.2	31.0	37.6	9.1	1.1	100.0	7,473

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Tables SR.3.1 provides the distribution of households by selected background characteristics, including the sex of the household head, LGA, area, number of household members, education of household head, and ethnicity³³. Both unweighted and weighted numbers are presented. Such information is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and provide background information on the representativeness of the survey sample. The remaining tables in this report are presented only with weighted numbers.³⁴

The presented background characteristics are used in subsequent tables in this report; the figures in the table are also intended to show the numbers of observations by major categories of analysis in the report.

The weighted and unweighted total numbers of households are equal, since sample weights were normalized. The table also shows the weighted mean household size estimated by the survey.

³³ This was determined by asking questions HC1B about nationality for all heads of households and HC2 about ethnicity for only Gambians in the Household Questionnaire

³⁴ See Appendix A: Sample design, for more details on sample weights.

Table SR.3.1: Household composition

Percent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	7,405	7,405
Sex of household head			
Male	78.6	5,820	5,922
Female	21.4	1,585	1,483
Age of household head			
<18	0.0	3	5
18-34	17.7	1,312	1,200
35-64	68.1	5,044	4,970
65-84	13.0	964	1,132
85+	1.1	81	92
DK/Missing	0.0	2	6
Area			
Urban	74.6	5,527	3,932
Rural	25.4	1,878	3,473
LGA			
Banjul	2.1	152	824
Kanifing	25.4	1,880	1,132
Brikama	41.2	3,049	1,144
Mansakonko	4.3	319	868
Kerewan	9.3	688	855
Kuntaur	3.9	292	875
Janjanbureh	6.0	446	880
Basse	7.8	578	827
Education of household head			
Pre-primary or none	55.3	4,094	4,637
Primary	9.5	705	717
Secondary+	34.8	2,576	2,016
DK/Missing	0.4	28	34
Number of household members			
1	9.1	674	624
2	5.8	427	378
3	7.0	520	466
4	9.0	666	610
5	9.0	664	673
6	9.9	735	738
7+	50.2	3,718	3,916
Ethnicity of household head			
Mandinka	28.7	2,124	2,095
Wollof	12.0	887	1,118
Fula	20.7	1,535	1,834
Jola	11.3	835	423
Sarahule	5.3	390	405
Other ethnic groups	8.0	589	573
Non Gambian	14.1	1,045	957
Households with ^A			
At least one child under age 5 years	61.4	4,544	4,779
At least one child age 5-17 years	77.0	5,702	5,850
At least one child age <18 years	83.1	6,152	6,260
At least one woman age 15-49 years	85.4	6,327	6,342
At least one man age 15-49 years	78.1	5,782	5,639
No member age <50	2.5	184	222
No adult (18+) member	0.0	0	2
Mean household size	8.0	7405	7405

^A Each proportion is a separate characteristic based on the total number of households

AGE STRUCTURE OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

The weighted age and sex distribution of the survey population is provided in Table SR.4.1. In the households successfully interviewed in the survey, a weighted total of 59,219 household members were listed. Of these, 27,955 were males, and 31,264 were females.³⁵

Table SR.4.1: Age distribution of household population by sex

Percent and frequency distribution of the household population by five-year age groups, dependency age groups, and by child (age 0-17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more), by sex, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	27,955	100.0	31,264	100.0	59,219	100.0
Age						
0-4	4,594	16.4	4,521	14.5	9,115	15.4
5-9	4,871	17.4	4,894	15.7	9,764	16.5
10-14	3,681	13.2	4,079	13.0	7,760	13.1
15-19	2,856	10.2	3,148	10.1	6,004	10.1
15-17	1,751	6.3	1,882	6.0	3,633	6.1
18-19	1,104	4.0	1,266	4.1	2,371	4.0
20-24	2,275	8.1	2,792	8.9	5,068	8.6
25-29	1,659	5.9	2,465	7.9	4,124	7.0
30-34	1,433	5.1	2,135	6.8	3,568	6.0
35-39	1,445	5.2	1,754	5.6	3,199	5.4
40-44	1,131	4.0	1,154	3.7	2,284	3.9
45-49	918	3.3	795	2.5	1,713	2.9
50-54	917	3.3	1,252	4.0	2,169	3.7
55-59	614	2.2	669	2.1	1,282	2.2
60-64	529	1.9	523	1.7	1,052	1.8
65-69	397	1.4	364	1.2	761	1.3
70-74	287	1.0	286	0.9	572	1.0
75-79	176	0.6	153	0.5	329	0.6
80-84	95	0.3	153	0.5	248	0.4
85+	76	0.3	127	0.4	202	0.3
DK/Missing	2	0.0	2	0.0	4	0.0
Child and adult populations						
Children age 0-17 years	14,897	53.3	15,375	49.2	30,272	51.1
Adults age 18+ years	13,056	46.7	15,887	50.8	28,943	48.9
DK/Missing	2	0.0	2	0.0	4	0.0

RESPONDENTS' BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Tables SR.5.1W, SR.5.1M, SR.5.2, and SR.5.3 provide information on the background characteristics of female and male respondents 15-49 years of age, children under age 5 and children age 5-17 years. In all these tables, the total numbers of weighted and unweighted observations are equal, since sample weights have been normalized (standardized). In addition to providing useful information on the background characteristics of women, men, children age 5-17, and children under age five, the tables are also intended to show the numbers of

³⁵ The single year age distribution is provided in Table DQ.1.1 in Appendix D: Data quality

observations in each background category. These categories are used in the subsequent tabulations of this report.

Tables SR.5.1W and SR.5.1M provide background characteristics of female and male respondents, age 15-49 years. The tables include information on the distribution of women and men according to area, LGA, age, education³⁶, marital/union status, motherhood/fatherhood status, health insurance, functional difficulties (for age 18-49), ethnicity of the household head, and wealth index quintiles.^{37, 38}

Background characteristics of children age 5-17 and under 5 are presented in Tables SR.5.2 and SR.5.3. These include the distribution of children by several attributes: sex, area, LGA, age in months, mother's (or caretaker's) education, respondent type, health insurance, functional difficulties (for children under age 5 only for age 2-4 years), ethnicity of the household head and wealth index quintiles.

³⁶ Throughout this report when used as a background variable, unless otherwise stated, "education" refers to highest educational level ever attended by the respondent.

³⁷ The wealth index is a composite indicator of wealth. To construct the wealth index, principal components analysis is performed by using information on the ownership of consumer goods, dwelling characteristics, water and sanitation, and other characteristics that are related to the household's wealth, to generate weights (factor scores) for each of the items used. First, initial factor scores are calculated for the total sample. Then, separate factor scores are calculated for households in urban and rural areas. Finally, the urban and rural factor scores are regressed on the initial factor scores to obtain the combined, final factor scores for the total sample. This is carried out to minimize the urban bias in the wealth index values. Each household in the total sample is then assigned a wealth score based on the assets owned by that household and on the final factor scores obtained as described above. The survey household population is then ranked according to the wealth score of the household they are living in, and is finally divided into 5 equal parts (quintiles) from lowest (poorest) to highest (richest). In The Gambia MICS, the following assets were used in these calculations: number of rooms, main material of the dwelling floor, main material of the roof, main material of the exterior wall, fixed telephone line, radio, bed, sofa, dining table, cupboard, mattress, generator, solar, whether household has electricity television, refrigerator, fan, satellite dish, wristwatch, bicycle, motorcycle/scooter, animal-drawn cart, car/truck/van, boat with a motor and boat without a motor, whether any member owns a computer or a tablet, whether any member owns a mobile phone, whether household has access to internet at home, land ownership for agriculture, number of acres of agricultural land, milk cows or bulls, other cattle, horses, donkeys, goats, sheep, chickens, pigs, whether household has bank account, type of cook stove, chimney, chimney with a fan, type of fuel or energy source for cook stove, whether cooking is usually done in house, in separate building or outdoors, source for space heating, type of fuel energy used in heater, source of light in household, main source of drinking water, main source of water used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing, whether there has been time when the household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water in the last month prior to the survey, kind of toilet facility, location of toilet, whether the household shares toilet facility with others who are not members of household or is open to general public use, total number of households using facility, place of hand washing, presence of water at the place for handwashing, presence of soap or detergent or ash/mud/sand at place for handwashing, place where members often wash their hands, whether relationship to the head is servant. The wealth index is assumed to capture the underlying long-term wealth through information on the household assets, and is intended to produce a ranking of households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The wealth index does not provide information on absolute poverty, current income or expenditure levels. The wealth scores calculated are applicable for only the particular data set they are based on. Further information on the construction of the wealth index can be found in:

Filmer, D., and L. Pritchett. "Estimating Wealth Effects without Expenditure Data — or Tears: An Application to Educational Enrollments in States of India*." *Demography* 38, no. 1 (2001): 115-32. doi:10.1353/dem.2001.0003.;

Rutstein, S., and K. Johnson. *The DHS Wealth Index*. DHS Comparative Reports No. 6. Calverton: ORC Macro, 2004. <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/CR6/CR6.pdf>;

Rutstein, S. *The DHS Wealth Index: Approaches for Rural and Urban Areas*. Calverton: Macro International, 2008. <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/WP60/WP60.pdf>.

³⁸ When describing survey results by wealth quintiles, appropriate terminology is used when referring to individual household members, such as for instance "women in the richest population quintile", which is used interchangeably with "women in the wealthiest survey population", "women living in households in the richest population wealth quintile", and similar.

Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	13,640	13,640
Area			
Urban	71.2	9,706	6,604
Rural	28.8	3,934	7,036
LGA			
Banjul	1.4	195	1,072
Kanifing	23.1	3,156	1,927
Brikama	39.9	5,444	2,058
Mansakonko	3.8	512	1,387
Kerewan	9.6	1,316	1,542
Kuntaur	4.1	562	1,689
Janjanbureh	6.1	832	1,684
Basse	11.9	1,622	2,281
Age			
15-19	21.9	2,983	3,073
15-17	13.2	1,801	1,850
18-19	8.7	1,182	1,223
20-24	19.9	2,716	2,639
25-29	17.0	2,319	2,298
30-34	15.0	2,040	1,993
35-39	12.5	1,703	1,735
40-44	8.1	1,110	1,148
45-49	5.6	769	754
Education			
Pre-primary or none	37.2	5,069	6,067
Primary	15.8	2,150	2,310
Secondary+	47.1	6,421	5,263
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	63.6	8,680	9,308
Widowed	1.3	172	159
Divorced	3.6	487	403
Separated	0.5	69	71
Never married/in union	31.0	4,230	3,698
Motherhood and recent births			
Never gave birth	35.2	4,807	4,447
Ever gave birth	64.8	8,833	9,193
Gave birth in last two years	25.5	3,472	3,796
No birth in last two years	39.3	5,361	5,397
Health insurance			
With insurance	2.4	334	221
Without insurance	97.3	13,277	13,392
Missing	0.2	29	27
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)			
Has functional difficulty	2.1	244	318
Has no functional difficulty	97.9	11,594	11,472

Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Ethnicity of household head			
Mandinka	31.5	4,303	3,957
Wolof	12.3	1,684	2,198
Fula	20.2	2,758	3,306
Jola	11.8	1,616	807
Sarahule	8.6	1,166	1,346
Other ethnic groups	7.9	1,083	1,061
Non Gambian	7.6	1,030	965
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	17.6	2,401	3,940
Second	17.9	2,447	2,774
Middle	19.2	2,619	2,395
Fourth	21.2	2,892	2,109
Richest	24.1	3,281	2,422

Table SR.5.1M: Men's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of men age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	4,522	4,522
Area			
Urban	77.3	3,497	2,531
Rural	22.7	1,025	1,991
LGA			
Banjul	1.6	74	445
Kanifing	25.0	1,129	743
Brikama	44.4	2,008	850
Mansakonko	3.3	151	459
Kerewan	8.4	378	399
Kuntaur	3.0	137	486
Janjanbureh	5.7	259	586
Basse	8.6	387	554
Age			
15-19	25.2	1,141	1,178
15-17	16.2	731	777
18-19	9.1	410	401
20-24	20.8	941	841
25-29	14.3	645	619
30-34	12.4	560	567
35-39	11.7	529	569
40-44	8.9	402	426
45-49	6.7	304	322

Table SR.5.1M: Men's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of men age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Education			
Pre-primary or none	25.8	1,165	1,505
Primary	16.4	742	746
Secondary+	57.8	2,616	2,271
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	38.2	1,729	1,909
Widowed	0.2	8	8
Divorced	0.6	27	27
Separated	0.3	15	11
Never married/in union	60.6	2,742	2,564
DK/Missing	0.1	3	3
Fatherhood status			
Has at least one living child	36.8	1,663	1,785
Has no living children	63.2	2,858	2,736
DK/Missing	0.0	1	1
Health insurance			
With insurance	3.9	178	131
Without insurance	96.1	4,343	4,388
DK/Missing	0.0	1	3
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)			
Has functional difficulty	3.2	122	152
Has no functional difficulty	96.8	3,669	3,593
Ethnicity of household head			
Mandinka	32.3	1,461	1,304
Wolof	12.4	561	689
Fula	19.4	875	1,114
Jola	12.2	551	297
Sarahule	6.5	296	311
Other ethnic groups	7.7	350	383
Non Gambian	9.5	428	424
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	14.8	668	1,127
Second	16.6	749	880
Middle	18.8	851	735
Fourth	23.0	1,039	841
Richest	26.9	1,215	939

Table SR.5.2: Children under 5's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years of age by selected characteristics, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	9,907	9,907
Sex			
Male	50.5	5,006	5,035
Female	49.5	4,901	4,872
Area			
Urban	61.3	6,075	3,654
Rural	38.7	3,832	6,253
LGA			
Banjul	1.0	96	463
Kanifing	16.3	1,620	876
Brikama	36.8	3,645	1,244
Mansakonko	4.3	431	1,064
Kerewan	12.4	1,231	1,316
Kuntaur	5.8	577	1,580
Janjanbureh	8.1	804	1,438
Basse	15.2	1,504	1,926
Age in months			
0-5	9.5	940	910
6-11	8.6	849	829
12-23	19.0	1,880	1,895
24-35	20.2	1,998	1,969
36-47	21.3	2,114	2,190
48-59	21.5	2,126	2,114
Mother's education^A			
Pre-primary or none	53.9	5,343	6,010
Primary	16.1	1,598	1,623
Secondary+	29.8	2,953	2,258
DK/Missing	0.1	13	16
Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire			
Mother	92.4	9,156	9,184
Other primary caretaker	7.6	751	723
Health insurance			
With insurance	1.6	160	96
Without insurance	98.3	9,735	9,800
DK/Missing	0.1	13	11
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)^{B,C}			
Has functional difficulty	5.2	319	418
Has no functional difficulty	94.8	5,827	5,768
Mother's functional difficulties^D			
Has functional difficulty	1.8	182	242
Has no functional difficulty	92.6	9,169	9,093
No information	5.6	556	572
Ethnicity of household head			
Mandinka	30.4	3,014	2,827
Wolof	13.7	1,360	1,767
Fula	21.4	2,117	2,563
Jola	9.6	953	413
Sarahule	9.6	948	1,035
Other ethnic groups	7.1	707	633
Non Gambian	8.2	808	669

Table SR.5.2: Children under 5's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years of age by selected characteristics, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	23.3	2,311	3,595
Second	22.1	2,185	2,346
Middle	20.5	2,035	1,773
Fourth	19.2	1,905	1,244
Richest	14.9	1,471	949
<p>^A In this table and throughout the report, mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers as well as caretakers of children under 5, who are the respondents to the under-5 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere.</p> <p>^B The results of the Child Functioning module are presented in Chapter 11.1.</p> <p>^C Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-4 years.</p> <p>^D In this table and throughout the report, mother's functional difficulties refers to functional difficulty of mothers as well as caretakers of children under 5 as mentioned in note A. The category of "No information" applies to mothers or caretakers to whom the Adult Functioning module was not administered, e.g. the mother is below age 18 or above age 49. Please refer to Tables 8.1W and 8.1M for results of the Adult Functioning module.</p>			

Table SR.5.3: Children age 5-17's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children age 5-17 by selected characteristics, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Weighted percent	Number of children age 5-17	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	5,696	5,696
Sex			
Male	45.1	2,568	2,565
Female	54.9	3,128	3,131
Area			
Urban	70.3	4,005	2,680
Rural	29.7	1,691	3,016
LGA			
Banjul	1.5	88	475
Kanifing	21.6	1,230	733
Brikama	41.6	2,371	867
Mansakonko	4.8	271	732
Kerewan	10.4	592	681
Kuntaur	4.5	259	750
Janjanbureh	6.6	378	745
Basse	8.9	508	713
Age			
5-9	50.1	2,853	2,823
10-14	33.1	1,888	1,946
15-17	16.8	955	927
Mother's education^A			
Pre-primary or none	57.9	3,297	3,673
Primary	14.3	812	782
Secondary+	27.3	1,556	1,204
No Information	0.5	27	31
DK/Missing	0.1	3	6

Table SR.5.3: Children age 5-17's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children age 5-17 by selected characteristics, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Weighted percent	Number of children age 5-17	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Respondent to the children age 5-17 questionnaire			
Mother	72.9	4,152	4,143
Other primary caretaker	26.6	1,516	1,522
Emancipated ^B	0.5	27	31
Health insurance			
With insurance	2.0	115	74
Without insurance	97.9	5,576	5,616
DK/Missing	0.1	6	6
Child's functional difficulties^C			
Has functional difficulty	9.4	533	548
Has no functional difficulty	90.6	5,163	5,148
Mother's functional difficulties^D			
Has functional difficulty	1.9	110	132
Has no functional difficulty	76.4	4,352	4,231
No information	21.7	1,234	1,333
Ethnicity of household head			
Mandinka	30.5	1,740	1,709
Wollof	12.7	725	912
Fula	21.9	1,248	1,506
Jola	11.9	676	322
Sarahule	5.4	307	331
Other ethnic groups	7.5	430	404
Non Gambian	10.0	570	512
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	22.1	1,261	2,002
Second	19.0	1,081	1,138
Middle	18.6	1,058	857
Fourth	19.3	1,101	816
Richest	21.0	1,195	883

^A In this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers as well as caretakers of children age 5-17, who are the respondents to the children age 5-17 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere. For emancipated children this is the education status of the selected child.

^B Children age 15-17 years were considered emancipated and individually interviewed if not living with his/her mother and the respondent to the Household Questionnaire indicated that the child does not have a primary caretaker.

^C The results of the Child Functioning module is presented in Chapter 11.1.

^D In this table and throughout the report, mother's functional difficulties refers to functional difficulty of mothers as well as caretakers of children age 5-17 as mentioned in note A. The category of "No information" applies to mothers or caretakers to whom the Adult Functioning module was not administered, e.g. the mother is below age 18 or above age 49. Emancipated children are also included here. Please refer to Tables 8.1W and 8.1M for results of the Adult Functioning module.

LITERACY

The literacy rate reflects the outcomes of primary education over the previous 30-40 years. As a measure of the effectiveness of the primary education system, it is often seen as a proxy measure of social progress and economic achievement. In MICS, literacy is assessed on the ability of the respondent to read a short simple statement or based on school attendance.

Tables SR.6.1W and SR.6.1M show the survey findings for the total number of interviewed women and men, respectively. The Youth Literacy Rate, MICS Indicator SR.2, is calculated for women and men age 15-24 years and presented in the Age disaggregate in the two tables.

Note that those who have ever attended lower secondary or higher education are immediately classified as literate, due to their education level and are therefore not asked to read the statement. All others who successfully read the statement are also classified as literate. The tables are designed as full distributions of the survey respondents, by level of education ever attended. The total percentage literate presented in the final column is the sum of literate individuals among those with 1) pre-primary or no education, 2) primary education and 3) those with at least some secondary education.

The percent missing includes those for whom no sentence in the required language was available or for whom no response was reported.

Table SR.6.1W: Literacy (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy						Total percentage literate ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years
	Pre-primary or none		Primary		Secondary+	Total		
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate				
Total	0.3	36.9	0.8	15.0	47.1	100.0	48.1	13,640
Area								
Urban	0.2	28.7	0.8	13.5	56.7	100.0	57.7	9,706
Rural	0.4	57.1	0.9	18.4	23.2	100.0	24.5	3,934
LGA								
Banjul	0.1	24.7	1.0	9.3	64.8	100.0	66.0	195
Kanifing	0.4	23.7	0.8	12.1	63.0	100.0	64.2	3,156
Brikama	0.1	28.9	0.9	13.3	56.7	100.0	57.8	5,444
Mansakonko	0.0	40.5	1.1	20.8	37.7	100.0	38.8	512
Kerewan	1.2	47.8	1.2	18.1	31.8	100.0	34.1	1,316
Kuntaur	0.1	66.3	0.8	14.5	18.3	100.0	19.2	562
Janjanbureh	0.0	57.1	0.2	16.3	26.5	100.0	26.7	832
Basse	0.1	60.4	0.3	21.7	17.5	100.0	17.9	1,622
Age								
15-24 ¹	0.2	19.9	1.2	15.8	62.9	100.0	64.3	5,699
15-19	0.3	16.5	2.0	16.5	64.8	100.0	67.1	2,983
15-17	0.3	14.5	2.8	16.4	66.1	100.0	69.1	1,801
18-19	0.3	19.5	0.8	16.5	62.8	100.0	64.0	1,182
20-24	0.2	23.6	0.3	15.1	60.8	100.0	61.2	2,716
25-34	0.1	39.3	0.5	14.4	45.6	100.0	46.3	4,359
35-49	0.5	61.0	0.6	14.3	23.7	100.0	24.7	3,582
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	0.3	53.1	2.1	10.3	34.1	100.0	36.5	244
Has no functional difficulty	0.3	40.0	0.5	14.8	44.4	100.0	45.1	11,594

Table SR.6.1W: Literacy (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy						Total percentage literate ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years
	Pre-primary or none		Primary		Secondary+	Total		
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate				
Ethnicity of household head								
Mandinka	0.2	30.1	0.9	16.0	52.7	100.0	53.8	4,303
Wollof	0.6	48.9	0.6	9.7	40.2	100.0	41.4	1,684
Fula	0.2	43.7	0.9	13.1	42.2	100.0	43.2	2,758
Jola	0.1	21.3	0.6	13.3	64.8	100.0	65.5	1,616
Sarahule	0.8	54.7	0.7	24.0	19.7	100.0	21.2	1,166
Other ethnic groups	0.1	24.7	0.7	15.4	59.1	100.0	59.9	1,083
Non Gambian	0.0	44.4	1.0	16.1	38.5	100.0	39.4	1,030
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	0.2	58.0	0.7	17.5	23.5	100.0	24.4	2,401
Second	0.3	48.5	1.0	17.5	32.7	100.0	34.0	2,447
Middle	0.2	42.9	0.8	16.6	39.5	100.0	40.6	2,619
Fourth	0.1	28.2	0.6	14.6	56.5	100.0	57.2	2,892
Richest	0.4	15.7	0.9	10.2	72.8	100.0	74.1	3,281

¹ MICS indicator SR.2 - Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)^A Respondents who have attended secondary school or higher are considered literate and are not tested.

Table SR.6.1M: Literacy (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy						Total percentage literate ¹	Number of men age 15-49 years
	Pre-primary or none		Primary		Secondary+	Total		
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate				
Total	2.4	23.4	3.1	13.2	57.8	100.0	63.4	4,522
Area								
Urban	1.7	17.4	3.0	12.0	66.0	100.0	70.6	3,497
Rural	4.8	43.8	3.7	17.6	30.2	100.0	38.6	1,025
LGA								
Banjul	1.2	18.1	2.5	8.8	69.5	100.0	73.1	74
Kanifing	1.4	16.5	3.4	9.2	69.6	100.0	74.4	1,129
Brikama	1.8	16.1	2.8	14.1	65.1	100.0	69.7	2,008
Mansakonko	1.2	25.7	3.2	17.6	52.4	100.0	56.7	151
Kerewan	0.4	37.2	4.1	16.4	41.9	100.0	46.4	378
Kuntaur	0.6	54.1	2.9	15.7	26.6	100.0	30.1	137
Janjanbureh	18.0	35.6	3.4	13.7	29.3	100.0	50.7	259
Basse	1.0	48.7	3.3	15.4	31.6	100.0	35.9	387
Age								
15-24 ¹	2.1	16.9	4.1	15.0	61.9	100.0	68.0	2,081
15-19	2.3	16.3	5.9	18.0	57.5	100.0	65.7	1,141
15-17	2.4	15.3	7.2	20.6	54.6	100.0	64.1	731
18-19	2.2	18.1	3.6	13.5	62.6	100.0	68.4	410
20-24	1.8	17.7	2.0	11.3	67.2	100.0	70.9	941
25-34	2.1	23.6	1.8	10.4	62.0	100.0	66.0	1,205
35-49	3.2	34.0	2.8	13.1	46.9	100.0	53.0	1,235
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	2.6	39.9	1.4	19.8	36.4	100.0	40.4	122
Has no functional difficulty	2.4	24.4	2.4	11.6	59.2	100.0	64.0	3,669

Table SR.6.1M: Literacy (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy						Total percentage literate ¹	Number of men age 15-49 years
	Pre-primary or none		Primary		Secondary+	Total		
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate				
Ethnicity of household head								
Mandinka	0.9	16.0	3.0	14.2	65.9	100.0	69.8	1,461
Wollof	5.9	29.0	3.1	10.0	51.9	100.0	60.9	561
Fula	2.2	31.6	2.7	17.3	46.2	100.0	51.1	875
Jola	0.0	13.8	1.4	10.5	74.3	100.0	75.7	551
Sarahule	5.8	39.0	6.4	10.3	38.5	100.0	50.6	296
Other ethnic groups	4.0	14.4	4.7	11.8	65.2	100.0	73.8	350
Non Gambian	2.7	33.2	3.3	12.8	48.0	100.0	54.0	428
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	2.0	44.7	2.5	19.5	31.3	100.0	35.9	668
Second	5.8	30.3	4.4	20.2	39.3	100.0	49.5	749
Middle	1.7	30.1	3.7	15.1	49.4	100.0	54.8	851
Fourth	2.1	16.3	3.4	10.9	67.2	100.0	72.7	1,039
Richest	1.2	8.7	2.2	6.3	81.7	100.0	85.0	1,215

¹ MICS indicator SR.2 - Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)

^A Respondents who have attended secondary school or higher are considered literate and are not tested.

MIGRATORY STATUS

The Background module of The Gambia MICS 2018 asked respondents to the Individual Questionnaire for Women and Men how long they have been continuously living in the current residence and if they were not living there since birth, whether they lived in Banjul, other urban area, rural area and outside The Gambia. Tables SR.7.1W and 7.1.M present the percentage of women and men who have changed residence according to the time since last move and also compares the place of residence of each individual at the time of the survey with that of the last place of residence and the type of residence.

Table SR.7.1W: Migratory status of women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by migratory status and years since last move, and percent distribution of women who migrated, by type and place of last residence, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Continuously living in the same residence	Percentage of women, by time of last move				Total	Number of women	Percentage of women whose last migration was from:												Total	Number of women who changed residence		
		Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more			Banjul	Other Urban	Rural area	Outside The Gambia	Total	Banjul	Kanifing	Brikama	Mansakonko	Kerewan	Kuntaur	Janjanbureh			Basse	
Total	28.3	7.0	21.5	16.8	26.5	100.0	13,640	8.4	38.6	38.5	14.5	100.0	2.6	28.8	29.1	5.9	11.8	5.3	7.0	9.4	100.0	9,782	
Area																							
Urban	23.7	8.3	25.0	18.2	24.8	100.0	9,706	10.9	47.1	28.9	13.1	100.0	3.3	35.6	35.0	5.1	8.6	2.3	3.7	6.3	100.0	7,409	
Rural	39.7	3.6	12.7	13.2	30.8	100.0	3,934	0.5	12.2	68.3	18.9	100.0	0.4	5.8	9.6	8.6	22.3	15.5	18.2	19.7	100.0	2,373	
LGA																							
Banjul	35.5	6.5	19.1	14.5	24.4	100.0	195	37.7	23.7	14.4	24.2	100.0	47.4	20.1	14.6	3.4	9.4	1.8	1.5	1.7	100.0	126	
Kanifing	20.9	9.5	27.8	18.1	23.7	100.0	3,156	4.0	61.9	21.1	13.0	100.0	4.4	57.8	17.7	2.9	7.7	2.0	2.2	5.4	100.0	2,496	
Brikama	21.1	8.2	26.0	19.3	25.5	100.0	5,444	15.2	43.8	29.9	11.1	100.0	1.8	26.0	49.6	6.6	7.6	1.5	3.1	3.8	100.0	4,294	
Mansakonko	42.1	5.0	12.6	13.3	27.0	100.0	512	1.7	31.2	49.1	17.9	100.0	1.3	8.5	15.5	46.2	14.5	2.7	9.1	2.1	100.0	296	
Kerewan	34.9	3.8	14.4	13.6	33.2	100.0	1,316	1.3	10.7	65.0	23.0	100.0	1.2	8.0	9.1	2.6	68.3	8.1	1.5	1.1	100.0	856	
Kuntaur	29.3	4.1	14.5	16.5	35.6	100.0	562	0.1	5.2	75.7	19.0	100.0	0.1	3.8	2.7	4.3	2.3	72.0	11.0	3.8	100.0	397	
Janjanbureh	28.5	6.3	16.0	16.5	32.8	100.0	832	0.2	11.4	72.9	15.5	100.0	0.0	5.4	5.3	4.5	4.5	5.6	66.6	8.2	100.0	595	
Basse	55.5	2.5	8.1	9.9	23.9	100.0	1,622	0.1	6.6	69.1	24.2	100.0	0.0	4.4	2.0	2.6	0.9	3.8	3.4	8.3	100.0	721	
Age																							
15-19	48.8	7.8	20.9	10.3	12.3	100.0	2,983	9.0	35.5	38.0	17.5	100.0	2.6	28.5	30.9	5.0	13.0	5.3	5.6	9.0	100.0	1,528	
15-17	53.1	6.7	16.4	11.4	12.4	100.0	1,801	8.3	37.6	38.4	15.7	100.0	2.6	29.7	32.0	5.3	13.5	4.4	5.0	7.4	100.0	844	
18-19	42.2	9.5	27.8	8.5	12.0	100.0	1,182	9.8	33.0	37.5	19.7	100.0	2.7	26.9	29.5	4.6	12.3	6.5	6.5	11.0	100.0	684	
20-24	30.3	10.4	29.7	18.9	10.7	100.0	2,716	6.9	38.0	39.9	15.2	100.0	2.3	28.2	27.7	6.8	12.8	5.3	7.8	9.1	100.0	1,892	
25-29	22.3	7.6	26.4	24.4	19.3	100.0	2,319	8.4	38.9	38.7	14.1	100.0	2.1	27.5	32.3	6.5	10.3	4.7	6.9	9.9	100.0	1,801	
30-34	19.5	6.0	20.1	20.1	34.3	100.0	2,040	9.4	40.6	37.7	12.3	100.0	2.5	29.1	29.8	4.7	11.4	5.2	6.4	10.9	100.0	1,642	
35-39	19.6	3.8	15.8	16.6	44.3	100.0	1,703	9.9	41.2	34.9	14.0	100.0	2.4	28.3	29.2	5.8	12.6	5.7	7.6	8.4	100.0	1,370	
40-44	16.3	3.9	10.8	11.1	57.8	100.0	1,110	6.6	37.1	41.1	15.3	100.0	4.1	31.1	24.1	7.5	9.4	6.0	8.2	9.5	100.0	929	
45-49	19.5	3.5	11.3	11.1	54.6	100.0	769	7.9	38.6	40.8	12.7	100.0	4.2	31.5	25.4	5.5	12.5	5.9	7.3	7.7	100.0	619	

Table SR.7.1W: Migratory status of women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by migratory status and years since last move, and percent distribution of women who migrated, by type and place of last residence, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Continuously living in the same residence	Percentage of women, by time of last move				Total	Number of women	Percentage of women whose last migration was from:													Total	Number of women who changed residence
		Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more			Banjul	Other Urban	Rural area	Outside The Gambia	Total	Banjul	Kanifing	Brikama	Mansakonko	Kerewan	Kuntaur	Janjanbureh	Basse		
Education																						
Pre-primary or none	22.3	5.5	17.8	16.8	37.7	100.0	5,069	4.8	27.8	46.6	20.8	100.0	1.5	20.9	21.7	6.7	14.5	9.0	10.7	15.0	100.0	3,939
Primary	32.2	7.3	21.0	15.8	23.7	100.0	2,150	7.5	31.5	43.3	17.8	100.0	1.6	25.8	28.2	7.3	13.1	5.1	6.9	12.2	100.0	1,457
Secondary+	31.7	8.0	24.5	17.1	18.6	100.0	6,421	11.9	50.7	29.6	7.9	100.0	3.8	35.7	35.2	4.9	9.3	2.6	4.2	4.2	100.0	4,385
Marital status																						
Ever married/in union	20.4	7.2	22.3	18.5	31.6	100.0	9,408	7.3	36.0	41.0	15.7	100.0	2.1	26.2	28.1	6.3	12.3	6.0	8.0	11.1	100.0	7,487
Never married/in union	45.8	6.4	19.6	12.9	15.4	100.0	4,230	11.8	47.1	30.3	10.8	100.0	4.4	36.5	32.4	5.0	10.2	3.2	4.1	4.2	100.0	2,295
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	0
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																						
Has functional difficulty	21.5	5.7	13.3	18.8	40.6	100.0	244	1.8	34.9	48.9	14.4	100.0	2.1	26.6	13.8	5.1	21.3	18.1	8.4	4.6	100.0	192
Has no functional difficulty	24.6	7.0	22.4	17.6	28.4	100.0	11,594	8.5	38.8	38.3	14.4	100.0	2.7	28.7	29.2	6.0	11.4	5.1	7.2	9.7	100.0	8,745
Ethnicity of household head																						
Mandinka	30.5	6.2	20.0	16.4	27.0	100.0	4,303	7.0	41.4	43.6	8.0	100.0	2.2	25.9	31	8.2	14.5	3.6	5.7	8.8	100.0	2,991
Wolof	24.1	6.4	22.1	18.3	29.2	100.0	1,684	8.6	33.5	42.8	15.1	100.0	4.2	28.9	17.3	3.0	19.6	12.4	13.1	1.4	100.0	1,278
Fula	26.4	6.7	20.6	17.1	29.2	100.0	2,758	7.5	34.9	43.6	14.0	100.0	1.7	22.0	26.2	8.8	10.3	9.4	12.7	8.9	100.0	2,030
Jola	29.4	6.2	22.6	17.1	24.8	100.0	1,616	13.3	49.3	25.6	11.8	100.0	1.6	37	52.5	3.7	2.3	0.9	0.5	1.6	100.0	1,141
Sarahule	45.4	6.2	13.7	11.5	23.2	100.0	1,166	1.1	22.9	60.1	15.9	100.0	0.7	15.9	10.9	3.9	1.6	1.6	6.4	59.0	100.0	637
Other ethnic groups	26.3	6.2	24.7	18.4	24.4	100.0	1,083	13.8	42.5	30.3	13.4	100.0	6.1	36.7	27.9	2.4	19.3	3.0	1.6	3.1	100.0	798
Non Gambian	12.0	15.0	32.4	18.5	22.0	100.0	1,030	8.6	39.2	12.0	40.1	100.0	4.1	52.4	28.8	1.8	5.0	1.5	3.3	3.0	100.0	907

Table SR.7.1W: Migratory status of women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by migratory status and years since last move, and percent distribution of women who migrated, by type and place of last residence, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Continuously living in the same residence	Percentage of women, by time of last move				Total	Number of women	Percentage of women whose last migration was from:											Total	Number of women who changed residence		
		Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more			Banjul	Other Urban	Rural area	Outside The Gambia	Total	Banjul	Kanifing	Brikama	Mansakonko	Kerewan	Kuntaur			Janjanbureh	Basse
Wealth index quintile																						
Poorest	33.8	4.1	15.1	14.5	32.5	100.0	2,401	2.8	17.3	61.5	18.4	100.0	0.3	8.3	19.0	8.6	18.4	17.9	17.6	10.0	100.0	1,591
Second	31.7	5.5	17.9	16.6	28.2	100.0	2,447	5.5	28.8	50.4	15.3	100.0	1.0	16.8	30.0	7.7	15.0	6.3	10.0	13.2	100.0	1,670
Middle	33.5	4.5	18.4	16.6	27.0	100.0	2,619	6.4	33.8	40.5	19.3	100.0	0.9	20.0	38.9	7.2	10.6	3.3	5.3	13.8	100.0	1,742
Fourth	26.5	7.6	24.5	16.7	24.7	100.0	2,892	8.6	48.4	29.3	13.7	100.0	2.3	37.5	31.3	5.2	11.1	1.8	3.9	7.0	100.0	2,125
Richest	19.1	11.6	28.5	18.7	22.1	100.0	3,281	14.7	52.9	23.2	9.2	100.0	6.2	45.3	26.7	3.4	7.5	1.9	3.0	6.1	100.0	22,654
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases																						

Table SR.7.1M: Migratory status of men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by migratory status and years since last move, and percent distribution of men who migrated, by type and place of last residence, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men, by time of last move					Total	Number of men	Percentage of men whose last migration was from:													Total	Number of men who changed residence	
	Continuously living in the same residence	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more			Banjul	Other Urban	Rural area	Outside The Gambia	Total	Banjul	Kanifing	Brikama	Mansakonko	Kerewan	Kuntaur	Janjanbureh	Basse			
Total	34.6	8.0	22.5	14.3	20.6	100.0	452	2.6	48.0	32.8	16.6	100.0	3.6	33.8	32.2	5.3	9.5	1.8	6.3	7.5	100.0	2,957	
Area																							
Urban	27.6	9.4	25.5	16.4	21.2	100.0	3,497	2.8	51.0	31.9	14.4	100.0	3.7	35.7	33.5	5.4	9.2	1.1	4.5	6.7	100.0	2,531	
Rural	58.4	3.3	12.2	7.4	18.7	100.0	1,025	1.2	30.8	38.1	29.9	100.0	2.2	19.8	22.8	4.4	11.1	7.0	19.5	13.3	100.0	426	
LGA																							
Banjul	35.9	4.4	17.8	16.7	25.2	100.0	74	43.6	20.8	8.5	27.1	100.0	59.3	14.6	7.1	1.2	13.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	100.0	47	
Kanifing	26.5	7.8	26.2	15.0	24.4	100.0	1,129	4.6	62.7	20.9	11.7	100.0	5.6	53.9	19.2	3.4	9.4	1.5	2.5	4.5	100.0	830	
Brikama	26.1	10.3	26.4	17.5	19.7	100.0	2,008	0.6	45.2	40.6	13.5	100.0	1.3	27.2	45.0	6.5	8.4	0.3	5.2	6.1	100.0	1,484	
Mansakonko	61.9	7.0	13.5	5.9	11.6	100.0	151	3.0	30.1	50.0	16.8	100.0	3.6	15.8	30.1	25.3	6.7	4.3	10.5	3.7	100.0	57	
Kerewan	47.8	5.6	16.5	12.8	17.2	100.0	378	2.2	46.5	14.6	36.7	100.0	4.1	28.4	21.3	4.9	34.1	3.1	1.6	2.6	100.0	197	
Kuntaur	41.8	2.8	9.2	9.6	36.7	100.0	137	0.3	32.7	33.3	33.7	100.0	0.9	13.2	20.0	2.5	9.1	34.8	12.6	7.1	100.0	79	
Janjanbureh	57.5	3.7	15.3	10.0	13.4	100.0	259	0.0	15.2	56.0	28.7	100.0	0.4	9.5	7.2	1.9	1.2	5.9	65.7	8.2	100.0	110	
Basse	60.9	4.5	10.7	4.5	19.4	100.0	387	0.5	44.8	28.0	26.7	100.0	1.4	23.5	15.2	0.6	0.0	0.5	5.5	53.3	100.0	151	
Age																							
15-19	47.1	9.6	22.2	11.0	10.1	100.0	1,141	1.3	40.1	39.1	19.5	100.0	1.6	25.6	31.4	7.7	13.0	2.5	6.9	11.3	100.0	604	
15-17	49.1	8.9	21.7	10.4	10.0	100.0	731	1.1	38.2	39.2	21.5	100.0	1.4	22.7	33.1	8.5	12.5	2.4	8.6	10.8	100.0	372	
18-19	43.5	10.9	23.1	12.2	10.3	100.0	410	1.5	43.1	39.0	16.3	100.0	1.8	29.9	28.9	6.4	13.9	2.6	4.3	12.2	100.0	232	
20-24	34.7	10.4	26.1	14.3	14.6	100.0	941	1.6	43.8	41.4	13.2	100.0	2.8	27.1	35.1	7.0	9.1	1.4	8.0	9.5	100.0	615	
25-29	30.4	9.0	22.3	19.0	19.3	100.0	645	2.9	46.9	30.4	19.7	100.0	4.3	32.4	32.2	5.4	9.9	2.2	6.3	7.3	100.0	449	
30-34	31.0	6.0	22.2	16.5	24.4	100.0	560	4.2	51.9	25.4	18.6	100.0	6.0	38.5	35.5	4.3	6.2	0.9	4.2	4.4	100.0	386	
35-39	27.7	6.3	23.2	13.8	29.1	100.0	529	2.6	57.0	25.3	15.1	100.0	3.2	41.8	30.6	3.7	7.9	1.6	5.9	5.4	100.0	383	
40-44	28.0	5.1	18.8	12.9	35.3	100.0	402	2.3	52.7	30.0	15.0	100.0	2.8	43.6	28.3	2.9	7.9	2.7	6.2	5.5	100.0	289	
45-49	24.2	2.9	16.5	16.0	40.4	100.0	304	5.2	55.4	26.0	13.3	100.0	6.8	41.4	29.1	1.9	10.3	1.4	4.9	4.2	100.0	231	

Table SR.7.1M: Migratory status of men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by migratory status and years since last move, and percent distribution of men who migrated, by type and place of last residence, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men, by time of last move					Total	Number of men	Percentage of men whose last migration was from:										Total	Number of men who changed residence					
	Continuously living in the same residence	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more			Banjul	Other Urban	Rural area	Outside The Gambia			Total	Banjul	Kanifing	Brikama			Mansakonko	Kerewan	Kuntaur	Janjanbureh	Basse
Education																								
Pre-primary or none	31.9	8.9	20.0	15.2	24.0	100.0	1,165	0.9	36.6	32.8	29.7	100.0	1.3	32.8	19.3	6.3	10.7	4.0	10.0	15.5	100.0	793		
Primary	39.0	7.5	21.9	12.6	19.0	100.0	742	1.5	46.8	33.1	18.6	100.0	2.0	32.5	35.6	3.7	8.9	1.8	7.3	8.2	100.0	452		
Secondary+	34.5	7.7	23.7	14.5	19.5	100.0	2,616	3.6	53.7	32.7	10.0	100.0	4.7	34.4	36.1	5.3	9.1	1.0	4.8	4.5	100.0	1,712		
Marital status																								
Ever married/in union	28.4	5.2	21.8	15.1	29.5	100.0	1,778	2.6	52.9	26.7	17.8	100.0	3.7	41.8	29.4	3.4	8.1	2.0	6.1	5.6	100.0	1,273		
Never married/in union	38.6	9.8	22.9	13.9	14.8	100.0	2,742	2.5	44.4	37.3	15.8	100.0	3.5	27.9	34.3	6.7	10.5	1.7	6.5	9.0	100.0	1,682		
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																								
Has functional difficulty	41.9	3.9	16.4	12.4	25.3	100.0	122	2.8	55.0	21.2	20.9	100.0	7.3	35.8	24.6	0.0	14.3	6.9	2.3	8.7	100.0	71		
Has no functional difficulty	31.5	7.9	22.8	15.2	22.6	100.0	3,669	2.8	49.3	32.2	15.8	100.0	3.7	35.2	32.3	5.0	8.9	1.6	6.1	7.0	100.0	2,514		
Ethnicity of household head																								
Mandinka	38.3	7.4	21.0	14.0	19.4	100.0	1,461	1.2	47.5	42.2	9.1	100.0	1.8	27.0	34.6	10.7	13.4	0.8	4.1	7.7	100.0	902		
Wolof	33.2	6.7	20.2	14.8	25.1	100.0	561	5.9	51.0	28.9	14.2	100.0	6.8	35.6	22.4	5.1	17.1	4.9	7.5	0.6	100.0	375		
Fula	37.5	6.6	23.8	12.4	19.8	100.0	875	1.6	46.3	35.9	16.3	100.0	3.0	27.8	31.8	3.0	7.2	4.6	16.6	5.9	100.0	547		
Jola	37.3	4.4	19.9	15.4	23.1	100.0	551	2.8	51.6	34.7	10.9	100.0	4.1	40.3	47.2	2.7	2.6	0.0	1.6	1.5	100.0	346		
Sarahule	37.5	11.1	22.4	11.0	18.1	100.0	296	0.4	43.7	33.4	22.5	100.0	0.3	33.1	19.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	2.3	44.6	100.0	185		
Other ethnic groups	38.6	4.3	18.3	18.7	20.2	100.0	350	8.1	51.4	28.9	11.6	100.0	9.1	40.0	31.5	0.8	9.0	0.8	3.0	5.7	100.0	215		
Non Gambian	9.4	20.1	34.4	16.4	19.6	100.0	428	1.8	46.0	10.3	41.8	100.0	3.2	54.1	27.2	1.4	4.4	0.0	3.8	6.0	100.0	387		
Wealth index quintile																								
Poorest	53.6	3.4	13.0	8.7	21.3	100.0	668	1.0	29.1	43.8	26.1	100.0	1.8	18.6	30.2	1.9	10.0	6.9	21.7	9.0	100.0	310		
Second	41.8	7.4	18.9	10.9	21.0	100.0	749	0.5	34.7	41.2	23.6	100.0	0.8	27.2	27.5	8.4	7.8	3.3	11.5	13.6	100.0	436		
Middle	33.6	8.3	24.8	14.5	18.7	100.0	851	0.9	46.2	30.8	22.1	100.0	1.8	26.2	39.9	10.3	9.5	1.3	3.6	7.5	100.0	565		
Fourth	30.9	9.3	21.5	17.8	20.5	100.0	1,039	1.9	52.5	34.1	11.6	100.0	2.5	38.0	29.9	5.7	10.2	1.2	4.0	8.4	100.0	718		
Richest	23.5	9.6	29.0	16.5	21.4	100.0	1,215	5.6	58.3	25.4	10.7	100.0	6.9	41.4	32.4	2.0	9.4	0.6	3.3	4.0	100.0	929		

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

ADULT FUNCTIONING

The Adult Functioning module is based on the “short set” of questions developed by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG) – a UN City Group established under the United Nations Statistical Commission. These questions reflect six domains for measuring disability: seeing, hearing, walking, cognition, self-care and communication. This module is recommended for disaggregation of SDG indicators for adults.³⁹

The MICS6 standard questionnaires include these questions in the individual questionnaires as specified previously. For women and men age 18-49, data are obtained directly from the respondents themselves.⁴⁰

Information at the individual level can also be obtained through a proxy respondent using a roster approach of these questions in the household questionnaire. This would necessitate a single proxy respondent answering on behalf of all adult household members. A proxy respondent can identify a large proportion of difficulties, but tend to under-identify persons with functional difficulties, either deliberately or inadvertently.⁴¹

Self-reporting too can have methodological issues. Specifically, a self-reported approach can bias the total sample, as some individuals cannot be interviewed due to their disability (labeled as “incapacitated” in the result code of the individual questionnaires by the interviewers). The number of “incapacitated” individuals identified in household surveys is generally very low (usually around 0.5%) and holds both those incapacitated for reasons of disability and those incapacitated for any reason (e.g., sick in bed).

Regardless, to avoid such potential bias, the Adult Functioning data in MICS should not be used to estimate prevalence in the household population age 18-49 years. The standard tabulations of MICS do therefore not include such. These data are however the recommended methodology to allow countries to disaggregate the SDG indicators by disability status – the objective behind the inclusion of the module. It is important to interpret the disaggregate with the bias in mind: The data is representative for the household population age 18-49 for which an interview was completed, and functioning difficulty is sometimes the reason for incomplete questionnaires.

The recommendation of the WG is to use a proxy respondent for those individuals who cannot respond for themselves, as this would allow estimation of prevalence in the household population age 18-49 years. This approach is not currently sought by MICS, as the majority of data captured in individual questionnaires cannot be collected through a proxy respondent (e.g.

³⁹ IAEG-SDG's. *Disability Data Disaggregation*. Joint Statement by the Disability Sector, Geneva, 2016. <http://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Joint-statement-on-disaggregation-of-data-by-disability-Final.pdf>.

⁴⁰ Note that the Adult Functioning module does not cover adults over age 49 years which is the population most at risk of having a functional limitation due to aging.

⁴¹ "Using the Washington Group Tools for the First Time." Washington Group on Disability Statistics. Accessed August 24, 2018. <http://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/frequently-asked-questions/using-the-wg-questions-for-the-first-time/>.

the SDG indicators on fertility, child mortality, family planning, delivery attendance, maternal mortality, early marriage, FGM, etc.).

Tables SR.8.1W and SR.8.1M present the percentage of women and men age 18-49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within each domain (Seeing, hearing, walking, self-care, communication, and remembering).

Table SR.8.1W: Adult functioning (women age 18-49 years)

Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women who:		Percentage of women age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:							Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain ^A	Number of women age 18-49 years	Percentage of women with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/contact lenses	Number of women age 18-49 years who wear glasses/contact lenses	Percentage of women with difficulties when using hearing aid	Number of women age 18-49 years who use hearing aid
	Wear glasses/contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Remembering							
Total	3.7	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.1	11,839	2.5	435	4.1	60	
Area															
Urban	4.9	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.5	8,489	2.3	417	(2.3)	48	
Rural	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.1	1.5	3.4	3,350	(7.3)	19	(*)	12	
LGA															
Banjul	6.6	1.8	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.5	2.2	172	1.5	11	(*)	3	
Kanifing	5.7	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.1	2.3	2,773	2.3	157	(*)	12	
Brikama	5.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	4,726	0.9	237	(*)	28	
Mansakonko	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.5	2.1	440	(*)	5	(*)	1	
Kerewan	1.2	0.7	1.8	0.7	2.3	0.1	0.0	2.8	6.9	1,131	(*)	14	(*)	7	
Kuntaur	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	5.1	6.6	487	(*)	1	(*)	0	
Janjanbureh	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.1	707	(*)	4	(*)	3	
Basse	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	1,403	(*)	6	(*)	5	
Age															
18-19	3.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.6	1,182	(*)	38	(*)	2	
20-24	3.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.7	1.4	2,716	3.0	105	(*)	12	
25-29	3.3	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.5	2,319	0.0	76	(*)	17	
30-34	3.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.9	1.9	2,040	(0.3)	66	(*)	8	
35-39	2.7	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.0	1.3	2.8	1,703	(3.4)	46	(*)	11	
40-44	4.4	0.5	1.1	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.8	1,110	(6.2)	49	(*)	6	
45-49	7.1	0.6	1.9	0.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	4.8	769	(3.9)	54	(*)	5	

Table SR.8.1W: Adult functioning (women age 18-49 years)

Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women who:		Percentage of women age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:							Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain ^A	Number of women age 18-49 years	Percentage of women with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/contact lenses	Number of women age 18-49 years who wear glasses/contact lenses	Percentage of women with difficulties when using hearing aid	Number of women age 18-49 years who use hearing aid
	Wear glasses/contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Remembering							
Education															
Pre-primary or none	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.1	1.3	2.7	4,803	(2.7)	50	(4.9)	24	
Primary	2.0	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.7	1,805	(0.0)	36	(*)	11	
Secondary+	6.7	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.6	5,231	2.7	349	(0.0)	25	
Ethnicity of household head															
Mandinka	4.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.8	3,747	1.8	170	(*)	19	
Wollof	2.8	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.0	2.4	4.0	1,489	(2.8)	41	(*)	8	
Fula	2.4	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.8	2.0	2,363	(0.0)	56	(*)	6	
Jola	4.8	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.1	1,381	(2.2)	67	(*)	13	
Sarahule	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.1	990	(*)	9	(*)	2	
Other ethnic groups	6.0	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.2	949	3.0	57	(*)	7	
Non Gambian	3.8	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	1.1	2.4	920	(6.1)	35	(*)	6	
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.1	2.1	3.6	2,023	(*)	7	(*)	8	
Second	1.5	0.4	0.7	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	2.5	2,123	(*)	32	(*)	9	
Middle	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.6	2,269	(*)	33	(*)	12	
Fourth	3.6	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.4	2,531	1.8	90	(*)	13	
Richest	9.4	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.6	2,893	2.3	273	(*)	19	

^A In MICS, the adult functioning module is asked to individual respondents age 18-49 for the purpose of disaggregation. No information is collected on eligible household members who, for any reason, were unable to complete the interview. It is expected that a significant proportion of the 84 cases of respondents for whom the response code "Incapacitated" was indicated for the individual interview are indeed incapacitated due to functional difficulties. The percentage of women with functional difficulties presented here is therefore not representing a full measure and should not be used for reporting on prevalence in the population.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SR.8.1M: Adult functioning (men age 18-49 years)

Percentage of men age 18-49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men who:		Percentage of men age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:							Percentage of men age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain ^A	Number of men age 18-49 years	Percentage of men with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/contact lenses	Number of men age 18-49 years who wear glasses/contact lenses	Percentage of men with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of men age 18-49 years who use hearing aid
	Wear glasses/contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Remembering							
Total	5.1	0.3	0.7	0.2	1.0	0.0		0.0	1.5	3.2	3,791	3.1	195	(*)	12
Area															
Urban	5.5	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.0		0.0	0.9	2.2	2,972	3.4	162	(*)	7
Rural	3.9	0.6	1.0	0.4	2.0	0.1		0.2	3.7	6.8	819	1.4	32	(*)	5
LGA															
Banjul	5.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.6	0.3		0.2	1.6	3.8	64	(*)	3	(*)	0
Kanifing	7.9	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.0		0.0	0.9	2.3	995	5.2	79	(*)	5
Brikama	3.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0		0.0	0.2	0.9	1,682	(*)	59	0.0	0
Mansakonko	5.9	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	1.0	123	(*)	7	(*)	0
Kerewan	1.4	0.3	1.3	0.3	4.0	0.0		0.3	4.3	9.2	306	(*)	4	(*)	1
Kuntaur	1.7	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.0		0.3	3.0	4.7	115	(*)	2	(*)	0
Janjanbureh	4.4	1.5	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.2		0.2	2.3	3.6	208	(*)	9	(*)	3
Basse	10.4	0.6	2.1	0.5	3.9	0.2		0.0	7.7	13.3	298	(5.6)	31	(*)	2
Age															
18-19	1.9	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.0		0.0	2.0	3.0	410	(*)	8	(*)	2
20-24	3.9	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0		0.1	1.5	2.7	941	(0.0)	37	(*)	2
25-29	5.0	0.5	1.1	0.5	1.3	0.0		0.1	1.1	3.7	645	(9.5)	32	(*)	3
30-34	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0		0.1	1.6	2.2	560	(*)	26	(*)	0
35-39	3.9	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.3	0.0		0.0	1.9	3.4	529	(*)	21	(*)	1
40-44	6.3	0.5	1.8	0.0	2.0	0.3		0.0	0.8	4.4	402	(*)	25	(*)	2
45-49	15.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	1.4	0.0		0.0	2.1	4.0	304	(2.3)	46	(*)	1

Table SR.8.1M: Adult functioning (men age 18-49 years)

Percentage of men age 18-49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men who:		Percentage of men age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:							Percentage of men age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain ^A	Number of men age 18-49 years	Percentage of men with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/contact lenses	Number of men age 18-49 years who wear glasses/contact lenses	Percentage of men with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of men age 18-49 years who use hearing aid
	Wear glasses/contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Remembering							
Education															
Pre-primary or none	3.1	0.2	1.1	0.3	1.6	0.1	0.1	2.3	5.0	1,036	(9.5)	33	(*)	2	
Primary	3.3	0.3	0.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.1	2.9	4.8	538	(*)	18	(*)	2	
Secondary+	6.5	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.0	2,217	1.7	144	(*)	8	
Ethnicity of household head															
Mandinka	5.3	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.0	1,214	0.0	65	(*)	1	
Wollof	4.8	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.2	1.1	3.0	468	(*)	23	(*)	2	
Fula	5.6	0.5	0.9	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.9	4.0	716	(2.0)	40	(*)	4	
Jola	2.9	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	478	(*)	14	(*)	1	
Sarahule	8.6	0.7	0.7	0.0	3.2	0.3	0.0	4.5	8.4	226	(*)	19	(*)	2	
Other ethnic groups	7.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	1.7	0.2	0.3	2.5	5.3	300	(*)	22	(*)	0	
Non Gambian	3.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.2	388	(*)	12	(*)	2	
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	2.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.1	2.8	4.9	534	(*)	13	(*)	2	
Second	5.6	0.3	1.2	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.2	2.7	5.1	601	(3.3)	34	(*)	2	
Middle	4.1	0.1	0.9	0.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.6	4.0	714	(*)	29	(*)	1	
Fourth	4.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.5	895	(8.8)	36	(*)	4	
Richest	7.9	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.2	1,047	0.0	83	(*)	2	

^A In MICS, the adult functioning module is asked to individual respondents age 18-49 for the purpose of disaggregation. No information is collected on eligible household members who, for any reason, were unable to complete the interview. It is expected that a significant proportion of the 63 cases of respondents for whom the response code "Incapacitated" was indicated for the individual interview are indeed incapacitated due to functional difficulties. The percentage of men with functional difficulties presented here is therefore not representing a full measure and should not be used for reporting on prevalence in the population.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

MASS MEDIA AND ICT

The Gambia MICS collected information on exposure to mass media and the use of computers and the internet. Information was collected on exposure to newspapers/magazines, radio and television among women and men age 15-49 years. These are presented in SR9.1W and SR9.1M.

In Table SR.9.2 presents information on the household ownership of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) equipment (radio, television, fixed telephone line or mobile telephone⁴² and computer) and access to internet.

Tables SR.9.3W and SR.9.3M present the use of ICT by women and men age 15-49 years based on the information about whether they have ever used computers, mobile phones or internet and during the last three months while tables SR.9.4W and SR.9.4M present the ICT skills of women and men age 15-49 years based on the information about whether they carried out computer related activities in the last three months.

⁴² In addition to the specific question in the Household Questionnaire about whether any member of this household has a mobile phone, households are considered as owning mobile phone if any individual woman (or man) age 15-49 years responded yes to the question about ownership of mobile telephones in the individual questionnaires for women and men age 15-49 years.

Table SR.9.1W: Exposure to mass media (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who:					Number of women age 15-49 years
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week	All three media at least once a week ¹	Any media at least once a week	
Total	5.8	60.1	61.8	3.6	83.8	13,640
Area						
Urban	7.9	58.9	74.2	5.0	88.3	9,706
Rural	0.6	62.8	31.2	0.2	72.8	3,934
LGA						
Banjul	11.8	43.4	91.6	7.2	94.5	195
Kanifing	11.1	57.2	87.9	7.5	91.8	3,156
Brikama	7.0	62.8	64.9	4.0	87.4	5,444
Mansakonko	1.2	66.4	32.7	0.8	77.3	512
Kerewan	0.7	64.2	47.9	0.4	79.3	1,316
Kuntaur	0.7	62.2	23.3	0.5	68.5	562
Janjanbureh	0.5	63.8	37.2	0.3	75.9	832
Basse	0.6	50.4	43.8	0.2	70.0	1,622
Age						
15-19	5.4	53.4	64.2	2.6	82.6	2,983
15-17	4.5	52.0	63.3	2.0	81.7	1,801
18-19	6.7	55.6	65.6	3.4	83.8	1,182
20-24	6.3	60.5	67.4	3.8	86.6	2,716
25-29	6.0	60.4	62.3	4.0	83.5	2,319
30-34	6.3	60.5	60.8	4.1	83.3	2,040
35-39	5.1	63.8	58.4	3.6	84.1	1,703
40-44	5.5	66.8	52.7	3.8	81.6	1,110
45-49	5.4	64.2	55.5	3.8	83.8	769
Education						
Pre-primary or none	0.1	58.5	47.9	0.1	77.2	5,069
Primary	0.7	61.8	59.5	0.4	83.7	2,150
Secondary+	11.9	60.7	73.7	7.4	89.1	6,421
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	2.3	54.7	46.9	1.1	76.3	244
Has no functional difficulty	6.1	61.4	61.9	3.9	84.3	11,594
Ethnicity of household head						
Mandinka	6.1	66.8	67.2	3.7	88.0	4,303
Wolof	6.2	57.2	60.6	3.7	83.3	1,684
Fula	3.9	60.7	45.8	2.1	78.1	2,758
Jola	7.8	61.0	66.3	5.2	84.8	1,616
Sarahule	1.4	43.4	61.9	0.9	76.6	1,166
Other ethnic groups	10.8	61.1	71.2	8.0	89.1	1,083
Non Gambian	5.6	51.5	67.5	2.8	83.6	1,030
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	0.7	61.9	17.0	0.2	66.9	2,401
Second	1.6	64.4	32.8	0.3	75.2	2,447
Middle	3.0	60.9	63.3	1.6	82.9	2,619
Fourth	5.8	57.2	87.3	3.5	92.7	2,892
Richest	15.0	57.4	92.7	10.2	95.5	3,281

¹ MICS indicator SR.3 - Exposure to mass media

Table SR.9.1M: Exposure to mass media (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who:					Number of men age 15-49 years
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week	All three media at least once a week ¹	Any media at least once a week	
Total	14.8	72.7	70.2	10.7	87.7	4,522
Area						
Urban	18.4	74.9	79.0	13.3	91.2	3,497
Rural	2.7	65.2	40.2	1.9	75.5	1,025
LGA						
Banjul	15.8	73.0	93.5	12.0	97.7	74
Kanifing	22.6	73.7	81.8	16.1	93.9	1,129
Brikama	17.8	77.8	78.5	13.1	91.1	2,008
Mansakonko	5.2	47.7	34.3	3.3	59.9	151
Kerewan	3.2	79.3	64.9	2.7	91.3	378
Kuntaur	1.2	57.8	28.5	0.5	67.8	137
Janjanbureh	5.6	63.7	45.9	3.2	77.1	259
Basse	2.7	57.7	38.6	1.4	71.1	387
Age						
15-19	7.3	59.5	69.9	4.6	81.7	1,141
15-17	5.6	55.3	69.4	3.4	80.7	731
18-19	10.4	66.9	70.8	6.7	83.6	410
20-24	14.4	72.7	73.1	10.7	88.3	941
25-29	12.8	75.2	72.2	8.6	89.8	645
30-34	20.7	80.2	75.2	16.0	91.2	560
35-39	17.3	79.4	62.2	11.7	88.8	529
40-44	21.4	81.3	70.4	17.4	91.4	402
45-49	24.7	80.4	62.4	17.5	90.2	304
Education						
Pre-primary or none	0.7	68.1	50.5	0.5	79.4	1,165
Primary	1.6	71.5	64.9	1.3	83.0	742
Secondary+	24.8	75.1	80.4	17.9	92.7	2,616
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	10.6	78.7	55.3	9.2	85.4	122
Has no functional difficulty	16.8	76.0	70.8	12.2	89.1	3,669
Ethnicity of household head						
Mandinka	18.9	78.8	74.7	14.3	91.5	1,461
Wollof	14.8	71.5	75.3	9.1	91.3	561
Fula	8.9	70.9	59.6	6.0	82.8	875
Jola	17.6	78.4	76.7	13.7	92.9	551
Sarahule	3.6	46.1	46.2	1.3	63.1	296
Other ethnic groups	18.9	73.1	78.8	16.1	90.7	350
Non Gambian	13.7	68.0	70.6	8.0	87.6	428
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	3.2	65.9	38.5	2.0	75.7	668
Second	6.5	68.9	51.6	3.8	79.6	749
Middle	9.8	74.4	68.3	6.7	87.5	851
Fourth	18.7	75.9	83.3	14.4	91.5	1,039
Richest	26.5	74.9	89.1	19.3	96.1	1,215

¹ MICS indicator SR.3 - Exposure to mass media

Table SR.9.2: Household ownership of ICT equipment and access to internet

Percentage of households with a radio, a television, a telephone and a computer, and have access to the internet at home, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of households with a:						Percentage of household that have access to the internet at home ⁵	Number of households
	Radio ¹	Television ²	Telephone			Computer ⁴		
			Fixed line	Mobile phone	Any ³			
Total	69.3	52.6	1.6	98.4	98.4	18.9	63.3	7,405
Area								
Urban	67.7	66.1	1.9	99.0	99.0	23.9	71.7	5,527
Rural	73.7	12.8	0.6	96.5	96.5	4.1	38.3	1,878
LGA								
Banjul	57.9	84.2	3.8	99.3	99.3	23.3	76.4	152
Kanifing	64.5	82.6	3.2	99.1	99.1	29.0	75.7	1,880
Brikama	70.0	55.1	1.3	99.1	99.1	22.3	67.9	3,049
Mansakonko	67.8	24.6	0.7	97.2	97.2	4.2	46.2	319
Kerewan	74.8	22.3	0.2	98.1	98.1	7.8	46.7	688
Kuntaur	73.6	9.9	0.2	94.7	94.7	3.6	19.9	292
Janjanbureh	69.1	17.8	0.3	96.5	96.5	5.2	41.4	446
Basse	76.0	33.0	1.2	96.4	96.4	6.6	62.9	578
Education of household head								
Pre-primary or none	68.9	42.2	0.6	97.5	97.5	10.0	52.2	4,094
Primary	66.5	50.3	1.4	98.4	98.4	12.0	62.9	705
Secondary+	70.6	69.6	3.2	99.7	99.7	34.9	80.8	2,576
DK/Missing	(76.5)	(46.7)	(6.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(17.0)	(64.3)	28
Ethnicity of household head								
Mandinka	77.4	56.9	1.7	99.0	99.0	23.4	72.0	2,124
Wollof	72.3	52.5	2.2	98.5	98.5	19.9	59.6	887
Fula	65.6	37.2	1.5	97.7	97.7	14.0	52.2	1,535
Jola	67.8	52.7	1.1	97.6	97.6	19.4	59.6	835
Sarahule	71.5	62.3	1.2	98.8	98.8	19.8	76.2	390
Other ethnic groups	73.1	63.3	2.4	98.5	98.5	28.0	71.5	589
Non Gambian	53.6	56.5	0.9	98.5	98.5	10.3	58.2	1,045
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	68.2	0.3	0.1	94.9	94.9	0.8	22.8	1,429
Second	72.1	8.4	0.4	97.5	97.5	6.0	52.6	1,278
Middle	65.6	50.6	0.4	99.1	99.1	10.0	64.4	1,392
Fourth	64.1	87.7	0.8	99.9	99.9	17.6	75.1	1,614
Richest	75.9	98.1	5.5	100.0	100.0	52.5	93.3	1,692
	¹ MICS indicator SR.4 - Households with a radio							
	² MICS indicator SR.5 - Households with a television							
	³ MICS indicator SR.6 - Households with a telephone							
	⁴ MICS indicator SR.7 - Households with a computer							
	⁵ MICS indicator SR.8 - Households with internet							
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases								

Table SR.9.3W: Use of ICT (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last three months, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who:									Number of women age 15-49 years
	Used a computer			Own a mobile phone ²	Used a mobile phone		Used internet			
	Ever	During the last 3 months ¹	At least once a week during the last 3 months		During the last 3 months ³	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months ⁴	At least once a week during the last 3 months ⁵	
Total	17.7	7.6	6.3	74.1	90.9	81.8	45.6	42.1	36.6	13,640
Area										
Urban	23.5	10.2	8.5	79.8	93.5	86.0	54.7	50.5	43.5	9,706
Rural	3.3	1.1	0.7	60.0	84.5	71.3	23.2	21.3	19.7	3,934
LGA										
Banjul	31.2	18.9	15.4	87.8	95.6	90.8	70.0	66.6	56.8	195
Kanifing	27.5	14.6	12.7	83.7	91.9	87.7	63.6	59.3	54.4	3,156
Brikama	23.0	8.3	6.6	77.6	95.4	85.9	47.5	43.2	34.4	5,444
Mansakonko	5.9	2.2	2.1	68.3	91.9	80.7	36.2	31.9	25.2	512
Kerewan	8.0	3.0	2.3	65.8	88.1	75.6	27.9	24.3	22.9	1,316
Kuntaur	3.3	1.0	0.6	51.8	78.4	62.0	8.4	7.0	5.8	562
Janjanbureh	4.4	1.9	1.6	58.7	76.4	64.5	22.1	20.2	18.6	832
Basse	2.3	0.8	0.6	66.1	87.3	76.4	44.0	42.9	41.6	1,622
Age										
15-19	19.1	8.1	6.7	50.9	80.7	65.0	36.3	31.9	26.7	2,983
15-17	17.7	6.6	5.4	39.9	75.3	56.0	29.0	25.1	19.7	1,801
18-19	21.2	10.3	8.8	67.7	88.9	78.8	47.6	42.2	37.4	1,182
20-24	24.8	10.6	8.3	80.7	93.2	85.8	59.7	55.5	48.8	2,716
25-29	20.6	8.5	7.3	81.4	93.6	86.4	55.3	51.0	45.1	2,319
30-34	17.0	6.7	5.6	81.9	94.5	87.1	48.3	45.6	40.6	2,040
35-39	11.7	6.3	5.1	80.1	94.6	86.9	38.0	35.7	30.8	1,703
40-44	6.9	3.1	3.1	77.9	93.9	86.9	33.4	30.6	25.8	1,110
45-49	8.0	4.0	3.4	79.5	93.0	85.4	30.7	28.7	24.1	769
Education										
Pre-primary or none	1.7	0.5	0.4	68.5	88.8	77.4	27.2	24.8	21.2	5,069
Primary	4.9	1.4	1.2	72.1	89.7	79.8	40.9	37.6	32.9	2,150
Secondary+	34.5	15.2	12.6	79.2	93.1	85.8	61.8	57.2	50.0	6,421

Table SR.9.3W: Use of ICT (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last three months, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who:									Number of women age 15-49 years
	Used a computer			Used a mobile phone			Used internet			
	Ever	During the last 3 months ¹	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone ²	During the last 3 months ³	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months ⁴	At least once a week during the last 3 months ⁵	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	9.6	3.4	2.6	69.0	90.2	78.5	35.0	31.7	25.7	244
Has no functional difficulty	17.8	7.8	6.5	79.5	93.4	85.8	48.5	44.9	39.5	11,594
Ethnicity of household head										
Mandinka	20.6	8.1	7.0	76.2	92.5	83.6	52.9	49.0	42.1	4,303
Wollof	17.8	8.6	6.4	71.6	87.6	77.0	37.8	34.5	30.2	1,684
Fula	13.7	5.8	4.8	69.2	89.2	78.6	33.2	30.2	24.9	2,758
Jola	20.3	7.5	5.9	75.9	91.2	82.3	44.0	38.0	33.0	1,616
Sarahule	6.4	3.4	3.1	75.5	91.5	82.8	61.5	59.8	56.5	1,166
Other ethnic groups	28.0	14.3	12.3	78.8	92.6	86.1	50.7	47.4	43.0	1,083
Non Gambian	13.3	6.4	5.0	73.2	91.7	83.3	40.8	37.9	31.7	1,030
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	2.5	0.6	0.3	53.1	83.2	65.7	11.6	9.5	8.1	2,401
Second	6.5	1.9	1.4	67.7	87.2	76.3	28.7	25.1	21.7	2,447
Middle	9.9	3.1	2.1	71.8	91.8	82.6	39.4	36.2	30.8	2,619
Fourth	19.0	6.2	5.2	81.8	94.2	87.0	56.6	52.3	44.9	2,892
Richest	42.1	21.8	18.6	89.2	95.8	92.3	78.6	74.3	65.9	3,281

¹ MICS indicator SR.9 - Use of computer

² MICS indicator SR.10 - Ownership of mobile phone; SDG indicator 5.b.1

³ MICS indicator SR.11 - Use of mobile phone

⁴ MICS indicator SR.12a - Use of internet (during the last 3 months); SDG indicator 17.8.1

⁵ MICS indicator SR.12b - Use of internet (at least once a week during the last 3 months)

Table SR.9.3M: Use of ICT (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last three months, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who:									Number of men age 15-49 years
	Used a computer			Used a mobile phone			Used internet			
	Ever	During the last 3 months ¹	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone ²	During the last 3 months ³	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months ⁴	At least once a week during the last 3 months ⁵	
Total	34.2	19.9	17.4	85.1	95.0	88.7	68.2	59.6	53.0	4,522
Area										
Urban	41.6	24.8	21.8	87.6	96.8	91.9	76.4	67.3	60.5	3,497
Rural	8.9	3.2	2.6	76.5	88.8	78.0	40.1	33.3	27.4	1,025
LGA										
Banjul	49.2	25.6	22.3	90.9	97.6	95.6	79.8	74.6	69.3	74
Kanifing	48.1	32.3	28.1	90.6	95.6	91.2	82.0	75.3	69.0	1,129
Brikama	38.2	21.5	19.2	85.6	97.8	92.5	71.7	61.3	54.8	2,008
Mansakonko	12.7	7.2	5.7	77.8	90.0	82.3	47.4	40.6	33.9	151
Kerewan	17.9	8.6	6.7	80.5	95.0	89.9	55.0	44.9	41.4	378
Kuntaur	10.9	3.8	3.4	81.2	91.9	81.8	30.5	23.5	20.4	137
Janjanbureh	11.0	2.7	2.4	76.9	91.6	83.7	39.1	32.4	28.7	259
Basse	17.5	8.0	6.4	79.6	83.4	67.7	60.8	54.9	40.8	387
Age										
15-19	27.9	14.6	12.0	58.3	85.5	67.5	53.5	44.4	36.3	1,141
15-17	23.3	11.4	9.0	46.5	81.1	58.5	42.9	35.8	27.8	731
18-19	36.1	20.2	17.3	79.3	93.2	83.6	72.3	59.7	51.6	410
20-24	44.3	28.1	24.6	89.1	97.0	93.3	82.3	72.4	63.9	941
25-29	41.9	23.3	21.2	96.8	98.8	96.9	79.9	71.0	65.1	645
30-34	35.0	19.4	16.3	96.8	98.6	97.8	77.3	70.4	65.4	560
35-39	31.2	18.4	16.6	94.7	98.6	95.9	64.2	57.9	52.2	529
40-44	24.6	13.8	13.4	95.2	99.1	97.4	62.1	53.3	48.3	402
45-49	25.9	19.3	16.7	96.6	97.8	96.0	52.5	44.6	41.1	304

Table SR.9.3M: Use of ICT (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last three months, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who:									Number of men age 15-49 years
	Used a computer			Used a mobile phone			Used internet			
	Ever	During the last 3 months ¹	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone ²	During the last 3 months ³	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months ⁴	At least once a week during the last 3 months ⁵	
Education										
Pre-primary or none	5.1	1.1	0.8	84.4	93.8	85.1	46.5	39.2	34.3	1,165
Primary	15.2	5.3	4.2	75.7	90.9	81.5	55.6	46.3	40.2	742
Secondary+	52.5	32.5	28.6	88.0	96.7	92.4	81.3	72.5	65.0	2,616
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	25.1	9.4	7.7	86.2	94.1	86.4	66.9	58.5	46.8	122
Has no functional difficulty	36.6	22.0	19.4	92.7	97.8	94.8	73.2	64.4	58.3	3,669
Ethnicity of household head										
Mandinka	37.3	21.9	19.0	85.8	96.2	90.9	73.7	64.3	56.3	1,461
Wolof	35.4	20.8	17.9	85.8	95.5	88.0	64.1	57.5	53.1	561
Fula	28.6	16.5	15.3	80.7	93.4	85.5	56.8	48.3	43.2	875
Jola	36.9	20.2	17.5	85.7	95.9	91.3	67.4	61.7	54.5	551
Sarahule	22.9	11.0	9.5	76.3	88.5	72.2	73.6	64.3	53.0	296
Other ethnic groups	45.2	29.5	26.2	87.3	95.5	91.4	75.4	62.6	58.8	350
Non Gambian	28.7	17.2	14.0	94.0	96.5	94.7	69.0	61.1	55.2	428
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	6.4	2.0	1.4	74.9	89.7	79.2	30.8	22.6	19.4	668
Second	15.8	5.4	4.1	79.1	91.5	84.1	53.6	44.2	37.5	749
Middle	23.5	9.9	7.5	85.1	95.5	88.8	68.1	55.9	47.2	851
Fourth	37.9	19.0	17.2	87.0	97.1	91.1	77.7	68.5	60.0	1,039
Richest	65.0	46.5	41.6	92.7	97.9	94.7	89.6	84.4	79.2	1,215
	¹ MICS indicator SR.9 - Use of computer									
	² MICS indicator SR.10 - Ownership of mobile phone; SDG indicator 5.b.1									
	³ MICS indicator SR.11 - Use of mobile phone									
	⁴ MICS indicator SR.12a - Use of internet; SDG indicator 17.8.1									
	⁵ MICS indicator SR.12b - Use of internet									

Table SR.9.4W: ICT skills (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months:										Number of women age 15-49 years
	Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities ^{1,2}	
Total	4.1	4.0	3.8	2.6	3.0	3.7	2.8	3.6	1.2	6.0	13,640
Area											
Urban	5.6	5.5	5.3	3.5	4.2	5.1	3.9	5.0	1.7	8.2	9,706
Rural	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	3,934
LGA											
Banjul	12.2	11.2	11.3	6.7	6.8	11.3	5.9	11.5	2.2	16.4	195
Kanifing	8.4	7.8	7.2	5.3	5.8	7.3	6.0	6.7	2.1	12.4	3,156
Brikama	4.2	4.4	4.5	2.8	3.7	4.2	3.1	4.3	1.6	6.1	5,444
Mansakonko	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.4	1.6	512
Kerewan	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.1	2.2	1,316
Kuntaur	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	562
Janjanbureh	1.2	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.3	1.5	832
Basse	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	1,622
Age											
15-24 ¹	4.9	4.8	4.1	2.6	3.2	4.4	3.6	4.0	1.6	7.3	5,699
15-19	3.9	3.5	2.8	1.7	2.3	3.4	2.6	2.5	1.0	6.0	2,983
15-17	3.0	2.5	1.5	1.0	1.6	3.1	1.4	1.9	0.7	4.2	1,801
18-19	5.3	5.0	4.8	2.7	3.4	3.9	4.4	3.5	1.5	8.7	1,182
20-24	6.0	6.2	5.5	3.7	4.2	5.4	4.7	5.7	2.2	8.7	2,716
25-29	3.9	3.7	4.9	3.0	3.4	4.0	2.7	3.9	1.2	6.7	2,319
30-34	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.8	3.4	3.4	2.4	3.8	1.3	5.3	2,040
35-39	3.8	3.7	3.5	2.5	3.4	3.9	2.8	3.9	1.0	5.0	1,703
40-44	2.3	2.3	1.8	1.7	0.9	1.5	1.2	1.3	0.3	2.6	1,110
45-49	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.4	2.1	0.1	3.4	769

Table SR.9.4W: ICT skills (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months:										Number of women age 15-49 years
	Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities ^{1,2}	
Education											
Pre-primary or none	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	5,069
Primary	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	2,150
Secondary+	8.6	8.4	8.0	5.5	6.4	7.7	6.0	7.6	2.6	12.4	6,421
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	2.5	2.1	1.8	0.9	1.2	1.3	2.5	2.6	0.2	3.3	244
Has no functional difficulty	4.3	4.2	4.2	2.8	3.3	3.9	3.1	3.9	1.3	6.3	11,594
Ethnicity of household head											
Mandinka	4.9	4.6	4.5	3.0	3.3	4.2	3.1	4.1	1.5	6.3	4,303
Wollof	4.6	5.0	4.4	3.8	3.9	4.6	4.0	5.0	1.4	6.9	1,684
Fula	2.5	2.3	2.5	1.3	1.6	2.6	1.5	2.1	0.7	4.5	2,758
Jola	4.0	4.4	3.3	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.5	1.4	6.5	1,616
Sarahule	1.2	0.9	1.4	0.6	0.9	1.5	0.7	1.0	0.1	2.3	1,166
Other ethnic groups	8.9	8.2	7.8	5.1	7.2	7.4	6.1	7.5	2.9	11.1	1,083
Non Gambian	2.2	2.7	2.9	1.1	2.3	2.8	2.2	2.5	0.6	5.2	1,030
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	2,401
Second	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.9	2,447
Middle	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.2	2.1	2,619
Fourth	3.0	3.0	2.9	1.9	2.6	2.8	1.7	2.6	0.9	4.7	2,892
Richest	12.9	12.6	12.3	8.3	9.6	11.8	9.7	11.7	4.1	18.2	3,281

¹ MICS indicator SR.13a - ICT skills (age 15-24 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1

² MICS indicator SR.13b - ICT skills (age 15-49 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1

Table SR.9.4M: ICT skills (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months:										Number of men age 15-49 years
	Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities ¹	
Total	13.8	13.1	9.9	6.6	6.6	9.3	6.1	13.8	1.0	17.3	4,522
Area											
Urban	17.2	16.4	12.5	8.5	8.3	11.7	7.8	17.4	1.2	21.6	3,497
Rural	1.9	1.8	1.3	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.4	1.7	0.1	2.6	1,025
LGA											
Banjul	16.1	15.5	11.3	6.3	5.9	11.0	3.4	15.7	0.8	21.5	74
Kanifing	23.4	21.9	19.4	12.7	14.7	20.5	10.8	24.3	2.0	30.0	1,129
Brikama	14.5	14.3	9.5	7.0	5.6	7.5	7.0	14.0	0.9	17.6	2,008
Mansakonko	4.6	2.8	2.3	1.6	1.1	3.7	1.2	4.7	0.5	5.5	151
Kerewan	4.3	3.4	1.8	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.0	5.6	0.3	6.5	378
Kuntaur	3.3	2.9	1.6	0.6	1.2	1.5	1.0	3.3	0.2	3.7	137
Janjanbureh	2.2	2.2	1.4	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.2	2.4	0.3	2.7	259
Basse	5.9	4.9	3.9	0.9	1.3	3.7	0.7	5.0	0.1	8.0	387
Age											
15-24 ¹	13.7	12.5	7.9	6.0	5.2	8.6	5.8	13.6	0.4	17.4	2,081
15-19	8.1	6.4	3.0	2.8	2.9	4.9	2.7	7.8	0.0	11.0	1,141
15-17	5.6	4.3	2.4	2.7	2.5	3.4	1.8	5.6	0.0	8.4	731
18-19	12.7	10.1	4.0	3.0	3.7	7.6	4.3	11.7	0.0	15.8	410
20-24	20.4	20.0	13.8	9.8	7.9	13.1	9.4	20.7	0.9	25.2	941
25-29	18.1	17.2	13.4	9.1	11.6	13.3	9.1	18.5	2.9	20.9	645
30-34	12.2	13.0	10.1	7.0	6.7	10.2	5.6	13.4	1.0	16.9	560
35-39	12.5	11.8	12.0	6.2	5.4	7.0	5.7	13.3	0.8	16.6	529
40-44	9.9	9.3	8.3	4.9	6.0	6.3	3.0	8.9	0.7	11.6	402
45-49	15.7	15.4	15.0	8.3	8.5	11.6	7.9	13.9	1.4	18.4	304

Table SR.9.4M: ICT skills (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months:										Number of men age 15-49 years
	Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities ¹	
Education											
Pre-primary or none	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	1,165
Primary	2.1	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.6	1.3	0.6	2.6	0.0	3.6	742
Secondary+	23.2	22.0	16.9	11.5	11.2	15.6	10.4	23.1	1.7	28.6	2,616
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	5.9	5.1	3.9	2.8	3.8	2.0	0.9	6.1	0.0	9.4	122
Has no functional difficulty	15.7	15.1	11.6	7.5	7.5	10.7	7.1	15.7	1.2	19.4	3,669
Ethnicity of household head											
Mandinka	15.3	14.9	11.4	7.5	7.2	9.7	6.8	15.2	0.8	19.3	1,461
Wolof	15.8	14.7	12.0	6.9	8.2	11.1	6.5	17.0	1.7	18.8	561
Fula	10.2	9.6	7.4	5.5	4.5	6.2	4.2	11.7	0.7	13.5	875
Jola	13.7	13.4	9.5	4.7	4.8	9.2	5.7	12.3	0.0	17.2	551
Sarahule	8.0	6.0	4.9	1.8	2.1	5.6	1.8	6.9	0.4	10.3	296
Other ethnic groups	21.8	18.0	12.9	11.4	11.3	13.1	12.6	18.8	1.9	26.4	350
Non Gambian	11.0	12.0	9.3	7.4	8.2	11.4	5.3	12.3	1.9	14.0	428
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.3	668
Second	2.7	2.6	1.7	0.3	0.8	1.5	0.6	2.8	0.0	4.4	749
Middle	4.9	4.5	3.7	1.3	1.9	2.4	2.4	5.4	0.2	6.7	851
Fourth	12.7	11.3	8.8	4.9	5.4	7.4	5.1	12.7	0.6	15.7	1,039
Richest	34.9	33.8	25.7	19.4	18.0	25.5	16.3	34.6	3.0	42.9	1,215

¹ MICS indicator SR.13a - ICT skills (age 15-24 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1

² MICS indicator SR.13b - ICT skills (age 15-49 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE

Tobacco products are products made entirely or partly of leaf tobacco as raw material, which are intended to be smoked, sucked, chewed, or snuffed. All contain the highly addictive psychoactive ingredient, nicotine. Tobacco use is one of the main risk factors for a number of chronic diseases, including cancer, lung diseases, and cardiovascular diseases.⁴³ If mentioned, e-cigarettes are included in the other response category of smokeless tobacco product use.

The consumption of alcohol carries a risk of adverse health and social consequences related to its intoxicating, toxic and dependence-producing properties. In addition to the chronic diseases that may develop in those who drink large amounts of alcohol over a number of years, alcohol use is also associated with an increased risk of acute health conditions, such as injuries, including from traffic accidents.⁴⁴ Alcohol use also causes harm far beyond the physical and psychological health of the drinker. It harms the well-being and health of people around the drinker. An intoxicated person can harm others or put them at risk of traffic accidents or violent behaviour, or negatively affect co-workers, relatives, friends or strangers. Thus, the impact of the harmful use of alcohol reaches deep into society.⁴⁵

The Gambia MICS collected information on ever and current use of tobacco and alcohol and intensity of use among women and men age 15-49 years. This section presents the main results.

Table SR.10.1W presents the current and ever use of tobacco products by women age 15-49 years, and Table SR.10.1M presents the corresponding information for men of the same age group.

Tables SR.10.2W and SR.10.2M present results on age at first use of cigarettes, as well as frequency of use, for women and men respectively.

Table SR.10.3W and SR.10.3M show the use of alcohol among women and men age 15-49 years.

⁴³ "Tobacco Key Facts." World Health Organization. March 9, 2018. Accessed August 24, 2018. <http://www.who.int/en/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/tobacco>.

⁴⁴ "Alcohol." World Health Organization. Accessed August 24, 2018. http://www.who.int/topics/alcohol_drinking/en/.

⁴⁵ "Alcohol Key Facts." World Health Organization. February 5, 2018. Accessed August 24, 2018. <http://www.who.int/en/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/alcohol>.

Table SR.10.1W: Current and ever use of tobacco (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Ever users					Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month					Percentage of women who <u>did not</u> use any smoked tobacco product in the last month ²	Number of women age 15-49 years
	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product ¹			
Total	95.9	1.5	0.3	1.6	3.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	99.4	13,640	
Area												
Urban	95.1	1.8	0.5	2.0	4.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	99.3	9,706	
Rural	97.8	0.9	0.0	0.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	99.8	3,934	
LGA												
Banjul	95.8	1.2	0.5	1.9	3.6	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.7	98.7	195	
Kanifing	96.5	1.1	0.4	1.3	2.9	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	99.2	3,156	
Brikama	93.8	2.5	0.5	2.5	5.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.5	99.1	5,444	
Mansakonko	98.1	0.9	0.2	0.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	99.8	512	
Kerewan	97.7	0.8	0.1	0.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.9	1,316	
Kuntaur	97.8	0.8	0.1	0.8	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	99.7	562	
Janjanbureh	97.8	0.5	0.1	1.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	99.9	832	
Basse	98.2	0.9	0.0	0.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	99.9	1,622	
Age												
15-19	95.4	1.6	0.2	2.2	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	99.5	2,983	
15-17	96.9	1.0	0.2	1.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	99.3	1,801	
18-19	93.1	2.5	0.2	3.4	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.9	1,182	
20-24	95.2	2.0	0.9	1.4	4.3	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.9	98.9	2,716	
25-29	95.8	1.6	0.3	1.7	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	99.6	2,319	
30-34	96.5	1.5	0.4	1.0	3.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	99.4	2,040	
35-39	96.6	1.0	0.0	1.8	2.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	99.5	1,703	
40-44	96.5	1.2	0.1	1.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	99.7	1,110	
45-49	96.8	1.1	0.0	1.7	2.9	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.7	99.9	769	
Education												
Pre-primary or none	97.3	0.6	0.0	1.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	99.8	5,069	
Primary	97.5	1.1	0.2	0.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	2,150	
Secondary+	94.2	2.4	0.7	2.0	5.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.7	98.9	6,421	

Table SR.10.1W: Current and ever use of tobacco (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month								Percentage of women who <u>did not</u> use any smoked tobacco product in the last month ²	Number of women age 15-49 years
		Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month					
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product ¹		
Under-5s in the same household											
At least one	96.3	1.3	0.3	1.5	3.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	99.5	10,667
None	94.4	2.5	0.6	2.1	5.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.7	99.0	2,973
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	96.5	1.0	1.4	0.7	3.1	1.2	0.0	0.7	1.9	98.1	244
Has no functional difficulty	95.7	1.6	0.3	1.7	3.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	99.5	11,594
Ethnicity of household head											
Mandinka	96.1	1.8	0.2	1.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	99.7	4,303
Wolof	97.6	0.6	0.3	0.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	99.5	1,684
Fula	95.5	1.6	0.3	2.0	3.8	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.6	99.4	2,758
Jola	94.8	2.4	0.5	1.3	4.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	99.1	1,616
Sarahule	97.9	0.3	0.3	1.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	99.6	1,166
Other ethnic groups	93.8	1.5	0.8	2.8	5.1	0.3	0.0	0.8	1.1	98.3	1,083
Non Gambian	94.8	1.8	0.4	2.5	4.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	99.3	1,030
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	97.5	0.8	0.0	1.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	99.8	2,401
Second	97.3	1.0	0.1	1.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	99.9	2,447
Middle	96.6	1.9	0.0	0.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	99.7	2,619
Fourth	95.6	1.9	0.2	1.7	3.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	99.4	2,892
Richest	93.4	1.9	1.1	3.0	6.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	1.0	98.6	3,281

¹ MICS indicator SR.14a; SDG indicator 3.a.1 - Tobacco use

² MICS indicator SR.14b; SDG indicator 3.8.1 - Non-smokers

Table SR.10.1M: Current and ever use of tobacco (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users			Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month					Percentage of men who did not use any smoked tobacco product in the last month ²	Number of men age 15-49 years
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product ¹		
Total	58.5	31.3	7.5	2.5	41.3	15.7	1.4	1.8	18.9	80.9	4,522
Area											
Urban	56.9	32.6	7.3	2.9	42.8	15.9	1.5	1.5	18.9	80.9	3,497
Rural	63.7	26.9	8.2	1.0	36.1	15.0	1.1	2.9	19.0	81.0	1,025
LGA											
Banjul	48.1	36.6	8.2	7.1	51.9	16.0	0.7	3.8	20.5	79.5	74
Kanifing	59.7	29.6	7.4	2.7	39.7	15.7	1.1	1.3	18.1	81.5	1,129
Brikama	55.7	34.2	6.9	3.1	44.2	15.4	1.9	1.4	18.7	81.2	2,008
Mansakonko	56.9	40.0	2.3	0.0	42.3	23.4	0.5	0.5	24.3	75.2	151
Kerewan	61.8	21.0	15.5	1.7	38.2	13.6	0.8	4.1	18.4	81.6	378
Kuntaur	60.8	18.1	17.3	3.6	39.0	8.8	2.0	8.0	18.8	81.2	137
Janjanbureh	64.0	31.3	3.8	0.8	36.0	14.8	0.9	1.7	17.4	82.6	259
Basse	63.9	31.8	3.7	0.3	35.8	19.1	0.9	1.2	21.3	78.7	387
Age											
15-19	84.0	10.5	2.0	3.3	15.8	2.7	0.7	0.6	4.1	95.8	1,141
15-17	88.1	7.8	1.6	2.2	11.6	2.1	0.6	0.2	3.0	96.8	731
18-19	76.7	15.2	2.7	5.4	23.2	3.7	1.0	1.3	5.9	94.0	410
20-24	65.1	25.3	5.5	3.9	34.8	11.1	0.3	1.1	12.4	87.5	941
25-29	54.3	34.9	9.2	1.7	45.7	19.3	1.7	1.9	22.8	77.2	645
30-34	42.8	40.7	14.4	1.4	56.5	26.1	3.6	3.5	33.2	66.8	560
35-39	41.0	48.1	9.4	1.5	59.0	24.8	1.6	1.8	28.2	71.8	529
40-44	40.8	48.0	9.9	1.3	59.2	24.5	2.5	2.6	29.6	69.7	402
45-49	33.7	51.9	11.4	1.7	65.0	24.3	1.2	4.0	29.5	69.3	304
Education											
Pre-primary or none	58.1	35.1	5.9	0.8	41.8	18.1	1.0	1.8	20.9	79.0	1,165
Primary	60.2	30.7	6.9	2.2	39.8	14.5	1.5	2.2	18.2	81.4	742
Secondary+	58.2	29.8	8.3	3.3	41.5	15.0	1.6	1.7	18.2	81.6	2,616

Table SR.10.1M: Current and ever use of tobacco (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users			Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month					Percentage of men who did not use any smoked tobacco product in the last month ²	Number of men age 15-49 years
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product ¹		
Under-5s in the same household											
At least one	58.8	32.0	6.9	2.1	40.9	16.0	1.4	1.7	19.1	80.8	3,198
None	57.6	29.7	8.9	3.5	42.1	14.8	1.4	2.1	18.4	81.3	1,324
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	43.7	38.1	15.6	2.6	56.3	22.1	3.4	4.6	30.1	69.9	122
Has no functional difficulty	53.1	35.8	8.4	2.5	46.7	18.2	1.5	2.0	21.7	78.1	3,669
Ethnicity of household head											
Mandinka	54.1	34.5	8.6	2.5	45.6	16.6	1.5	2.1	20.1	79.6	1,461
Wollof	61.9	27.2	7.7	3.1	38.0	14.6	1.0	1.3	16.9	83.1	561
Fula	60.2	30.6	7.1	2.1	39.8	15.2	0.9	2.6	18.8	81.2	875
Jola	53.3	37.0	6.6	2.4	46.0	18.3	2.5	0.6	21.3	78.7	551
Sarahule	74.9	22.9	2.1	0.0	24.9	14.3	0.4	0.6	15.3	84.7	296
Other ethnic groups	59.3	25.3	12.7	2.3	40.3	16.8	1.6	2.1	20.5	79.0	350
Non Gambian	60.1	30.8	4.7	4.4	39.9	11.6	2.0	2.0	15.6	83.8	428
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	60.8	28.4	9.1	1.6	39.1	17.6	0.8	3.8	22.3	77.7	668
Second	55.6	38.2	6.0	0.1	44.3	17.7	1.8	1.0	20.5	79.4	749
Middle	55.1	36.7	6.9	1.3	44.9	18.8	1.0	2.4	22.3	77.8	851
Fourth	57.5	34.1	4.6	3.4	42.1	15.2	1.5	0.5	17.2	82.3	1,039
Richest	62.2	22.5	10.4	4.5	37.4	11.6	1.7	1.9	15.1	84.6	1,215
¹ MICS indicator SR.14a; SDG indicator 3.a.1 - Tobacco use											
² MICS indicator SR.14b; SDG indicator 3.8.1 - Non-smokers											

Table SR.10.2W: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years
Total	1.0	13,640
Area		
Urban	1.2	9,706
Rural	0.5	3,934
LGA		
Banjul	0.8	195
Kanifing	0.7	3,156
Brikama	1.7	5,444
Mansakonko	0.7	512
Kerewan	0.6	1,316
Kuntaur	0.4	562
Janjanbureh	0.4	832
Basse	0.4	1,622
Age		
15-19	1.1	2,983
15-17	1.0	1,801
18-19	1.2	1,182
20-24	1.3	2,716
25-29	1.3	2,319
30-34	1.1	2,040
35-39	0.4	1,703
40-44	0.9	1,110
45-49	0.5	769
Education		
Pre-primary or none	0.4	5,069
Primary	0.8	2,150
Secondary+	1.6	6,421
Under-5s in the same household		
At least one	0.8	10,667
None	1.7	2,973
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	1.0	244
Has no functional difficulty	1.0	11,594
Ethnicity of household head		
Mandinka	1.5	4,303
Wollof	0.3	1,684
Fula	1.0	2,758
Jola	1.4	1,616
Sarahule	0.3	1,166
Other ethnic groups	0.8	1,083
Non Gambian	0.6	1,030
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	0.6	2,401
Second	0.4	2,447
Middle	1.1	2,619
Fourth	1.3	2,892
Richest	1.4	3,281

¹ MICS indicator SR.15 - Smoking before age 15

Table SR.10.2M: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 ¹	Number of men age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours					DK/Missing	Total	Number of men age 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+				
Total	4.9	4,522	36.7	30.6	23.0	9.4	0.3	100.0	783	
Area										
Urban	4.8	3,497	38.1	30.3	21.9	9.3	0.4	100.0	617	
Rural	5.5	1,025	31.4	31.8	27.1	9.8	0.0	100.0	165	
LGA								100.0		
Banjul	8.9	74	26.0	27.9	20.9	25.2	0.0	100.0	12	
Kanifing	5.5	1,129	31.8	26.9	26.7	13.2	1.4	100.0	191	
Brikama	3.9	2,008	40.8	32.7	20.1	6.3	0.0	100.0	356	
Mansakonko	5.4	151	31.0	27.5	27.3	14.2	0.0	100.0	36	
Kerewan	5.8	378	40.1	27.3	25.8	6.8	0.0	100.0	54	
Kuntaur	7.9	137	48.5	21.7	21.7	8.0	0.0	100.0	15	
Janjanbureh	4.1	259	36.1	18.4	28.1	17.4	0.0	100.0	41	
Basse	6.7	387	29.6	42.0	21.3	7.1	0.0	100.0	78	
Age										
15-19	3.2	1,141	(77.5)	(15.1)	(6.5)	(0.9)	(0.0)	100.0	39	
15-17	2.4	731	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20	
18-19	4.7	410	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19	
20-24	5.2	941	44.8	33.0	14.7	7.5	0.0	100.0	108	
25-29	7.0	645	36.3	25.8	27.7	10.2	0.0	100.0	135	
30-34	4.6	560	38.7	33.6	18.5	7.5	1.6	100.0	172	
35-39	4.8	529	34.4	24.7	31.3	9.7	0.0	100.0	140	
40-44	6.4	402	25.9	34.6	27.4	12.1	0.0	100.0	109	
45-49	5.4	304	20.4	41.4	23.8	14.5	0.0	100.0	80	
Education										
Pre-primary or none	4.6	1,165	35.9	29.2	25.8	9.0	0.0	100.0	222	
Primary	5.3	742	26.6	35.0	28.7	9.7	0.0	100.0	119	
Secondary+	5.0	2,616	39.8	30.0	20.1	9.5	0.6	100.0	441	
Under-5s in the same household										
At least one	4.7	3,198	39.4	31.4	20.2	8.5	0.5	100.0	561	
None	5.6	1,324	29.7	28.4	30.2	11.7	0.0	100.0	222	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	7.2	122	(33.6)	(31.5)	(12.8)	(22.1)	(0.0)	100.0	31	
Has no functional difficulty	5.4	3,669	35.5	31.1	24.0	9.1	0.4	100.0	731	
Ethnicity of household head										
Mandinka	5.5	1,461	47.0	25.5	20.9	6.6	0.0	100.0	266	
Wollof	4.2	561	43.5	19.1	28.8	8.6	0.0	100.0	87	
Fula	4.4	875	36.6	24.4	28.7	10.2	0.0	100.0	145	
Jola	6.0	551	18.0	50.7	13.5	15.5	2.3	100.0	117	
Sarahule	4.2	296	(33.8)	(31.2)	(28.6)	(6.4)	(0.0)	100.0	44	
Other ethnic groups	4.2	350	32.8	34.2	22.3	10.7	0.0	100.0	64	
Non Gambian	5.1	428	23.2	41.2	25.8	9.8	0.0	100.0	59	
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	5.4	668	29.9	38.9	21.2	9.9	0.0	100.0	126	
Second	5.2	749	44.3	24.0	25.5	6.1	0.0	100.0	146	
Middle	3.0	851	36.8	37.4	20.9	4.9	0.0	100.0	172	
Fourth	5.0	1,039	38.9	26.6	22.6	11.8	0.0	100.0	174	
Richest	5.8	1,215	32.5	27.1	24.8	14.0	1.6	100.0	165	

¹ MICS indicator SR.15 - Smoking before age 15

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SR.10.3W: Use of alcohol (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have never had an alcoholic drink, percentage who first had an alcoholic drink before age 15, and percentage of women who have had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women who:			Number of women age 15-49 years
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15 ¹	Had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month ²	
Total	98.5	0.4	0.5	13,640
Area				
Urban	97.9	0.6	0.7	9,706
Rural	99.9	0.1	0.0	3,934
LGA				
Banjul	97.4	0.6	0.7	195
Kanifing	96.4	1.2	1.3	3,156
Brikama	98.5	0.3	0.4	5,444
Mansakonko	99.4	0.1	0.1	512
Kerewan	99.8	0.1	0.0	1,316
Kuntaur	99.8	0.0	0.0	562
Janjanbureh	100.0	0.0	0.0	832
Basse	99.9	0.0	0.0	1,622
Age				
15-19	99.1	0.5	0.4	2,983
15-17	99.4	0.5	0.0	1,801
18-19	98.7	0.5	0.9	1,182
20-24	98.7	0.4	0.3	2,716
25-29	98.5	0.3	0.4	2,319
30-34	97.4	0.4	0.8	2,040
35-39	97.9	0.5	0.4	1,703
40-44	99.4	0.2	0.4	1,110
45-49	97.8	1.0	0.9	769
Education				
Pre-primary or none	99.2	0.3	0.2	5,069
Primary	98.8	0.1	0.6	2,150
Secondary+	97.8	0.7	0.7	6,421
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)				
Has functional difficulty	96.6	0.1	0.7	244
Has no functional difficulty	98.4	0.4	0.5	11,594
Ethnicity of household head				
Mandinka	99.6	0.0	0.0	4,303
Wollof	99.1	0.1	0.2	1,684
Fula	99.5	0.0	0.0	2,758
Jola	98.5	0.8	0.3	1,616
Sarahule	100.0	0.0	0.0	1,166
Other ethnic groups	92.6	3.0	3.3	1,083
Non-Gambian	94.5	1.0	2.0	1,030
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	99.6	0.2	0.2	2,401
Second	98.8	0.8	0.1	2,447
Middle	98.8	0.1	0.5	2,619
Fourth	98.4	0.7	0.5	2,892
Richest	97.2	0.4	0.9	3,281

¹ MICS indicator SR.17 - Use of alcohol before age 15

² MICS indicator SR.16 - Use of alcohol

Table SR.10.3M: Use of alcohol (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have never had an alcoholic drink, percentage who first had an alcoholic drink before age 15, and percentage of men who have had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men who:			Number of men age 15-49 years
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15 ¹	Had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month ²	
Total	95.0	0.8	2.1	4,522
Area				
Urban	93.8	1.0	2.6	3,497
Rural	99.1	0.1	0.4	1,025
LGA				
Banjul	94.5	0.2	2.9	74
Kanifing	91.3	1.6	4.8	1,129
Brikama	94.9	0.7	1.6	2,008
Mansakonko	98.1	0.3	0.5	151
Kerewan	97.6	0.9	1.3	378
Kuntaur	98.9	0.0	0.2	137
Janjanbureh	99.2	0.1	0.2	259
Basse	99.0	0.1	0.3	387
Age				
15-19	99.1	0.2	0.3	1,141
15-17	99.0	0.2	0.2	731
18-19	99.2	0.3	0.5	410
20-24	95.6	0.9	2.7	941
25-29	94.3	1.4	2.3	645
30-34	92.1	0.5	3.8	560
35-39	94.6	1.3	2.5	529
40-44	91.8	1.4	2.8	402
45-49	90.2	0.3	1.8	304
Education				
Pre-primary or none	98.1	0.4	0.5	1,165
Primary	96.4	0.5	1.2	742
Secondary+	93.3	1.1	3.1	2,616
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)				
Has functional difficulty	91.7	0.0	7.2	122
Has no functional difficulty	94.4	1.0	2.3	3,669
Ethnicity of household head				
Mandinka	97.0	0.2	0.4	1,461
Wolof	99.1	0.0	0.6	561
Fula	97.7	0.0	1.0	875
Jola	94.4	0.8	3.4	551
Sarahule	99.7	0.0	0.1	296
Other ethnic groups	84.3	4.1	7.5	350
Non Gambian	84.2	3.6	7.5	428
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	97.7	0.4	0.8	668
Second	97.5	0.5	0.9	749
Middle	96.7	0.0	1.4	851
Fourth	96.2	0.8	1.6	1,039
Richest	89.9	1.9	4.6	1,215
¹ MICS indicator SR.17 - Use of alcohol before age 15				
² MICS indicator SR.16 - Use of alcohol				

CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) recognizes that “the child, for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality, should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding”. Millions of children around the world grow up without the care of their parents for several reasons, including due to the premature death of the parents or their migration for work. In most cases, these children are cared for by members of their extended families, while in others, children may be living in households other than their own, as live-in domestic workers for instance. Understanding the children’s living arrangements, including the composition of the households in which they live and the relationships with their primary caregivers, is key to design targeted interventions aimed at promoting child’s care and wellbeing.

Table SR.11.1 presents information on the living arrangements and orphanhood status of children under age 18.

The Gambia, 2018 MICS included a simple measure of one particular aspect of migration related to what is termed “children left behind”, i.e. for whom one or both parents have moved abroad. While the amount of literature is growing, the long-term effects of the benefits of remittances versus the potential adverse psycho-social effects are not yet conclusive, as there is somewhat conflicting evidence available as to the effects on children. Table SR.11.2 presents information on the living arrangements and co-residence with parents of children under age 18.

Table SR.11.3 presents information on children under age 18 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to the head of household and those living in households headed by a family member.

Table SR.11.1: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Living with both parents	Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/mother	Total	Not living with biological mother	Living with neither biological parent ¹	One or both parents dead ²	Number of children age 0-17 years
		Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead						
Total	56.7	1.2	2.0	13.0	0.7	19.0	3.9	2.5	0.8	0.2	100.0	20.4	16.9	8.7	30,272
Sex															
Male	58.3	1.0	1.8	11.6	0.7	18.5	3.9	3.1	0.9	0.2	100.0	19.3	15.1	8.4	14,897
Female	55.1	1.4	2.1	14.3	0.8	19.5	3.9	1.8	0.8	0.3	100.0	21.4	18.6	9.0	15,375
Area															
Urban	55.5	1.4	2.2	13.4	0.9	19.5	3.6	2.5	0.8	0.3	100.0	21.3	17.8	8.9	19,246
Rural	58.8	1.0	1.6	12.3	0.5	18.2	4.3	2.4	0.8	0.1	100.0	18.7	15.3	8.2	11,026
LGA															
Banjul	57.6	1.6	1.5	11.4	0.4	19.5	3.4	3.2	1.1	0.3	100.0	19.4	14.9	8.0	309
Kanifing	56.4	1.3	2.3	11.6	1.1	20.4	3.6	2.3	0.5	0.4	100.0	19.4	16.3	8.9	5,132
Brikama	55.3	1.5	2.1	14.6	0.7	18.4	3.5	2.6	1.0	0.3	100.0	22.8	18.9	9.0	11,679
Mansakonko	52.5	1.2	3.1	16.1	0.8	17.5	5.4	3.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	24.5	21.1	10.8	1,362
Kerewan	60.3	1.0	2.1	13.7	0.4	16.8	3.6	1.2	0.5	0.3	100.0	19.3	17.3	7.7	3,556
Kuntaur	64.3	1.0	1.8	10.1	0.6	15.8	3.4	2.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	16.5	13.6	7.4	1,556
Janjanbureh	60.9	0.9	1.5	14.1	0.6	14.1	3.0	3.6	1.3	0.0	100.0	22.0	17.1	7.3	2,318
Basse	54.1	0.8	1.1	9.1	0.7	25.2	5.6	2.7	0.7	0.1	100.0	15.1	11.7	8.9	4,360
Age															
0-4	64.5	0.4	0.2	5.7	0.1	26.5	1.3	1.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	7.6	6.4	2.2	9,115
5-9	57.9	1.1	1.5	13.0	0.4	19.2	3.2	2.8	0.8	0.2	100.0	19.7	15.9	6.9	9,764
10-14	52.3	1.8	3.3	17.3	1.2	13.6	5.8	3.2	1.1	0.4	100.0	28.3	23.6	13.4	7,760
15-17	43.1	2.5	4.7	21.9	2.3	11.5	8.3	3.6	1.8	0.3	100.0	37.1	31.3	19.6	3,633

Table SR.11.1: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Living with both parents	Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/mother	Total	Not living with biological mother	Living with neither biological parent ¹	One or both parents dead ²	Number of children age 0-17 years
		Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead						
Ethnicity of household head															
Mandinka	55.9	1.2	2.2	13.0	0.6	19.9	4.6	2.1	0.4	0.2	100.0	19.7	17.0	9.0	9,294
Wollof	64.9	1.1	1.9	12.3	0.6	14.2	1.9	2.7	0.3	0.2	100.0	19.0	15.8	5.8	3,880
Fula	62.1	1.4	1.6	12.2	0.7	13.6	3.8	2.7	1.4	0.3	100.0	20.3	16.0	9.2	6,611
Jola	42.6	1.7	2.5	17.2	1.2	26.0	4.0	3.1	1.5	0.2	100.0	27.4	22.6	11.0	3,124
Sarahule	48.3	1.1	1.5	12.5	0.9	28.0	4.9	2.2	0.4	0.2	100.0	18.7	15.9	8.8	2,995
Other ethnic groups	53.7	1.1	2.0	12.7	0.8	22.3	3.8	2.3	0.8	0.5	100.0	20.1	16.6	8.6	2,183
Non Gambian	63.5	0.7	1.8	11.6	0.4	14.9	3.2	2.6	1.1	0.1	100.0	18.3	14.5	7.3	2,186
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	62.3	1.1	1.6	12.2	0.5	15.1	3.5	2.1	1.3	0.2	100.0	19.0	15.4	8.1	6,735
Second	58.4	1.1	2.2	13.1	0.8	16.3	4.6	2.6	0.7	0.2	100.0	20.6	17.1	9.4	6,587
Middle	54.1	1.0	1.5	14.5	0.6	20.5	4.4	2.2	1.1	0.0	100.0	20.9	17.6	8.7	6,240
Fourth	58.1	1.4	1.9	10.2	0.8	20.3	4.2	2.6	0.3	0.1	100.0	17.3	14.3	8.6	5,735
Richest	48.3	1.7	2.9	15.1	1.0	24.5	2.4	2.9	0.6	0.6	100.0	24.7	20.7	8.6	4,976
¹ MICS indicator SR.18 - Children's living arrangements															
² MICS indicator SR.19 - Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead															

Table SR.11.2: Children's living arrangements and co-residence with parents

Percentage of children age 0-17 years by co-residence of parents, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with:								Number of children age 0-17 years
	Only mother is living elsewhere ^A	Only father is living elsewhere ^A	Both mother and father are living elsewhere ^A	At least one parent living elsewhere ^A	Only mother living abroad	Only father living abroad	Both mother and father living abroad	At least one parent living abroad ¹	
Total	4.5	20.2	13.0	37.7	1.4	10.0	2.0	13.4	30,272
Sex									
Male	5.1	19.5	11.5	36.1	1.3	9.6	1.9	12.7	14,897
Female	4.0	20.8	14.3	39.2	1.5	10.4	2.2	14.1	15,375
Area									
Urban	4.8	20.8	13.4	38.9	1.5	11.3	2.2	15.0	19,246
Rural	4.2	19.2	12.2	35.5	1.1	7.8	1.7	10.7	11,026
LGA									
Banjul	4.5	21.1	11.4	37.1	2.2	12.2	2.6	16.9	309
Kanifing	4.9	21.5	11.5	37.9	2.4	14.5	2.5	19.4	5,132
Brikama	4.7	19.7	14.7	39.1	1.4	9.5	2.1	13.0	11,679
Mansakonko	6.1	18.6	16.1	40.8	1.3	5.5	1.5	8.4	1,362
Kerewan	3.6	17.8	13.7	35.0	1.0	6.0	2.4	9.4	3,556
Kuntaur	4.2	16.8	10.1	31.1	0.8	3.7	1.4	5.9	1,556
Janjanbureh	5.1	15.1	14.0	34.1	1.8	6.5	2.1	10.4	2,318
Basse	3.8	26.1	9.0	38.9	0.4	14.8	1.2	16.5	4,360
Age									
0-4	1.3	26.8	5.7	33.8	0.4	11.5	0.6	12.5	9,115
5-9	4.4	20.1	13.0	37.6	1.4	11.2	1.6	14.2	9,764
10-14	6.6	15.3	17.3	39.2	1.8	8.0	3.4	13.2	7,760
15-17	8.5	14.1	21.9	44.5	2.8	7.4	3.6	13.8	3,633

Table SR.11.2: Children's living arrangements and co-residence with parents

Percentage of children age 0-17 years by co-residence of parents, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with:								Number of children age 0-17 years
	Only mother is living elsewhere ^A	Only father is living elsewhere ^A	Both mother and father are living elsewhere ^A	At least one parent living elsewhere ^A	Only mother living abroad	Only father living abroad	Both mother and father living abroad	At least one parent living abroad ¹	
Orphanhood status									
Both parents alive	2.8	20.8	14.2	37.7	1.1	10.5	2.2	13.8	27,612
Only mother alive	33.7	0.0	0.0	33.7	6.8	0.0	0.0	6.8	1,774
Only father alive	0.0	59.5	0.0	59.5	0.0	19.9	0.0	19.9	618
Both parents deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	221
Unknown	(35.4)	(20.3)	(0.0)	(55.8)	(8.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.5)	48
Ethnicity of household head									
Mandinka	4.4	20.9	13.0	38.3	1.0	11.6	1.2	13.9	9,294
Wolof	4.7	15.1	12.2	32.1	1.4	4.4	1.9	7.7	3,880
Fula	4.4	15.0	12.2	31.5	0.9	5.7	2.6	9.3	6,611
Jola	5.7	27.5	17.1	50.3	2.7	10.0	1.7	14.4	3,124
Sarahule	3.8	29.1	12.5	45.4	0.8	22.3	2.0	25.1	2,995
Other ethnic groups	4.6	23.4	12.7	40.7	1.5	10.9	1.8	14.3	2,183
Non Gambian	4.5	15.6	11.5	31.7	3.0	8.5	4.4	15.9	2,186
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	3.8	16.3	12.2	32.3	0.9	4.3	1.4	6.6	6,735
Second	5.0	17.4	13.1	35.4	1.5	6.6	2.5	10.7	6,587
Middle	3.8	21.2	14.4	39.4	1.0	11.2	2.0	14.2	6,240
Fourth	4.6	21.5	10.2	36.2	1.4	12.0	1.5	14.8	5,735
Richest	6.0	26.2	15.2	47.5	2.4	18.5	2.8	23.7	4,976

¹ MICS indicator SR.20 - Children with at least one parent living abroad

^A Includes parents living abroad as well as those living elsewhere in the country

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

Table SR.11.3: Children not in parental care

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to head of household and percentage living in households headed by a family member, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Child's relationship to head of household												Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member ^A	Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent
	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent	Number of children age 0-17 years	Child is head of household	Spouse/ Partner	Grand-child	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild	Servant (Live-in)	Co-wife	Other not related	Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing		
Total	16.9	30,272	0.0	0.5	28.4	3.1	41.3	12.1	0.0	0.0	12.8	1.7	85.5	5,115
Sex														
Male	15.1	14,897	0.0	0.0	29.0	3.4	37.5	9.0	0.0	0.0	19.0	2.1	78.9	2,255
Female	18.6	15,375	0.0	0.8	28.0	3.0	44.4	14.5	0.1	0.0	7.9	1.4	90.6	2,860
Area														
Urban	17.8	19,246	0.0	0.5	26.6	3.4	42.1	13.2	0.0	0.0	12.2	1.9	85.9	3,426
Rural	15.3	11,026	0.0	0.5	32.1	2.5	39.7	9.7	0.0	0.1	14.0	1.3	84.6	1,689
LGA														
Banjul	14.9	309	1.0	0.0	32.9	2.2	44.0	11.1	0.5	0.0	7.4	1.0	90.2	46
Kanifing	16.3	5,132	0.0	0.9	28.4	5.8	40.4	9.1	0.2	0.0	12.4	2.8	84.6	837
Brikama	18.9	11,679	0.0	0.2	25.8	2.7	42.6	15.9	0.0	0.0	11.2	1.6	87.2	2,213
Mansakonko	21.1	1,362	0.0	0.0	37.5	2.5	36.8	15.7	0.0	0.2	5.9	1.4	92.5	288
Kerewan	17.3	3,556	0.0	0.4	36.6	2.7	33.5	10.6	0.0	0.0	15.3	0.8	83.9	615
Kuntaur	13.6	1,556	0.2	1.6	36.4	4.9	40.7	7.1	0.0	0.0	6.1	3.0	90.7	211
Janjanbureh	17.1	2,318	0.0	0.4	24.9	2.4	39.1	3.4	0.0	0.0	28.5	1.2	70.2	396
Basse	11.7	4,360	0.0	0.7	24.1	1.5	51.2	8.8	0.0	0.2	12.1	1.5	86.2	509
Age														
0-4	6.4	9,115	0.0	0.0	50.1	0.4	32.9	8.6	0.0	0.0	6.0	1.9	92.1	585
5-9	15.9	9,764	0.0	0.0	37.5	1.5	37.5	12.3	0.0	0.0	10.1	1.1	88.7	1,557
10-14	23.6	7,760	0.0	0.1	22.8	3.2	43.3	12.8	0.0	0.0	15.4	2.5	82.1	1,835
15-17	31.3	3,633	0.1	2.0	14.1	6.7	47.8	12.3	0.1	0.1	15.7	1.1	82.9	1,138

Table SR.11.3: Children not in parental care

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to head of household and percentage living in households headed by a family member, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Child's relationship to head of household												Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member ^A	Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent
	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent	Number of children age 0-17 years	Child is head of household	Spouse/ Partner	Grand-child	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild	Servant (Live-in)	Co-wife	Other not related	Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing		
Orphanhood status														
Both parents alive	14.2	27,612	0.0	0.3	31.2	1.7	39.6	11.6	0.0	0.0	14.0	1.5	84.4	3,928
Only mother alive	33.5	1,774	0.0	1.5	17.9	8.5	45.7	13.3	0.0	0.0	10.3	2.8	86.9	594
Only father alive	60.1	618	0.1	0.0	24.1	4.2	48.4	13.9	0.0	0.0	7.1	2.2	90.6	371
Both parents deceased	100.0	221	0.0	0.7	15.3	12.2	48.6	14.1	0.0	0.0	7.6	1.4	90.9	221
Unknown	(0.0)	48	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	-
Ethnicity of household head														
Mandinka	17.0	9,294	0.0	0.3	28.1	3.6	41.2	13.1	0.0	0.0	12.3	1.4	86.2	1,583
Wolof	15.8	3,880	0.1	0.3	24.3	2.9	43.6	10.3	0.0	0.0	16.1	2.3	81.5	613
Fula	16.0	6,611	0.0	0.7	23.4	4.6	52.4	11.2	0.0	0.1	6.4	1.2	92.3	1,056
Jola	22.6	3,124	0.0	0.0	38.3	1.7	30.7	16.1	0.0	0.0	9.7	3.5	86.8	707
Sarahule	15.9	2,995	0.1	0.1	18.7	1.3	37.0	9.8	0.0	0.0	32.3	0.8	66.9	476
Other ethnic groups	16.6	2,183	0.0	0.2	42.4	3.4	34.8	9.4	0.4	0.0	8.5	1.0	90.1	361
Non Gambian	14.5	2,186	0.0	2.9	31.4	2.2	38.9	10.3	0.0	0.0	12.6	1.6	85.8	317
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	15.4	6,735	0.0	0.6	35.4	2.7	39.8	11.1	0.0	0.0	8.6	1.6	89.7	1,038
Second	17.1	6,587	0.0	0.2	28.0	2.9	43.6	11.9	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.9	86.6	1,127
Middle	17.6	6,240	0.0	0.0	30.0	2.9	38.0	12.5	0.0	0.1	14.8	1.6	83.5	1,101
Fourth	14.3	5,735	0.0	1.4	22.3	4.5	37.9	13.2	0.0	0.0	18.2	2.6	79.2	820
Richest	20.7	4,976	0.0	0.3	25.1	3.1	46.7	11.8	0.1	0.0	10.9	2.0	87.0	1,029

^A Excludes households headed by the child, servants and other not related

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

5 SURVIVE

With the SDG target (3.2) for child mortality, on ending preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, the international community has retained the overarching goal of reducing child mortality. While the global target calls for reducing neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 deaths per 1,000 live births and under-five mortality to at least as low as 25 deaths per 1,000 live births, reduction of child mortality continues to be one of the most important objectives in national plans and programmes in each and every country.

Mortality rates presented in this chapter are calculated from information collected in the birth histories of the Women's Questionnaires. All interviewed women were asked whether they had ever given birth, and those who had were asked to report the number of sons and daughters who live with them, the number who live elsewhere, and the number who have died. In addition, women were asked to provide detailed information on their live births, starting with the firstborn, in chronological order. This information included whether births were single or multiple, and for each live birth, sex, date of birth (month and year), and survival status. Further, for children alive at the time of survey, women were asked the current age of the child; for deceased children, the age at death was obtained. Childhood mortality rates are expressed by conventional age categories and are defined as follows:

- Neonatal mortality (NN): probability of dying within the first month of life⁴⁶
- Post-neonatal mortality (PNN): difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates
- Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$): probability of dying between birth and the first birthday
- Child mortality (${}_4q_1$): probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays
- Under-five mortality (${}_5q_0$): the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday

Neonatal, infant and under-five mortality rates are expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births. Child mortality is expressed as deaths per 1,000 children surviving to age one. Post-neonatal mortality is calculated as the difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates.

Table CS.1 presents neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the five most recent five-year periods before the survey. For each mortality rate in the table, it is possible to assess changes over time, during the last 25 years preceding the survey.

Tables CS.2 and CS.3 provide estimates of child mortality by socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. Using the rates calculated for the 5-year period immediately preceding the survey, differentials in mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics, such as LGA, mother's education and wealth, and by demographic characteristics such as sex and mother's age at birth are presented.

⁴⁶ The neonatal period is 28 days of life, however, traditionally the neonatal mortality rates are computed based on the first month of life in household surveys, which very closely approximates the 28-day definition.

Table CS.1: Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for five year periods preceding the survey, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Years preceding the survey					
0-4	31	10	41	17	57
5-9	28	15	44	19	61
10-14	34	17	51	29	79
15-19	33	31	63	53	113
20-24	32	33	65	54	115

¹ MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2² MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate³ MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate⁴ MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate⁵ MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1^A Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table CS.2: Early childhood mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five year period preceding the survey, by socioeconomic characteristics, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Total	31	10	41	17	57
Area					
Urban	32	8	40	14	53
Rural	28	15	43	22	64
LGA					
Banjul	27	8	35	16	51
Kanifing	24	11	35	9	44
Brikama	35	6	41	16	56
Mansakonko	29	14	44	11	54
Kerewan	32	13	45	18	63
Kuntaur	38	18	55	23	77
Janjanbureh	23	10	33	21	53
Basse	26	15	41	25	65
Mother's education					
Pre-primary or none	31	12	43	21	63
Primary	23	11	34	17	51
Secondary+	35	7	41	10	51
Ethnicity of household head					
Mandinka	27	8	36	15	50
Wollof	25	11	35	19	54
Fula	30	12	42	15	56
Jola	54	5	59	7	66
Sarahule	27	15	43	15	57
Other ethnic groups	31	9	40	23	62
Non Gambian	31	16	47	37	82
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	38	12	49	31	79
Second	32	13	46	17	62
Middle	31	9	41	17	56
Fourth	24	12	36	8	44
Richest	25	3	27	7	35

¹ MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2² MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate³ MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate⁴ MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate⁵ MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1^A Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table CS.3: Early childhood mortality rates by demographic characteristics

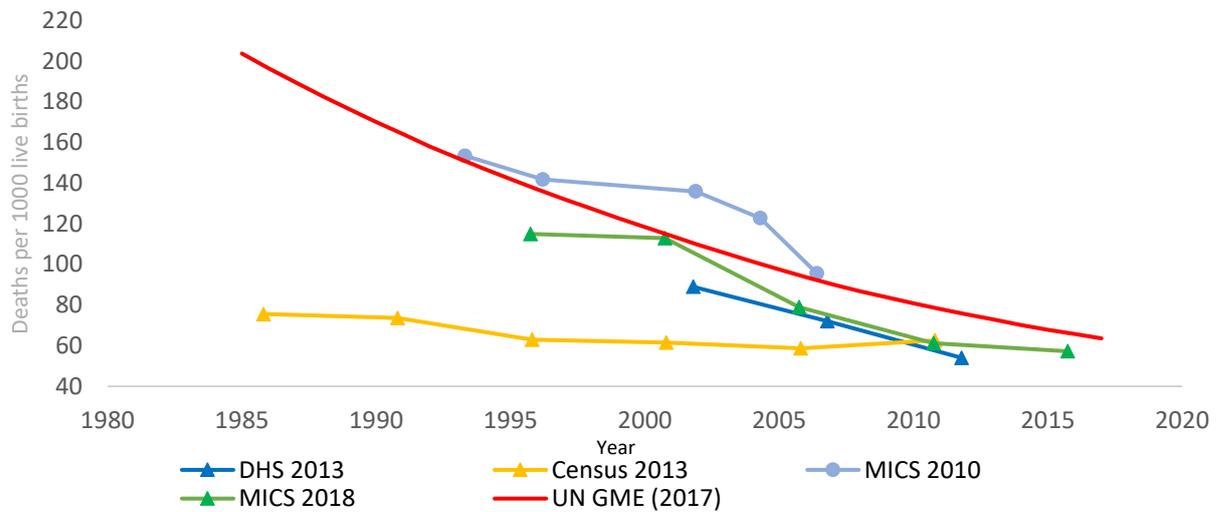
Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five year period preceding the survey, by demographic characteristics, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Total	31	10	41	17	57
Sex					
Male	35	13	48	17	64
Female	26	8	34	17	50
Mother's age at birth					
Less than 20	30	11	41	20	60
20-34	28	10	38	16	53
35-49	44	11	55	20	73
Birth order					
1	32	7	39	16	54
2-3	24	11	35	18	52
4-6	28	12	40	17	56
7+	52	11	62	16	77
Previous birth interval^B					
First Birth	33	7	40	16	55
< 2 years	61	17	78	30	106
2 years	22	11	33	13	45
3 years	33	10	43	15	58
4+ years	22	9	31	17	47

¹ MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2² MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate³ MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate⁴ MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate⁵ MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1^A Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates^B Excludes first order births

Figure CS.1 compares the findings of this survey on under-5 mortality rates, with those from other data sources. Further qualification and analysis of the consistency and discrepancies of the findings of MICS with other data sources needs to be taken up in a more detailed and separate analysis.

Figure CS.1: Trends in under-5 mortality rates, The Gambia MICS 2018



Note: The source data used in the above graph is taken from the final reports of MICS 2018, Census 2013 and DHS 2013. MICS 2010 and UN GME (2017) were downloaded from the UN IGME web portal accessed on the 29th of July 2019. Uncertainty interval for 2017 from UN IGME is 39 to 104.

Child mortality source data and child mortality estimates are published on www.childmortality.org, the web portal of the United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME). Data from the same source may differ between a report and UN IGME web portal as UN IGME recalculates estimates using smaller intervals and/or calendar years (if data are available).

FERTILITY

Measures of current fertility are presented in Table TM.1.1 for the three-year period preceding the survey. A three-year period was chosen for calculating these rates to provide the most current information, while also allowing the rates to be calculated for a sufficient number of cases so as not to compromise the statistical precision of the estimates. The current fertility measures, presented in the table by urban and rural residence, are as follows:

- Age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs), expressed as the number of births per 1,000 women in a specified age group, show the age pattern of fertility. Numerators for ASFRs are calculated by identifying live births that occurred in the three-year period preceding the survey, classified according to the age of the mother (in five-year age groups) at the time of the child's birth. Denominators of the rates represent the number of woman-years lived by all interviewed women (or in simplified terms, the average number of women) in each of the five-year age groups during the specified period.
- The total fertility rate (TFR) is a synthetic measure that denotes the number of live births a woman would have if she were subject to the current age-specific fertility rates throughout her reproductive years (15-49 years).
- The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of live births occurring during the specified period per 1,000 women age 15-49.
- The crude birth rate (CBR) is the number of live births per 1,000 household population during the specified period.

Table TM.1.1: Fertility rates

Adolescent birth rate, age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the three-year period preceding the survey, by area, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Urban	Rural	Total
Age^A			
15-19 ¹	51	108	67
20-24	143	259	173
25-29	189	258	209
30-34	180	233	196
35-39	110	165	127
40-44	57	99	69
45-49	22	48	29
TFR (15-49 years) ^B	3.8	5.8	4.4
GFR ^C	120.6	187.0	139.5
CBR ^D	30.3	38.8	33.0

¹ MICS indicator TM.1 - Adolescent birth rate (age 15-19 years); SDG indicator 3.7.2

^A The 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 age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women. The age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years is also termed as the adolescent birth rate

^B TFR: The Total Fertility Rate is the sum of age-specific fertility rates of women age 15-49 years. The TFR denotes the average number of children to which a woman will have given birth by the end of her reproductive years (by age 50) if current fertility rates prevailed. The rate is expressed per woman age 15-49 years

^C GFR: The General Fertility Rate is the number of births in the last 3 years divided by the average number of women age 15-49 years during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49 years

^D CBR: The Crude Birth Rate is the number of births in the last 3 years, divided by the total population during the same period, expressed per 1,000 population

EARLY CHILDBEARING

Table TM.2.1 presents the survey findings on adolescent birth rates and further disaggregates of the total fertility rate.

The adolescent birth rate (age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19) is defined as the number of births to women age 15-19 years during the three-year period preceding the survey, divided by the average number of women age 15-19 (number of women-years lived between ages 15 through 19, inclusive) during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women.

The adolescent birth rate is a Global SDG indicator (3.7.2) for ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services (Target 3.7).

Tables TM.2.2W and TM.2.2M present a selection of early childbearing and fatherhood indicators for young women and men age 15-19 and 20-24 years. In Table TM.2.2W, percentages among women age 15-19 who have had a live birth and those who are pregnant with their first child are presented. For the same age group, the table also presents the percentage of women who have had a live birth before age 15. These estimates are all derived from the detailed birth histories of women.

To estimate the proportion of women who have had a live birth before age 18 – when they were still children themselves – data based on women age 20-24 years at the time of survey are used to avoid truncation.⁴⁷

Table TM.2.2M presents findings on early fatherhood. Percentages among men age 15-19 and age 20-24 years who became fathers before ages 15 and 18, respectively, show the extent to which men are becoming fathers when they are still children.

Tables TM.2.3W and TM.2.3M are designed to look at trends in early childbearing for women and early fatherhood for men, by presenting percentages of women and men who became mother and fathers before ages 15 and 18, for successive age cohorts. The table is designed to capture trends in urban and rural areas separately.

⁴⁷ Using women age 15-19 to estimate the percentage who had given birth before age 18 would introduce truncation to the estimates, since the majority of women in this age group will not have completed age 18, and therefore will not have completed exposure to childbearing before age 18. The age group 20-24 is used to estimate the percentage of women giving birth before age 18, since all women in this age group have completed exposure to childbearing at very early ages.

Table TM.2.1: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate

Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates for the three-year period preceding the survey, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Adolescent birth rate ¹ (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years) ^A	Total fertility rate (women age 15-49 years) ^A
Total	67	4.4
Area		
Urban	51	3.8
Rural	108	5.8
LGA		
Banjul	39	(*)
Kanifing	33	(*)
Brikama	57	(*)
Mansakonko	75	(*)
Kerewan	89	(*)
Kuntaur	114	(*)
Janjanbureh	121	(*)
Basse	110	(*)
Education		
Pre-primary or none	150	5.6
Primary	125	(*)
Secondary+	28	(*)
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)
Has no functional difficulty	88	4.4
Ethnicity of household head		
Mandinka	49	(4.3)
Wollof	82	(*)
Fula	83	(4.5)
Jola	53	(*)
Sarahule	78	(*)
Other ethnic groups	52	(*)
Non Gambian	106	(*)
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	114	(6.0)
Second	90	(5.4)
Middle	80	(*)
Fourth	46	(*)
Richest	25	(2.7)

¹ MICS indicator TM.1 - Adolescent birth rate (age 15-19 years); SDG indicator 3.7.2^A Please see Table TM.1.1 for definitions.

Table TM.2.2W: Early childbearing (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child, and who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15-19 years who:				Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 ¹	Number of women age 20-24 years
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth before age 15			
Total	9.8	2.2	12.0	1.2	2,983	17.3	2,716
Area							
Urban	7.2	1.4	8.6	1.0	2,061	13.0	1,999
Rural	15.5	4.1	19.5	1.5	923	29.4	717
LGA							
Banjul	6.5	1.6	8.2	0.0	41	8.9	38
Kanifing	5.6	1.8	7.4	1.5	670	11.9	679
Brikama	7.7	0.9	8.6	0.6	1,158	11.9	1,098
Mansakonko	11.4	2.0	13.4	1.6	118	24.5	100
Kerewan	10.2	4.6	14.8	1.0	313	26.2	248
Kuntaur	19.6	4.4	24.0	2.9	126	31.1	97
Janjanbureh	16.6	3.1	19.7	1.5	199	32.2	160
Basse	16.5	4.0	20.5	1.7	359	28.6	296
Education							
Pre-primary or none	25.6	6.0	31.6	3.7	500	32.1	646
Primary	14.7	2.5	17.2	2.6	550	32.5	419
Secondary+	4.3	1.1	5.4	0.1	1,933	7.7	1,651
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	(14.3)	(1.7)	(16.1)	(0.0)	19	(24.7)	37
Has no functional difficulty	20.3	3.1	23.4	2.0	1,163	17.2	2,678

Table TM.2.2W: Early childbearing (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child, and who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15-19 years who:				Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 ¹	Number of women age 20-24 years
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth before age 15			
Ethnicity of household head							
Mandinka	7.3	1.3	8.6	0.7	908	13.7	927
Wolof	9.7	4.2	14.0	1.2	352	18.0	343
Fula	12.1	1.9	13.9	1.5	644	24.2	525
Jola	11.5	0.0	11.5	1.7	381	9.1	283
Sarahule	9.6	3.5	13.2	1.3	286	21.6	197
Other ethnic groups	7.4	2.3	9.7	0.4	219	13.5	223
Non Gambian	13.1	5.9	19.0	2.1	193	26.0	217
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	15.8	3.7	19.5	1.9	587	31.0	409
Second	12.7	3.0	15.7	1.6	532	23.9	460
Middle	11.2	1.3	12.5	1.0	594	17.7	510
Fourth	6.7	2.4	9.0	1.1	584	14.7	604
Richest	3.7	0.9	4.7	0.5	686	7.5	732

¹ MICS indicator TM.2 - Early childbearing

Table TM.2.2M: Early fatherhood (young men)

Percentage of men age 15-19 years who have fathered a live birth and who have fathered a live birth before age 15, and percentage of men age 20-24 years who have fathered a live birth before age 18, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	<u>Percentage of men age 15-19 years who have:</u>		Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage of men age 20-24 years who have fathered a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-24 years
	Fathered a live birth	Fathered a live birth before age 15			
Total	0.0	0.0	1,141	0.2	941
Area					
Urban	0.0	0.0	845	0.0	767
Rural	0.0	0.0	296	1.1	174
LGA					
Banjul	0.0	0.0	16	0.9	13
Kanifing	0.0	0.0	218	0.0	227
Brikama	0.0	0.0	536	0.0	479
Mansakonko	0.0	0.0	41	0.0	25
Kerewan	0.0	0.0	99	2.1	76
Kuntaur	0.0	0.0	32	0.0	17
Janjanbureh	0.0	0.0	73	0.5	49
Basse	0.0	0.0	126	0.0	55
Education					
Pre-primary or none	0.0	0.0	212	0.4	183
Primary	0.0	0.0	273	0.0	125
Secondary+	0.0	0.0	655	0.2	632
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)					
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	12	(3.1)	25
Has no functional difficulty	0.0	0.0	397	0.1	915
Ethnicity of household head					
Mandinka	0.0	0.0	414	0.2	345
Wolof	0.0	0.0	133	0.1	102
Fula	0.0	0.0	231	0.1	180
Jola	0.0	0.0	117	0.0	113
Sarahule	0.0	0.0	106	0.0	68
Other ethnic groups	0.0	0.0	71	0.0	77
Non Gambian	0.0	0.0	68	1.4	55
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	0.0	0.0	184	1.0	104
Second	0.0	0.0	216	0.6	140
Middle	0.0	0.0	216	0.0	168
Fourth	0.0	0.0	251	0.0	223
Richest	0.0	0.0	274	0.0	306

Table TM.2.3W: Trends in early childbearing (women)

Percentage of women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area and age group, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	4.9	9,706	21.0	7,645	8.2	3,934	34.3	3,012	5.9	13,640	24.8	10,657
Age												
15-19	1.0	2,061	na	na	1.5	923	na	na	1.2	2,983	na	na
15-17	0.5	1,217	na	na	1.0	584	na	na	0.6	1,801	na	na
18-19	1.8	844	na	na	2.6	338	na	na	2.0	1,182	na	na
20-24	2.9	1,999	13.0	1,999	7.3	717	29.4	717	4.0	2,716	17.3	2,716
25-29	3.7	1,682	17.8	1,682	6.8	637	29.2	637	4.5	2,319	20.9	2,319
30-34	5.5	1,480	19.4	1,480	12.0	560	35.3	560	7.3	2,040	23.7	2,040
35-39	9.7	1,165	27.9	1,165	11.5	538	35.4	538	10.3	1,703	30.3	1,703
40-44	11.7	761	35.4	761	16.4	350	49.9	350	13.2	1,110	40.0	1,110
45-49	9.0	559	29.6	559	13.3	210	35.9	210	10.2	769	31.3	769
na: not applicable												

Table TM.2.3M: Trends in early fatherhood (men)

Percentage of men who have fathered a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area and age group, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years
Total	0.0	3,497	0.2	2,653	0.0	1,025	0.7	729	0.0	4,522	0.3	3,381
Age												
15-19	0.0	845	na	na	0.0	296	na	na	0.0	1,141	na	na
15-17	0.0	526	na	na	0.0	205	na	na	0.0	731	na	na
18-19	0.0	319	na	na	0.0	91	na	na	0.0	410	na	na
20-24	0.0	767	0.0	767	0.1	174	1.1	174	0.0	941	0.2	941
25-29	0.0	516	0.0	516	0.0	129	0.8	129	0.0	645	0.2	645
30-34	0.0	444	0.2	444	0.0	116	0.0	116	0.0	560	0.1	560
35-39	0.0	386	0.0	386	0.0	144	0.5	144	0.0	529	0.1	529
40-44	0.0	308	0.9	308	0.0	94	1.0	94	0.0	402	0.9	402
45-49	0.0	231	0.2	231	0.0	73	0.7	73	0.0	304	0.3	304

na: not applicable

CONTRACEPTION

Appropriate contraceptive use is important to the health of women and children by: 1) preventing pregnancies that are too early or too late; 2) extending the period between births; and 3) limiting the total number of children.⁴⁸

Table TM.3.1 presents the current use of contraception for women who are currently married or in union while Table TM.3.2 presents the same information for women who are not currently married or in union and are sexually active. In Table TM.3.1, use of specific methods of contraception are first presented; specific methods are then grouped into modern and traditional methods and presented as such. For sexually active women who are not currently married or in union, in Table TM.3.2, contraceptive use is only presented by modern and traditional method categories.

Unmet need for contraception refers to fecund women who are not using any method of contraception, but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or who wish to stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Unmet need is identified in MICS by using a set of questions eliciting current behaviours and preferences pertaining to contraceptive use, fecundity, and fertility preferences.

Table TM.3.3 shows the levels of unmet need and met need for contraception, and the demand for contraception satisfied for women who are currently married or in union. The same table is reproduced in Table 3.4 for sexually active women who are not currently married or in union.

⁴⁸ PATH, and United Nations Population Fund. *Meeting the Need: Strengthening Family Planning Programs*. Seattle: PATH/UNFPA, 2006. https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/resource-pdf/family_planning06.pdf.

Unmet need for spacing is defined as the percentage of women who are not using a method of contraception AND

- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrheic⁴⁹ and iii) fecund⁵⁰ and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth OR
- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrheic, and iii) fecund and unsure whether they want another child OR
- are pregnant, and say that pregnancy was mistimed (would have wanted to wait) OR
- are post-partum amenorrheic and say that the birth was mistimed (would have wanted to wait).

Unmet need for limiting is defined as percentage of women who are married or in union and are not using a method of contraception AND

- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrheic, and iii) fecund and say they do not want any more children OR
- are pregnant and say they did not want to have a child OR
- are post-partum amenorrheic and say that they did not want the birth.

Total unmet need for contraception is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting.

Met need for limiting includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method⁵¹ and who want no more children, are using male or female sterilisation or declare themselves as infecund. Met need for spacing includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method and who want to have another child or are undecided whether to have another child. Summing the met need for spacing and limiting results in the total met need for contraception.

Using information on contraception and unmet need, the percentage of demand for contraception satisfied is also estimated from the MICS data. The percentage of demand satisfied is defined as the proportion of women who are currently using contraception over the total demand for contraception. The total demand for contraception includes women who

⁴⁹ A woman is post-partum amenorrheic if she had a live birth in last two years and is not currently pregnant, and her menstrual period has not returned since the birth of the last child.

⁵⁰ A woman is considered infecund if she is neither pregnant nor post-partum amenorrheic, and
(1a) has not had menstruation for at least six months, or (1b) has never menstruated, or (1c) had last menstruation occurring before her last birth, or (1d) is in menopause/has had hysterectomy OR
(2) she declares that she i) has had hysterectomy, ii) has never menstruated, iii) is menopausal or iv) has been trying to get pregnant for at least 2 years without result in response to questions on why she thinks she is not physically able to get pregnant at the time of survey OR
(3) she declares she cannot get pregnant when asked about desire for future birth OR
(4) she has not had a birth in the preceding 5 years, is currently not using contraception and is currently married and was continuously married during the last 5 years preceding the survey.

⁵¹ In this chapter, whenever reference is made to the use of a contraceptive by a woman, this includes her partner using a contraceptive method (such as male condom).

currently have an unmet need (for spacing or limiting) plus those who are currently using contraception.

Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods is one of the indicators used to track progress toward the Sustainable Development Goal, Target 3.7, on ensuring 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. While SDG indicator 3.7.1 relates to all women age 15-49 years, it is only reported for women currently married or in union and, therefore, located in Table TM.3.3 alone.

Table TM.3.1: Use of contraception (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):															Number of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union
	Modern method								Traditional method							
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method ¹	
Total	83.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	8.2	5.0	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	16.3	0.4	16.8	8,680
Area																
Urban	81.9	0.3	0.0	0.7	8.6	5.6	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	17.7	0.3	18.1	5,654
Rural	85.8	0.2	0.0	0.3	7.6	4.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	13.5	0.6	14.2	3,026
LGA																
Banjul	73.7	0.3	0.0	1.4	12.2	6.9	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	25.8	0.2	26.3	97
Kanifing	80.7	0.4	0.0	0.8	9.3	4.9	3.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	18.9	0.4	19.3	1,633
Brikama	82.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	8.6	5.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	17.5	0.3	17.9	3,264
Mansakonko	85.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	8.3	4.2	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	14.0	0.3	14.3	356
Kerewan	80.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	8.9	7.5	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	18.1	1.1	19.3	955
Kuntaur	83.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	9.7	4.7	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	16.6	0.1	16.6	461
Janjanbureh	82.2	0.1	0.0	0.7	10.2	4.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	16.8	0.8	17.8	634
Basse	91.9	0.5	0.0	0.3	3.6	1.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	7.9	0.2	8.1	1,281
Age																
15-19	94.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	5.5	0.3	5.7	511
15-17	97.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.7	0.2	2.9	169
18-19	92.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	6.8	0.3	7.1	342
20-24	87.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	7.5	3.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	12.2	0.3	12.7	1,421
25-29	83.7	0.2	0.0	0.4	9.3	4.9	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	15.8	0.4	16.3	1,828
30-34	81.5	0.4	0.0	0.2	9.9	5.4	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	18.0	0.3	18.5	1,773
35-39	78.7	0.5	0.0	0.7	8.8	7.2	3.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	20.5	0.7	21.3	1,497
40-44	80.4	0.3	0.0	1.2	7.8	5.4	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	19.0	0.5	19.6	996
45-49	83.7	0.3	0.1	0.8	6.0	5.8	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	16.2	0.1	16.3	655

Table TM.3.1: Use of contraception (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):															Number of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union
	Modern method								Traditional method							
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method ¹	
Education																
Pre-primary or none	85.4	0.3	0.0	0.4	7.4	4.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	14.1	0.5	14.6	4,404
Primary	83.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	7.7	4.8	2.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	15.7	0.4	16.1	1,472
Secondary+	79.5	0.3	0.0	0.9	9.8	6.3	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	20.0	0.3	20.5	2,805
Number of living children																
0	99.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.8	932
1	89.2	0.1	0.0	0.8	6.1	2.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	10.4	0.1	10.8	1,310
2	85.6	0.1	0.0	0.3	7.6	4.6	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	13.9	0.5	14.4	1,398
3	82.5	0.4	0.0	0.3	9.9	3.8	2.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	17.2	0.3	17.5	1,284
4+	76.5	0.4	0.0	0.7	10.7	7.6	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	22.8	0.6	23.5	3,756
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																
Has functional difficulty	83.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	8.5	6.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.0	0.0	17.0	190
Has no functional difficulty	83.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	8.4	5.0	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	16.5	0.4	17.0	8,321
Ethnicity of household head																
Mandinka	84.6	0.2	0.0	0.6	6.6	5.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	15.0	0.3	15.4	2,632
Wollof	74.3	0.5	0.0	0.4	14.2	7.0	2.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	24.8	0.8	25.7	1,137
Fula	84.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	8.7	4.1	2.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	15.3	0.5	15.8	1,854
Jola	81.4	0.2	0.0	0.7	11.8	4.3	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.6	0.0	18.6	815
Sarahule	91.9	0.7	0.0	0.6	3.7	1.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	7.7	0.2	8.1	883
Other Ethnic Groups	78.0	0.3	0.0	1.6	9.5	8.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	21.6	0.3	22.0	611
Non Gambian	85.8	0.3	0.1	0.2	4.2	5.8	2.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	13.4	0.8	14.2	748

Table TM.3.1: Use of contraception (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):															Number of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union
	Modern method								Traditional method							
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method ¹	
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	84.7	0.2	0.0	0.3	8.5	4.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	14.7	0.5	15.3	1,807
Second	86.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	7.4	4.0	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	13.2	0.6	14.0	1,749
Middle	84.9	0.3	0.0	0.3	7.7	4.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	14.8	0.3	15.1	1,727
Fourth	81.6	0.1	0.0	0.5	9.2	5.6	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	17.9	0.5	18.4	1,748
Richest	78.6	0.5	0.0	1.5	8.4	6.8	3.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	21.0	0.1	21.4	1,648

¹ MICS indicator TM.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate

Table TM.3.2: Use of contraception (currently unmarried/not in union)

Percentage of sexually active women age 15-49 years currently unmarried or not in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of sexually active ^A women currently unmarried or not in union who are using (or whose partner is using):			Number of sexually active ^A women age 15-49 years currently unmarried or not in union
	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method	
Total	27.7	0.1	27.8	187
Area				
Urban	25.7	0.1	25.9	160
Rural	(39.8)	(0.0)	(39.8)	26
LGA				
Banjul	(30.4)	(5.5)	(35.9)	4
Kanifing	(17.7)	(0.0)	(17.7)	79
Brikama	(36.4)	(0.0)	(36.4)	77
Mansakonko	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Kerewan	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Kuntaur	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Janjanbureh	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Basse	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Age				
15-19	(2.6)	(0.0)	(2.6)	33
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
18-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
20-24	(28.1)	(0.4)	(28.5)	54
25-29	(38.2)	(0.0)	(38.2)	44
30-34	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
35-39	(*)	(*)	(*)	27
40-44	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
45-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Education				
Pre-primary or none	(32.7)	(1.0)	(33.7)	24
Primary	(30.4)	(0.0)	(30.4)	41
Secondary+	25.9	0.0	25.9	122
Number of living children				
0	(11.6)	(0.4)	(11.9)	63
1	23.3	0.0	23.3	68
2	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
3	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
4+	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)				
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Has no functional difficulty	28.6	0.1	28.8	167
Ethnicity of household head				
Mandinka	(17.5)	(0.0)	(17.5)	41
Wollof	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Fula	(41.0)	(0.7)	(41.6)	34
Jola	(42.6)	(0.0)	(42.6)	48
Sarahule	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	30
Non Gambian	(*)	(*)	(*)	14

Table TM.3.2: Use of contraception (currently unmarried/not in union)

Percentage of sexually active women age 15-49 years currently unmarried or not in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of sexually active ^A women currently unmarried or not in union who are using (or whose partner is using):			Number of sexually active ^A women age 15-49 years currently unmarried or not in union
	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method	
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	(39.4)	(0.0)	(39.4)	23
Second	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	30
Fourth	(20.2)	(0.5)	(20.7)	46
Richest	(25.8)	(0.0)	(25.8)	64

^A "Sexually active" is defined as having had sex within the last 30 days.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.3.3: Need for contraception (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union with met and unmet need for contraception, total demand for contraception and percentage of women currently married or in union with need for contraception who are using a modern method, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently married or in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods ¹	
Total	20.3	6.2	26.5	11.9	4.7	16.7	32.3	10.9	43.2	8,680	38.6	37.6	3,750
Area													
Urban	19.5	6.3	25.8	12.9	5.1	18.1	32.5	11.4	43.9	5,654	41.2	40.5	2,479
Rural	21.8	6.1	27.9	10.1	4.0	14.1	31.9	10.1	42.0	3,026	33.6	32.1	1,271
LGA													
Banjul	19.7	8.2	27.8	17.7	8.3	26.0	37.4	16.5	53.8	97	48.3	48.0	52
Kanifing	19.2	5.5	24.6	14.4	4.9	19.3	33.6	10.4	44.0	1,633	44.0	43.1	718
Brikama	20.1	7.3	27.4	12.5	5.3	17.8	32.6	12.7	45.2	3,264	39.3	38.7	1,475
Mansakonko	22.6	5.0	27.6	11.2	3.1	14.3	33.8	8.1	41.9	356	34.1	33.4	149
Kerewan	21.0	7.1	28.1	13.8	5.5	19.2	34.7	12.6	47.3	955	40.6	38.3	452
Kuntaur	19.9	6.0	25.9	11.4	5.2	16.6	31.3	11.2	42.5	461	39.1	39.0	196
Janjanbureh	17.6	4.8	22.4	13.7	3.9	17.6	31.3	8.7	40.0	634	44.0	42.1	254
Basse	22.8	4.6	27.4	5.2	2.9	8.1	28.0	7.5	35.4	1,281	22.8	22.2	454
Age													
15-19	31.0	0.3	31.3	5.7	0.0	5.7	36.7	0.3	37.0	511	15.5	14.8	189
15-17	33.5	0.0	33.5	2.9	0.0	2.9	36.5	0.0	36.5	169	8.0	7.3	62
18-19	29.8	0.4	30.2	7.1	0.0	7.1	36.9	0.4	37.3	342	19.1	18.4	127
20-24	29.3	0.4	29.7	12.2	0.3	12.6	41.5	0.7	42.3	1,421	29.7	28.9	601
25-29	25.4	1.1	26.6	15.3	0.9	16.2	40.8	2.0	42.8	1,828	37.9	37.0	782
30-34	22.8	2.7	25.5	15.4	2.9	18.3	38.2	5.6	43.8	1,773	41.8	41.1	776
35-39	15.8	11.1	26.8	12.6	8.6	21.2	28.4	19.7	48.1	1,497	44.2	42.6	720
40-44	6.4	17.2	23.6	6.9	12.6	19.6	13.3	29.8	43.2	996	45.3	44.1	430
45-49	2.9	19.4	22.3	3.6	12.8	16.3	6.5	32.1	38.6	655	42.3	41.9	253

Table TM.3.3: Need for contraception (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union with met and unmet need for contraception, total demand for contraception and percentage of women currently married or in union with need for contraception who are using a modern method, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently married or in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods ¹	
Education													
Pre-primary or none	19.0	7.9	27.0	9.4	5.2	14.6	28.4	13.1	41.5	4,404	35.1	33.9	1,829
Primary	21.4	5.2	26.6	11.8	4.3	16.1	33.2	9.5	42.7	1,472	37.7	36.7	628
Secondary+	21.8	4.0	25.8	16.1	4.2	20.3	37.9	8.2	46.1	2,805	44.0	43.4	1,293
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	16.6	7.8	24.4	10.8	6.2	17.0	27.4	14.0	41.4	190	41.1	41.1	79
Has no functional difficulty	20.1	6.3	26.4	12.2	4.8	17.0	32.3	11.1	43.4	8,321	39.1	38.1	3,610
Ethnicity of household head													
Mandinka	22.8	6.2	29.1	10.8	4.5	15.3	33.7	10.7	44.4	2,632	34.5	33.7	1,168
Wollof	15.5	6.8	22.3	17.9	7.7	25.6	33.4	14.5	47.9	1,137	53.5	51.8	545
Fula	19.3	6.6	26.0	12.0	3.7	15.7	31.3	10.3	41.7	1,854	37.7	36.6	773
Jola	19.6	6.8	26.4	14.1	4.5	18.6	33.7	11.3	45.0	815	41.3	41.3	367
Sarahule	20.8	4.0	24.8	4.8	3.1	8.0	25.7	7.1	32.8	883	24.3	23.6	289
Other ethnic groups	19.3	7.2	26.5	15.0	7.0	22.0	34.3	14.2	48.5	611	45.3	44.6	296
Non Gambian	22.1	5.3	27.5	10.2	4.0	14.2	32.4	9.3	41.7	748	34.1	32.2	312
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	20.8	7.7	28.5	11.1	4.1	15.2	31.9	11.9	43.7	1,807	34.8	33.7	790
Second	22.7	6.7	29.4	9.3	4.6	13.9	32.0	11.2	43.3	1,749	32.0	30.6	757
Middle	20.6	6.5	27.2	10.6	4.5	15.1	31.2	11.0	42.2	1,727	35.7	35.0	730
Fourth	19.0	4.4	23.4	13.7	4.6	18.4	32.7	9.1	41.8	1,748	44.0	42.8	730
Richest	18.4	5.5	23.9	15.2	6.0	21.2	33.5	11.5	45.1	1,648	47.0	46.7	743
¹ MICS indicator TM.4 - Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception; SDG indicator 3.7.1 & 3.8.1													

Table TM.3.4: Need for contraception (currently unmarried/not in union)

Percentage of sexually active women age 15-49 years who are currently unmarried or not in union with met and unmet need for contraception, total demand for contraception and percentage with need for contraception who are using a modern method, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of sexually active ^A women currently unmarried or not in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of sexually active ^A women currently unmarried or not in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods	
Total	59.8	4.0	63.8	24.9	3.0	27.8	84.7	6.9	91.6	187	30.4	30.2	171
Area													
Urban	61.5	4.3	65.8	22.4	3.4	25.9	83.9	7.8	91.7	160	28.2	28.1	147
Rural	(50.0)	(1.7)	(51.8)	(39.8)	(0.0)	(39.8)	(89.8)	(1.7)	(91.6)	26	(43.5)	(43.5)	24
LGA													
Kanifing	(62.2)	(5.3)	(67.5)	(15.7)	(2.0)	(17.7)	(77.9)	(7.3)	(85.2)	79	(20.8)	(20.8)	67
Brikama	(60.2)	(3.3)	(63.6)	(32.4)	(4.1)	(36.4)	(92.6)	(7.4)	(100.0)	77	(36.4)	(36.4)	77
Age													
15-19	(90.1)	(0.0)	(90.1)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(92.7)	(0.0)	(92.7)	33	(2.9)	(2.9)	30
20-24	(70.3)	(0.0)	(70.3)	(28.5)	(0.0)	(28.5)	(98.8)	(0.0)	(98.8)	54	(28.9)	(28.4)	53
25-29	(45.8)	(0.0)	(45.8)	(29.3)	(8.9)	(38.2)	(75.1)	(8.9)	(84.0)	44	(*)	(*)	37
Education													
Pre-primary or none	(38.5)	(13.0)	(51.5)	(20.4)	(13.3)	(33.7)	(58.9)	(26.3)	(85.2)	24	(*)	(*)	20
Primary	(49.5)	(10.7)	(60.2)	(26.5)	(3.9)	(30.4)	(76.0)	(14.5)	(90.5)	41	(33.6)	(33.6)	37
Secondary+	67.4	0.0	67.4	25.2	0.7	25.9	92.6	0.7	93.2	122	27.7	27.7	114

Table TM.3.4: Need for contraception (currently unmarried/not in union)

Percentage of sexually active women age 15-49 years who are currently unmarried or not in union with met and unmet need for contraception, total demand for contraception and percentage with need for contraception who are using a modern method, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of sexually active ^A women currently unmarried or not in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of sexually active ^A women currently unmarried or not in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)													
Has no functional difficulty	59.1	3.5	62.6	25.5	3.3	28.8	84.6	6.8	91.3	167	31.5	31.4	153
Ethnicity of household head													
Mandinka	(59.5)	(12.5)	(71.9)	(13.7)	(3.8)	(17.5)	(73.1)	(16.3)	(89.4)	41	(19.5)	(19.5)	37
Fula	(53.3)	(1.3)	(54.6)	(32.6)	(9.1)	(41.6)	(85.9)	(10.4)	(96.3)	34	(43.3)	(42.5)	33
Jola	(50.3)	(0.4)	(50.6)	(42.6)	(0.0)	(42.6)	(92.9)	(0.4)	(93.3)	48	(*)	(*)	45
Non Gambian	(46.2)	(0.0)	(46.2)	(22.9)	(0.0)	(22.9)	(69.1)	(0.0)	(69.1)	14	(*)	(*)	10
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	(50.9)	(0.0)	(50.9)	(39.4)	(0.0)	(39.4)	(90.3)	(0.0)	(90.3)	23	(*)	(*)	21
Fourth	(66.2)	(0.4)	(66.6)	(20.7)	(0.0)	(20.7)	(86.9)	(0.4)	(87.3)	46	(23.7)	(23.1)	40
Richest	(61.4)	(8.0)	(69.4)	(22.0)	(3.7)	(25.8)	(83.4)	(11.8)	(95.2)	64	(27.1)	(27.1)	61

^A "Sexually active" is defined as having had sex within the last 30 days.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Some rows for certain disgregates from the table are not shown due to low number of cases

ANTENATAL CARE

The antenatal period presents important opportunities for reaching pregnant women with a number of interventions that may be vital to their health and well-being and that of their infants. For example, antenatal care can be used to inform women and families about risks and symptoms in pregnancy and about the risks of labour and delivery, and therefore it may provide the route for ensuring that pregnant women do, in practice, deliver with the assistance of a skilled health care provider. Antenatal visits also provide an opportunity to supply information on birth spacing, which is recognised as an important factor in improving infant survival.

WHO recommends a minimum of eight antenatal visits based on a review of the effectiveness of different models of antenatal care.⁵² WHO guidelines are specific on the content on antenatal care visits, which include:

- Blood pressure measurement
- Urine testing for bacteriuria and proteinuria
- Blood testing to detect syphilis and severe anaemia
- Weight/height measurement (optional).

It is of crucial importance for pregnant women to start attending antenatal care visits as early in pregnancy as possible and ideally have the first visit during the first trimester to prevent and detect pregnancy conditions that could affect both the woman and her baby. Antenatal care should continue throughout the entire pregnancy.⁵²

Antenatal care is a tracer indicator of the Reproductive and Maternal Health Dimension of SDG 3.8 Universal Health Coverage. The type of personnel providing antenatal care to women age 15-49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding is presented in Table TM.4.1.

Table TM.4.2 shows the number of antenatal care visits during the pregnancy of their most recent birth within the two years preceding the survey, regardless of provider, by selected characteristics. Table TM.4.2 also provides information about the timing of the first antenatal care visit.

The coverage of key services that pregnant women are expected to receive during antenatal care are shown in Table TM.4.3.

⁵² WHO. *WHO recommendations on antenatal care for a positive pregnancy experience*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2016. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/250796/9789241549912-eng.pdf?sequence=1>.

Table TM.4.1: Antenatal care coverage

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy for the last birth, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Provider of antenatal care ^A						Total	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were attended at least once by skilled health personnel ^{1,B}	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Auxiliary nurse	Community birth companion	Community health worker	No antenatal care			
Total	13.9	82.5	2.6	0.0	0.2	0.8	100.0	99.0	3,472
Area									
Urban	17.6	80.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	99.0	2,159
Rural	7.7	85.9	5.5	0.1	0.4	0.5	100.0	99.0	1,312
LGA									
Banjul	21.7	77.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.5	35
Kanifing	20.4	79.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	579
Brikama	17.7	80.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	98.8	1,307
Mansakonko	1.2	98.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.4	148
Kerewan	12.4	66.7	18.8	0.2	0.6	1.1	100.0	98.0	443
Kuntaur	10.0	88.0	0.3	0.0	1.4	0.3	100.0	98.3	204
Janjanbureh	17.2	81.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.5	254
Basse	0.6	98.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.3	502
Education									
Pre-primary or none	10.3	85.2	3.7	0.1	0.2	0.5	100.0	99.2	1,672
Primary	9.9	87.2	1.9	0.0	0.2	0.9	100.0	98.9	626
Secondary+	21.0	76.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	98.7	1,174
Age at birth									
Less than 20	11.7	83.0	3.4	0.0	0.1	1.8	100.0	98.1	363
20-34	14.4	82.4	2.3	0.0	0.1	0.8	100.0	99.0	2,574
35-49	12.9	82.9	3.8	0.0	0.3	0.2	100.0	99.6	535
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	12.5	81.3	4.4	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	98.2	57
Has no functional difficulty	14.0	82.5	2.6	0.0	0.2	0.7	100.0	99.1	3,369
Ethnicity of household head									
Mandinka	13.9	82.8	2.7	0.0	0.2	0.5	100.0	99.3	1,050
Wollof	14.0	79.4	5.1	0.0	0.3	1.2	100.0	98.5	500
Fula	14.4	83.1	1.5	0.0	0.3	0.8	100.0	98.9	698
Jola	16.5	81.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	97.9	338
Sarahule	3.8	95.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.5	336
Other ethnic groups	24.3	66.1	8.7	0.4	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.1	248
Non Gambian	12.0	85.6	1.8	0.0	0.2	0.5	100.0	99.3	302
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	10.1	84.2	4.2	0.0	0.5	1.0	100.0	98.5	790
Second	8.6	86.9	3.8	0.1	0.2	0.3	100.0	99.3	758
Middle	8.6	88.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.4	707
Fourth	16.2	81.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.5	653
Richest	30.0	67.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	98.1	563

¹ MICS indicator TM.5a - Antenatal care coverage (at least once by skilled health personnel)

^A Only the most qualified provider is considered in cases where more than one provider was reported.

^B Skilled providers include Medical doctor, Nurse/Midwife and Auxiliary nurse.

Table TM.4.2: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and by the timing of first antenatal care visits, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits:					Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit						Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years who had at least one ANC visit
	No visits	1-3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider ¹	8 or more visits to any provider ²	DK/Missing	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months	DK/Missing				
Total	0.8	23.4	75.6	4.5	0.2	0.8	45.4	34.8	16.6	2.3	0.1	100.0	3,472	4	3,438
Area															
Urban	1.0	22.5	76.2	4.5	0.2	1.0	39.1	38.4	18.4	3.0	0.1	100.0	2,159	4	2,135
Rural	0.5	24.8	74.5	4.6	0.2	0.5	55.8	28.9	13.5	1.2	0.2	100.0	1,312	3	1,304
LGA															
Banjul	0.5	20.2	79.3	3.7	0.0	0.5	35.2	48.0	14.9	1.4	0.0	100.0	35	4	35
Kanifing	0.2	20.5	78.9	8.2	0.3	0.2	36.1	42.1	17.9	3.4	0.3	100.0	579	4	576
Brikama	1.2	24.5	74.3	3.1	0.0	1.2	34.8	39.3	21.5	3.2	0.0	100.0	1,307	4	1,291
Mansakonko	0.6	20.1	78.9	5.3	0.5	0.6	48.1	33.7	16.2	0.6	0.7	100.0	148	4	146
Kerewan	1.1	26.2	72.4	6.7	0.2	1.1	54.9	27.8	15.1	1.1	0.0	100.0	443	3	437
Kuntaur	0.3	29.9	69.4	3.7	0.4	0.3	52.6	31.7	13.7	1.4	0.2	100.0	204	3	203
Janjanbureh	0.5	24.8	74.6	3.2	0.2	0.5	56.0	28.7	13.7	1.2	0.0	100.0	254	3	253
Basse	0.7	19.3	79.5	2.8	0.5	0.7	66.8	24.9	6.2	1.0	0.3	100.0	502	3	497
Education															
Pre-primary or none	0.5	25.2	74.2	3.6	0.1	0.5	46.8	33.8	16.0	2.8	0.0	100.0	1,672	4	1,663
Primary	0.9	23.3	75.1	3.1	0.7	0.9	47.7	29.5	19.2	2.1	0.6	100.0	626	4	616
Secondary+	1.3	20.9	77.8	6.6	0.1	1.3	42.1	39.1	15.9	1.7	0.0	100.0	1,174	4	1,160
Age at birth															
Less than 20	1.8	23.6	74.5	4.6	0.1	1.8	48.7	30.9	15.1	3.1	0.4	100.0	363	4	355
20-34	0.8	23.2	75.7	4.5	0.3	0.8	45.1	35.7	15.8	2.4	0.1	100.0	2,574	4	2,549
35-49	0.2	24.3	75.5	4.3	0.0	0.2	44.5	33.2	21.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	535	4	534
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)															
Has functional difficulty	1.8	21.5	73.2	4.7	3.6	1.8	53.2	26.0	14.1	1.4	3.6	100.0	57	3	54
Has no functional difficulty	0.7	23.2	75.9	4.5	0.2	0.7	45.4	35.0	16.6	2.2	0.1	100.0	3,369	4	3,342

Table TM.4.2: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and by the timing of first antenatal care visits, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits:					Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit						Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years who had at least one ANC visit	
	No visits	1-3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider ¹	8 or more visits to any provider ²	DK/Missing	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months	DK/Missing					
Ethnicity of household head																
Mandinka	0.5	21.9	77.4	4.8	0.1	0.5	40.5	39.2	16.8	2.9	0.1	100.0	1,050	4	1,044	
Wollof	1.2	30.3	68.4	3.7	0.0	1.2	44.0	34.2	18.7	1.7	0.2	100.0	500	4	493	
Fula	0.8	26.1	72.9	4.3	0.3	0.8	49.1	30.3	16.8	2.8	0.2	100.0	698	4	691	
Jola	2.1	26.0	71.8	1.1	0.0	2.1	32.3	40.0	23.0	2.7	0.0	100.0	338	4	331	
Sarahule	0.5	16.8	82.2	3.2	0.5	0.5	66.6	26.3	6.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	336	3	335	
Other ethnic groups	0.5	15.4	83.4	8.8	0.7	0.5	55.8	30.6	12.1	0.3	0.7	100.0	248	3	245	
Non Gambian	0.5	22.0	77.3	7.1	0.1	0.5	38.5	38.3	19.4	3.2	0.1	100.0	302	4	300	
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	1.0	28.2	70.6	4.0	0.3	1.0	52.8	28.8	15.5	1.7	0.2	100.0	790	3	781	
Second	0.3	27.4	72.2	3.3	0.1	0.3	49.2	31.5	16.9	2.0	0.1	100.0	758	4	755	
Middle	0.6	22.5	76.6	2.4	0.3	0.6	43.1	36.1	16.3	3.7	0.1	100.0	707	4	702	
Fourth	0.5	22.9	76.2	3.7	0.4	0.5	32.1	43.8	20.3	2.9	0.3	100.0	653	4	648	
Richest	1.9	13.0	85.1	10.5	0.0	1.9	47.9	35.7	13.5	1.0	0.0	100.0	563	4	552	

¹ MICS indicator TM.5b - Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider); SDG indicator 3.8.1

² MICS indicator TM.5c - Antenatal care coverage (at least eight times by any provider)

Table TM.4.3: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who, at least once, had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, and blood sample taken as part of antenatal care, during the pregnancy for the last birth, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of their last birth, had:				Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken ¹	
Total	98.7	93.9	98.1	93.4	3,472
Area					
Urban	98.6	95.8	98.5	95.5	2,159
Rural	98.8	90.8	97.4	90.0	1,312
LGA					
Banjul	98.5	98.0	98.5	96.6	35
Kanifing	99.8	97.1	99.2	97.1	579
Brikama	98.5	96.7	98.8	96.5	1,307
Mansakonko	99.0	94.6	98.4	94.6	148
Kerewan	98.2	91.2	97.1	90.1	443
Kuntaur	98.3	84.8	96.0	83.9	204
Janjanbureh	99.3	89.3	98.4	88.8	254
Basse	97.8	90.8	96.4	89.7	502
Education					
Pre-primary or none	99.0	94.1	98.4	93.5	1,672
Primary	98.4	93.2	97.3	92.5	626
Secondary+	98.4	94.1	98.1	93.7	1,174
Age at birth					
Less than 20	97.0	87.9	96.6	86.8	363
20-34	98.8	94.4	98.2	94.0	2,574
35-49	99.1	95.5	98.8	94.8	535
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)					
Has functional difficulty	98.2	94.0	98.2	94.0	57
Has no functional difficulty	98.8	94.0	98.2	93.5	3,369
Ethnicity of household head					
Mandinka	99.2	94.1	98.3	93.7	1,050
Wollof	98.4	91.5	97.0	90.8	500
Fula	98.2	93.8	98.0	93.1	698
Jola	97.9	95.6	97.9	95.6	338
Sarahule	98.8	93.5	97.9	93.0	336
Other ethnic groups	99.4	97.1	99.3	97.0	248
Non Gambian	98.9	93.4	98.7	92.8	302
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	98.1	89.1	96.6	88.3	790
Second	98.9	93.8	98.5	92.7	758
Middle	98.9	94.8	98.5	94.5	707
Fourth	99.4	96.8	99.3	96.7	653
Richest	98.0	96.3	97.7	96.2	563

¹ MICS indicator TM.6 - Content of antenatal care^A

^A For HIV testing and counseling during antenatal care, please refer to table TM.11.5

NEONATAL TETANUS

Tetanus immunisation during pregnancy can be life-saving for both the mother and the infant.⁵³ WHO estimated that neonatal tetanus killed more than 31,000 newborn children in 2016 within their first month of life.⁵⁴

SDG 3.1 aims at reducing by 2030 the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births. Eliminating maternal tetanus is one of the strategies used to achieve SDG target 3.1.

The strategy for preventing maternal and neonatal tetanus is to ensure that all pregnant women receive at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine. If a woman has not received at least two doses of tetanus toxoid during a particular pregnancy, she (and her newborn) are also considered to be protected against tetanus if the woman:

- Received at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine, the last within the previous 3 years;
- Received at least 3 doses, the last within the previous 5 years;
- Received at least 4 doses, the last within the previous 10 years;
- Received 5 or more doses anytime during her life.⁵⁵

To assess the status of tetanus vaccination coverage, women who had a live birth during the two years before the survey were asked if they had received tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for their most recent birth, and if so, how many. Women who did not receive two or more tetanus toxoid vaccinations during this recent pregnancy were then asked about tetanus toxoid vaccinations they may have previously received. Interviewers also asked women to present their vaccination card on which dates of tetanus toxoid are recorded and referred to information from the cards when available.

Table TM.5.1 shows the protection status from tetanus of women who have had a live birth within the last 2 years.

⁵³ Roper, M., J. Vandelaer, and F. Gasse. "Maternal and Neonatal Tetanus." *The Lancet* 370, no. 9603 (2007): 1947-959. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(07)61261-6.

⁵⁴ "Global Health Estimates." World Health Organization. Accessed August 28, 2018. http://www.who.int/healthinfo/global_burden_disease/en/.

⁵⁵ Deming M. et al. "Tetanus Toxoid Coverage as an Indicator of Serological Protection against Neonatal Tetanus." *Bulletin of the World Health Organization* 80, no. 9 (2002): 696-703. doi: PMC2567620.

Table TM.5.1: Neonatal tetanus protection

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years protected against neonatal tetanus, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women who received at least 2 doses during last pregnancy	Percentage of women who did not receive two or more doses during last pregnancy but received:				Protected against tetanus ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		2 doses, the last within 3 years	3 doses, the last within 5 years	4 doses, the last within 10 years	5 or more doses during lifetime		
Total	32.8	39.4	1.4	0.6	0.1	74.3	3,472
Area							
Urban	34.3	38.1	0.9	0.2	0.1	73.6	2,159
Rural	30.4	41.5	2.3	1.2	0.1	75.4	1,312
LGA							
Banjul	36.3	26.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	63.7	35
Kanifing	33.5	35.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	69.9	579
Brikama	38.1	36.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.1	1,307
Mansakonko	36.7	43.8	3.6	0.9	0.0	85.0	148
Kerewan	24.6	37.1	2.9	2.0	0.0	66.7	443
Kuntaur	27.0	48.9	2.5	1.4	0.2	80.0	204
Janjanbureh	29.4	43.5	2.0	0.4	0.2	75.4	254
Basse	28.2	49.0	2.9	0.8	0.5	81.4	502
Mother's education							
Pre-primary or none	28.0	42.7	2.1	1.0	0.0	73.7	1,672
Primary	31.6	40.4	1.7	0.2	0.1	73.9	626
Secondary+	40.4	34.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	75.4	1,174
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	37.8	34.6	5.1	1.5	0.6	79.5	57
Has no functional difficulty	32.7	39.9	1.4	0.6	0.1	74.7	3,369
Ethnicity of household head							
Mandinka	33.6	35.9	0.8	0.6	0.0	70.8	1,050
Wolof	27.4	41.8	1.8	0.8	0.0	71.9	500
Fula	30.8	42.4	1.6	0.5	0.1	75.4	698
Jola	37.9	37.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.2	338
Sarahule	28.3	47.2	3.8	0.3	0.8	80.4	336
Other ethnic groups	38.7	35.9	1.7	1.0	0.0	77.3	248
Non Gambian	38.6	37.5	1.0	0.7	0.0	77.7	302
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	32.1	39.6	2.3	1.4	0.1	75.5	790
Second	33.2	39.0	1.8	0.4	0.3	74.8	758
Middle	30.7	45.5	1.2	0.5	0.0	77.9	707
Fourth	29.0	41.3	0.8	0.3	0.0	71.4	653
Richest	40.5	29.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	70.8	563

¹ MICS indicator TM.7 - Neonatal tetanus protection

DELIVERY CARE

Increasing the proportion of births that are delivered in health facilities is an important factor in reducing the health risks to both the mother and the baby. Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risks of complications and infection that can cause morbidity and mortality to either the mother or the baby.⁵⁶

Table TM.6.1 presents the percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by place of delivery of the most recent birth, and the percentage of their most recent births delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics.

About three quarters of all maternal deaths occur due to direct obstetric causes.⁵⁷ The single most critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure that a competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at every birth, and, in case of emergency, that there is a referral system in place to provide obstetric care in the right level of facility.⁵⁶ The skilled attendant at delivery indicator is used to track progress toward the Sustainable Development Goal 3.1 of reducing maternal mortality and it is SDG indicator 3.1.2.

The MICS included questions to assess the proportion of births attended by a skilled attendant. According to the revised definition⁵⁶, skilled health personnel, as referenced by SDG indicator 3.1.2, are competent maternal and newborn health professionals educated, trained and regulated to national and international standards. They are competent to: facilitate physiological processes during labour to ensure clean and safe birth; and identify and manage or refer women and/or newborns with complications.

Table TM.6.2 presents information on assistance during delivery of the most recent birth in the two years preceding the survey. Table TM.6.2 also shows information on women who delivered by caesarean section (C-section) and provides additional information on the timing of the decision to conduct a C-section (before labour pains began or after) to better assess if such decisions are mostly driven by medical or non-medical reasons.

⁵⁶ WHO. *Defining competent maternal and newborn health professionals: background document to the 2018 joint statement by WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, ICM, ICN, FIGO and IPA: definition of skilled health personnel providing care during childbirth*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2018. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272817/9789241514200-eng.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>.

⁵⁷ Say, L. et al. "Global Causes of Maternal Death: A WHO Systematic Analysis." *The Lancet Global Health* 2, no. 6 (2014): 323-33. doi:10.1016/s2214-109x(14)70227-x.

Table TM.6.1: Place of delivery

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by place of delivery of their last birth, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Place of delivery						Delivered in health facility ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Health facility							
	Public sector	Private sector	Other medical sector	Home	Other	Total		
Total	73.6	7.2	0.7	17.6	0.9	100.0	81.5	3,472
Area								
Urban	75.8	10.4	0.2	12.8	0.8	100.0	86.3	2,159
Rural	69.9	2.1	1.6	25.5	0.9	100.0	73.6	1,312
LGA								
Banjul	85.9	8.4	0.4	4.6	0.6	100.0	94.8	35
Kanifing	70.2	20.8	0.0	7.4	1.7	100.0	91.0	579
Brikama	74.7	8.8	0.3	15.7	0.5	100.0	83.9	1,307
Mansakonko	67.8	2.5	2.1	26.8	0.9	100.0	72.3	148
Kerewan	82.1	0.3	4.0	12.4	1.1	100.0	86.5	443
Kuntaur	64.3	0.2	0.0	34.0	1.6	100.0	64.4	204
Janjanbureh	67.6	2.0	0.0	28.7	1.7	100.0	69.5	254
Basse	74.5	0.3	0.1	24.9	0.2	100.0	74.9	502
Education								
Pre-primary or none	71.5	3.2	0.8	23.3	1.3	100.0	75.4	1,672
Primary	76.0	4.9	1.0	17.8	0.4	100.0	81.9	626
Secondary+	75.2	14.3	0.5	9.4	0.5	100.0	90.1	1,174
Age at birth								
Less than 20	82.3	2.0	0.8	14.4	0.4	100.0	85.1	363
20-34	72.2	8.1	0.8	17.9	1.0	100.0	81.1	2,574
35-49	74.2	6.6	0.5	18.4	0.4	100.0	81.2	535
Number of antenatal care visits								
None	(70.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(29.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(70.3)	29
1-3 visits	74.2	3.2	0.4	21.5	0.8	100.0	77.7	813
4+ visits	73.4	8.6	0.8	16.2	0.9	100.0	82.8	2,623
8+ visits	54.4	31.8	1.3	10.6	2.0	100.0	87.4	157
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	85.7	0.0	1.2	13.2	0.0	100.0	86.8	57
Has no functional difficulty	73.2	7.5	0.7	17.7	0.9	100.0	81.4	3,369
Ethnicity of household head								
Mandinka	74.5	8.2	0.8	15.9	0.7	100.0	83.5	1,050
Wolof	73.3	5.1	1.0	18.7	1.8	100.0	79.4	500
Fula	69.8	5.5	0.9	22.8	0.9	100.0	76.3	698
Jola	73.7	8.5	1.1	15.7	0.9	100.0	83.3	338
Sarahule	76.2	6.8	0.0	17.0	0.0	100.0	83.0	336
Other ethnic groups	81.3	5.5	0.6	11.5	1.1	100.0	87.4	248
Non Gambian	70.0	11.7	0.0	17.6	0.7	100.0	81.8	302
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	68.0	2.1	1.3	27.6	1.0	100.0	71.4	790
Second	74.4	0.7	1.4	22.4	1.1	100.0	76.5	758
Middle	73.3	3.0	0.6	22.1	1.0	100.0	76.9	707
Fourth	82.6	10.2	0.0	6.7	0.5	100.0	92.8	653
Richest	70.1	25.1	0.0	4.0	0.7	100.0	95.3	563

¹ MICS indicator TM.8 - Institutional deliveries

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

Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by person providing assistance at delivery, and percentage of births delivered by C-section, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Person assisting at delivery								Percent delivered by C-section				Number of women who had a live birth in the last two years		
	Skilled attendant			Other					No attendant	Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ¹	Decided before onset of labour pains		Decided after onset of labour pains	Total ²
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Auxiliary nurse	Community birth companion	Community health worker	Relative/Friend	Other								
Total	13.0	69.5	0.3	8.2	0.9	5.0	1.2	1.9	100.0	82.7	1.2	2.5	3.7	3,472	
Area															
Urban	16.9	70.0	0.2	3.2	0.9	5.1	1.5	2.1	100.0	87.2	1.7	3.4	5.1	2,159	
Rural	6.5	68.5	0.4	16.5	0.9	4.9	0.7	1.6	100.0	75.4	0.4	1.0	1.4	1,312	
LGA															
Banjul	29.1	67.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	2.2	100.0	96.9	2.8	3.5	6.3	35	
Kanifing	16.3	76.7	0.4	1.2	0.0	3.9	0.6	0.8	100.0	93.4	1.9	3.6	5.5	579	
Brikama	18.9	64.4	0.2	3.9	1.4	6.2	2.1	2.8	100.0	83.5	1.8	4.2	6.0	1,307	
Mansakonko	1.5	71.7	0.0	13.9	0.7	9.1	0.5	2.6	100.0	73.2	0.4	0.8	1.2	148	
Kerewan	15.5	71.7	0.6	9.0	0.3	1.8	0.4	0.7	100.0	87.8	0.6	1.0	1.6	443	
Kuntaur	4.8	59.2	0.9	19.4	2.2	8.8	3.7	1.0	100.0	65.0	0.2	1.2	1.4	204	
Janjanbureh	4.6	66.5	0.5	17.8	1.3	6.6	0.3	2.4	100.0	71.5	0.8	0.1	1.0	254	
Basse	1.2	77.5	0.0	16.2	0.3	2.8	0.0	1.9	100.0	78.7	0.0	0.5	0.5	502	
Education															
Pre-primary or none	8.6	67.9	0.4	11.6	1.5	6.4	1.1	2.6	100.0	76.9	0.7	1.2	1.9	1,672	
Primary	11.5	72.1	0.0	8.3	0.3	4.9	0.4	2.5	100.0	83.6	0.5	2.5	3.1	626	
Secondary+	19.9	70.3	0.3	3.3	0.4	3.2	1.8	0.7	100.0	90.6	2.3	4.4	6.6	1,174	
Age at birth															
Less than 20	10.6	74.7	0.3	7.0	0.5	6.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	85.6	1.1	1.2	2.3	363	
20-34	13.5	68.8	0.2	8.2	1.0	5.1	1.2	1.9	100.0	82.6	1.2	2.8	4.1	2,574	
35-49	12.1	68.9	0.7	8.8	0.5	3.5	2.1	3.4	100.0	81.7	1.0	2.0	3.0	535	
Number of antenatal care visits															
None	(18.0)	(53.4)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(22.5)	(0.0)	(4.4)	100.0	(71.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	29	
1-3 visits	9.9	68.1	0.3	9.3	1.2	7.2	1.3	2.8	100.0	78.3	0.4	1.0	1.4	813	
4+ visits	13.9	70.1	0.3	7.9	0.8	4.2	1.2	1.7	100.0	84.3	1.5	3.1	4.5	2,623	
8+ visits	27.0	63.8	0.4	5.6	0.2	2.5	0.2	0.2	100.0	91.2	3.8	8.3	12.1	157	

Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by person providing assistance at delivery, and percentage of births delivered by C-section, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Person assisting at delivery								Percent delivered by C-section				Number of women who had a live birth in the last two years		
	Skilled attendant			Other					No attendant	Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ¹	Decided before onset of labour pains		Decided after onset of labour pains	Total ²
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Auxiliary nurse	Community birth companion	Community health worker	Relative/Friend	Other								
Place of delivery															
Home	0.0	8.2	0.1	45.9	2.8	27.5	5.8	9.6	100.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	611	
Health facility	15.7	83.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.2	1.5	3.1	4.6	2,805	
Public	15.0	83.7	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	99.2	1.0	3.2	4.2	2,554	
Private	22.6	77.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	6.1	2.3	8.4	251	
Other/DK/Missing	(10.0)	(32.8)	(0.0)	(10.0)	(1.7)	(21.7)	(9.8)	(13.9)	100.0	(42.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	30	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)															
Has functional difficulty	15.9	70.9	0.9	7.8	0.8	2.5	1.1	0.0	100.0	87.7	1.5	0.0	1.5	57	
Has no functional difficulty	13.0	69.3	0.3	8.3	0.9	5.0	1.2	2.0	100.0	82.6	1.2	2.6	3.8	3,369	
Ethnicity of household head															
Mandinka	13.7	70.7	0.3	7.8	0.7	3.6	1.5	1.7	100.0	84.6	1.3	2.0	3.3	1,050	
Wollof	12.1	68.0	0.3	11.4	2.1	2.7	1.6	1.9	100.0	80.4	0.9	1.9	2.8	500	
Fula	11.5	65.4	0.3	10.0	0.5	8.1	1.8	2.3	100.0	77.2	2.3	2.0	4.3	698	
Jola	14.9	68.5	0.7	5.6	0.0	9.9	0.0	0.4	100.0	84.1	0.5	4.8	5.3	338	
Sarahule	4.0	81.9	0.0	9.5	0.6	2.8	0.1	1.2	100.0	85.9	0.1	1.2	1.2	336	
Other ethnic groups	23.0	65.1	0.4	4.3	0.9	3.6	0.1	2.7	100.0	88.4	0.1	3.4	3.5	248	
Non Gambian	14.9	68.0	0.3	4.6	1.4	5.2	1.6	4.1	100.0	83.2	1.8	4.9	6.7	302	
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	6.9	65.1	0.4	16.1	1.6	7.6	0.8	1.5	100.0	72.4	0.8	2.1	2.9	790	
Second	9.4	67.5	0.3	12.0	1.7	4.8	1.7	2.6	100.0	77.2	0.3	2.3	2.6	758	
Middle	7.1	72.1	0.2	7.2	0.8	7.5	2.4	2.7	100.0	79.4	0.4	2.0	2.4	707	
Fourth	16.5	76.6	0.4	2.0	0.0	2.2	0.1	2.2	100.0	93.5	1.7	2.0	3.7	653	
Richest	29.5	66.6	0.4	0.4	0.0	2.0	0.8	0.3	100.0	96.5	3.5	4.8	8.2	563	

¹ MICS indicator TM.9 - Skilled attendant at delivery; SDG indicator 3.1.2

² MICS indicator TM.10 - Caesarean section

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

BIRTHWEIGHT

Weight at birth is a good indicator not only of a mother's health and nutritional status but also the newborn's chances for survival, growth, long-term health and psychosocial development. Low birth weight (LBW), defined as a birthweight less than 2,500 grams (g) regardless of gestational age, carries a range of grave health and developmental risks for children. LBW babies face a greatly increased risk of dying during their early days with more than 80% of neonatal deaths occurring in LBW newborns; recent evidence also links increased mortality risk through adolescence to LBW. For those who do survive, LBW contributes to a wide range of poor health outcomes including higher risk of stunted linear growth in childhood, and long-term effects into adulthood such as lower IQ and an increased risk of chronic conditions including obesity, diabetes and cardiovascular problems.^{58,59}

Premature birth, being born before 37 weeks gestation, is the primary cause of LBW given that a baby born early has less time to grow and gain weight in utero, especially as much of the foetal weight is gained during the latter part of pregnancy. The other cause of LBW is intrauterine growth restriction which occurs when the foetus does not grow well because of problems with the mother's health and/or nutrition, placental problems, or birth defects. While poor dietary intake and disease during pregnancy can affect birthweight outcome, an intergenerational effect has also been noted with mothers who were themselves LBW having an increased risk of having an LBW offspring.^{60,61,62} Short maternal stature and maternal thinness before pregnancy can increase risk of having an LBW child which can be offset by dietary interventions including micronutrient supplementation.^{63,64} Other factors such as cigarette smoking during pregnancy can increase the risk of LBW, especially among certain age groups.^{65,66}

⁵⁸ Katz, J. et al. "Mortality Risk in Preterm and Small-for-gestational-age Infants in Low-income and Middle-income Countries: A Pooled Country Analysis." *The Lancet* 382, no. 9890 (2013): 417-25. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(13)60993-9.

⁵⁹ Watkins, J., S. Kotecha, and S. Kotecha. "Correction: All-Cause Mortality of Low Birthweight Infants in Infancy, Childhood, and Adolescence: Population Study of England and Wales." *PLOS Medicine* 13, no. 5 (2016). doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1002069.

⁶⁰ Abu-Saad, K., and D. Fraser. "Maternal Nutrition and Birth Outcomes." *Epidemiologic Reviews* 32, no. 1 (2010): 5-25. doi:10.1093/epirev/mxq001.

⁶¹ Qian, M. et al. "The Intergenerational Transmission of Low Birth Weight and Intrauterine Growth Restriction: A Large Cross-generational Cohort Study in Taiwan." *Maternal and Child Health Journal* 21, no. 7 (2017): 1512-521. doi:10.1007/s10995-017-2276-1.

⁶² Drake, A., and B. Walker. "The Intergenerational Effects of Fetal Programming: Non-genomic Mechanisms for the Inheritance of Low Birth Weight and Cardiovascular Risk." *Journal of Endocrinology* 180, no. 1 (2004): 1-16. doi:10.1677/joe.0.1800001.

⁶³ Han, Z. et al. 2012. "Maternal Height and the Risk of Preterm Birth and Low Birth Weight: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analyses." *Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada* 34, no. 8 (2012): 721-46. doi:10.1016/s1701-2163(16)35337-3.

⁶⁴ Han, Z. et al. "Maternal Underweight and the Risk of Preterm Birth and Low Birth Weight: A Systematic Review and Meta-analyses." *International Journal of Epidemiology* 40, no. 1 (2011): 65-101. doi:10.1093/ije/dyq195.

⁶⁵ Periera, P. et al. 2017. "Maternal Active Smoking During Pregnancy and Low Birth Weight in the Americas: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis." *Nicotine & Tobacco Research* 19, no. 5 (2017): 497-505. doi:10.1093/ntr/ntw228.

⁶⁶ Zheng, W. et al. "Association between Maternal Smoking during Pregnancy and Low Birthweight: Effects by Maternal Age." *Plos One* 11, no. 1 (2016). doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0146241.

A major limitation of monitoring LBW globally is the lack of birthweight data for many children, especially in some countries. There is a notable bias among the unweighted, with those born to poorer, less educated, rural mothers being less likely to have a birthweight when compared to their richer, urban counterparts with more highly educated mothers. As the characteristics of the unweighted are related to being LBW, LBW estimates that do not represent these children may be lower than the true value. Furthermore, poor quality of available data with regard to excessive heaping on multiples of 500 g or 100 g exists in the majority of available data from low and middle-income countries and can further bias LBW estimates.⁶⁷ To help overcome some of these limitations, a method was developed to adjust LBW estimates for missing birth weights and heaping on 2,500 g.⁶⁸ This method comprises a single imputation allowing births with missing birthweights to be included in the LBW estimate using data on maternal perception of size at birth, and also moved 25 per cent of data heaped on 2500 g to the LBW category. This was applied to available household survey data and the results were reflected in the UNICEF global LBW database between 2004 and 2017. This computation has been used in earlier rounds of MICS reports.

However, the method of estimating LBW has now been replaced with superior modelling. Currently, this new method is not ready for inclusion in the standard tabulations of MICS. Table TM.7.1 therefore only present the crude percentage, which is known to not be representative for the birthweight of all children. It does however present the percentage of LBW among children weighed at birth as reported on available cards or from mother's recall. It should be noted that this is likely not representative of the full population (typically an underestimate of true LBW prevalence) and therefore must be interpreted with some caution.

⁶⁷ Blanc, A., and T. Wardlaw. "Monitoring Low Birth Weight: An Evaluation of International Estimates and an Updated Estimation Procedure." *Bulletin of the World Health Organization* 83, no. 3 (2005): 178-85. doi:PMC2624216.

⁶⁸ UNICEF, and WHO. *Low Birthweight: Country, regional and global estimates*. New York: UNICEF, 2004. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/low_birthweight_from_EY.pdf.

Table TM.7.1: Infants weighed at birth

Percentage of last live-born children in the last two years weighed at birth, by source of information, and percentage of those weighed at birth estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth, by source of information, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	<u>Percentage of live births weighed at birth:</u>			Number of last live-born children in the last two years
	From card	From recall	Total ^{1,A}	
Total	70.4	12.9	83.3	3,472
Area				
Urban	72.6	15.2	87.8	2,159
Rural	66.9	8.9	75.8	1,312
LGA				
Banjul	81.5	14.5	96.1	35
Kanifing	79.3	14.4	93.7	579
Brikama	68.1	18.1	86.2	1,307
Mansakonko	62.8	16.0	78.8	148
Kerewan	79.5	4.3	83.9	443
Kuntaur	59.0	9.1	68.1	204
Janjanbureh	62.1	13.6	75.8	254
Basse	68.4	5.1	73.5	502
Mother's education				
Pre-primary or none	68.4	10.1	78.6	1,672
Primary	74.4	8.9	83.3	626
Secondary+	71.1	18.8	90.0	1,174
Mother's age at birth				
Less than 20 years	75.8	11.6	87.4	363
20-34 years	69.3	13.0	82.3	2,574
35-49 years	72.0	13.1	85.1	535
Place of delivery				
Home	21.0	10.3	31.4	611
Health facility	81.2	13.3	94.5	2,805
Public	81.9	12.4	94.2	2,554
Private	74.7	22.5	97.2	251
Other/DK/Missing	(67.0)	(12.6)	(79.6)	30
Birth order				
1	73.7	14.3	88.0	709
2-3	68.5	14.1	82.6	1,221
4-5	70.3	10.5	80.8	812
6+	70.5	12.0	82.5	730
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)				
Has functional difficulty	72.1	10.8	82.9	57
Has no functional difficulty	70.3	12.9	83.2	3,369
Ethnicity of household head				
Mandinka	73.5	13.2	86.8	1,050
Wolof	70.7	12.1	82.8	500
Fula	64.6	13.9	78.5	698
Jola	67.0	19.8	86.8	338
Sarahule	75.0	6.3	81.3	336
Other ethnic groups	73.5	10.6	84.1	248
Non Gambian	68.7	11.9	80.6	302

Table TM.7.1: Infants weighed at birth

Percentage of last live-born children in the last two years weighed at birth, by source of information, and percentage of those weighed at birth estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth, by source of information, The Gambia MICS, 2018				
	<u>Percentage of live births weighed at birth:</u>			Number of last live-born children in the last two years
	From card	From recall	Total ^{1,A}	
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	64.1	10.7	74.8	790
Second	64.3	12.8	77.1	758
Middle	68.6	12.8	81.5	707
Fourth	79.6	12.8	92.4	653
Richest	79.2	16.0	95.2	563
² MICS indicator TM.11 - Infants weighed at birth				
^A The indicator includes children that were reported weighed at birth, but with no actual birthweight recorded or recalled				
^B The values here are as recorded on card or as reported by respondent. The total crude low birth-weight typically requires adjustment for missing birth-weights, as well as heaping, particularly at exactly 2,500 gram. The results presented here cannot be considered to represent the precise rate of low birth-weight (very likely an underestimate) and therefore not reported as a MICS indicator.				
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases				
Additional columns deleted due to sum of percentage from first two columns being less than 90%				

POST-NATAL CARE

The time of birth and immediately after is a critical window of opportunity to deliver lifesaving interventions for both the mother and newborn. Across the world, approximately 2.6 million newborns annually die in the first month of life⁶⁹ and the majority of these deaths occur within a day or two of birth⁷⁰, which is also the time when the majority of maternal deaths occur⁷¹.

The Post-natal Health Checks module includes information on newborns' and mothers' contact with a provider, and specific questions on content of care. Measuring contact alone is important as Post-natal care (PNC) programmes scale up, it is vital to measure the coverage of that scale up and ensure that the platform for providing essential services is in place.

Table TM.8.1 presents the percent distribution of women age 15-49 who gave birth in a health facility in the two years preceding the survey by duration of stay in the facility following the delivery, according to background characteristics.

⁶⁹ UNICEF, et al. *Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report 2017*. New York: UNICEF, 2017.

https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Child_Mortality_Report_2017.pdf.

⁷⁰ Lawn, J. et al. "Every Newborn: Progress, Priorities, and Potential beyond Survival." *The Lancet* 384, no. 9938 (2014): 189-205. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(14)60496-7.

⁷¹ WHO et al. *Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990-2015*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015.

http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/194254/9789241565141_eng.pdf?sequence=1.

Safe motherhood programmes recommend that all women and newborns receive a health check within two days of delivery.⁷² To assess the extent of post-natal care utilisation, women were asked whether they and their newborn received a health check after the delivery, the timing of the first check, and the type of health provider for the woman's most recent birth in the two years preceding the survey.

Table TM.8.2 shows the percentage of newborns born in the last two years who received health checks and post-natal care visits from any health provider after birth. Please note that *health checks following birth* while in facility or at home refer to checks provided by any health provider regardless of timing (column 1), whereas *post-natal care visits* refer to a separate visit to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services and therefore do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home. The indicator *Post-natal health checks* includes any health check after birth received while in the health facility and at home (column 1), regardless of timing, as well as PNC visits within two days of delivery (columns 2, 3, and 4).

In Table TM.8.3, newborns who received the first PNC visit within one week of birth are distributed by location and type of provider of service. As defined above, a visit does not include a check in the facility or at home following birth.

Essential components of the content of post-natal care include, but are not limited to, thermal and cord care, breastfeeding counselling, assessing the baby's temperature, weighing the baby and counselling the mother on danger signs for newborns. Thermal care and cord care are essential elements of newborn care which contributes to keeping the baby stable and preventing hypothermia. Appropriate cord care is important for preventing life-threatening infections for both mother and baby.⁷³ Table TM.8.4 presents the percentage of last-born children in the last 2 years who were dried after birth, percentage who were given skin to skin contact and percent distribution of timing of first bath. Table TM.8.5 shows the percent distribution of most recent live births in the last 2 years delivered outside a facility by the type of instrument used to cut the umbilical cord and the substance applied to the cord.

Table TM.8.6 presents indicators related to the content of PNC visits, specifically the percent of most recent live births in the last two years for which, within 2 days after birth, i) the umbilical cord was examined, ii) the temperature of the newborn was assessed, iii) breastfeeding counselling was done or breastfeeding observed, iv) the newborn was weighed and v) counselling on danger signs for newborns was done.

⁷² PNC visits, for mothers and for babies, within two days of delivery, is a WHO recommendation that has been identified as a priority indicator for the Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health (2016-2030) and other related global monitoring frameworks like Every Newborn Action Plan and Ending Preventable Maternal Mortality.

⁷³ WHO. *WHO recommendations on Postnatal care of the mother and newborn*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2013. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/97603/9789241506649_eng.pdf?sequence=1.

Tables TM.8.7 and TM.8.8 present information collected on post-natal health checks and visits of the mother and are identical to Tables TM.8.2 and TM.8.3 that presented the data collected for newborns.

Table TM.8.8 matches Table TM.8.3, but now deals with PNC visits for mothers by location and type of provider. As defined above, a visit does not include a check in the facility or at home following birth.

Table TM.8.9 presents the distribution of women with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by receipt of health checks or PNC visits within 2 days of birth for the mother and the newborn, thus combining the indicators presented in Tables TM.8.2 and TM.8.7.

Table TM.8.1: Post-partum stay in health facility									
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who had their last birth delivered in a health facility by duration of stay in health facility, The Gambia MICS, 2018									
	Duration of stay in health facility						Total	12 hours or more ¹	Number of women who had their last birth delivered in a health facility in the last 2 years
	Less than 6 hours	6-11 hours	12-23 hours	1-2 days	3 days or more	DK/ Missing			
Total	21.1	29.8	19.0	20.7	9.4	0.1	100.0	49.0	2,830
Area									
Urban	22.3	33.5	17.2	17.1	9.7	0.1	100.0	44.1	1,865
Rural	18.7	22.7	22.3	27.5	8.6	0.1	100.0	58.5	965
LGA									
Banjul	14.8	34.8	15.3	21.8	13.3	0.0	100.0	50.4	33
Kanifing	30.6	26.6	13.7	17.3	11.6	0.2	100.0	42.5	527
Brikama	18.9	39.3	16.9	15.4	9.6	0.0	100.0	41.8	1,096
Mansakonko	19.0	28.0	16.1	28.2	8.2	0.4	100.0	52.6	107
Kerewan	9.9	18.0	30.4	31.3	10.5	0.0	100.0	72.1	383
Kuntaur	21.4	24.7	17.6	30.2	6.2	0.0	100.0	53.9	131
Janjanbureh	9.5	24.1	28.6	28.6	9.2	0.0	100.0	66.4	176
Basse	32.0	23.2	17.9	21.0	5.8	0.2	100.0	44.7	376
Education									
Pre-primary or none	19.3	27.9	22.0	22.3	8.4	0.1	100.0	52.7	1,260
Primary	24.4	29.5	15.9	22.3	7.7	0.2	100.0	45.8	512
Secondary+	21.6	32.2	16.9	17.9	11.3	0.0	100.0	46.1	1,058
Age at birth									
Less than 20	19.4	26.5	21.0	24.8	8.2	0.2	100.0	53.9	309
20-34	22.1	30.0	18.7	19.9	9.2	0.0	100.0	47.9	2,086
35-49	17.6	31.2	18.5	21.4	10.8	0.4	100.0	50.7	434
Type of health facility									
Public	20.6	30.1	19.2	20.8	9.2	0.1	100.0	49.2	2,554
Private	25.8	27.8	15.2	19.8	11.4	0.0	100.0	46.4	251
Other/DK/Missing	(27.8)	(20.7)	(35.0)	(13.8)	(2.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(51.5)	25
Type of delivery									
Vaginal birth	22.1	31.2	19.9	21.1	5.6	0.1	100.0	46.6	2,701
C-section	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.8	87.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	129

Table TM.8.1: Post-partum stay in health facility

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who had their last birth delivered in a health facility by duration of stay in health facility, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Duration of stay in health facility						Total	12 hours or more ¹	Number of women who had their last birth delivered in a health facility in the last 2 years
	Less than 6 hours	6-11 hours	12-23 hours	1-2 days	3 days or more	DK/ Missing			
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	24.1	25.6	29.5	17.4	3.4	0.0	100.0	50.2	49
Has no functional difficulty	20.9	30.0	18.9	20.6	9.5	0.1	100.0	49.0	2,742
Ethnicity of household head									
Mandinka	21.5	29.4	18.6	22.1	8.3	0.1	100.0	49.0	877
Wollof	16.9	31.3	22.6	20.4	8.8	0.0	100.0	51.8	397
Fula	18.6	25.5	19.3	24.7	11.8	0.1	100.0	55.8	532
Jola	16.3	42.5	17.7	13.3	10.1	0.0	100.0	41.2	282
Sarahule	26.8	30.2	19.4	16.9	6.5	0.2	100.0	42.8	279
Other ethnic groups	24.5	19.7	17.8	27.3	10.6	0.0	100.0	55.7	217
Non Gambian	27.8	32.3	15.3	14.5	10.1	0.0	100.0	39.9	247
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	16.5	24.9	22.6	26.5	9.5	0.0	100.0	58.6	564
Second	19.0	25.2	21.6	24.4	9.6	0.2	100.0	55.6	580
Middle	23.6	32.0	18.1	19.5	6.8	0.0	100.0	44.4	544
Fourth	23.2	34.1	18.3	15.9	8.3	0.2	100.0	42.5	606
Richest	23.2	33.0	13.8	17.1	12.8	0.0	100.0	43.8	537
¹ MICS indicator TM.12 - Post-partum stay in health facility									
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases									

Table TM.8.2: Post-natal health checks for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years whose last live birth received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution whose last live birth received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post natal health checks, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	PNC visit for newborns ^B									Post-natal health check for the newborn ^{1,C}	Number of last live births in the last two years
	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^A	Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	DK/Missing	Total		
Total	83.3	9.7	2.7	2.4	4.5	10.8	69.9	0.0	100.0	87.6	3,472
Sex of newborn											
Male	82.8	9.2	3.1	2.1	4.7	11.2	69.6	0.1	100.0	87.0	1,745
Female	83.9	10.1	2.3	2.6	4.4	10.5	70.1	0.0	100.0	88.3	1,726
Area											
Urban	83.7	9.6	2.2	2.1	5.2	9.6	71.3	0.0	100.0	88.1	2,159
Rural	82.8	9.8	3.4	2.8	3.4	12.9	67.5	0.1	100.0	86.9	1,312
LGA											
Banjul	89.8	5.8	0.7	0.9	1.1	14.6	76.9	0.0	100.0	92.4	35
Kanifing	84.3	6.9	1.6	1.4	3.1	4.6	82.4	0.0	100.0	88.3	579
Brikama	82.5	11.5	2.7	3.0	6.1	13.7	63.0	0.0	100.0	87.4	1,307
Mansakonko	81.6	13.0	6.3	2.0	4.8	14.4	59.2	0.3	100.0	88.0	148
Kerewan	85.9	4.9	1.8	1.3	2.7	19.1	70.1	0.0	100.0	89.2	443
Kuntaur	75.9	10.9	3.6	2.9	1.9	6.4	74.1	0.3	100.0	80.8	204
Janjanbureh	83.1	7.8	2.8	4.5	10.0	14.6	60.3	0.0	100.0	87.9	254
Basse	85.2	12.0	3.3	1.6	2.0	2.0	79.0	0.1	100.0	88.3	502
Mother's education											
Pre-primary or none	80.6	10.5	3.0	2.3	4.4	8.8	70.9	0.1	100.0	85.5	1,672
Primary	85.7	9.8	2.3	2.2	3.4	14.4	67.9	0.0	100.0	89.9	626
Secondary+	86.0	8.4	2.4	2.5	5.4	11.9	69.5	0.0	100.0	89.4	1,174
Mother's age at birth											
Less than 20	84.9	8.3	2.8	2.1	5.1	11.9	69.6	0.2	100.0	88.4	363
20-34	83.0	9.8	2.5	2.0	4.1	11.1	70.5	0.0	100.0	87.6	2,574
35-49	83.7	10.0	3.4	4.2	6.4	9.1	67.0	0.0	100.0	87.2	535
Place of delivery											
Home	37.1	27.9	5.2	2.6	1.2	7.1	56.0	0.1	100.0	58.6	611
Health facility	93.8	5.2	2.1	2.3	5.3	11.8	73.2	0.0	100.0	94.0	2,805
Public	93.7	5.4	2.4	2.2	5.2	12.1	72.7	0.0	100.0	93.9	2,554
Private	94.8	3.5	0.0	3.5	6.3	8.6	78.1	0.0	100.0	94.8	251
Other/DK/Missing	(42.6)	(56.9)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(36.7)	(1.7)	100.0	(78.8)	30
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	81.8	4.3	1.5	1.4	5.5	9.6	77.7	0.0	100.0	85.8	57
Has no functional difficulty	83.5	9.7	2.7	2.4	4.6	10.8	69.9	0.0	100.0	87.8	3,369
Ethnicity of household head											
Mandinka	85.5	8.6	2.7	1.9	6.3	10.2	70.3	0.0	100.0	89.6	1,050
Wolof	84.3	5.9	1.9	1.7	3.6	15.0	71.8	0.1	100.0	86.4	500
Fula	80.4	12.7	2.6	3.1	3.7	11.7	66.1	0.1	100.0	85.8	698
Jola	79.0	11.7	3.2	5.0	3.9	13.8	62.4	0.0	100.0	85.5	338
Sarahule	86.4	11.8	1.0	2.1	5.0	5.4	74.6	0.2	100.0	89.7	336
Other ethnic groups	84.7	5.7	3.9	0.6	1.9	9.6	78.4	0.0	100.0	87.0	248
Non Gambian	81.1	11.4	4.6	1.9	4.0	8.1	70.1	0.0	100.0	87.6	302

Table TM.8.2: Post-natal health checks for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years whose last live birth received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution whose last live birth received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post natal health checks, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	PNC visit for newborns ^B									Post-natal health check for the newborn ^{1,C}	Number of last live births in the last two years
	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^A	Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	DK/Missing	Total		
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	80.6	9.7	3.6	2.3	3.3	15.7	65.3	0.1	100.0	84.8	790
Second	79.6	10.4	3.4	2.0	3.9	10.8	69.4	0.1	100.0	84.5	758
Middle	80.4	13.1	2.9	2.5	4.0	10.6	66.9	0.0	100.0	86.0	707
Fourth	90.1	8.3	1.1	2.5	7.5	7.6	73.0	0.0	100.0	93.7	653
Richest	88.1	5.8	2.1	2.6	4.2	8.2	77.1	0.0	100.0	90.8	563
¹ MICS indicator TM.13 - Post-natal health check for the newborn											
^A Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).											
^B Post-natal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit by any health provider to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (see note ^a above).											
^C Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note ^a above), as well as PNC visits (see note ^b above) within two days of delivery.											
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases											

Table TM.8.3: Post-natal care visits for newborns within one week of birth

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years whose last live birth received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	<u>Location of first PNC visit for newborns</u>				Total	<u>Provider of first PNC visit for newborns</u>				Total	Number of last live births in the last two years with a PNC visit within the first week of life
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Other location		Doctor/nurse/midwife	Auxiliary nurse	Community health worker	Community birth companion		
Total	19.3	73.5	6.5	0.6	100.0	87.9	1.2	3.7	7.2	100.0	667
Sex of newborn											
Male	20.0	75.8	3.9	0.4	100.0	86.3	0.9	5.6	7.3	100.0	333
Female	18.7	71.3	9.2	0.8	100.0	89.6	1.4	1.9	7.1	100.0	334
Area											
Urban	14.9	75.7	8.9	0.4	100.0	92.5	0.7	3.6	3.3	100.0	412
Rural	26.5	70.0	2.7	0.8	100.0	80.7	1.9	4.0	13.4	100.0	255
LGA											
Banjul	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Kanifing	(13.0)	(61.4)	(23.2)	(2.4)	100.0	(95.7)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(1.9)	100.0	75
Brikama	13.8	78.3	7.9	0.0	100.0	92.6	0.0	4.6	2.8	100.0	305
Mansakonko	42.7	52.4	2.1	2.8	100.0	76.9	0.0	1.2	21.9	100.0	39
Kerewan	43.5	54.9	0.0	1.6	100.0	66.7	9.6	1.6	22.1	100.0	48
Kuntaur	42.3	57.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	65.1	0.8	13.2	20.8	100.0	39
Janjanbureh	12.3	87.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	91.1	0.0	0.6	8.3	100.0	64
Basse	15.9	83.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	89.0	1.1	4.4	5.5	100.0	95
Mother's education											
Pre-primary or none	22.7	74.6	2.3	0.3	100.0	81.9	1.9	6.5	9.8	100.0	338
Primary	15.7	76.7	7.2	0.4	100.0	91.5	0.6	2.1	5.8	100.0	111
Secondary+	16.0	70.2	12.7	1.1	100.0	95.6	0.3	0.3	3.7	100.0	218
Mother's age at birth											
Less than 20	17.0	79.9	1.9	1.2	100.0	89.7	2.2	3.5	4.6	100.0	67
20-34	18.0	73.7	7.7	0.6	100.0	88.9	0.7	2.8	7.6	100.0	473
35-49	25.5	69.6	4.5	0.3	100.0	83.6	2.2	7.4	6.7	100.0	128

Table TM.8.3: Post-natal care visits for newborns within one week of birth

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years whose last live birth received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Location of first PNC visit for newborns				Total	Provider of first PNC visit for newborns				Total	Number of last live births in the last two years with a PNC visit within the first week of life
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Other location		Doctor/nurse/midwife	Auxiliary nurse	Community health worker	Community birth companion		
Place of delivery											
Home	29.2	66.8	3.8	0.1	100.0	75.1	1.1	8.1	15.6	100.0	226
Health facility	14.5	77.2	8.2	0.0	100.0	94.3	1.2	1.5	3.0	100.0	420
Public	15.8	83.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	93.8	1.3	1.7	3.2	100.0	387
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	33
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Has no functional difficulty	19.3	73.3	6.7	0.6	100.0	87.9	1.2	3.8	7.0	100.0	650
Ethnicity of household head											
Mandinka	21.8	72.2	5.6	0.3	100.0	87.7	0.2	4.4	7.8	100.0	205
Wolof	33.6	58.0	4.1	4.3	100.0	77.8	2.2	5.2	14.8	100.0	66
Fula	25.0	70.4	4.4	0.3	100.0	83.4	2.2	6.6	7.8	100.0	154
Jola	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	80
Sarahule	8.9	82.3	8.8	0.0	100.0	93.7	0.0	1.9	4.4	100.0	67
Other ethnic groups	(30.1)	(63.9)	(6.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(87.6)	(5.2)	(3.2)	(4.1)	100.0	30
Non Gambian	12.9	81.3	5.8	0.0	100.0	89.2	1.6	0.0	9.2	100.0	66
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	29.2	69.8	0.5	0.5	100.0	79.6	1.9	3.9	14.7	100.0	149
Second	21.7	73.9	3.9	0.5	100.0	81.3	0.9	10.1	7.7	100.0	149
Middle	16.1	81.8	1.6	0.4	100.0	89.3	1.5	2.6	6.6	100.0	159
Fourth	8.0	79.0	13.0	0.0	100.0	97.9	0.8	0.0	1.2	100.0	127
Richest	20.9	55.3	21.6	2.2	100.0	97.2	0.0	0.0	2.8	100.0	83

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.4: Thermal care for newborns

Percentage of last-born children in the last 2 years who were dried after birth, percentage who were given skin to skin contact and percent distribution of timing of first bath, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children who were:			Timing of first bath				Total	Number of last-born children in the last two years
	Dried (wiped) after birth ¹	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother ²	Less than 6 hours after birth	6-23 hours after birth	More than 24 hours after birth ³	Never bathed ^A	DK/Don't remember		
Total	93.6	8.5	29.2	41.9	27.6	0.0	1.3	100.0	3,472
Sex of newborn									
Male	93.7	8.7	27.2	41.1	29.9	0.0	1.8	100.0	1,745
Female	93.4	8.2	31.2	42.6	25.3	0.0	0.8	100.0	1,726
Area									
Urban	93.8	8.3	27.3	43.4	28.2	0.0	1.2	100.0	2,159
Rural	93.2	8.8	32.4	39.3	26.7	0.0	1.6	100.0	1,312
LGA									
Banjul	93.2	11.8	28.9	41.8	28.1	0.7	0.5	100.0	35
Kanifing	94.3	6.7	32.7	39.3	26.7	0.0	1.3	100.0	579
Brikama	93.2	9.7	25.3	44.2	29.3	0.0	1.1	100.0	1,307
Mansakonko	94.5	14.9	32.3	39.3	26.1	0.0	2.3	100.0	148
Kerewan	93.0	16.2	17.5	44.7	37.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	443
Kuntaur	92.2	3.6	39.6	35.3	23.7	0.0	1.4	100.0	204
Janjanbureh	92.2	2.7	33.8	41.5	23.9	0.0	0.7	100.0	254
Basse	94.8	3.3	38.1	39.7	20.0	0.0	2.3	100.0	502
Mother's education									
Pre-primary or none	92.0	7.4	30.3	40.6	27.8	0.0	1.2	100.0	1,672
Primary	96.4	10.5	28.7	40.8	29.7	0.0	0.8	100.0	626
Secondary+	94.3	8.8	27.8	44.1	26.2	0.0	1.8	100.0	1,174
Mother's age at birth									
Less than 20	92.6	7.1	26.9	36.6	34.7	0.0	1.7	100.0	363
20-34	94.1	8.6	29.3	43.3	26.2	0.0	1.2	100.0	2,574
35-49	91.6	8.7	30.3	38.4	29.7	0.0	1.6	100.0	535
Place of delivery									
Home	86.0	2.9	62.5	27.2	9.1	0.0	1.1	100.0	611
Health facility	95.2	9.7	22.0	45.2	31.4	0.0	1.4	100.0	2,805
Public	95.5	9.9	20.5	45.4	32.6	0.0	1.5	100.0	2,554
Private	92.6	7.4	37.3	43.0	19.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	251
Other/DK/Missing	(87.1)	(4.2)	(35.7)	(21.0)	(40.8)	(0.0)	(2.5)	100.0	30
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	94.1	11.3	15.9	56.0	27.3	0.0	0.8	100.0	57
Has no functional difficulty	93.7	8.5	29.3	41.8	27.5	0.0	1.4	100.0	3,369
Ethnicity of household head									
Mandinka	94.2	10.0	27.8	40.4	31.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	1,050
Wolof	90.2	8.5	32.6	43.4	23.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	500
Fula	94.0	6.5	29.2	42.4	26.3	0.0	2.1	100.0	698
Jola	93.1	8.7	23.1	41.5	33.2	0.0	2.2	100.0	338
Sarahule	94.5	4.7	31.4	48.5	18.4	0.0	1.6	100.0	336
Other ethnic groups	96.2	11.6	29.2	36.6	32.1	0.0	2.1	100.0	248
Non Gambian	93.3	9.0	32.7	40.4	26.0	0.1	0.8	100.0	302
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	92.9	7.7	31.7	39.6	27.8	0.0	0.9	100.0	790
Second	91.2	9.5	27.1	41.5	29.0	0.0	2.4	100.0	758
Middle	93.5	8.6	33.7	37.3	27.4	0.0	1.6	100.0	707
Fourth	95.9	7.6	21.8	50.0	27.3	0.0	0.8	100.0	653
Richest	95.0	9.0	31.3	41.8	26.1	0.0	0.8	100.0	563

¹ MICS indicator TM.14 - Newborns dried

² MICS indicator TM.15 - Skin-to-skin care

³ MICS indicator TM.16 - Delayed bathing

^A Children never bathed includes children who at the time of the survey had not yet been bathed because they were very young and children dying so young that they were never bathed

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

Table TM.8.5: Cord cutting and care

Percent distribution of last live births in the last 2 years delivered outside a facility by what instrument was used to cut the umbilical cord and what substance was applied to the cord, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Instrument used to cut the cord						Total	Percentage of children whose cord was cut with:			Substances ^B applied to the cord			Number of last-born children in the last two years delivered outside a facility
	New blade	Used blade	Scissors	Other	DK	No response		Boiled or sterilised instruments	A clean instrument ^{1,A}	Nothing	Chlorhexidine or other antiseptic	Harmful substance	Percentage with nothing harmful applied to the cord ²	
Total	74.2	0.9	17.5	0.5	6.7	0.1	100.0	21.4	81.8	7.8	25.1	68.2	32.9	642
Sex of newborn														
Male	73.2	0.5	19.5	0.4	6.3	0.1	100.0	20.5	80.1	7.4	29.2	68.0	36.6	329
Female	75.3	1.3	15.3	0.7	7.2	0.2	100.0	22.3	83.6	8.2	20.7	68.5	28.9	313
Area														
Urban	73.3	1.2	19.3	0.4	5.6	0.2	100.0	14.4	81.7	5.0	41.9	56.0	47.0	295
Rural	75.0	0.7	15.9	0.6	7.7	0.1	100.0	27.3	81.9	10.1	10.7	78.6	20.9	347
LGA														
Banjul	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Kanifing	(58.6)	(0.0)	(24.5)	(2.5)	(14.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(26.2)	(75.3)	(6.1)	(62.6)	(27.9)	(68.6)	52
Brikama	76.1	1.6	15.4	0.0	6.9	0.0	100.0	6.2	80.4	4.1	41.7	57.5	45.8	211
Mansakonko	67.5	0.0	20.3	0.0	12.2	0.0	100.0	16.7	74.9	13.0	9.9	77.8	22.9	41
Kerewan	72.9	1.4	17.7	0.0	7.9	0.0	100.0	29.0	80.6	22.3	10.8	66.8	33.2	60
Kuntaur	75.5	0.9	18.0	1.5	3.6	0.4	100.0	30.8	83.9	5.7	2.5	91.0	8.2	72
Janjanbureh	76.3	0.0	17.5	1.5	4.1	0.6	100.0	36.1	87.1	5.9	26.6	68.1	32.6	77
Basse	79.3	0.7	15.7	0.0	4.3	0.0	100.0	27.9	85.9	8.7	4.6	87.6	13.3	126
Mother's education														
Pre-primary or none	75.6	1.3	15.2	0.4	7.4	0.1	100.0	21.2	81.2	6.2	22.2	72.9	28.4	412
Primary	74.0	0.0	19.8	0.0	5.7	0.4	100.0	26.3	86.4	11.7	23.6	64.0	35.4	113
Secondary+	69.3	0.3	23.3	1.7	5.3	0.0	100.0	17.4	79.6	9.5	36.6	55.9	46.1	117

Table TM.8.5: Cord cutting and care

Percent distribution of last live births in the last 2 years delivered outside a facility by what instrument was used to cut the umbilical cord and what substance was applied to the cord, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Instrument used to cut the cord						Total	Percentage of children whose cord was cut with:			Substances ^B applied to the cord			Number of last-born children in the last two years delivered outside a facility
	New blade	Used blade	Scissors	Other	DK	No response		Boiled or sterilised instruments	A clean instrument ^{1,A}	Nothing	Chlorhexidine or other antiseptic	Harmful substance	Percentage with nothing harmful applied to the cord ²	
Mother's age at birth														
Less than 20	78.9	0.0	7.3	1.5	12.3	0.0	100.0	21.7	82.6	5.7	7.7	78.5	13.4	54
20-34	73.3	1.2	19.5	0.6	5.3	0.2	100.0	21.8	82.2	7.9	26.3	67.1	34.1	487
35-49	76.1	0.0	13.3	0.0	10.6	0.0	100.0	19.1	79.8	8.7	28.6	68.2	37.3	100
Place of delivery														
Home	76.8	1.0	15.9	0.4	5.8	0.1	100.0	20.6	83.4	7.9	24.4	69.2	32.3	611
Other/DK/Missing	(22.2)	(0.0)	(48.7)	(4.2)	(25.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(36.6)	(49.4)	(6.6)	(37.9)	(49.7)	(44.5)	30
Assistance at delivery														
Skilled attendant	56.5	1.4	31.5	0.0	10.5	0.0	100.0	20.4	66.8	5.2	33.7	58.3	38.9	64
Community birth companion	75.8	1.7	15.7	0.0	6.9	0.0	100.0	24.2	83.2	9.4	17.1	72.0	26.5	284
Other / No attendant	76.6	0.0	16.2	1.2	5.8	0.3	100.0	18.9	83.8	6.8	30.8	66.7	37.7	294
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)														
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Has no functional difficulty	73.9	0.9	17.7	0.5	6.8	0.1	100.0	21.2	81.6	7.8	25.4	67.9	33.2	627
Ethnicity of household head														
Mandinka	67.7	2.0	24.0	0.2	6.1	0.0	100.0	12.3	72.8	5.6	30.7	69.9	36.3	174
Wollof	71.9	0.3	22.8	0.5	4.4	0.0	100.0	35.0	85.0	6.5	23.2	68.3	29.6	103
Fula	79.4	1.2	10.5	0.8	7.7	0.5	100.0	26.1	87.0	7.4	21.3	69.4	28.6	165
Jola	(78.2)	(0.0)	(11.8)	(2.4)	(7.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(7.1)	(85.3)	(15.4)	(35.8)	(52.0)	(51.2)	56
Sarahule	73.4	0.0	23.8	0.0	2.9	0.0	100.0	31.8	86.1	10.3	6.0	82.7	16.3	57
Other ethnic groups	(69.1)	(0.0)	(20.5)	(0.0)	(10.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(26.3)	(76.0)	(13.9)	(17.6)	(68.4)	(31.6)	31
Non Gambian	83.2	0.0	5.5	0.0	11.2	0.0	100.0	11.2	84.3	4.8	35.4	60.9	40.2	55

Table TM.8.5: Cord cutting and care

Percent distribution of last live births in the last 2 years delivered outside a facility by what instrument was used to cut the umbilical cord and what substance was applied to the cord, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Instrument used to cut the cord					Percentage of children whose cord was cut with:			Substances ^B applied to the cord			Number of last-born children in the last two years delivered outside a facility		
	New blade	Used blade	Scissors	Other	DK	No response	Total	Boiled or sterilised instruments	A clean instrument ^{1,A}	Nothing	Chlorhexidine or other antiseptic		Harmful substance	Percentage with nothing harmful applied to the cord ²
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	78.2	0.3	14.2	0.7	6.5	0.1	100.0	25.6	85.0	8.3	10.6	79.7	18.9	226
Second	72.4	0.5	18.9	0.3	7.5	0.3	100.0	20.9	79.3	10.2	26.6	64.0	36.8	178
Middle	79.1	2.6	16.4	0.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	14.4	85.0	6.0	29.7	69.5	35.6	164
Fourth	(60.0)	(0.0)	(16.8)	(0.0)	(23.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(16.0)	(68.1)	(4.3)	(55.3)	(44.8)	(59.6)	47
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27

¹ MICS indicator TM.17 - Cord cut with clean instrument

² MICS indicator TM.18 - Nothing harmful applied to cord

^A Clean instruments are all new blades and boiled or sterilised used blades or scissors

^B Substances include: Chlorhexidine, other antiseptic (such as alcohol, spirit, gentian violet), shea butter, water, vasline and others. Mustard oil, ash and animal dung are considered harmful

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.6: Content of postnatal care for newborns

Percent of last live births in the last two years for which within 2 days after 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, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of newborns receiving postnatal signal care function of:							Percentage of newborns who received at least 2 of the preceding postnatal signal care functions within 2 days after birth ¹	Number of last-born children in the last two years
	Breastfeeding				Counseling or observation	Weight assessment	Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking		
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Counseling	Observation					
Total	39.0	37.3	38.6	35.4	42.2	26.0	38.8	48.0	3,472
Sex of newborn									
Male	39.8	38.2	39.6	36.7	43.5	25.6	39.6	49.2	1,745
Female	38.3	36.5	37.6	34.1	40.8	26.5	37.9	46.8	1,726
Area									
Urban	35.8	36.5	36.8	32.5	40.6	26.0	37.6	45.9	2,159
Rural	44.4	38.8	41.5	40.3	44.8	26.1	40.6	51.4	1,312
LGA									
Banjul	25.9	25.9	21.6	19.0	25.0	26.3	23.3	33.0	35
Kanifing	45.2	44.1	39.5	38.8	47.6	26.8	44.7	56.3	579
Brikama	33.2	33.2	38.2	31.3	40.0	27.9	35.8	43.8	1,307
Mansakonko	50.1	45.3	48.8	45.1	50.4	22.6	42.7	54.7	148
Kerewan	30.1	29.1	28.1	25.2	30.3	32.6	33.1	41.1	443
Kuntaur	36.1	28.4	29.7	30.9	36.3	21.2	31.8	42.4	204
Janjanbureh	60.2	51.6	59.5	56.1	61.2	22.7	52.8	65.0	254
Basse	43.1	42.5	39.0	41.0	43.4	19.3	40.3	48.1	502
Mother's education									
Pre-primary or none	42.6	39.4	40.9	36.8	44.6	27.9	39.1	50.4	1,672
Primary	34.4	33.7	35.7	33.8	39.1	27.2	40.3	45.2	626
Secondary+	36.5	36.3	36.8	34.3	40.3	22.8	37.5	46.0	1,174
Mother's age at birth									
Less than 20	35.9	33.1	40.7	37.6	43.8	20.0	36.3	47.2	363
20-34	38.9	37.4	38.3	34.8	41.8	26.4	39.0	47.9	2,574
35-49	42.1	40.0	38.8	37.2	42.7	28.3	39.5	48.8	535
Place of delivery									
Home	42.5	32.3	37.5	33.4	40.4	25.4	32.2	47.7	611
Health facility	38.2	38.3	38.8	35.9	42.5	26.0	40.2	48.0	2,805
Public	37.4	37.8	38.3	35.3	42.1	25.5	40.1	47.4	2,554
Private	46.0	43.9	43.4	41.3	46.8	30.9	41.2	54.7	251
Other	(32.8)	(32.8)	(30.1)	(30.1)	(30.1)	(6.7)	(18.8)	(32.8)	25
Other/DK/Missing	(54.0)	(51.3)	(50.5)	(41.5)	(52.2)	(61.6)	(56.2)	(63.1)	30
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	31.4	30.8	25.4	19.8	27.7	24.0	26.2	38.0	57
Has no functional difficulty	39.2	37.4	38.8	35.6	42.4	26.0	38.9	48.2	3,369

Table TM.8.6: Content of postnatal care for newborns

Percent of last live births in the last two years for which within 2 days after 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, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of newborns receiving postnatal signal care function of:						Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking	Percentage of newborns who received at least 2 of the preceding postnatal signal care functions within 2 days after birth ¹	Number of last-born children in the last two years
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Counseling	Observation	Counseling or observation	Weight assessment			
Ethnicity of household head									
Mandinka	37.8	38.0	38.1	33.8	42.1	24.5	38.6	47.9	1,050
Wollof	38.4	36.5	36.7	33.0	39.5	25.3	36.7	48.1	500
Fula	41.8	37.9	38.9	38.2	43.1	25.1	40.6	49.0	698
Jola	35.0	30.9	38.2	32.4	40.7	24.4	37.1	44.2	338
Sarahule	48.7	48.6	45.8	44.3	48.6	28.0	45.4	53.7	336
Other ethnic groups	27.6	25.0	34.4	25.6	34.5	28.2	29.5	38.4	248
Non Gambian	40.9	39.9	38.8	40.5	45.4	32.5	40.8	51.4	302
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	39.2	32.7	37.4	37.4	41.5	26.0	37.2	47.4	790
Second	38.6	34.6	39.1	33.8	41.2	22.9	39.1	46.9	758
Middle	39.5	39.5	39.9	37.2	43.5	26.5	38.5	48.4	707
Fourth	38.6	40.5	39.6	33.4	42.1	28.5	40.1	47.2	653
Richest	39.3	41.1	36.8	34.9	42.8	26.8	39.4	50.6	563

¹ MICS indicator TM.19 - Postnatal signal care functions

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

Table TM.8.7: Post-natal health checks for mothers

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth at the time of last birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post natal health checks, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	PNC visit for mothers ^B									Post-natal health check for the mother ^{1,C}	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^A	Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Missing/DK	Total		
Total	83.5	5.4	1.6	1.8	4.0	9.3	77.9	0.0	100.0	86.7	3,472
Sex of newborn											
Male	83.3	5.7	1.7	1.9	4.3	9.1	77.2	0.0	100.0	86.8	1,745
Female	83.7	5.0	1.6	1.7	3.7	9.5	78.5	0.0	100.0	86.6	1,726
Area											
Urban	84.4	4.4	0.9	1.4	4.5	7.6	81.2	0.0	100.0	87.2	2,159
Rural	82.1	6.9	2.7	2.4	3.3	12.2	72.4	0.0	100.0	85.9	1,312
LGA											
Banjul	86.7	3.8	0.3	1.1	1.0	6.2	86.8	0.7	100.0	88.1	35
Kanifing	87.2	2.3	0.6	1.1	1.6	4.4	89.9	0.0	100.0	87.8	579
Brikama	82.9	5.3	0.9	2.0	5.3	10.4	76.1	0.0	100.0	87.3	1,307
Mansakonko	81.7	9.8	5.2	1.7	4.5	12.8	65.7	0.3	100.0	87.7	148
Kerewan	85.4	3.8	1.9	1.0	2.1	18.2	73.0	0.0	100.0	88.1	443
Kuntaur	75.4	9.1	2.7	2.4	1.7	5.9	78.1	0.0	100.0	78.5	204
Janjanbureh	83.2	7.2	1.6	3.9	10.1	11.5	65.6	0.0	100.0	86.8	254
Basse	82.8	6.8	2.9	1.4	3.2	3.9	81.9	0.0	100.0	85.5	502
Education											
Pre-primary or none	81.0	6.9	1.7	1.9	4.1	7.5	77.9	0.0	100.0	85.3	1,672
Primary	83.4	6.2	1.7	1.8	2.8	12.9	74.6	0.0	100.0	87.0	626
Secondary+	87.1	2.7	1.5	1.6	4.6	10.0	79.6	0.0	100.0	88.4	1,174

Table TM.8.7: Post-natal health checks for mothers

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth at the time of last birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post natal health checks, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	PNC visit for mothers ^B								Total	Post-natal health check for the mother ^{1,C}	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^A	Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Missing/DK			
Age at birth											
Less than 20	84.1	3.4	1.6	2.5	4.3	11.0	77.2	0.0	100.0	86.9	363
20-34	83.6	5.5	1.6	1.7	3.5	9.3	78.3	0.0	100.0	86.7	2,574
35-49	82.8	5.8	1.8	1.7	6.3	8.2	76.2	0.0	100.0	86.5	535
Place of delivery											
Home	35.2	23.2	3.8	2.9	1.4	5.4	63.3	0.1	100.0	51.5	611
Health facility	94.4	1.1	1.1	1.6	4.7	10.2	81.3	0.0	100.0	94.5	2,805
Public	94.3	1.2	1.2	1.6	4.7	10.7	80.6	0.0	100.0	94.4	2,554
Private	95.2	0.2	0.1	1.0	3.9	5.7	89.1	0.0	100.0	95.2	251
Other/DK/Missing	(42.6)	(44.9)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(10.0)	(40.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(70.5)	30
Type of delivery											
Vaginal birth	82.9	5.5	1.7	1.8	4.0	9.3	77.7	0.0	100.0	86.2	3,342
C-section	99.9	1.6	0.0	2.3	3.9	10.1	82.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	129
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	83.6	3.2	1.8	4.7	2.2	6.0	82.0	0.0	100.0	86.4	57
Has no functional difficulty	83.7	5.5	1.6	1.7	4.1	9.3	77.9	0.0	100.0	86.9	3,369
Ethnicity of household head											
Mandinka	86.3	4.4	2.1	1.4	5.4	8.5	78.2	0.0	100.0	88.2	1,050
Wolof	84.9	4.8	1.5	1.7	3.3	12.1	76.4	0.0	100.0	86.4	500
Fula	80.5	7.4	1.6	1.8	3.2	9.9	76.1	0.1	100.0	85.8	698
Jola	78.0	3.8	0.9	3.2	4.6	11.3	76.0	0.0	100.0	84.0	338
Sarahule	83.7	6.8	1.3	1.9	4.6	6.9	78.5	0.0	100.0	86.5	336
Other ethnic groups	84.7	2.2	2.7	1.0	1.5	9.1	83.6	0.0	100.0	86.9	248
Non Gambian	83.3	7.4	0.3	2.1	3.1	7.0	80.1	0.0	100.0	87.1	302

Table TM.8.7: Post-natal health checks for mothers

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth at the time of last birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post natal health checks, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	PNC visit for mothers ^B							Missing/DK	Total	Post-natal health check for the mother ^{1,C}	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^A	Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit				
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	79.0	8.2	2.6	1.8	3.6	13.6	70.3	0.0	100.0	83.7	790
Second	80.4	7.1	1.6	2.1	3.2	9.7	76.2	0.1	100.0	85.3	758
Middle	80.1	6.3	1.4	1.8	3.9	9.5	77.1	0.0	100.0	84.5	707
Fourth	90.1	2.7	0.5	1.2	6.9	7.2	81.6	0.0	100.0	90.8	653
Richest	90.7	1.0	1.9	2.0	2.5	5.1	87.5	0.0	100.0	90.7	563

¹ MICS indicator TM.20 - Post-natal health check for the mother

^A Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).

^B Post-natal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit by any health provider to check on the health of the mother and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (see note ^a above).

^C Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note ^a above), as well as PNC visits (see note ^b above) within two days of delivery.

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

Table TM.8.8: Post-natal care visits for mothers within one week of birth

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers					Provider of first PNC visit for mothers				Number of women with a live birth in the last two years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth	
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Other location	Total	Doctor/nurse/midwife	Auxiliary nurse	Community health worker	Community birth companion		Total
Total	23.2	71.2	5.2	0.4	100.0	86.3	1.3	3.8	8.6	100.0	444
Sex of newborn											
Male	24.5	71.3	4.2	0.0	100.0	83.9	1.2	5.9	9.0	100.0	237
Female	21.7	71.1	6.4	0.8	100.0	89.0	1.4	1.4	8.2	100.0	206
Area											
Urban	17.2	75.2	7.2	0.5	100.0	93.3	0.4	3.5	2.8	100.0	242
Rural	30.4	66.4	2.9	0.3	100.0	77.8	2.3	4.2	15.7	100.0	201
LGA											
Banjul	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Kanifing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	33
Brikama	15.1	75.0	9.9	0.0	100.0	93.3	0.0	4.4	2.3	100.0	177
Mansakonko	60.9	37.2	1.0	0.9	100.0	65.2	0.0	1.5	33.4	100.0	31
Kerewan	40.8	59.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	68.1	10.1	2.0	19.8	100.0	39
Kuntaur	47.5	51.7	0.0	0.8	100.0	59.9	2.3	12.1	25.6	100.0	32
Janjanbureh	13.4	86.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	90.0	0.0	0.6	9.4	100.0	58
Basse	16.7	83.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.4	1.5	5.0	3.1	100.0	71
Education											
Pre-primary or none	25.3	72.4	2.2	0.1	100.0	80.9	1.7	6.0	11.4	100.0	244
Primary	19.1	71.3	9.6	0.0	100.0	90.8	0.0	2.2	7.0	100.0	78
Secondary+	21.5	68.8	8.5	1.2	100.0	94.3	1.4	0.4	4.0	100.0	122
Age at birth											
Less than 20	20.3	79.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.2	2.2	4.8	4.8	100.0	43
20-34	23.7	70.0	6.2	0.2	100.0	86.0	1.2	2.9	9.9	100.0	317
35-49	22.8	71.5	4.3	1.3	100.0	86.3	1.3	6.7	5.7	100.0	83

Table TM.8.8: Post-natal care visits for mothers within one week of birth

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers					Provider of first PNC visit for mothers				Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Other location	Total	Doctor/nurse/midwife	Auxiliary nurse	Community health worker	Community birth companion		
Place of delivery											
Home	27.3	66.9	5.6	0.1	100.0	79.2	1.8	5.8	13.2	100.0	191
Health facility	20.8	73.5	5.3	0.5	100.0	91.4	0.9	2.3	5.3	100.0	236
Public	21.1	77.6	0.7	0.5	100.0	90.9	1.0	2.5	5.7	100.0	223
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Type of delivery											
Vaginal birth	22.6	72.2	4.8	0.4	100.0	86.0	1.3	3.9	8.8	100.0	434
C-section	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Has no functional difficulty	22.8	71.4	5.4	0.4	100.0	86.5	1.3	3.9	8.2	100.0	433
Ethnicity of household head											
Mandinka	25.6	70.0	4.2	0.2	100.0	88.6	0.2	4.5	6.7	100.0	140
Wollof	33.1	61.7	4.7	0.5	100.0	73.9	2.5	5.4	18.1	100.0	57
Fula	28.2	70.3	0.3	1.2	100.0	81.9	1.4	5.4	11.3	100.0	98
Jola	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	43
Sarahule	8.4	91.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.7	0.0	2.6	1.7	100.0	49
Other ethnic groups	(47.3)	(52.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(76.2)	(8.5)	(5.2)	(10.1)	100.0	18
Non Gambian	(18.6)	(67.7)	(13.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(84.9)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(12.4)	100.0	39
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	31.6	68.0	0.3	0.2	100.0	78.5	1.2	3.1	17.2	100.0	128
Second	26.3	66.2	7.5	0.0	100.0	77.8	1.4	10.4	10.4	100.0	106
Middle	18.1	76.1	5.6	0.3	100.0	91.1	1.7	2.0	5.2	100.0	95
Fourth	5.6	86.7	7.7	0.0	100.0	98.1	1.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	74
Richest	(32.1)	(55.6)	(9.6)	(2.7)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	42

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.9: Post-natal health checks for mothers and newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by post-natal health checks for the mother and newborn, within two days of the most recent birth, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	<u>Percentage of post-natal health checks within two days of birth for:</u>					Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Newborns ¹	Mothers ²	Both mothers and newborns	Neither mother nor newborn	Missing	
Total	87.6	86.7	84.0	9.7	0.0	3,472
Sex of newborn						
Male	87.0	86.8	83.7	9.9	0.0	1,745
Female	88.3	86.6	84.3	9.4	0.0	1,726
Area						
Urban	88.1	87.2	84.0	8.8	0.0	2,159
Rural	86.9	85.9	83.9	11.1	0.0	1,312
LGA						
Banjul	92.4	88.1	85.2	4.6	0.0	35
Kanifing	88.3	87.8	83.0	6.9	0.0	579
Brikama	87.4	87.3	84.2	9.5	0.0	1,307
Mansakonko	88.0	87.7	86.5	10.5	0.3	148
Kerewan	89.2	88.1	86.1	8.8	0.0	443
Kuntaur	80.8	78.5	76.5	17.1	0.0	204
Janjanbureh	87.9	86.8	85.1	10.3	0.0	254
Basse	88.3	85.5	84.5	10.8	0.0	502
Mother's education						
Pre-primary or none	85.5	85.3	82.1	11.2	0.0	1,672
Primary	89.9	87.0	86.7	9.8	0.0	626
Secondary+	89.4	88.4	85.3	7.5	0.0	1,174
Mother's age at birth						
Less than 20	88.4	86.9	85.8	10.5	0.0	363
20-34	87.6	86.7	83.7	9.4	0.0	2,574
35-49	87.2	86.5	84.1	10.4	0.0	535
Place of delivery						
Home	58.6	51.5	47.4	37.3	0.1	611
Health facility	94.0	94.5	92.1	3.6	0.0	2,805
Public	93.9	94.4	91.9	3.6	0.0	2,554
Private	94.8	95.2	94.0	4.0	0.0	251
Other/DK/Missing	(78.8)	(70.5)	(70.5)	(21.2)	(0.0)	30
Type of delivery						
Vaginal birth	87.2	86.2	83.5	10.1	0.0	3,342
C-section	97.9	99.9	97.8	0.0	0.0	129
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	85.8	86.4	83.2	11.0	0.0	57
Has no functional difficulty	87.8	86.9	84.2	9.5	0.0	3,369
Ethnicity of household head						
Mandinka	89.6	88.2	86.2	8.4	0.0	1,050
Wollof	86.4	86.4	84.4	11.6	0.0	500
Fula	85.8	85.8	82.9	11.3	0.1	698
Jola	85.5	84.0	80.4	10.9	0.0	338
Sarahule	89.7	86.5	85.2	9.1	0.0	336
Other ethnic groups	87.0	86.9	82.9	9.0	0.0	248
Non Gambian	87.6	87.1	82.0	7.2	0.0	302

Table TM.8.9: Post-natal health checks for mothers and newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by post-natal health checks for the mother and newborn, within two days of the most recent birth, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	<u>Percentage of post-natal health checks within two days of birth for:</u>					Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Newborns ¹	Mothers ²	Both mothers and newborns	Neither mother nor newborn	Missing	
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	84.8	83.7	81.5	12.9	0.0	790
Second	84.5	85.3	82.8	12.9	0.1	758
Middle	86.0	84.5	81.2	10.7	0.0	707
Fourth	93.7	90.8	88.3	3.8	0.0	653
Richest	90.8	90.7	87.7	6.2	0.0	563
¹ MICS indicator TM.13 - Post-natal health check for the newborn						
¹ MICS indicator TM.20 - Post-natal health check for the mother						
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases						

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

Promoting safer sexual behaviour is critical for reducing the risk of HIV transmission. The consistent use of condoms during sex, especially when non-regular or multiple partners are involved, is particularly important for reducing the spread of HIV.^{74,75} A set of questions was administered to all women and men 15-49 years of age to assess their risk of HIV infection. Tables TM.10.1W and TM.10.1M present the percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex.

Certain behaviour at a young age may create, increase, or perpetuate risk of exposure to HIV. Such behaviour includes sex at an early age and women having sex with older men.⁷⁵ Tables TM.10.2W and 10.2M show the percentage of women age 15-24 years such key sexual behaviour indicators

⁷⁴ UNAIDS et al. *Fast-Tracking Combination Prevention - Towards reducing new HIV infections to fewer than 500 000 by 2020*. Geneva: UNAIDS, 2015. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/20151019_JC2766_Fast-tracking_combination_prevention.pdf.

⁷⁵ UNAIDS. *Global AIDS Monitoring 2018 - Indicators for monitoring the 2016 United Nations Political Declaration on Ending AIDS*. Geneva: UNAIDS, 2017. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/2017-Global-AIDS-Monitoring_en.pdf.

Table TM.10.1W: Sex with multiple partners (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women who:				Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex ²	Number of women age 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months ¹				
Total	72.0	59.3	0.4	13,640		(18.9)	50
Area							
Urban	68.9	55.1	0.5	9,706		(20.5)	46
Rural	79.5	69.7	0.1	3,934		(*)	4
LGA							
Banjul	63.6	50.9	0.5	195		(*)	1
Kanifing	65.1	49.3	0.6	3,156		(*)	18
Brikama	70.1	57.6	0.5	5,444		(*)	25
Mansakonko	76.1	67.4	0.1	512		(*)	0
Kerewan	76.7	68.7	0.0	1,316		(*)	0
Kuntaur	83.1	76.2	0.1	562		(*)	1
Janjanbureh	78.6	70.6	0.1	832		(*)	1
Basse	80.4	63.5	0.2	1,622		(*)	4
Age							
15-24	39.3	32.1	0.3	5,699		(*)	16
15-19	18.6	15.7	0.1	2,983		(*)	4
15-17	9.1	8.4	0.2	1,801		(*)	4
18-19	33.0	26.8	0.0	1,182		(*)	0
20-24	62.2	50.2	0.4	2,716		(*)	12
25-29	88.4	72.6	0.5	2,319		(*)	12
30-39	97.5	81.7	0.6	3,743		(*)	21
40-49	99.8	80.6	0.1	1,879		(*)	1
Education							
Pre-primary or none	92.5	79.2	0.2	5,069		(*)	13
Primary	77.4	62.6	0.2	2,150		(*)	5
Secondary+	53.9	42.5	0.5	6,421		(*)	32

Table TM.10.1W: Sex with multiple partners (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women who:			Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex ²	Number of women age 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months ¹			
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	98.4	82.7	0.3	9,408	(*)	30
Never married/in union	13.3	7.3	0.5	4,230	(*)	20
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	0.0	0
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	87.6	70.0	0.1	244	0.0	0
Has no functional difficulty	81.4	67.0	0.4	11,594	(20.7)	46
Ethnicity of household head						
Mandinka	68.6	55.1	0.2	4,303	(*)	10
Wolof	73.3	66.6	0.2	1,684	(*)	3
Fula	74.5	63.2	0.5	2,758	(*)	14
Jola	67.1	53.2	0.2	1,616	(*)	3
Sarahule	76.8	55.7	0.3	1,166	(*)	3
Other ethnic groups	69.7	56.8	0.5	1,083	(*)	5
Non Gambian	81.6	70.8	1.1	1,030	(*)	12
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	79.6	71.6	0.2	2,401	(*)	6
Second	77.4	67.0	0.1	2,447	(*)	2
Middle	73.6	59.6	0.4	2,619	(*)	10
Fourth	71.2	56.4	0.6	2,892	(*)	18
Richest	61.7	46.9	0.4	3,281	(*)	15

¹ MICS indicator TM.22 - Multiple sexual partnerships

² MICS indicator TM.23 - Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.10.1M: Sex with multiple partners (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men who:			Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex ²	Number of men age 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months ¹			
Total	66.8	53.5	7.2	4,522	34.6	325
Area						
Urban	66.9	53.6	6.8	3,497	42.2	237
Rural	66.7	53.2	8.7	1,025	14.3	89
LGA						
Banjul	72.7	59.9	12.1	74	44.0	9
Kanifing	70.0	56.8	9.8	1,129	49.6	110
Brikama	64.6	51.5	4.1	2,008	(40.8)	81
Mansakonko	68.9	56.8	7.0	151	(20.5)	11
Kerewan	63.4	47.2	8.0	378	(13.2)	30
Kuntaur	77.0	69.7	16.9	137	8.0	23
Janjanbureh	65.7	50.2	6.7	259	(9.1)	17
Basse	67.8	54.1	11.3	387	25.8	44
Age						
15-24	35.7	23.3	3.3	2,081	63.9	69
15-19	19.7	12.1	1.8	1,141	(*)	20
15-17	13.8	8.7	1.0	731	(*)	7
18-19	30.2	18.2	3.1	410	(*)	13
20-24	55.0	36.9	5.2	941	73.5	49
25-29	81.5	61.4	7.8	645	65.5	50
30-39	96.7	83.3	8.8	1,090	29.5	96
40-49	99.2	89.2	15.7	706	6.9	111
Education						
Pre-primary or none	73.0	60.8	8.8	1,165	12.2	103
Primary	61.3	50.4	5.3	742	24.0	39
Secondary+	65.7	51.1	7.0	2,616	49.4	184

Table TM.10.1M: Sex with multiple partners (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men who:			Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex ²	Number of men age 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months ¹			
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	99.4	91.2	10.8	1,778	8.3	192
Never married/in union	45.7	29.1	4.9	2,742	72.5	133
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	0.0	-
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty						
Has no functional difficulty	76.6	52.4	10.3	122	(*)	13
Ethnicity of household head						
Mandinka	77.1	62.4	8.3	3,669	34.7	305
Wollof	62.7	48.6	4.9	1461	36.1	72
Fula	68.8	56.4	9.9	561	27.5	55
Jola	66.3	52.5	6.4	875	30.8	56
Sarahule	73.5	58.7	6.6	551	(*)	36
Other ethnic groups	52.3	43.4	10.1	296	(27.1)	30
Non Gambian	69.1	55.5	9.6	350	(56.4)	34
	79.2	66.9	9.8	428	(32.3)	42
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	69.9	57.2	7.2	668	9.8	48
Second	64.3	49.3	6.6	749	27.7	50
Middle	67.4	52.0	5.1	851	(27.3)	43
Fourth	65.8	55.7	6.7	1,039	33.5	70
Richest	67.2	53.2	9.4	1,215	51.6	114

¹ MICS indicator TM.22 - Multiple sexual partnerships

² MICS indicator TM.23 - Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.10.2W: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:			Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women who never had sex ²	Number of never-married women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who in the last 12 months had sex with:		Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁵	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15 ¹	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months				A man 10 or more years older ³	A non-marital, non-cohabiting partner ⁴					
Total	39.3	4.7	0.3	5,699	90.9	3,659	54.3	11.9	1,832	34.9	219	(*)	16
Area													
Urban	34.0	3.6	0.4	4,059	90.2	2,906	52.4	17.4	1,085	37.0	189	(*)	16
Rural	52.5	7.3	0.0	1,640	93.7	753	56.9	4.0	747	(21.2)	30	(*)	1
LGA													
Banjul	26.7	2.2	0.2	79	91.3	63	52.5	22.6	19	(*)	4	0.0	0
Kanifing	30.3	2.2	0.6	1,350	91.1	1,012	51.3	21.6	299	(39.1)	65	(*)	8
Brikama	34.3	3.8	0.3	2,257	88.7	1,651	51.6	18.8	627	(32.8)	118	(*)	7
Mansakonko	46.5	5.5	0.0	217	88.3	126	49.9	9.8	87	(*)	8	na	na
Kerewan	47.9	7.0	0.0	561	94.7	293	53.3	4.6	239	(*)	11	na	na
Kuntaur	57.7	9.1	0.2	222	97.2	85	58.9	1.3	116	(*)	1	0.0	0
Janjanbureh	52.1	7.7	0.0	359	94.3	166	52.2	5.2	168	(*)	9	na	na
Basse	53.9	7.6	0.1	655	97.1	264	65.1	0.9	277	(*)	2	(*)	1
Age													
15-19	18.6	3.2	0.1	2,983	95.4	2,454	56.0	16.4	468	27.8	77	(*)	4
15-17	9.1	2.7	0.2	1,801	97.5	1,629	51.3	21.2	151	(15.3)	32	(*)	4
18-19	33.0	4.0	0.0	1,182	91.1	825	58.2	14.1	317	(36.8)	45	0.0	0
20-24	62.2	6.3	0.4	2,716	81.9	1,205	53.7	10.4	1,364	38.7	142	(*)	12
20-22	54.9	7.4	0.6	1,605	84.9	824	55.9	11.8	720	45.6	85	(*)	9
23-24	72.7	4.6	0.3	1,110	75.4	381	51.2	8.8	644	(28.4)	57	(*)	3

Table TM.10.2W: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:				Percentage of women age 15-24 years who in the last 12 months had sex with:				Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁵	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15 ¹	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women who never had sex ²	Number of never-married women age 15-24 years	A man 10 or more years older ³	A non-marital, non-cohabiting partner ⁴					
Education													
Pre-primary or none	71.5	11.2	0.0	1,146	90.4	311	65.0	2.5	724	(*)	18	0.0	0
Primary	52.2	8.0	0.0	969	92.1	461	56.9	7.9	406	(*)	32	na	na
Secondary+	25.6	1.7	0.4	3,584	90.8	2,887	41.7	24.0	702	38.1	169	(*)	16
Marital status													
Ever married/in union	93.7	11.5	0.2	2,038	na	0	59.0	1.6	1,632	(*)	26	(*)	4
Never married/in union	9.1	0.9	0.3	3,659	90.9	3,659	14.6	96.2	198	35.9	191	(*)	12
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	na	0	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	2	na	na
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	53.5	7.5	0.2	56	(90.4)	27	62.9	20.0	26	(*)	5	0.0	0
Has no functional difficulty	53.3	5.6	0.3	3,842	85.6	2,004	54.4	11.0	1,655	38.9	181	(*)	12
Ethnicity of household head													
Mandinka	34.3	3.7	0.0	1,835	93.7	1,250	53.6	10.1	494	(42.7)	50	na	na
Wolof	43.7	4.3	0.0	695	95.1	385	53.9	4.5	283	(*)	13	na	na
Fula	43.4	7.3	0.6	1,169	92.5	690	56.2	8.3	423	(29.2)	35	(*)	7
Jola	28.2	2.9	0.0	664	83.2	565	49.3	43.2	139	(34.6)	60	na	na
Sarahule	47.3	3.4	0.2	483	97.4	230	69.4	1.0	165	(*)	2	(*)	1
Other ethnic groups	36.2	4.4	0.7	443	84.0	330	39.6	26.2	130	(26.9)	34	(*)	3
Non Gambian	55.3	7.0	1.5	410	86.2	209	52.4	12.9	197	(*)	25	(*)	6

Table TM.10.2W: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:				Percentage of women age 15-24 years who in the last 12 months had sex with:				Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁵	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months	
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15 ¹	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women who never had sex ²	Number of never-married women age 15-24 years	A man 10 or more years older ³	A non-marital, non-cohabiting partner ⁴					
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	51.8	7.8	0.4	996	89.4	499	57.3	7.4	452	(18.3)	34	(*)	4
Second	46.7	5.9	0.1	992	89.8	557	59.3	10.3	393	(28.2)	41	(*)	1
Middle	41.9	5.0	0.0	1,105	89.8	682	54.5	10.6	373	(43.0)	39	na	na
Fourth	36.3	4.4	0.4	1,188	89.7	825	48.5	17.1	340	(40.7)	58	(*)	5
Richest	26.1	1.6	0.5	1,418	93.8	1,097	48.9	17.1	273	(38.5)	47	(*)	7
	¹ MICS indicator TM.24 - Sex before age 15 among young people ² MICS indicator TM.25 - Young people who have never had sex ³ MICS indicator TM.26 - Age-mixing among sexual partners ⁴ MICS indicator TM.27 - Sex with non-regular partners ⁵ MICS indicator TM.28; Condom use with non-regular partners												
na: not applicable													
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases													
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases													

Table TM.10.2M: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:			Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men who never had sex ²	Number of never-married men age 15-24 years	Percentage who in the last 12 months had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner ³	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁴	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15 ¹	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months									
Total	35.7	5.8	3.3	2,081	65.6	2,034	92.0	486	61.2	447	63.9	69
Area												
Urban	36.0	5.1	3.4	1,612	64.8	1,588	94.6	388	64.0	367	(69.6)	55
Rural	34.3	8.0	3.0	470	68.5	446	81.7	98	48.4	80	(41.1)	14
LGA												
Banjul	40.2	9.5	6.1	29	60.6	29	(89.2)	8	(66.8)	7	(*)	2
Kanifing	35.7	6.3	4.5	444	65.8	432	90.9	106	72.6	97	(*)	20
Brikama	36.1	3.5	2.7	1,015	64.5	1,006	96.4	243	60.3	234	(*)	27
Mansakonko	37.4	10.8	1.9	66	63.3	65	(94.0)	16	(53.8)	15	(*)	1
Kerewan	30.0	5.8	3.2	175	72.7	167	(77.8)	27	(*)	21	(*)	6
Kuntaur	44.5	14.0	4.5	49	60.0	45	84.2	18	47.5	15	(*)	2
Janjanbureh	32.9	9.5	2.6	121	70.3	116	80.0	25	46.4	20	(*)	3
Basse	36.6	10.1	4.4	181	65.1	174	84.2	43	55.7	38	(*)	8
Age												
15-19	19.7	6.2	1.8	1,141	80.4	1,138	98.9	138	46.8	137	(*)	20
15-17	13.8	5.9	1.0	731	86.1	730	99.7	64	36.8	64	(*)	7
18-19	30.2	6.8	3.1	410	70.0	408	98.3	75	55.6	73	(*)	13
20-24	55.0	5.3	5.2	941	46.9	896	89.2	347	67.5	310	(73.5)	49
20-22	48.9	6.2	4.0	603	51.7	591	96.1	210	64.7	201	(*)	24
23-24	65.8	3.6	7.2	337	37.6	305	78.8	138	72.7	109	(*)	24
Education												
Pre-primary or none	30.7	4.7	3.1	396	71.6	380	85.5	88	55.4	75	(*)	12
Primary	34.0	7.4	2.3	398	68.4	382	85.9	90	42.4	78	(*)	9
Secondary+	37.7	5.6	3.7	1,288	63.0	1,271	95.6	308	67.6	294	(70.6)	47

Table TM.10.2M: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:			Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men who never had sex ²	Number of never-married men age 15-24 years	Percentage who in the last 12 months had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner ³	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁴	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15 ¹	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months									
Marital status												
Ever married/in union	93.1	0.0	3.6	46	na	-	4.7	40	(*)	2	0.0	2
Never married/in union	34.4	5.9	3.3	2,034	65.6	2,034	99.9	445	61.1	445	65.5	67
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	na	-	na	na	na	-	na	na
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	(56.5)	(3.6)	(6.4)	38	(45.4)	35	(*)	7	(*)	6	(*)	2
Has no functional difficulty	47.2	5.8	4.5	1,312	54.4	1,270	91.0	415	65.4	378	66.3	59
Ethnicity of household head												
Mandinka	36.5	5.9	3.0	759	64.1	750	96.1	165	58.5	158	(*)	23
Wollof	32.6	4.5	4.7	236	69.7	225	85.8	55	62.4	47	(*)	11
Fula	36.1	6.0	1.6	411	66.1	397	86.3	92	69.5	80	(*)	6
Jola	42.2	7.7	3.4	230	57.8	230	(100)	69	(47.0)	69	(*)	8
Sarahule	26.4	5.1	2.4	174	74.8	172	(91.0)	30	(60.2)	28	(*)	4
Other ethnic groups	34.5	4.1	8.0	148	66.3	146	(93.8)	36	(84.7)	34	(*)	12
Non Gambian	37.2	6.7	3.6	124	67.3	115	(81.4)	38	(58.0)	31	(*)	5
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	35.9	6.9	3.2	288	66.5	277	88.1	73	44.5	64	(*)	9
Second	32.6	6.3	2.1	356	68.6	348	90.2	63	34.8	57	(*)	7
Middle	35.3	7.1	2.6	384	65.5	378	94.1	86	56.1	80	(*)	10
Fourth	33.1	4.3	3.7	474	68.2	464	92.3	110	68.9	101	(*)	17
Richest	39.8	5.2	4.3	579	61.3	568	93.2	154	76.5	144	(*)	25

¹ MICS indicator TM.24 - Sex before age 15 among young people

² MICS indicator TM.25 - Young people who have never had sex

³ MICS indicator TM.27 - Sex with non-regular partners

⁴ MICS indicator TM.28 - Condom use with non-regular partners

na: not applicable

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

HIV

Some of the most important prerequisites for reducing the rate of HIV infection is accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and strategies for preventing transmission.⁷⁵ Correct information is the first step towards raising awareness and giving adolescents and young people the tools to protect themselves from infection. Misconceptions about HIV are common and can confuse adolescents and young people and hinder prevention efforts.^{74,75} The UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) called on governments to improve the knowledge and skills of young people to protect themselves from HIV.^{74,75} The HIV module administered to women and men 15-49 years of age addresses part of this call.

The Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) Reporting indicator: the percentage of young people who have comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission, is defined as 1) knowing that consistent use of a condom during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, 2) knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and 3) rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission/prevention of HIV. In The Gambia, 2018 MICS all women and men who have heard of AIDS were asked questions on all three components and the results are detailed in Tables TM.11.1W and TM.11.1M.

Tables TM.11.1W and TM.11.1M also present the percentage of women and men who can correctly identify misconceptions concerning HIV. The indicator is based on the two most common and relevant misconceptions in The Gambia, that HIV can be transmitted by supernatural means and Sharing food with someone with HIV. The tables also provide information on whether women and men know that HIV cannot be transmitted by Mosquito bites.

Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV is also an important first step for women to seek HIV testing when they are pregnant to avoid infection in the baby. Women and men should know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, during delivery, and through breastfeeding. The level of knowledge among women and men age 15-49 years concerning mother-to-child transmission is presented in Tables TM.11.2W and TM.11.2M.

Discrimination is a human rights violation prohibited by international human rights law and most national constitutions. Discrimination in the context of HIV refers to unfair or unjust treatment (an act or an omission) of an individual based on his or her real or perceived HIV status. Discrimination exacerbates risks and deprives people of their rights and entitlements, fuelling the HIV epidemic.⁷⁵

The following questions were asked in The Gambia, 2018 MICS to measure stigma and discriminatory attitudes that may result in discriminatory acts (or omissions): whether the respondent 1) would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV; 2) thinks that children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV; 3) thinks people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV; 4) thinks people talk badly about those living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV; 5) thinks people living with HIV, or

thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people; 6) agrees or disagrees with the statement ‘I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV’; and 7) fears that she/he could get HIV if she/he comes into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV. Tables TM.11.3W and TM.11.3M present the attitudes of women and men towards people living with HIV.

Another important indicator is the knowledge of where to be tested for HIV and use of such services. In order to protect themselves and to prevent infecting others, it is important for individuals to know their HIV status. Knowledge of own status is also a critical factor in the decision to seek treatment.^{74,75} Questions related to knowledge of a facility for HIV testing and whether a person has ever been tested are presented in Tables TM.11.4W and TM.11.4M.

Among women who had given birth within the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who received counselling and HIV testing during antenatal care is presented in Table TM.11.5.

In many countries, over half of new adult HIV infections are among young people age 15-24 years thus a change in behaviour among members of this age group is especially important to reduce new infections.^{74,75} The next tables present specific information on this age group. Tables TM.11.6W and TM.11.6M summarise information on key HIV indicators for young women and young men.

Table TM.11.1W: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^{1,A}	Number of women age 15-49
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Total	98.5	90.6	75.1	72.1	78.1	54.3	80.0	60.6	32.6	26.3	13,640
Area											
Urban	98.9	90.1	76.8	73.1	80.0	60.3	82.7	65.6	37.5	30.0	9,706
Rural	97.5	91.8	70.8	69.5	73.5	39.4	73.3	48.5	20.6	16.9	3,934
LGA											
Banjul	98.6	94.0	80.2	78.0	79.8	76.4	90.0	77.4	52.0	44.4	195
Kanifing	98.8	91.7	74.7	71.1	72.7	64.7	84.9	68.0	36.3	28.8	3,156
Brikama	99.2	89.4	81.0	76.8	86.2	61.3	83.0	66.0	41.1	33.2	5,444
Mansakonko	98.9	97.0	81.7	81.0	85.9	50.6	82.1	64.0	32.8	28.2	512
Kerewan	97.6	93.9	69.3	68.0	71.0	42.3	79.0	52.6	24.1	20.0	1,316
Kuntaur	95.7	91.2	64.1	62.8	73.4	42.6	72.7	43.0	19.1	14.6	562
Janjanbureh	99.1	94.3	78.8	76.9	67.0	39.6	76.3	52.1	17.5	14.5	832
Basse	96.4	85.1	60.0	58.9	72.0	30.3	63.6	42.3	13.8	10.4	1,622
Age											
15-24 ¹	97.7	87.7	70.2	66.4	73.9	54.2	77.2	54.5	29.5	22.7	5,699
15-19	96.5	84.5	64.8	60.6	70.3	52.0	73.4	51.4	26.9	19.6	2,983
15-17	95.3	81.9	63.1	57.9	68.2	51.1	72.5	51.1	26.8	19.5	1,801
18-19	98.3	88.5	67.3	64.7	73.6	53.5	74.8	51.9	27.1	19.8	1,182
20-24	99.1	91.2	76.1	72.9	77.9	56.6	81.3	57.9	32.3	26.1	2,716
25-29	99.2	91.8	78.8	75.5	80.8	55.8	83.1	64.0	34.6	28.4	2,319
30-39	98.5	92.5	78.3	76.2	81.3	54.6	81.8	65.8	35.8	29.2	3,743
40-49	99.6	93.8	79.1	76.9	81.1	51.8	81.1	64.8	33.4	28.4	1,879
Education											
Pre-primary or none	97.6	90.5	71.8	69.4	75.5	40.0	72.7	52.5	21.4	16.9	5,069
Primary	97.9	89.5	69.7	67.9	77.5	45.6	74.2	53.2	25.3	19.6	2,150
Secondary+	99.3	90.9	79.5	75.7	80.4	68.4	87.7	69.6	43.9	35.9	6,421

Table TM.11.1W: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^{1,A}	Number of women age 15-49
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	98.8	92.2	76.7	74.2	80.0	51.2	80.2	60.7	31.5	25.8	9,408
Never married/in union	97.8	86.9	71.6	67.4	74.0	61.1	79.6	60.6	35.1	27.2	4,230
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	98.5	93.1	72.4	71.6	75.4	41.5	78.1	61.5	24.0	20.5	244
Has no functional difficulty	99.0	91.9	77.0	74.3	79.7	55.0	81.2	62.1	33.7	27.4	11,594
Ethnicity of household head											
Mandinka	98.7	92.5	78.4	75.7	83.9	54.8	81.0	61.1	35.0	29.1	4,303
Wolof	99.1	93.2	76.1	73.9	77.9	56.2	81.2	60.1	31.8	25.4	1,684
Fula	98.2	89.4	74.3	71.0	74.9	50.5	78.3	58.1	28.7	22.8	2,758
Jola	99.2	89.0	80.6	77.1	80.3	66.9	85.4	67.6	43.1	34.6	1,616
Sarahule	96.8	87.9	62.7	61.5	69.6	36.3	67.1	49.3	16.6	12.5	1,166
Other ethnic groups	98.2	90.5	75.2	71.2	75.8	59.8	85.2	68.0	37.7	29.5	1,083
Non Gambian	97.8	86.8	66.6	62.1	71.4	53.4	79.3	60.6	30.5	24.1	1,030
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	97.2	91.8	70.7	69.3	75.4	41.9	72.6	50.6	22.5	17.6	2,401
Second	98.0	90.6	74.6	71.9	79.5	46.0	76.2	52.1	27.2	22.5	2,447
Middle	98.5	89.2	72.4	69.4	75.8	48.0	77.8	58.2	27.9	22.4	2,619
Fourth	99.2	90.9	76.1	72.8	79.3	59.0	82.6	63.6	34.4	28.1	2,892
Richest	99.1	90.4	80.0	75.8	79.9	70.3	87.7	73.6	46.2	36.9	3,281

¹MICS indicator TM.29 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

A Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention includes those 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 about HIV transmission

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.11.1M: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:				Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^{1,A}	Number of men age 15-49
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Total	96.2	90.0	82.3	78.8	72.9	53.3	79.5	55.3	30.1	27.1	4,522
Area											
Urban	98.0	92.7	85.1	82.1	74.5	57.9	82.0	58.7	33.4	30.2	3,497
Rural	90.3	80.9	73.0	67.5	67.3	37.9	71.0	43.7	18.8	16.2	1,025
LGA											
Banjul	98.5	91.4	87.6	83.0	78.9	62.9	93.7	66.8	40.8	36.7	74
Kanifing	96.7	89.2	81.9	77.2	76.6	54.7	77.5	58.9	31.7	27.0	1,129
Brikama	99.0	94.9	86.5	84.8	71.8	61.2	84.6	58.1	34.4	32.1	2,008
Mansakonko	97.8	86.6	85.3	79.9	80.4	48.7	85.3	53.0	21.9	18.9	151
Kerewan	93.7	89.7	70.8	69.7	74.7	37.4	72.1	45.8	21.8	18.8	378
Kuntaur	90.4	81.5	76.7	71.3	71.7	33.6	71.1	46.4	20.4	17.6	137
Janjanbureh	90.2	83.9	74.4	70.0	75.4	37.6	73.8	50.1	25.0	21.8	259
Basse	88.4	75.2	78.0	68.7	60.8	41.6	67.9	45.2	19.3	17.1	387
Age											
15-24 ¹	93.7	84.2	76.4	71.5	63.3	51.6	76.0	44.3	23.3	19.7	2,081
15-19	90.9	78.1	71.9	65.2	57.7	49.8	70.5	39.3	21.4	17.3	1,141
15-17	88.1	74.8	65.6	59.1	52.2	48.7	66.1	35.4	19.8	15.4	731
18-19	95.9	83.9	83.2	76.2	67.5	51.6	78.4	46.3	24.1	20.6	410
20-24	97.0	91.6	81.8	79.0	70.0	53.9	82.7	50.4	25.7	22.6	941
25-29	97.6	93.0	87.1	84.7	77.3	53.0	82.6	61.8	31.2	29.2	645
30-39	98.9	95.6	88.9	86.5	82.1	53.0	82.1	62.7	34.8	32.9	1,090
40-49	98.5	95.7	85.3	83.1	83.0	59.1	82.9	70.7	41.9	37.9	706

Table TM.11.1M: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^{1,A}	Number of men age 15-49
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Education											
Pre-primary or none	90.7	83.3	71.9	68.4	68.3	33.4	68.4	44.0	15.4	13.7	1,165
Primary	94.3	84.5	74.2	69.7	62.9	39.7	73.4	42.1	18.6	15.2	742
Secondary+	99.3	94.5	89.2	86.0	77.8	66.1	86.1	64.1	39.9	36.4	2,616
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	98.3	94.9	86.5	84.1	81.7	52.2	81.9	65.3	34.7	32.1	1,778
Never married/in union	95.0	86.9	79.6	75.4	67.2	54.1	78.0	48.9	27.1	23.8	2,742
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	96.5	88.4	85.2	79.9	68.2	46.4	77.2	48.9	24.8	23.3	122
Has no functional difficulty	97.9	93.1	85.6	82.7	77.2	54.5	82.2	59.5	32.3	29.5	3,669
Ethnicity of household head											
Mandinka	97.3	92.0	83.5	80.4	75.4	58.5	83.1	56.4	33.4	30.2	1461
Wollof	96.6	92.8	81.8	79.8	78.1	53.8	81.1	59.7	33.3	30.1	561
Fula	94.9	87.9	83.0	78.6	73.7	48.2	79.6	53.0	28.4	25.0	875
Jola	99.7	93.1	88.6	84.7	66.8	61.7	76.7	57.3	31.8	29.2	551
Sarahule	90.3	79.3	71.9	65.5	59.3	43.1	71.2	44.5	17.6	17.3	296
Other ethnic groups	95.1	90.0	79.3	77.3	75.0	48.8	83.8	54.0	27.7	23.9	350
Non Gambian	95.4	86.9	79.1	75.2	71.4	45.4	70.4	57.0	26.7	23.0	428

Table TM.11.1M: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:				Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^{1,A}	Number of men age 15-49
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	92.5	85.0	76.5	73.2	64.0	37.7	69.7	40.5	17.2	14.8	668
Second	94.7	87.3	77.7	74.4	67.7	43.6	75.5	50.5	22.7	20.2	749
Middle	96.4	87.8	80.3	74.5	66.6	52.1	75.7	51.6	24.7	21.5	851
Fourth	97.4	92.1	85.1	81.4	73.8	58.4	84.8	58.9	33.1	29.7	1,039
Richest	98.1	94.1	87.4	85.4	84.7	64.4	85.4	66.1	43.0	39.6	1,215

¹MICS indicator TM.29 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

A Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention includes those 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 about HIV transmission

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.11.2W: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who:								
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:		Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Number of women age 15-49 years
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy		
Total	79.0	75.4	73.2	87.4	62.1	59.4	49.9	12.6	13,640
Area									
Urban	77.9	73.2	70.1	87.0	57.7	58.9	47.4	13.0	9,706
Rural	81.7	80.8	80.8	88.5	72.8	60.7	56.0	11.5	3,934
LGA									
Banjul	77.0	72.4	62.9	86.5	51.4	56.3	41.8	13.5	195
Kanifing	72.4	67.0	64.1	82.5	50.9	54.9	43.1	17.5	3,156
Brikama	82.3	77.2	73.9	90.6	62.0	63.2	51.2	9.4	5,444
Mansakonko	82.9	82.1	81.7	89.4	74.1	64.7	59.9	10.6	512
Kerewan	77.0	73.4	77.8	86.9	64.0	60.4	53.9	13.1	1,316
Kuntaur	81.2	78.8	79.9	88.2	70.3	69.9	63.6	11.8	562
Janjanbureh	83.2	82.5	86.2	90.4	76.9	59.0	56.2	9.6	832
Basse	78.3	80.5	74.3	84.4	69.6	49.8	45.1	15.6	1,622
Age group									
15-24	75.4	68.8	73.2	84.4	58.6	53.4	46.7	15.6	5,699
15-19	72.2	65.6	71.7	81.5	56.6	48.6	43.1	18.5	2,983
15-17	72.1	64.7	70.6	80.4	55.6	46.9	41.5	19.6	1,801
18-19	72.4	67.0	73.4	83.3	58.2	51.3	45.6	16.7	1,182
20-24	78.8	72.4	74.8	87.5	60.7	58.6	50.7	12.5	2,716
25-29	81.1	77.8	71.8	89.1	62.2	63.6	51.0	10.9	2,319
30-39	82.3	81.0	74.1	89.8	65.9	65.2	54.0	10.2	3,743
40-49	80.8	81.0	73.2	89.8	65.1	61.0	49.7	10.2	1,879
Education									
Pre-primary or none	80.2	79.0	77.9	87.8	69.1	58.4	52.7	12.2	5,069
Primary	75.9	72.7	73.4	83.5	62.4	57.4	50.7	16.5	2,150
Secondary+	79.1	73.4	69.4	88.5	56.4	60.8	47.4	11.5	6,421

Table TM.11.2W: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who:								
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:		Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Number of women age 15-49 years
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy		
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	81.7	80.0	75.5	89.4	66.5	63.4	53.8	10.6	9,408
Never married/in union	72.9	65.1	68.0	82.9	52.3	50.3	41.2	17.1	4,230
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	80.2	75.8	74.4	87.1	63.8	65.4	57.7	12.9	244
Has no functional difficulty	80.0	77.0	73.6	88.5	63.0	61.2	51.0	11.5	11,594
Ethnicity of household head									
Mandinka	81.5	78.1	74.7	89.3	64.3	62.0	51.2	10.7	4,303
Wolof	78.0	75.5	73.8	88.7	59.9	67.8	57.9	11.3	1,684
Fula	78.4	74.2	74.6	87.0	62.7	57.6	50.3	13.0	2,758
Jola	80.6	75.3	71.9	88.5	60.6	59.5	47.2	11.5	1,616
Sarahule	75.1	74.8	70.7	82.1	64.0	47.4	41.8	17.9	1,166
Other ethnic groups	76.9	73.0	71.0	86.1	58.9	58.2	47.9	13.9	1,083
Non Gambian	75.6	70.4	69.5	84.3	58.0	54.3	45.3	15.7	1,030
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	80.5	78.7	80.6	87.7	71.5	61.4	57.0	12.3	2,401
Second	79.8	77.2	77.8	88.1	66.9	59.4	52.8	11.9	2,447
Middle	80.3	77.4	76.7	88.2	66.1	58.5	50.7	11.8	2,619
Fourth	78.1	74.6	71.1	87.2	59.4	57.7	47.1	12.8	2,892
Richest	77.0	70.7	63.5	86.3	50.8	60.0	44.3	13.7	3,281
¹ MICS indicator TM.30 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV									
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases									

Table TM.11.2M: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who:									Number of men age 15-49 years
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:			Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy			
Total	69.7	58.2	63.5	80.7	44.9	40.4	31.2	15.5	4,522	
Area										
Urban	70.3	58.0	62.6	81.3	43.9	39.7	29.7	16.7	3,497	
Rural	67.8	58.7	66.3	78.5	48.4	43.1	36.6	11.7	1,025	
LGA										
Banjul	70.6	53.1	56.6	78.0	38.8	26.1	15.9	20.6	74	
Kanifing	68.4	55.1	55.2	76.8	39.6	37.6	25.1	19.9	1,129	
Brikama	72.5	59.9	67.2	84.4	47.1	41.9	33.3	14.6	2,008	
Mansakonko	74.1	61.8	63.2	83.7	46.0	58.5	45.0	14.1	151	
Kerewan	67.1	53.8	63.3	82.1	37.2	46.2	36.0	11.6	378	
Kuntaur	64.4	55.2	64.8	77.7	44.8	39.7	33.6	12.7	137	
Janjanbureh	68.8	64.8	67.2	76.4	56.4	49.7	43.6	13.8	259	
Basse	62.3	59.0	66.6	75.0	49.5	25.4	22.4	13.4	387	
Age group										
15-24	67.3	54.2	69.3	80.0	45.9	37.7	32.4	13.7	2,081	
15-19	66.1	53.6	69.2	78.0	46.8	35.2	31.2	12.9	1,141	
15-17	63.9	53.1	65.5	74.7	46.0	36.8	32.3	13.4	731	
18-19	70.0	54.6	75.7	83.8	48.3	32.5	29.2	12.1	410	
20-24	68.7	55.0	69.3	82.5	44.8	40.6	33.8	14.6	941	
25-29	69.6	59.1	61.7	80.8	43.5	38.6	30.0	16.8	645	
30-39	71.4	61.2	57.2	80.1	43.6	43.3	29.8	18.7	1,090	
40-49	74.6	64.4	57.6	83.5	45.3	45.8	31.1	15.0	706	
Education										
Pre-primary or none	61.3	53.6	61.5	72.4	45.5	32.5	26.9	18.2	1,165	
Primary	66.2	56.3	68.2	79.0	46.3	38.1	31.9	15.3	742	
Secondary+	74.5	60.7	63.0	84.9	44.2	44.6	33.0	14.4	2,616	

Table TM.11.2M: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who:								Number of men age 15-49 years
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:				Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:				
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	71.9	61.3	59.4	81.2	44.6	44.5	31.8	17.1	1,778
Never married/in union	68.4	56.2	66.1	80.4	45.1	37.8	30.8	14.6	2,742
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	63.6	60.5	70.7	79.8	46.7	38.0	33.6	16.7	122
Has no functional difficulty	71.1	59.1	62.8	81.9	44.6	41.2	30.9	15.9	3,669
Ethnicity of household head									
Mandinka	73.6	59.0	65.6	84.5	44.8	40.2	31.9	12.9	1461
Wollof	69.5	58.4	62.1	80.8	45.0	41.8	30.4	15.8	561
Fula	67.9	58.0	66.1	79.2	47.7	41.4	33.2	15.7	875
Jola	73.4	61.1	61.7	80.5	48.6	44.1	33.1	19.2	551
Sarahule	56.1	50.8	61.8	70.2	42.9	25.2	21.5	20.1	296
Other ethnic groups	71.5	62.3	58.8	84.2	40.0	46.6	32.8	10.9	350
Non Gambian	63.9	53.5	59.7	75.5	40.0	38.2	28.7	19.9	428
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	72.1	61.6	69.8	82.5	50.1	47.2	40.5	10.1	668
Second	66.2	56.1	64.4	79.2	45.1	42.0	33.4	15.5	749
Middle	68.5	58.2	66.4	79.8	47.7	38.2	31.3	16.5	851
Fourth	69.8	56.9	63.5	79.8	45.4	37.6	29.3	17.7	1,039
Richest	71.5	58.6	57.3	82.0	39.5	39.7	26.3	16.1	1,215

¹ MICS indicator TM.30 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.11.3W: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women who:			Percentage of women who think people:			Percentage of women who:			Number of women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^{1,A}	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV		
Total	67.8	55.8	72.8	76.8	76.6	73.2	58.8	49.0	13,430	
Area										
Urban	61.3	48.1	66.9	75.7	75.9	72.1	53.1	42.9	9,595	
Rural	84.0	74.9	87.5	79.5	78.4	75.8	73.0	64.1	3,834	
LGA										
Banjul	45.8	35.1	53.1	79.4	77.7	76.5	38.9	31.0	192	
Kanifing	57.4	45.4	64.0	79.5	79.1	74.7	54.0	41.2	3,119	
Brikama	60.9	46.1	65.8	73.0	74.0	70.4	49.3	41.9	5,401	
Mansakonko	67.4	56.1	72.5	76.0	76.9	67.7	55.6	50.7	506	
Kerewan	79.8	71.1	85.0	83.7	69.5	67.5	69.8	60.4	1,285	
Kuntaur	86.7	80.8	90.9	74.5	70.5	68.4	66.0	70.5	538	
Janjanbureh	83.9	76.0	87.4	82.2	82.2	81.1	74.8	59.4	825	
Basse	89.8	80.4	92.6	76.4	84.9	83.6	84.9	68.3	1,563	
Age										
15-24	74.2	62.8	79.7	75.3	76.3	71.6	61.2	55.0	5,570	
15-19	78.7	65.3	83.8	72.4	75.4	70.2	63.7	56.9	2,878	
15-17	79.0	65.8	84.1	73.2	74.8	70.5	64.2	57.8	1,716	
18-19	78.1	64.7	83.3	71.1	76.4	69.9	63.0	55.6	1,162	
20-24	69.5	60.1	75.3	78.4	77.1	73.1	58.6	53.1	2,692	
25-29	66.5	53.4	71.6	74.0	74.0	71.1	55.7	47.0	2,301	
30-39	62.8	51.2	67.2	78.7	77.4	75.4	58.3	43.7	3,687	
40-49	59.9	46.8	64.5	80.9	78.9	76.1	56.5	43.8	1,872	
Education										
Pre-primary or none	77.3	67.1	81.8	76.4	76.0	73.8	65.3	58.1	4,948	
Primary	73.9	61.9	78.9	74.3	75.1	71.9	65.4	54.8	2,104	
Secondary+	58.3	45.0	63.8	77.8	77.5	73.1	51.6	40.0	6,378	

Table TM.11.3W: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women who:		Percentage of women who think people:			Percentage of women who:			Number of women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS	
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^{1,A}	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV		
Marital status										
Ever married/in union	67.6	56.6	72.4	77.7	76.8	74.2	59.9	49.1	9,292	
Never married/in union	68.1	53.8	73.6	74.8	76.1	71.0	56.4	48.8	4,136	
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	72.6	59.3	78.4	79.0	67.6	66.9	52.4	55.5	241	
Has no functional difficulty	66.0	54.2	71.0	77.3	77.0	73.7	58.2	47.5	11,473	
Ethnicity of household head										
Mandinka	63.2	51.5	68.1	75.9	75.9	72.2	58.2	48.8	4,249	
Wolof	68.0	58.0	73.1	81.0	75.3	69.3	56.5	49.7	1,670	
Fula	75.6	61.6	79.3	75.8	77.2	75.6	61.8	52.7	2,707	
Jola	58.6	45.3	64.7	76.3	75.2	71.9	49.5	39.7	1,603	
Sarahule	82.5	70.9	86.0	75.3	81.8	79.0	77.0	60.0	1,130	
Other ethnic groups	62.0	50.9	68.7	79.1	75.6	73.1	54.1	44.0	1,063	
Non Gambian	69.6	59.5	76.5	75.9	77.1	73.0	56.8	46.2	1,008	
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	83.3	73.8	87.2	78.3	75.9	73.9	67.5	64.0	2,334	
Second	75.1	64.4	79.9	74.2	73.6	71.1	60.4	57.2	2,397	
Middle	74.4	62.2	78.9	75.7	79.2	75.5	68.1	52.5	2,580	
Fourth	62.4	48.2	67.2	76.4	76.4	73.4	55.7	41.8	2,869	
Richest	50.7	38.1	57.1	78.7	77.4	72.2	46.9	35.7	3,251	

¹ MICS indicator TM.31 - Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

^A This is a composite indicator of those who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive and think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.11.3M: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men who:			Percentage of men who think people:			Percentage of men who:			Number of men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV1,A	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV		
Total	66.4	53.3	70.8	75.9	69.6	63.2	47.6	44.2	4,352	
Area										
Urban	63.6	50.4	68.2	76.4	69.3	63.3	45.5	41.9	3,427	
Rural	76.7	64.3	80.4	73.9	70.6	63.0	55.1	53.1	925	
LGA										
Banjul	62.4	52.8	69.8	79.3	63.3	59.0	30.9	27.5	73	
Kanifing	52.1	36.2	58.0	79.0	68.6	67.3	36.8	38.1	1,092	
Brikama	69.9	57.7	73.2	75.0	69.7	59.3	51.5	46.4	1,987	
Mansakonko	69.3	45.8	71.8	78.5	71.0	64.1	56.1	41.5	147	
Kerewan	75.0	60.3	80.7	74.0	81.7	80.2	41.5	48.7	354	
Kuntaur	74.7	65.8	79.9	72.7	69.5	69.2	45.7	64.2	123	
Janjanbureh	82.2	65.6	85.6	75.1	79.5	75.6	65.6	37.7	234	
Basse	67.9	65.9	73.8	73.3	54.0	45.1	53.7	48.5	342	
Age										
15-24	78.8	66.1	83.4	71.2	66.5	59.1	56.9	54.0	1,950	
15-19	81.0	68.0	85.8	68.9	63.0	53.8	62.3	60.6	1,037	
15-17	82.4	68.5	86.9	68.2	61.2	53.4	68.2	61.2	644	
18-19	78.6	67.1	83.9	70.0	65.9	54.5	52.7	59.5	393	
20-24	76.3	63.8	80.6	73.9	70.5	65.1	50.6	46.6	913	
25-29	66.2	53.2	70.7	79.0	71.7	66.4	42.9	40.7	630	
30-39	54.3	41.5	58.9	78.7	71.4	65.5	39.7	35.9	1,077	
40-49	50.4	36.2	53.9	81.8	73.6	68.4	37.8	32.9	695	
Education										
Pre-primary or none	76.7	67.2	81.1	72.0	65.8	61.1	50.3	50.9	1,056	
Primary	79.2	66.0	82.6	74.1	69.5	58.9	53.4	53.6	699	
Secondary+	58.7	44.3	63.4	77.9	71.2	65.3	44.9	39.0	2,596	

Table TM.11.3M: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men who:		Percentage of men who think people:			Percentage of men who:			Number of men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^{1,A}	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV	
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	56.9	43.2	60.7	80.7	72.4	67.9	41.3	36.0	1,747
Never married/in union	72.7	60.2	77.6	72.7	67.7	60.1	51.7	49.8	2,604
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	69.2	59.4	73.8	80.6	77.2	66.2	44.1	37.7	118
Has no functional difficulty	63.4	50.4	67.8	77.1	70.9	64.9	44.0	41.4	3,590
Ethnicity of household head									
Mandinka	64.6	51.2	69.5	74.0	68.1	61.0	48.9	44.7	1,422
Wollof	63.8	49.8	67.8	82.9	77.0	73.8	43.1	39.0	542
Fula	74.7	62.2	78.3	76.8	73.6	63.9	50.4	45.9	831
Jola	57.6	48.1	61.9	74.5	66.8	55.1	46.0	44.1	550
Sarahule	77.7	61.4	80.5	71.1	56.5	54.1	53.5	49.3	267
Other ethnic groups	61.1	46.6	67.3	77.4	74.6	76.1	45.3	38.5	333
Non Gambian	67.4	54.9	72.2	75.3	65.2	62.0	43.0	47.8	408
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	81.9	69.4	84.6	70.1	69.4	59.0	55.5	60.1	618
Second	73.3	61.2	77.8	71.3	66.0	59.2	53.6	48.6	709
Middle	68.0	60.3	73.3	70.8	64.2	55.9	54.6	45.0	820
Fourth	63.4	49.1	67.6	80.4	71.2	66.2	45.8	42.6	1,013
Richest	55.5	39.2	60.4	81.3	74.2	70.3	36.5	34.3	1,192
¹ MICS indicator TM.31 - Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV									
^ This is a composite indicator of those who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive and think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV									
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases									

Table TM.11.4W: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, and percentage who have heard of HIV self-test kits and have tested themselves, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women who:							Number of women age 15-49
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ^{2,3}	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV ^A	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit ^A	
Total	71.8	42.9	41.1	14.1	13.6	8.7	0.6	13,640
Area								
Urban	73.8	42.7	41.1	13.9	13.4	9.0	0.7	9,706
Rural	67.0	43.3	41.1	14.6	13.8	8.0	0.5	3,934
LGA								
Banjul	77.2	43.5	42.4	10.6	10.4	9.0	0.4	195
Kanifing	68.2	44.0	42.6	15.6	15.2	11.0	0.6	3,156
Brikama	80.5	43.7	41.9	13.0	12.6	7.9	0.8	5,444
Mansakonko	77.1	45.6	45.1	16.3	16.1	12.9	0.7	512
Kerewan	75.6	48.9	46.8	16.8	16.0	10.3	0.4	1,316
Kuntaur	72.2	48.9	46.2	17.2	16.2	11.8	0.5	562
Janjanbureh	66.2	45.4	41.8	16.5	15.5	3.0	0.1	832
Basse	47.0	28.9	27.2	9.9	9.3	6.3	0.9	1,622
Age								
15-24	60.8	23.6	22.3	9.3	8.9	9.0	0.5	5,699
15-19	51.7	10.6	9.9	4.1	3.9	7.7	0.4	2,983
15-17	46.6	5.7	5.3	1.9	1.9	7.0	0.5	1,801
18-19	59.5	17.9	16.9	7.4	7.0	8.7	0.2	1,182
20-24	70.8	37.9	36.0	15.0	14.4	10.4	0.7	2,716
25-29	79.2	55.3	52.6	20.4	19.2	8.0	0.6	2,319
30-39	81.2	60.7	58.7	19.0	18.6	8.8	0.8	3,743
40-49	77.5	50.8	48.8	10.9	10.6	8.7	0.8	1,879
Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months								
Sexually active	79.5	57.7	55.4	20.2	19.4	8.6	0.6	8,088
15-24 ³	74.2	52.0	49.7	23.1	22.1	8.8	0.4	1,832
15-19	64.8	36.4	34.7	18.8	17.7	6.7	0.7	468
15-17	55.3	22.3	21.7	16.4	16.0	7.4	2.2	151
18-19	69.3	43.1	40.9	19.9	18.5	6.5	0.0	317
20-24	77.4	57.4	54.9	24.5	23.6	9.5	0.2	1,364
25-49	81.1	59.4	57.0	19.3	18.7	8.5	0.6	6,256
Sexually inactive	60.6	21.3	20.3	5.2	5.0	9.0	0.7	5,552

Table TM.11.4W: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, and percentage who have heard of HIV self-test kits and have tested themselves, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women who:							Number of women age 15-49
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ^{2,3}	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV ^A	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit ^A	
Education								
Pre-primary or none	69.6	47.7	45.2	15.7	15.1	7.6	0.5	5,069
Primary	69.2	44.4	43.0	14.3	14.0	7.2	0.3	2,150
Secondary+	74.4	38.6	37.2	12.7	12.2	10.1	0.8	6,421
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	77.9	56.4	54.0	18.5	17.8	8.6	0.7	9,408
Never married/in union	58.2	12.8	12.3	4.3	4.2	9.0	0.5	4,230
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	71.4	46.1	43.7	14.9	14.2	12.0	0.0	244
Has no functional difficulty	75.8	48.6	46.6	15.9	15.4	8.9	0.7	11,594
Ethnicity of household head								
Mandinka	72.1	41.0	39.6	13.2	12.8	9.3	0.9	4,303
Wolof	74.6	45.2	43.3	16.2	15.5	8.5	0.4	1,684
Fula	69.4	42.6	39.9	13.2	12.4	8.7	0.5	2,758
Jola	80.2	46.2	44.8	11.8	11.6	8.1	0.6	1,616
Sarahule	54.1	34.0	32.2	14.1	13.4	5.0	0.5	1,166
Other ethnic groups	77.8	47.4	46.4	15.7	15.6	11.1	0.6	1,083
Non Gambian	73.4	47.8	45.7	18.6	17.6	9.4	0.6	1,030
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	70.4	44.0	41.9	14.1	13.4	7.4	0.4	2,401
Second	70.0	42.4	40.6	14.7	14.2	8.4	0.4	2,447
Middle	69.8	39.7	37.4	12.0	11.4	8.2	0.8	2,619
Fourth	72.7	43.0	41.3	15.8	15.2	7.7	0.4	2,892
Richest	75.0	44.9	43.6	13.7	13.5	11.3	1.0	3,281

¹ MICS indicator TM.32 - People who know where to be tested for HIV

² MICS indicator TM.33 - People who have been tested for HIV and know the results

³ MICS indicator TM.34 - Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results

^A Having heard of or having used a test kit are not included in any MICS indicators relating to HIV testing

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.11.4M: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, and percentage who have heard of HIV self-test kits and have tested themselves, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men who:								Number of men age 15-49
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ^{2,3}	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV ^A	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit ^A		
Total	62.5	23.3	22.4	8.3	8.0	11.2	0.3	4,522	
Area									
Urban	63.5	25.1	24.3	8.7	8.5	11.3	0.3	3,497	
Rural	59.1	16.9	15.8	6.9	6.6	10.9	0.5	1,025	
LGA									
Banjul	63.5	30.3	29.7	15.9	15.4	9.8	0.2	74	
Kanifing	65.8	28.0	26.9	9.0	8.6	11.0	0.5	1,129	
Brikama	58.8	22.3	21.8	7.2	7.2	10.7	0.1	2,008	
Mansakonko	71.4	25.3	24.3	8.9	8.7	2.9	0.0	151	
Kerewan	65.5	18.2	16.1	9.5	8.3	17.5	0.2	378	
Kuntaur	59.1	21.9	21.1	9.7	9.1	5.4	0.4	137	
Janjanbureh	62.0	19.3	18.1	7.5	7.0	11.2	0.3	259	
Basse	66.6	20.7	19.6	9.2	9.0	13.7	1.1	387	
Age									
15-24	49.0	8.5	8.1	2.7	2.6	9.7	0.0	2,081	
15-19	44.0	5.8	5.4	1.7	1.5	9.7	0.1	1,141	
15-17	41.6	6.0	5.5	1.3	1.1	11.1	0.1	731	
18-19	48.3	5.5	5.4	2.5	2.4	7.2	0.0	410	
20-24	54.9	11.7	11.4	3.9	3.9	9.7	0.0	941	
25-29	66.1	27.7	25.9	12.4	11.8	10.9	0.1	645	
30-39	74.8	36.7	35.1	13.8	13.3	12.1	0.9	1,090	
40-49	80.0	42.2	41.6	12.7	12.5	14.3	0.5	706	
Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months									
Sexually active	73.0	33.1	32.0	13.1	12.8	12.2	0.5	2,419	
15-24 ³	58.4	13.8	13.1	4.7	4.7	9.8	0.0	486	
15-19	57.6	10.4	9.9	3.2	3.0	9.7	0.0	138	
15-17	58.5	12.6	11.9	3.1	3.1	7.2	0.0	64	
18-19	56.8	8.6	8.2	3.3	2.9	11.9	0.0	75	
20-24	58.7	15.1	14.4	5.4	5.3	9.8	0.0	347	
25-49	76.6	38.0	36.8	15.2	14.8	12.8	0.7	1,933	
Sexually inactive	50.5	12.0	11.3	2.9	2.6	10.0	0.1	2,103	

Table TM.11.4M: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, and percentage who have heard of HIV self-test kits and have tested themselves, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men who:							Number of men age 15-49
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ^{2,3}	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV ^A	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit ^A	
Education								
Pre-primary or none	55.3	19.9	18.8	8.5	8.2	8.7	0.2	1,165
Primary	51.2	15.4	14.3	6.0	5.5	10.1	0.2	742
Secondary+	68.9	27.0	26.3	8.9	8.7	12.6	0.4	2,616
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	77.1	37.8	36.6	13.6	13.2	12.7	0.7	1,778
Never married/in union	53.1	13.8	13.2	4.9	4.7	10.2	0.1	2,742
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	66.4	23.0	20.6	8.2	8.2	19.0	0.0	122
Has no functional difficulty	66.5	26.7	25.8	9.7	9.4	10.9	0.4	3,669
Ethnicity of household head								
Mandinka	61.0	21.8	21.2	6.0	5.8	11.9	0.5	1461
Wollof	68.7	25.1	24.5	10.2	9.9	12.9	0.2	561
Fula	65.1	22.2	21.0	8.2	8.1	10.2	0.2	875
Jola	60.3	25.7	24.1	10.6	10.4	6.9	0.3	551
Sarahule	58.4	15.1	14.1	8.7	8.4	15.0	0.2	296
Other ethnic groups	62.2	24.5	23.9	9.4	9.0	12.8	0.0	350
Non Gambian	59.9	29.6	28.8	10.1	9.3	9.9	0.7	428
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	55.4	15.6	14.8	6.1	5.9	9.1	0.1	668
Second	59.0	17.9	17.3	5.9	5.9	9.0	0.6	749
Middle	55.8	18.7	17.0	8.0	7.5	10.5	0.1	851
Fourth	63.3	25.9	25.1	9.2	9.0	9.6	0.4	1,039
Richest	72.5	31.7	31.1	10.4	10.1	15.5	0.4	1,215

¹ MICS indicator TM.32 - People who know where to be tested for HIV

² MICS indicator TM.33 - People who have been tested for HIV and know the results

³ MICS indicator TM.34 - Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results

^A Having heard of or having used a test kit are not included in any MICS indicators relating to HIV testing

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.11.5: HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care from a health professional during the last pregnancy, percentage who received HIV counselling, percentage who were offered and tested for HIV, percentage who were offered, tested and received the results of the HIV test, percentage who received counselling and were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test, and percentage who were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test and received post-test health information or counselling, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women who:						Number of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for last pregnancy	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care ^{1,A}	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results ²	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results	Were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results, and received post-test health information or counselling related to HIV ³	
Total	99.0	59.8	63.7	61.5	51.4	42.5	3,472
Area							
Urban	99.0	61.8	66.0	63.9	54.2	46.2	2,159
Rural	99.0	56.5	59.9	57.5	46.9	36.4	1,312
LGA							
Banjul	99.5	61.1	71.4	71.0	57.5	43.0	35
Kanifing	99.8	65.0	76.5	75.6	59.5	61.5	579
Brikama	98.8	65.4	64.6	62.1	56.1	42.7	1,307
Mansakonko	99.4	69.3	69.6	69.2	61.9	52.7	148
Kerewan	98.0	63.6	73.7	71.1	56.4	42.8	443
Kuntaur	98.3	57.2	57.3	53.0	41.4	40.2	204
Janjanbureh	99.5	55.2	63.8	60.4	44.7	36.9	254
Basse	99.3	36.2	37.7	36.0	29.5	20.5	502
Age							
15-24	98.1	52.2	57.6	55.9	45.0	37.7	1,057
15-19	97.3	47.3	50.0	47.7	39.6	31.4	229
15-17	93.1	35.4	40.7	38.6	29.9	31.4	46
18-19	98.4	50.3	52.4	50.0	42.0	31.4	182
20-24	98.4	53.6	59.7	58.1	46.5	39.5	828
25-29	99.5	63.2	67.6	64.8	54.5	44.4	925
30-39	99.2	61.7	64.6	62.5	53.1	45.5	1,282
40-49	99.2	71.4	71.6	68.9	59.7	39.6	208

Table TM.11.5: HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care from a health professional during the last pregnancy, percentage who received HIV counselling, percentage who were offered and tested for HIV, percentage who were offered, tested and received the results of the HIV test, percentage who received counselling and were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test, and percentage who were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test and received post-test health information or counselling, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women who:						Number of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Received antenatal care from a health professional for last pregnancy	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care ^{1,A}	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results ²	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results	Were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results, and received post-test health information or counselling related to HIV ³	
Education							
Pre-primary or none	99.2	54.9	57.3	55.0	45.8	36.9	1,672
Primary	98.9	58.8	64.4	63.3	53.0	42.1	626
Secondary+	98.7	67.2	72.4	69.8	58.7	50.6	1,174
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	99.2	59.9	63.7	61.5	51.3	42.4	3,328
Never married/in union	93.5	56.8	61.5	60.9	53.0	44.4	142
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	98.2	51.9	61.1	57.7	41.4	35.7	57
Has no functional difficulty	99.1	60.3	64.0	61.9	51.9	42.8	3,369
Ethnicity of household head							
Mandinka	99.3	60.4	65.5	63.7	53.3	46.4	1,050
Wollof	98.5	56.4	64.0	61.4	48.1	46.3	500
Fula	98.9	60.1	62.5	59.3	49.6	36.7	698
Jola	97.9	69.7	69.8	67.4	59.0	46.8	338
Sarahule	99.5	46.0	47.5	46.4	39.5	27.8	336
Other ethnic groups	99.1	68.9	67.5	66.7	58.1	47.5	248
Non Gambian	99.3	59.5	67.5	65.0	53.9	43.5	302

Table TM.11.5: HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care from a health professional during the last pregnancy, percentage who received HIV counselling, percentage who were offered and tested for HIV, percentage who were offered, tested and received the results of the HIV test, percentage who received counselling and were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test, and percentage who were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test and received post-test health information or counselling, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women who:						Number of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for last pregnancy	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care ^{1,A}	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results ²	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results	Were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results, and received post-test health information or counselling related to HIV ³	
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	98.5	59.4	59.5	57.0	47.4	38.2	790
Second	99.3	59.3	62.9	60.6	52.9	41.5	758
Middle	99.4	53.6	56.2	54.2	45.5	34.1	707
Fourth	99.5	62.2	70.1	67.9	56.1	50.4	653
Richest	98.1	65.9	72.6	70.7	57.1	51.2	563
¹ MICS indicator TM.35a - HIV counselling during antenatal care (counselling on HIV)							
² MICS indicator TM.36 - HIV testing during antenatal care							
³ MICS indicator TM.35b - HIV counselling during antenatal care (information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results)							
^A In this context, counseling means that someone talked with the respondent about all three of the following topics: 1) babies getting the HIV from their mother, 2) preventing HIV, and 3) getting tested for HIV.							

Table TM.11.6W: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:							Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result ²	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^A	Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months						
Total	22.7	58.6	60.8	22.3	8.9	32.1	5,699	22.1	1,832	79.7	5,570	
Area												
Urban	26.6	54.2	63.1	20.8	8.6	26.7	4,059	24.1	1,085	75.1	3,999	
Rural	13.1	69.4	55.0	26.1	9.6	45.6	1,640	19.0	747	91.6	1,571	
LGA												
Banjul	36.7	47.5	63.2	17.6	7.0	23.8	79	22.2	19	62.6	77	
Kanifing	23.7	49.1	53.2	19.1	9.6	22.2	1,350	33.9	299	75.7	1,326	
Brikama	30.5	56.7	73.0	22.2	8.1	27.8	2,257	21.1	627	73.1	2,235	
Mansakonko	24.4	70.4	68.4	27.7	11.8	40.0	217	25.0	87	79.2	215	
Kerewan	14.8	62.1	61.5	28.6	10.2	42.6	561	21.4	239	90.9	536	
Kuntaur	12.3	65.7	58.7	30.2	11.4	52.4	222	20.3	116	93.0	209	
Janjanbureh	9.9	74.9	54.2	28.3	10.5	46.8	359	20.0	168	91.0	352	
Basse	8.7	67.3	35.4	16.8	6.8	42.3	655	13.1	277	93.8	620	
Age												
15-19	19.6	56.6	51.7	9.9	3.9	15.7	2,983	17.7	468	83.8	2,878	
15-17	19.5	55.6	46.6	5.3	1.9	8.4	1,801	16.0	151	84.1	1,716	
18-19	19.8	58.2	59.5	16.9	7.0	26.8	1,182	18.5	317	83.3	1,162	
20-24	26.1	60.7	70.8	36.0	14.4	50.2	2,716	23.6	1,364	75.3	2,692	
20-22	24.6	61.7	68.9	31.5	12.9	44.9	1,605	23.3	720	77.4	1,587	
23-24	28.3	59.3	73.5	42.4	16.7	58.0	1,110	23.9	644	72.4	1,106	
Education												
Pre-primary or none	8.9	66.3	56.4	33.0	13.3	63.1	1,146	19.3	724	90.1	1,083	
Primary	11.6	58.8	57.2	28.8	11.6	41.9	969	25.3	406	87.1	933	
Secondary+	30.1	56.0	63.2	17.2	6.8	19.6	3,584	23.0	702	74.6	3,554	
Marital status												
Ever married/in union	18.1	68.7	69.9	46.4	19.4	80.1	2,038	22.9	1,632	84.9	2,000	
Never married/in union	25.3	52.9	55.7	8.9	3.1	5.4	3,659	15.2	198	76.8	3,568	
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	2	(*)	2	

Table TM.11.6W: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:						Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result ²	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^A	Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months					
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	18.4	57.9	60.0	30.3	6.9	46.4	56	(8.3)	26	80.7	55
Has no functional difficulty	24.3	60.0	67.5	30.2	12.3	43.1	3,842	22.8	1,655	77.7	3,800
Ethnicity of household head											
Mandinka	26.3	61.8	61.4	20.7	6.9	26.9	1,835	20.6	494	76.6	1,794
Wollof	17.5	59.8	60.4	25.3	11.9	40.7	695	22.4	283	82.0	684
Fula	22.0	59.7	58.5	22.8	9.7	36.2	1,169	22.3	423	85.0	1,137
Jola	29.2	48.0	68.3	18.2	5.3	21.0	664	16.1	139	72.9	660
Sarahule	9.0	58.9	44.0	20.7	10.7	34.2	483	24.6	165	86.3	463
Other ethnic groups	25.5	62.3	68.0	24.3	7.7	29.3	443	20.8	130	78.0	431
Non Gambian	20.1	51.7	65.2	29.3	15.6	48.2	410	27.4	197	80.7	402
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	14.7	66.4	58.1	25.7	8.9	45.4	996	18.1	452	91.5	952
Second	17.8	61.9	60.8	27.0	10.8	39.6	992	24.2	393	83.9	963
Middle	20.2	61.2	61.3	20.4	6.8	33.7	1,105	14.3	373	82.8	1,083
Fourth	25.1	56.8	60.0	20.1	9.8	28.6	1,188	27.9	340	77.1	1,178
Richest	31.7	50.2	62.9	20.1	8.5	19.3	1,418	28.7	273	68.6	1,393

¹ MICS indicator TM.29 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

² MICS indicator TM.34 - Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results

^A Refer to Table TM.11.3W for the two components.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.11.6M: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:										
	Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months	Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result ²	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^A	Number of men age 15-24 who have heard of AIDS
Total	19.7	45.9	49.0	8.1	2.6	23.3	2,081	4.7	486	83.4	1,950
Area											
Urban	22.3	45.8	50.6	9.0	2.7	24.1	1,612	4.8	388	81.4	1,565
Rural	10.5	46.1	43.2	5.1	2.2	20.9	470	4.2	98	91.3	385
LGA											
Banjul	26.4	37.7	46.4	8.2	5.0	26.8	29	(14.0)	8	86.9	29
Kanifing	21.8	42.8	51.7	10.1	3.2	23.9	444	6.8	106	71.0	423
Brikama	22.6	47.7	47.9	8.7	2.5	23.9	1,015	4.1	243	85.7	998
Mansakonko	18.9	45.1	58.3	6.4	1.9	23.5	66	(0.0)	16	85.9	63
Kerewan	15.0	39.5	53.2	6.1	1.9	15.5	175	(3.8)	27	89.8	155
Kuntaur	9.2	43.1	34.9	5.0	1.8	36.3	49	0.0	18	87.6	39
Janjanbureh	14.1	50.2	40.4	4.7	2.3	20.6	121	6.0	25	94.6	98
Basse	8.3	49.0	50.4	6.0	2.8	23.9	181	4.4	43	85.9	145
Age											
15-19	17.3	46.8	44.0	5.4	1.5	12.1	1,141	3.0	138	85.8	1,037
15-17	15.4	46.0	41.6	5.5	1.1	8.7	731	3.1	64	86.9	644
18-19	20.6	48.3	48.3	5.4	2.4	18.2	410	2.9	75	83.9	393
20-24	22.6	44.8	54.9	11.4	3.9	36.9	941	5.3	347	80.6	913
20-22	22.8	49.2	53.0	9.6	3.1	34.7	603	4.3	210	83.2	588
23-24	22.3	36.9	58.3	14.6	5.3	40.9	337	6.8	138	75.9	325
Education											
Pre-primary or none	7.2	40.4	31.4	6.0	2.0	22.2	396	5.2	88	89.2	312
Primary	8.0	44.2	41.0	5.1	2.2	22.7	398	1.2	90	90.2	364
Secondary+	27.1	48.1	56.8	9.7	2.9	23.9	1,288	5.5	308	80.0	1,274

Table TM.11.6M: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:										
	Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months	Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result ²	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^A	Number of men age 15-24 who have heard of AIDS
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	13.4	52.4	60.1	7.5	3.1	88.5	46	3.4	40	94.1	42
Never married/in union	19.8	45.7	48.7	8.1	2.6	21.9	2,034	4.8	445	83.2	1,906
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	-	(*)	1
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	(6.2)	(41.5)	(53.0)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(19.1)	38	(*)	7	(93.2)	36
Has no functional difficulty	22.4	46.0	52.9	9.8	3.5	31.6	1,312	5.0	415	81.3	1,270
Ethnicity of household head											
Mandinka	22.4	46.3	48.0	6.1	1.8	21.7	759	4.3	165	83.6	723
Wolof	20.8	47.2	53.4	13.2	4.6	23.2	236	4.7	55	82.1	218
Fula	16.2	44.9	51.0	8.8	2.3	22.4	411	1.7	92	86.2	373
Jola	18.4	57.3	49.9	9.5	3.0	30.1	230	5.0	69	79.4	230
Sarahule	11.5	41.0	45.8	5.1	3.2	17.4	174	(6.2)	30	88.3	151
Other ethnic groups	22.1	44.9	46.5	8.0	3.2	24.6	148	(12.9)	36	81.0	136
Non Gambian	23.3	30.8	45.3	10.7	2.4	30.9	124	(3.6)	38	79.9	119
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	9.2	46.9	42.7	4.8	1.9	25.3	288	2.3	73	92.3	243
Second	12.5	47.0	45.4	5.8	2.1	17.8	356	6.4	63	87.8	323
Middle	10.1	48.6	39.6	2.6	1.1	22.3	384	1.8	86	87.8	359
Fourth	23.9	47.1	48.6	9.9	2.9	23.2	474	5.5	110	83.1	460
Richest	32.2	41.9	60.8	13.4	4.0	26.6	579	6.0	154	74.4	564

¹ MICS indicator TM.29 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people² MICS indicator TM.34 - Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results^A Refer to Table TM.11.3M for the two components.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

MALE CIRCUMCISION

Evidence has shown that male circumcision (the complete removal of the foreskin of the penis) reduces the risk of heterosexually acquired HIV infection in men by approximately 60 percent and is safe when performed by well-trained health professionals in properly equipped settings.⁷⁶ In countries and regions with heterosexual epidemics and high HIV and low male circumcision prevalence, male circumcision is being included in comprehensive HIV prevention packages.⁷⁵ Alone, male circumcision is only partially protective, however, when combined with HIV testing and counselling services, condoms, safer sexual practices and treatment of sexually transmitted infections, it is highly effective.^{74,75} It may already be performed for religious, medical, or cultural reasons and can be carried out at birth, during adolescence, or at other times during a man's life.

Circumcision in The Gambia is both cultural and religious practice and is observed by all ethnic groups. In the past, boys were circumcised very late in their life and the practice is seen as a transformation of boyhood to manhood. Furthermore, it was done by traditional circumcisers in overcrowded ritual sites under unhygienic conditions increasing the risk of infection among the children. Recently trained health professional's involvement in male circumcision is gaining momentum, however traditional circumcisers still continue to practice in some communities.

The prevalence of male circumcision is presented in Table TM.12.1, which also shows the age of circumcision while Table TM.12.2 shows the provider and place where circumcision was performed.

⁷⁶ Bailey, R. et al. "Male Circumcision for HIV Prevention in Young Men in Kisumu, Kenya: A Randomised Controlled Trial." *The Lancet* 369, no. 9562 (2007): 643-56. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(07)60312-2.

Table TM.12.1: Male circumcision

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who report having been circumcised, and percent distribution of men by age of circumcision, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percent circumcised ¹	Number of men age 15-49 years	Age at circumcision:								DK/Missing	Total	Number of men age 15-49 years who have been circumcised
			During infancy	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25+ years				
Total	99.2	4,522	6.8	11.4	39.8	24.8	6.6	0.2	0.2	10.2	100.0	4,487	
Area													
Urban	99.0	3,497	7.0	11.6	41.4	24.1	5.9	0.2	0.2	9.8	100.0	3,464	
Rural	99.8	1,025	6.1	11.0	34.4	27.5	8.9	0.3	0.2	11.6	100.0	1,023	
LGA													
Banjul	99.6	74	4.4	18.2	49.4	18.8	5.1	0.5	0.0	3.5	100.0	74	
Kanifing	97.7	1,129	8.5	12.8	40.7	19.5	5.9	0.3	0.5	11.8	100.0	1,103	
Brikama	99.8	2,008	4.7	10.2	42.0	27.2	6.3	0.1	0.0	9.4	100.0	2,003	
Mansakonko	100.0	151	0.0	6.2	35.3	24.3	9.4	0.4	0.0	24.4	100.0	151	
Kerewan	99.3	378	2.2	12.9	34.4	28.8	9.4	0.5	0.3	11.5	100.0	375	
Kuntaur	99.8	137	1.3	5.1	41.4	39.4	9.9	0.5	0.0	2.5	100.0	136	
Janjanbureh	99.6	259	6.1	7.5	38.1	25.9	7.3	0.3	0.2	14.5	100.0	258	
Basse	99.9	387	22.4	17.9	31.7	19.4	4.6	0.2	0.0	3.7	100.0	387	
Age													
15-24	99.4	2,081	9.1	16.2	40.7	19.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	12.7	100.0	2,069	
15-19	99.4	1,141	9.8	17.4	39.0	18.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	14.2	100.0	1,133	
15-17	99.0	731	11.0	15.6	39.2	16.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	16.7	100.0	724	
18-19	100.0	410	7.5	20.4	38.8	21.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	9.8	100.0	410	
20-24	99.4	941	8.3	14.8	42.6	20.6	2.6	0.0	0.0	10.9	100.0	935	
25-29	99.2	645	6.7	8.8	43.8	25.4	5.4	0.1	0.0	9.9	100.0	640	
30-39	99.8	1,090	4.1	8.6	37.5	30.8	10.7	0.4	0.0	7.9	100.0	1,088	
40-49	97.8	706	3.9	4.0	37.4	31.2	15.4	0.7	1.0	6.4	100.0	690	
Education													
Pre-primary or none	99.5	1,165	7.1	7.9	34.6	28.1	10.9	0.3	0.4	10.7	100.0	1,159	
Primary	98.7	742	5.9	11.3	40.2	24.7	6.9	0.1	0.2	10.8	100.0	732	
Secondary+	99.2	2,616	6.8	13.1	42.0	23.4	4.5	0.2	0.0	9.8	100.0	2,596	

Table TM.12.1: Male circumcision

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who report having been circumcised, and percent distribution of men by age of circumcision, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percent circumcised ¹	Number of men age 15-49 years	Age at circumcision:								Total	Number of men age 15-49 years who have been circumcised
			During infancy	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25+ years	DK/Missing		
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	99.8	122	11.0	8.5	45.5	23.8	4.9	0.0	0.0	6.3	100.0	122
Has no functional difficulty	99.2	3,669	5.8	10.7	39.8	26.5	7.8	0.3	0.2	9.0	100.0	3,641
Ethnicity of household head												
Mandinka	99.7	1,461	2.4	13.4	41.1	26.2	4.4	0.3	0.1	11.9	100.0	1,456
Wolof	99.2	561	1.1	12.6	38.9	28.5	8.5	0.1	0.4	9.9	100.0	556
Fula	99.6	875	4.6	7.2	45.5	29.6	6.7	0.3	0.0	6.2	100.0	872
Jola	99.5	551	1.4	11.2	38.9	25.3	9.2	0.0	0.0	14.1	100.0	548
Sarahule	100.0	296	51.5	16.7	13.9	6.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	8.3	100.0	296
Other ethnic groups	99.6	350	4.3	11.8	44.9	20.0	7.3	0.5	0.0	11.2	100.0	349
Non Gambian	95.8	428	11.5	8.2	40.1	22.0	9.3	0.1	0.7	8.1	100.0	409
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	99.8	668	2.5	9.2	33.3	30.3	13.0	0.3	0.3	11.3	100.0	667
Second	99.9	749	3.3	10.2	37.8	29.1	8.1	0.4	0.0	11.2	100.0	748
Middle	99.7	851	6.9	9.4	40.0	27.1	4.4	0.0	0.3	11.7	100.0	848
Fourth	99.2	1,039	8.6	11.6	41.7	24.1	5.4	0.2	0.1	8.3	100.0	1,031
Richest	98.2	1,215	9.7	14.7	43.0	18.2	4.6	0.3	0.1	9.5	100.0	1,193

¹ MICS indicator TM.37 - Male circumcision

Table TM.12.2: Provider and location of circumcision

Percent distribution of circumcised men age 15-49 by person performing circumcision and the location where circumcision was performed, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Person performing circumcision:					Place of circumcision:							Number of men age 15-49 years who have been circumcised
	Traditional practitioner/family/friend	Health worker/professional	Other	DK/Missing	Total	Health facility	Home of a health worker/professional	At home	Ritual site	Other home/place	DK/Missing	Total	
Total	49.3	47.1	0.0	3.5	100.0	32.1	1.7	20.4	38.2	5.4	2.1	100.0	4,487
Area													
Urban	44.0	52.5	0.1	3.5	100.0	36.4	1.9	21.2	32.9	5.3	2.2	100.0	3,464
Rural	67.2	28.9	0.0	3.9	100.0	17.4	1.2	17.7	56.2	5.7	1.8	100.0	1,023
LGA													
Banjul	21.1	78.2	0.0	0.6	100.0	65.7	1.9	9.8	15.3	7.0	0.3	100.0	74
Kanifing	33.8	58.0	0.0	8.2	100.0	39.2	2.1	23.2	22.8	7.4	5.4	100.0	1,103
Brikama	48.4	50.6	0.1	0.9	100.0	34.7	1.8	19.2	39.6	4.1	0.6	100.0	2,003
Mansakonko	58.1	38.5	0.0	3.4	100.0	21.9	0.8	12.8	61.4	1.6	1.6	100.0	151
Kerewan	48.6	46.9	0.0	4.5	100.0	28.4	1.0	13.6	44.5	10.8	1.6	100.0	375
Kuntaur	74.0	25.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	22.4	0.0	5.7	61.8	10.1	0.0	100.0	136
Janjanbureh	63.8	28.0	0.0	8.1	100.0	21.5	1.4	19.5	52.4	0.3	4.9	100.0	258
Basse	82.1	16.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	10.0	2.2	36.4	46.4	4.1	0.9	100.0	387
Age													
15-24	41.6	53.7	0.1	4.6	100.0	34.5	1.8	27.7	26.5	7.1	2.4	100.0	2,069
15-19	43.0	52.1	0.2	4.7	100.0	34.3	2.1	27.9	24.6	8.0	3.1	100.0	1,133
15-17	42.2	52.0	0.3	5.5	100.0	34.3	1.7	27.9	24.0	8.6	3.4	100.0	724
18-19	44.3	52.3	0.0	3.4	100.0	34.3	2.8	28.0	25.6	6.8	2.6	100.0	410
20-24	39.8	55.7	0.0	4.4	100.0	34.7	1.5	27.4	28.9	6.0	1.5	100.0	935
25-29	44.2	52.4	0.0	3.4	100.0	35.6	3.3	15.8	38.1	4.6	2.5	100.0	640
30-39	56.3	40.2	0.0	3.5	100.0	29.3	0.9	15.6	47.7	4.1	2.4	100.0	1,088
40-49	66.0	33.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	26.1	1.4	10.5	58.3	3.2	0.5	100.0	690
Education													
Pre-primary or none	67.2	29.5	0.0	3.3	100.0	21.3	0.6	20.3	52.3	3.7	1.8	100.0	1,159
Primary	51.1	44.4	0.3	4.2	100.0	29.1	2.2	20.3	40.9	4.5	3.0	100.0	732
Secondary+	40.7	55.8	0.0	3.5	100.0	37.7	2.1	20.5	31.1	6.4	2.0	100.0	2,596

Table TM.12.2: Provider and location of circumcision

Percent distribution of circumcised men age 15-49 by person performing circumcision and the location where circumcision was performed, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Person performing circumcision:					Place of circumcision:							Number of men age 15-49 years who have been circumcised
	Traditional practitioner/family/friend	Health worker/professional	Other	DK/Missing	Total	Health facility	Home of a health worker/professional	At home	Ritual site	Other home/place	DK/Missing	Total	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	57.0	41.7	0.0	1.3	100.0	29.1	0.7	24.7	40.1	4.3	1.3	100.0	122
Has no functional difficulty	50.4	46.3	0.0	3.2	100.0	31.7	1.8	18.8	41.0	4.8	1.9	100.0	3,641
Ethnicity of household head													
Mandinka	52.0	44.8	0.1	3.1	100.0	25.8	2.3	22.5	41.3	6.8	1.3	100.0	1456
Wollof	51.4	45.3	0.0	3.2	100.0	35.9	0.9	16.4	39.2	5.6	1.9	100.0	556
Fula	53.5	44.9	0.0	1.6	100.0	32.3	1.6	15.0	46.3	4.2	0.6	100.0	872
Jola	42.5	53.9	0.0	3.6	100.0	32.8	2.1	14.6	40.7	7.1	2.6	100.0	548
Sarahule	66.7	24.6	0.0	8.7	100.0	15.3	0.8	56.8	20.0	2.3	4.8	100.0	296
Other ethnic groups	30.1	65.9	0.0	3.7	100.0	48.3	1.8	16.3	25.9	4.6	2.8	100.0	349
Non Gambian	40.3	54.0	0.0	5.7	100.0	46.1	1.2	15.2	28.9	3.3	5.2	100.0	409
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	68.4	29.1	0.0	2.6	100.0	17.7	0.8	14.0	60.8	5.7	0.9	100.0	667
Second	56.3	40.6	0.0	3.2	100.0	24.8	1.4	20.5	46.0	5.4	1.8	100.0	748
Middle	57.6	40.0	0.0	2.4	100.0	27.1	1.2	18.3	46.9	4.7	1.7	100.0	848
Fourth	47.1	49.4	0.2	3.3	100.0	32.5	1.5	25.5	31.8	6.5	2.1	100.0	1,031
Richest	30.1	64.5	0.0	5.4	100.0	47.9	3.0	21.1	20.0	4.8	3.2	100.0	1,193

IMMUNISATION

Immunisation is a proven tool for controlling and eliminating life-threatening infectious diseases and is estimated to avert between 2 and 3 million deaths each year.⁷⁷ It is one of the most cost-effective health investments, with proven strategies that make it accessible to even the most hard-to-reach and vulnerable populations.

The WHO Recommended Routine Immunisations for Children⁷⁸ recommends all children to be vaccinated against tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, measles, hepatitis B, haemophilus influenzae type b, pneumococcal bacteria/disease, rotavirus, and rubella.⁷⁹

At the global level, SDG indicator 3.b.1 is used to monitor the progress of the vaccination of children at the national level. The proportions of the target population covered by DTP, pneumococcal (conjugate) and measles are presented in Table TC.1.1.

All doses in the primary series are recommended to be completed before the child's first birthday, although depending on the epidemiology of disease in a country, the first doses of measles and rubella containing vaccines may be recommended at 12 months or later. The recommended number and timing of most other doses also vary slightly with local epidemiology and may include booster doses later in childhood.

The vaccination schedule followed by The Gambia's National Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI) provides all the vaccinations mentioned in the table below. All vaccinations should be received during the first year of life except the second dose of MR at 18 months. The additional booster doses of OPV are given at 18 months and a booster of DTP is given one year after DTP 3. Taking into consideration this vaccination schedule, the estimates for full immunisation coverage from The Gambia MICS 6 is based on children age 24-35 months. While the estimation for the basic antigens coverage is calculated for both age groups, 12-23 and 24- 35 months.

⁷⁷ "Immunization Highlights 2015." World Health Organization. June 27, 2016. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://www.who.int/immunization/highlights/2015/en/>.

⁷⁸ "WHO Recommendations for Routine Immunization - Summary Tables." World Health Organization. August 22, 2018. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://www.who.int/immunization/policy/immunization_tables/en/.

⁷⁹ Additionally, vaccination against the human papillomavirus (HPV) is recommended for girls from 9 to 14 years of age⁷⁸, but coverage of this vaccine is not yet included in MICS, as methodology is under development.

The Gambia EPI vaccination schedule for children under 5 years (2018)

Age given	Antigen
At Birth	BCG, OPV0 & Hep.B
2 Months	OPV1, DTP 1, Pneumo1 & Rota 1
3 Months	OPV2, DTP 2, Pneumo2 & Rota 2
4 Months	OPV3, DTP 3, Pneumo3, Rota3 & IPV
9 Months	MR 1 st Dose, Yellow Fever & OPV4
18 Months	OPV BOOSTER, MR 2 nd Dose
1 year after Penta 3	DPT BOOSTER

Information on vaccination coverage was collected for all children under three years of age. All mothers or caretakers were asked to provide vaccination cards. If the vaccination card for a child was available, interviewers copied vaccination information from the cards onto the MICS questionnaire. If no vaccination card was available for the child, the interviewer proceeded to ask the mother to recall whether the child had received each of the vaccinations, and, for applicable antigens, how many doses were received. The final vaccination coverage estimates are based on information obtained from the vaccination card and the mother's report of vaccinations received by the child.

Table TC.1.2 presents vaccination coverage estimates among children age 12-23 and 24-35 months by background characteristics. The figures indicate children receiving the vaccinations at any time up to the date of the survey, and are based on information from both the vaccination cards and mothers'/caretakers' reports.

Table TC.1.1: Vaccinations in the first years of life

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey (Crude coverage) and by their first birthday, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Children age 12-23 months:				Children age 24-35 months:			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:				Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			
	Vaccination records ^A	Mother's report	Either ^B (Crude coverage)	Vaccinated by 12 months of age	Vaccination records ^A	Mother's report	Either ^B (Crude coverage)	Vaccinated by 12 months of age (MCV2, and YF by 24 months)
Antigen								
BCG ¹	94.9	3.0	97.9	97.9	84.8	11.7	96.5	96.5
Polio								
At birth	95.1	2.7	97.8	97.8	84.8	10.2	95.0	94.9
OPV1	94.2	2.5	96.6	96.6	84.0	10.5	94.5	94.2
OPV2	93.3	2.1	95.4	95.3	83.5	8.5	92.0	91.4
OPV3	92.0	0.8	92.7	92.1	81.8	4.5	86.3	85.0
OPV4	85.7	0.5	86.2	82.2	78.0	3.0	81.0	73.9
OPV3 and IPV ^{2, 80}	41.6	0.7	42.3	17.5	61.4	4.3	65.8	42.6
HepB at birth	94.8	0.0	94.8	94.8	84.6	0.1	84.7	84.6
DTP-HepB-Hib								
1	93.7	2.9	96.6	96.3	84.1	10.7	94.8	94.4
2	92.9	2.9	95.8	95.5	83.7	10.1	93.8	93.0
3 ^{3,4,5}	91.8	2.3	94.1	93.3	81.5	8.4	89.9	87.6
Pneumococcal (Conjugate)								
1	93.7	2.6	96.4	96.1	84.0	10.8	94.8	94.5
2	93.1	2.6	95.7	95.4	83.5	10.4	93.9	93.2
3 ⁶	91.9	2.1	94.0	93.1	81.4	9.0	90.4	88.6

⁸⁰ The low proportion of children age 12-23 months immunized against Polio could be attributed to the global shortage of IPV last year.

Table TC.1.1: Vaccinations in the first years of life

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey (Crude coverage) and by their first birthday, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Children age 12-23 months:				Children age 24-35 months:			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:				Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			
	Vaccination records ^A	Mother's report	Either ^B (Crude coverage)	Vaccinated by 12 months of age	Vaccination records ^A	Mother's report	Either ^B (Crude coverage)	Vaccinated by 12 months of age (MCV2, and YF by 24 months)
Rotavirus								
1	93.9	2.7	96.6	96.5	82.2	10.8	93.0	92.7
2	92.6	2.5	95.1	95.0	81.4	10.5	91.9	91.0
3 ^{7, 81}	80.8	1.9	82.7	81.9	79.4	8.9	88.3	86.1
Measles-Rubella								
1 ⁸	84.3	2.5	86.8	82.4	80.3	9.9	90.3	82.4
2 ⁹	na	na	na	na	57.0	10.1	67.1	64.1
Yellow fever ¹⁰	82.2	2.2	84.4	79.1	79.7	9.8	89.5	80.4
Fully vaccinated								
Basic antigens ^{11,C}	82.5	0.7	83.2	78.3	78.1	3.4	81.5	72.9
All antigens ^{12,D}	na	na	na	na	43.3	2.9	46.2	22.1
No vaccinations	0.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.1	2.6	2.7	2.7
Number of children	1,880	1,880	1,880	1,880	1,998	1,998	1,998	1,998
¹ MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage								
² MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage								
³ MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1								
⁴ MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage								
⁵ MICS indicator TC.5 - Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage								
⁶ MICS indicator TC.6 - Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1								

⁸¹ Rotariz (two dose series) was introduced in 1st June 2017 to replace the Rotateq (three dose series).

Table TC.1.1: Vaccinations in the first years of life

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey (Crude coverage) and by their first birthday, The Gambia MICS, 2018

Children age 12-23 months:				Children age 24-35 months:			
Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:				Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			
Vaccination records ^A	Mother's report	Either ^B (Crude coverage)	Vaccinated by 12 months of age	Vaccination records ^A	Mother's report	Either ^B (Crude coverage)	Vaccinated by 12 months of age (MCV2, and YF by 24 months)
⁷ MICS indicator TC.7 - Rotavirus immunization coverage							
⁸ MICS indicator TC.8 - Rubella immunization coverage							
⁹ MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1							
¹⁰ MICS indicator TC.9 - Yellow fever immunization coverage							
¹¹ MICS indicator TC.11a - Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)							
¹² MICS indicator TC.11b - Full immunization coverage (all antigens)							
na: not applicable							
^A Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down							
^B MICS indicators TC.1, TC.2, TC.3, TC.4, TC.5, TC.6, TC.7, TC.8, and TC.11a refer to children age 12-23 months; MICS indicators TC.9, TC.10 and TC.11b refer to children age 24-35 months							
^C Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, Measles 1							
^D All antigens include: BCG, Polio3/IPV, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3, Measles/Rubella, DT Booster 1 and Measles 2 as per the vaccination schedule in The Gambia							

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:																		Percentage with:				Number of children age 12-23 months	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:				Percentage with:		Number of children age 24-35 months
	BCG ¹	Polio						HepB at birth	DTP-HepB-Hib			PCV			Rotavirus			Measles-Rubella 1 ⁸	Basic antigens ^{9,A}	Vaccination cards ^B	Vaccination cards seen ^C	Measles-Rubella 2 ¹⁰		Yellow Fever ¹¹	Full vaccination		Vaccination cards ^B	Vaccination cards seen ^C		
		At birth	OPV 1	OPV 2	OPV 3	OPV 4	OPV3 and IPV ²		1	2	3 ^{3,4,5}	1	2	3 ⁶	1	2	3 ⁷								Basic antigens ^A	All antigens ^{12,D}				
Total	97.9	97.8	96.6	95.4	92.7	86.2	42.3	94.8	96.6	95.8	94.1	96.4	95.7	94.0	96.6	95.1	82.7	86.8	83.2	96.4	95.5	1,880	67.1	89.5	81.5	46.2	88.9	85.3	1,998	
Sex																														
Male	98.3	98.5	97.3	96.6	93.0	86.5	43.3	94.7	97.1	96.8	94.6	96.5	96.5	94.5	96.9	95.3	82.8	87.6	83.4	96.3	95.3	947	66.9	89.6	82.3	47.0	89.9	85.8	990	
Female	97.5	97.1	96.0	94.3	92.5	85.9	41.4	94.9	96.0	94.8	93.6	96.2	95.0	93.6	96.3	94.9	82.6	85.9	83.0	96.4	95.7	933	67.4	89.4	78.5	43.7	87.9	84.8	1,007	
Area																														
Urban	98.0	97.9	96.6	94.9	91.6	85.0	34.9	94.6	96.2	94.9	93.0	95.8	94.7	93.1	96.2	93.9	79.7	86.2	82.8	96.3	95.5	1,133	64.8	88.4	86.5	50.3	87.3	83.7	1,238	
Rural	97.7	97.8	96.7	96.3	94.5	88.0	53.6	95.0	97.1	97.2	95.8	97.1	97.3	95.4	97.3	96.9	87.3	87.6	84.0	96.5	95.5	747	70.9	91.2	86.5	50.3	91.5	88.0	760	
Region																														
Banjul	97.0	97.0	96.2	94.6	88.0	81.3	40.7	88.4	95.1	95.1	92.5	92.8	91.2	90.1	93.3	90.9	83.4	85.6	77.4	90.2	88.4	18	61.0	89.3	80.9	36.5	92.8	83.1	21	
Kanifing	96.9	96.4	94.9	91.6	88.2	84.0	33.5	93.5	94.3	92.1	90.4	92.0	90.4	89.9	92.0	89.4	78.3	83.5	78.4	97.0	94.7	318	59.4	88.0	73.1	34.6	84.7	79.5	317	
Brikama	99.1	99.1	97.9	96.8	93.5	85.1	35.0	95.4	97.2	96.6	94.9	97.9	97.2	95.5	98.5	96.4	80.5	87.2	83.8	96.0	96.0	688	71.5	90.1	80.2	52.2	88.2	85.3	750	
Mansakonko	99.6	99.6	98.4	97.7	95.8	90.1	63.4	97.1	98.1	97.7	97.3	98.1	97.7	97.3	98.4	97.4	88.3	92.6	90.3	97.8	97.1	83	64.4	95.7	84.5	39.5	89.5	84.3	77	
Kerewan	97.5	96.6	96.0	95.6	93.4	88.3	51.2	95.6	96.0	96.0	94.8	96.5	96.5	93.6	96.5	96.5	90.1	89.1	86.9	97.3	95.6	239	77.6	93.3	90.1	50.2	94.8	90.9	259	
Kuntaur	97.8	98.4	97.8	98.2	97.4	92.0	68.0	96.8	97.8	98.1	96.1	98.1	98.1	95.6	97.8	98.4	87.0	92.0	88.9	97.5	96.8	111	69.6	92.8	89.7	45.0	91.9	89.6	105	
Janjanbureh	99.2	99.5	98.6	98.0	96.0	88.7	50.0	94.7	99.1	98.3	96.3	98.7	98.3	96.5	98.8	97.3	87.6	87.8	85.5	98.1	96.3	152	73.4	92.3	86.5	53.5	90.3	87.8	167	
Basse	95.4	95.8	94.0	93.0	91.1	84.8	42.3	92.8	95.6	95.0	92.9	95.0	94.7	92.7	95.4	94.2	80.4	83.0	79.0	94.1	93.9	271	52.0	82.1	80.0	39.1	87.7	84.1	303	

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:																	Percentage with:	Number of children age 12-23 months	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:				Percentage with:	Number of children age 24-35 months					
	Polio							DTP-HepB-Hib			PCV			Rotavirus			Measles-Rubella 1 ⁸			Basic antigens ^{9,A}	Vaccination cards ^B	Vaccination cards seen ^C	Measles-Rubella 2 ¹⁰			Yellow Fever ¹¹	Full vaccination		Vaccination cards ^B	Vaccination cards seen ^C
	BCG ¹	At birth	OPV 1	OPV 2	OPV 3	OPV 4	OPV3 and IPV ²	HepB at birth	1	2	3 ^{3,4,5}	1	2	3 ⁶	1	2											3 ⁷	Number of children age 12-23 months		
Poorest	97.4	97.4	96.9	96.1	93.5	85.6	52.7	93.9	96.3	96.1	94.3	97.2	97.0	95.2	97.3	96.6	87.6	86.8	82.9	95.4	94.4	457	71.9	91.9	86.7	53.1	91.2	88.1	468	
Second	98.6	98.7	96.9	95.3	94.2	88.6	52.2	96.2	96.8	96.2	95.1	96.9	96.5	94.7	98.0	95.7	84.3	86.9	84.0	96.9	96.6	422	70.2	90.8	85.1	51.0	91.3	89.7	430	
Middle	96.5	97.0	97.3	95.6	93.2	83.5	39.1	95.8	97.1	95.8	95.0	96.9	95.7	94.5	96.9	95.8	85.2	82.2	79.5	97.4	96.5	372	64.2	86.0	79.8	42.9	90.3	84.1	397	
Fourth	99.3	98.1	94.1	92.1	89.0	84.2	35.0	95.1	95.2	92.8	90.7	92.9	91.0	90.2	92.4	90.7	70.4	86.3	83.5	97.5	95.1	312	65.8	91.0	73.9	38.1	84.0	80.1	425	
Richest	98.0	98.0	97.8	97.8	92.9	88.9	25.2	92.6	97.3	97.6	94.9	97.3	97.6	94.7	97.7	95.6	82.6	92.2	86.7	94.7	94.7	317	60.4	86.2	81.2	44.5	86.8	83.4	278	

¹ MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage

² MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage

³ MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1

⁴ MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage

⁵ MICS indicator TC.5 - Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage

⁶ MICS indicator TC.6 - Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

⁷ MICS indicator TC.7 - Rotavirus immunization coverage

⁸ MICS indicator TC.8 - Rubella immunization coverage

⁹ MICS indicator TC.11a - Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)

¹⁰ MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

¹¹ MICS indicator TC.9 - Yellow fever immunization coverage

¹² MICS indicator TC.11b - Full immunization coverage (all antigens)

^A Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, Measles 1

^B Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down

^C Includes children for whom vaccination cards or other documents were observed with at least one vaccination dose recorded (Card availability)

^D All antigens include: BCG, Polio3/IPV, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3, Rubella, DT Booster 1 and Measles 2 as per the vaccination schedule in The Gambia

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

DISEASE EPISODES

A key strategy for achieving progress toward SDG 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births, is to tackle diseases such as diarrhoea, pneumonia and malaria which are still among the leading killers of children under 5.⁸² Target 3.3 of the SDGs on ending the epidemics on malaria by 2030 along with other diseases is interpreted as the attainment of the Global Technical Strategy for malaria 2016–2030 and the Roll Back Malaria advocacy plan, Action and Investment to defeat Malaria 2016–2030 targets which aim at reducing malaria mortality rates globally by 90 percent compared with 2015.

Table TC.2.1 presents the percentage of children under 5 years of age who were reported to have had an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) or fever during the 2 weeks preceding the survey. These results are not measures of true prevalence, and should not be used as such, but rather the period-prevalence of those illnesses over a two-week time window.

The definition of a case of diarrhoea or fever, in this survey, was the mother's (or caretaker's) report that the child had such symptoms over the specified period; no other evidence was sought beside the opinion of the mother. A child was considered to have had symptoms of ARI if the mother or caretaker reported that the child had, over the specified period, an illness with a cough with rapid or difficult breathing, and whose symptoms were perceived to be due to a problem in the chest or both a problem in the chest and a blocked or runny nose. While this approach is reasonable in the context of a multi-topic household survey, these basically simple case definitions must be kept in mind when interpreting the results, as well as the potential for reporting and recall biases. Furthermore, diarrhoea, fever and ARI are not only seasonal but are also characterized by the often rapid spread of localized outbreaks from one area to another at different points in time. The timing of the survey and the location of the teams might thus considerably affect the results, which must consequently be interpreted with caution. For these reasons, although the period-prevalence over a two-week time window is reported, these data should not be used to assess the epidemiological characteristics of these diseases but rather to obtain denominators for the indicators related to use of health services and treatment.

⁸² The main killers of children under age 5 in 2016 included preterm birth complications (18 per cent), pneumonia (16 per cent), intrapartum related events (12 per cent), diarrhoea (8 per cent), neonatal sepsis (7 per cent) and malaria (5 per cent). UNICEF et al. *Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report 2017*. New York: UNICEF, 2017. https://www.unicef.org/publications/index_101071.html.

Table TC.2.1: Reported disease episodes

Percentage of children age 0-59 months for whom the mother/caretaker reported an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), and/or fever in the last two weeks, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had:			Number of children age 0-59 months
	An episode of diarrhoea	Symptoms of ARI	An episode of fever	
Total	23.7	6.3	23.9	9,907
Sex				
Male	24.8	6.4	24.5	5,006
Female	22.6	6.3	23.2	4,901
Area				
Urban	22.7	6.5	22.8	6,075
Rural	25.3	5.9	25.6	3,832
LGA				
Banjul	26.5	3.7	20.3	96
Kanifing	23.2	4.9	21.3	1,620
Brikama	23.1	7.0	23.0	3,645
Mansakonko	22.5	4.7	24.7	431
Kerewan	22.7	4.3	22.5	1,231
Kuntaur	32.0	4.6	25.0	577
Janjanbureh	28.0	6.8	27.6	804
Basse	21.1	8.8	27.6	1,504
Age (in months)				
0-11	29.8	5.9	27.4	1,789
12-23	30.7	7.1	29.1	1,880
24-35	29.0	5.1	23.4	1,998
36-47	18.0	7.5	21.4	2,114
48-59	13.1	6.0	19.2	2,126
Mother's education				
Pre-primary or none	23.6	5.8	24.2	5,343
Primary	24.7	6.8	25.2	1,598
Secondary+	23.3	7.0	22.6	2,953
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Ethnicity of household head				
Mandinka	21.2	7.1	22.7	3,014
Wolof	29.0	6.3	26.1	1,360
Fula	24.7	4.6	24.1	2,117
Jola	21.9	5.5	19.6	953
Sarahule	22.0	7.6	26.4	948
Other ethnic groups	21.6	6.4	24.5	707
Non Gambian	27.6	7.3	25.5	808
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	28.7	5.1	25.9	2,311
Second	21.4	5.7	22.0	2,185
Middle	22.2	8.5	23.3	2,035
Fourth	24.3	5.8	24.0	1,905
Richest	20.6	6.9	24.2	1,471

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

DIARRHOEA

Diarrhoea is one of the leading cause of death among children under five worldwide.⁸³ Most diarrhoea-related deaths in children are due to dehydration from loss of large quantities of water and electrolytes from the body in liquid stools. Management of diarrhoea – either through oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) or a recommended homemade fluid (RHF) – can prevent many of these deaths.⁸⁴ In addition, provision of zinc supplements has been shown to reduce the duration and severity of the illness as well as the risk of future episodes within the next two or three months.

Almost 60 per cent of deaths due to diarrhoea worldwide are attributable to unsafe drinking water and poor hygiene and sanitation. Hand washing with soap alone can cut the risk of diarrhoea by at least 40 per cent and significantly lower the risk of respiratory infections. Clean home environments and good hygiene are important for preventing the spread of both pneumonia and diarrhoea, and safe drinking water and proper disposal of human waste, including child faeces, are vital to stopping the spread of diarrhoeal disease among children and adults.⁸³

In the MICS, mothers or caretakers were asked whether their children under age five years had an episode of diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey. In cases where mothers reported that the child had diarrhoea, a series of questions were asked about the treatment of the illness, including what the child had been given to drink and eat during the episode and whether this was more or less than what was usually given to the child.

Table TC.3.1 shows the percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought and where.

Table TC.3.2 shows patterns on drinking and feeding practices during diarrhoea among children age 0-59 months.

Table TC.3.3 shows the percentage of children age 0-59 months receiving ORS, various types of recommended homemade fluids and zinc during the episode of diarrhoea. Since children may have been given more than one type of liquid, the percentages do not necessarily add to 100.

Table TC3.4 provides the proportion of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding, and the percentage of children with diarrhoea who received other treatments.

⁸³ UNICEF. *One is Too Many: Ending Child Deaths from Pneumonia and Diarrhoea*. New York: UNICEF, 2016.

<https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/UNICEF-Pneumonia-Diarrhoea-report2016-web-version.pdf>.

⁸⁴ In 2004, UNICEF and WHO published a joint statement with diarrhoea treatment recommendations for low-income countries, which promotes low-osmolarity rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc, in addition to continued feeding: WHO, and UNICEF. *Clinical Management of Acute Diarrhoea*. Joint Statement, New York: UNICEF, 2004.

https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/ENAcute_Diarrhoea_reprint.pdf.

Table TC.3.5 provides information on the source of ORS and zinc for children age 0-59 months who received these treatments.

Table TC.3.1: Care-seeking during diarrhoea

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom:							Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:						No advice or treatment sought	
	Health facilities or providers			Other medical Sector	Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1,B}		
	Public	Private	Community health provider ^A					
Total	46.3	13.7	2.5	0.9	1.3	52.3	38.8	2,349
Sex								
Male	46.9	13.5	1.8	1.0	1.1	53.5	38.0	1,243
Female	45.6	13.8	3.2	0.7	1.5	50.9	39.8	1,106
Area								
Urban	41.7	17.2	0.7	0.3	0.5	48.0	41.2	1,378
Rural	52.8	8.6	5.0	1.7	2.4	58.3	35.4	971
LGA								
Banjul	(56.8)	(11.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(59.7)	(31.8)	25
Kanifing	32.3	23.7	0.8	0.0	1.5	43.3	44.8	376
Brikama	40.7	16.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	47.0	42.1	843
Mansakonko	51.3	9.7	1.9	3.9	2.1	58.6	33.0	97
Kerewan	56.4	3.9	1.6	2.5	1.4	59.3	36.4	280
Kuntaur	58.0	5.3	3.8	0.0	3.4	58.8	33.5	185
Janjanbureh	53.9	12.6	8.5	2.8	2.9	63.0	29.9	225
Basse	54.1	8.8	7.2	0.2	1.9	56.8	36.9	318
Age (in months)								
0-11	40.5	14.7	1.8	1.0	0.6	47.4	44.2	533
12-23	56.1	13.3	2.9	0.7	0.9	61.0	30.4	577
24-35	44.7	15.1	2.5	1.0	1.9	50.9	38.0	580
36-47	47.1	11.7	4.0	1.1	1.9	54.5	38.6	380
48-59	39.1	12.1	0.6	0.3	1.3	43.3	47.9	279

Table TC.3.1: Care-seeking during diarrhoea

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom:							Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:						No advice or treatment sought	
	Health facilities or providers			Other medical Sector	Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1,B}		
	Public	Private	Community health provider ^A					
Mother's education								
Pre-primary or none	49.3	11.1	3.3	0.7	1.5	54.4	37.9	1,261
Primary	43.9	11.5	2.0	0.9	1.4	48.8	43.0	395
Secondary+	41.9	19.6	1.4	1.1	0.9	50.3	38.1	688
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Mother's functional difficulties								
Has functional difficulty	32.8	6.2	0.4	3.8	1.2	38.9	56.0	62
Has no functional difficulty	46.5	13.8	2.5	0.8	1.4	52.6	38.5	2,169
No information	49.9	14.9	3.4	0.3	0.3	52.9	34.6	117
Ethnicity of household head								
Mandinka	44.4	11.6	1.8	1.0	1.4	49.7	42.3	638
Wolof	44.7	11.3	4.1	1.5	2.1	49.6	41.1	395
Fula	50.6	11.6	2.6	0.7	1.2	57.1	36.7	524
Jola	43.4	19.8	0.7	0.0	0.7	52.1	37.4	208
Sarahule	55.6	16.5	6.4	0.4	1.7	61.3	28.5	208
Other ethnic groups	51.2	11.3	1.2	2.4	1.3	56.6	35.1	153
Non Gambian	34.8	21.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	41.8	43.5	223
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	52.7	7.5	3.6	1.0	2.1	56.7	37.2	663
Second	52.8	8.6	2.1	1.7	1.3	58.0	36.3	468
Middle	47.6	15.4	4.4	1.3	0.7	54.8	36.0	452
Fourth	39.8	16.1	0.5	0.0	0.2	44.4	44.3	463
Richest	30.3	28.5	1.0	0.0	2.1	42.0	42.1	303

¹ MICS indicator TC.12 - Care-seeking for diarrhea^A Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Non-Government community health worker and Mobile clinic) health facilities^B Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Excludes private pharmacy

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.3.2: Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	<u>Drinking practices during diarrhoea</u>							<u>Eating practices during diarrhoea</u>							Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	<u>Child was given to drink:</u>							<u>Child was given to eat:</u>							
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/DK	Total	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/DK	Total	
Total	6.7	9.8	29.9	48.7	4.8	0.1	100.0	23.0	25.0	34.8	9.6	7.5	0.0	100.0	2,349
Sex															
Male	6.6	10.5	28.2	49.2	5.3	0.2	100.0	23.4	23.8	35.8	10.4	6.6	0.0	100.0	1,243
Female	6.9	9.1	31.8	48.1	4.1	0.0	100.0	22.6	26.4	33.7	8.7	8.6	0.0	100.0	1,106
Area															
Urban	5.3	10.4	35.7	42.0	6.6	0.0	100.0	19.4	23.9	38.9	10.2	7.7	0.0	100.0	1,378
Rural	8.6	9.1	21.8	58.1	2.1	0.3	100.0	28.2	26.6	29.1	8.7	7.3	0.1	100.0	971
LGA															
Banjul	7.3	20.6	34.2	33.4	4.5	0.0	100.0	22.2	23.6	39.0	13.4	1.8	0.0	100.0	25
Kanifing	10.7	11.4	28.3	45.5	4.1	0.0	100.0	38.3	22.7	22.7	9.4	7.0	0.0	100.0	376
Brikama	2.5	9.7	42.5	36.9	8.4	0.0	100.0	8.7	25.4	49.3	10.0	6.6	0.0	100.0	843
Mansakonko	5.9	18.2	27.7	44.2	4.1	0.0	100.0	16.4	35.7	29.1	6.9	12.0	0.0	100.0	97
Kerewan	7.6	11.7	19.7	59.5	1.0	0.4	100.0	24.6	32.1	23.5	13.3	6.6	0.0	100.0	280
Kuntaur	6.8	6.4	20.6	63.2	2.5	0.4	100.0	36.6	23.7	24.2	7.2	8.3	0.2	100.0	185
Janjanbureh	11.8	5.4	25.1	56.7	0.8	0.2	100.0	26.3	25.7	36.7	2.1	8.9	0.2	100.0	225
Basse	8.7	8.6	16.6	62.4	3.6	0.0	100.0	33.6	17.5	27.2	12.5	9.2	0.0	100.0	318
Age (in months)															
0-11	5.6	11.0	36.3	37.7	9.4	0.1	100.0	15.1	18.7	28.6	8.9	28.7	0.0	100.0	533
12-23	9.7	10.4	25.9	50.9	3.1	0.0	100.0	34.1	27.1	26.8	9.8	2.3	0.0	100.0	577
24-35	6.9	8.5	28.7	52.8	2.8	0.4	100.0	22.3	22.3	42.6	11.8	0.9	0.2	100.0	580
36-47	5.6	11.1	31.8	47.9	3.6	0.0	100.0	20.4	33.4	38.2	7.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	380
48-59	3.6	7.6	26.2	57.6	4.9	0.0	100.0	20.5	26.9	42.7	8.1	1.8	0.0	100.0	279

Table TC.3.2: Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	<u>Drinking practices during diarrhoea</u>							<u>Eating practices during diarrhoea</u>							Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	<u>Child was given to drink:</u>							<u>Child was given to eat:</u>							
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/DK	Total	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/DK	Total	
Mother's education															
Pre-primary or none	6.4	10.8	25.9	51.7	5.2	0.1	100.0	24.5	25.3	33.7	8.4	8.1	0.0	100.0	1,261
Primary	5.9	7.9	32.4	50.1	3.4	0.4	100.0	24.3	22.3	34.9	11.6	6.8	0.1	100.0	395
Secondary+	7.8	9.2	35.9	42.3	4.8	0.0	100.0	19.9	26.0	36.9	10.3	6.9	0.0	100.0	688
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Mother's functional difficulties															
Has functional difficulty	5.8	7.2	26.6	56.4	3.5	0.6	100.0	25.3	19.4	34.9	8.6	11.9	0.0	100.0	62
Has no functional difficulty	6.8	9.6	30.1	48.4	5.0	0.1	100.0	23.3	24.7	34.7	9.4	7.8	0.0	100.0	2,169
No information	4.6	15.9	29.0	49.8	0.3	0.3	100.0	16.7	32.8	36.9	12.4	0.9	0.3	100.0	117
Ethnicity of household head															
Mandinka	6.6	9.3	33.6	45.4	5.1	0.0	100.0	19.0	22.5	40.2	11.3	7.0	0.0	100.0	638
Wollof	7.1	8.6	29.0	50.3	5.0	0.1	100.0	28.2	23.6	33.9	7.7	6.6	0.0	100.0	395
Fula	7.2	10.5	25.0	51.5	5.5	0.2	100.0	21.9	28.1	31.1	9.2	9.5	0.2	100.0	524
Jola	4.7	8.8	46.4	36.6	3.5	0.0	100.0	14.4	18.6	48.1	11.9	7.0	0.0	100.0	208
Sarahule	6.8	9.5	17.8	61.4	4.4	0.0	100.0	29.6	16.4	33.4	9.0	11.6	0.0	100.0	208
Other ethnic group	6.8	12.3	27.6	50.1	2.4	0.8	100.0	20.8	43.1	22.5	11.0	2.7	0.0	100.0	153
Non Gambian	6.7	11.5	30.2	46.9	4.7	0.0	100.0	31.7	28.8	27.2	6.0	6.3	0.0	100.0	223
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	7.4	10.4	24.5	55.0	2.5	0.3	100.0	26.5	28.6	29.7	7.5	7.5	0.1	100.0	663
Second	6.0	7.9	32.6	49.6	3.9	0.0	100.0	18.6	27.0	40.5	8.1	5.8	0.0	100.0	468
Middle	9.1	10.0	30.3	47.7	2.7	0.1	100.0	22.2	22.5	36.0	11.2	8.1	0.1	100.0	452
Fourth	4.5	9.9	32.7	43.8	9.1	0.0	100.0	25.3	20.7	35.2	11.5	7.3	0.0	100.0	463
Richest	6.0	11.4	32.9	42.1	7.5	0.0	100.0	20.2	24.2	34.9	11.0	9.7	0.0	100.0	303

Table TC.3.3: Oral rehydration solutions, government-recommended homemade fluid and zinc

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS), government-recommended homemade fluid, and zinc, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who received:							Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)				ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid	Zinc tablets or syrup	ORS and zinc ²	
	Fluid from packet	Pre-packaged fluid	Any ORS ¹	Sugar salt solution				
Total	40.5	5.5	43.9	11.4	51.6	23.1	14.3	2,349
Sex								
Male	41.1	6.4	45.0	11.0	52.7	22.8	15.3	1,243
Female	39.9	4.5	42.7	11.9	50.4	23.4	13.1	1,106
Area								
Urban	38.4	6.3	42.2	8.0	48.5	22.7	13.5	1,378
Rural	43.6	4.4	46.3	16.3	56.1	23.6	15.4	971
LGA								
Banjul	51.3	11.2	56.7	6.6	57.9	21.8	12.3	25
Kanifing	40.9	7.2	42.8	4.0	45.8	15.6	10.0	376
Brikama	35.9	5.1	40.0	9.2	48.0	25.3	14.8	843
Mansakonko	51.0	2.7	51.7	8.2	57.7	24.3	15.3	97
Kerewan	47.6	1.5	48.9	16.1	55.6	32.7	24.2	280
Kuntaur	41.2	0.9	41.4	26.3	57.4	27.6	16.1	185
Janjanbureh	48.6	2.6	49.6	11.3	58.2	16.7	10.4	225
Basse	36.0	13.3	45.5	15.0	54.2	19.2	10.9	318
Age (in months)								
0-11	28.4	5.1	32.6	10.2	39.6	21.5	9.6	533
12-23	48.6	6.1	51.6	12.2	59.8	28.7	19.0	577
24-35	44.9	4.9	47.8	10.3	54.6	24.5	15.8	580
36-47	41.9	6.6	45.3	11.9	53.0	21.9	15.5	380
48-59	36.2	5.1	39.9	14.1	49.5	13.1	8.7	279

Table TC.3.3: Oral rehydration solutions, government-recommended homemade fluid and zinc

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS), government-recommended homemade fluid, and zinc, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who received:							Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)				ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid	Zinc tablets or syrup	ORS and zinc ²	
	Fluid from packet	Pre-packaged fluid	Any ORS ¹	Sugar salt solution				
Mother's education								
Pre-primary or none	40.0	5.3	43.1	14.1	52.6	21.1	13.2	1,261
Primary	36.5	6.1	41.0	7.8	45.9	22.2	12.9	395
Secondary+	43.7	5.6	47.0	8.6	53.1	26.9	16.8	688
DK/missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Mother's functional difficulties								
Has functional difficulty	29.5	0.0	29.5	13.9	37.5	18.3	9.7	62
Has no functional difficulty	40.1	5.9	43.8	11.4	51.5	23.3	14.4	2,169
No information	53.8	1.7	53.8	10.7	60.3	21.6	14.2	117
Ethnicity of household head								
Mandinka	37.1	6.5	42.2	13.4	52.1	22.8	12.5	638
Wollof	38.9	3.4	40.1	14.7	47.9	24.1	15.7	395
Fula	42.6	4.4	44.3	12.3	53.0	22.9	14.1	524
Jola	54.3	3.8	56.9	1.2	58.1	28.4	19.3	208
Sarahule	41.1	14.9	52.5	10.9	58.5	19.5	14.1	208
Other ethnic groups	46.3	4.5	48.4	8.5	53.8	24.7	17.2	153
Non Gambian	31.3	2.7	31.8	10.1	39.6	19.8	10.4	223
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	40.9	2.7	42.5	16.3	54.1	24.3	15.7	663
Second	46.7	3.9	48.9	12.7	56.3	21.8	16.3	468
Middle	37.3	8.3	44.1	10.3	49.7	25.0	13.4	452
Fourth	39.6	7.0	43.4	7.8	49.7	20.8	12.6	463
Richest	36.7	7.9	40.0	6.1	44.8	23.1	11.8	303
¹ MICS indicator TC.13a - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)								
² MICS indicator TC.13b - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc								
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases								
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases								

Table TC.3.4: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and percentage who were given other treatments, The Gambia MICS, 2018																	
	Children with diarrhoea who were given:																Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
					Other treatments												
					Pill or syrup				Injection								
	Zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids)	ORT with continued feeding ¹	Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Other	Unknown	Anti-biotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown	Intra-venous	Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other	No other treatment	Not given any treatment or drug	
Total	23.1	68.1	72.0	48.3	5.8	8.8	6.0	3.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	6.5	7.5	64.2	14.5	2,349
Sex																	
Male	22.8	69.1	73.1	49.1	4.9	10.5	6.3	4.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	7.3	6.8	62.2	13.5	1,243
Female	23.4	67.0	70.8	47.3	7.0	6.8	5.6	2.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	5.7	8.2	66.4	15.7	1,106
Area																	
Urban	22.7	62.9	67.1	47.0	5.2	9.2	6.9	2.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	6.0	6.7	65.8	18.4	1,378
Rural	23.6	75.5	79.0	50.1	6.8	8.1	4.6	4.4	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	7.3	8.6	61.9	9.0	971
LGA																	
Banjul	21.8	67.2	67.9	46.8	7.8	8.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	5.9	69.6	16.2	25
Kanifing	15.6	67.8	69.8	35.9	7.0	7.0	6.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	7.6	69.0	19.5	376
Brikama	25.3	56.3	61.8	51.3	2.1	9.9	6.3	2.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	6.1	67.9	20.0	843
Mansakonko	24.3	72.4	75.1	53.3	4.0	2.4	7.2	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	4.6	65.8	9.2	97
Kerewan	32.7	78.5	80.3	56.1	12.3	7.7	5.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	12.6	9.6	53.7	8.5	280
Kuntaur	27.6	78.1	81.7	44.3	8.4	4.3	1.7	2.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	5.1	71.7	8.2	185
Janjanbureh	16.7	76.9	83.0	54.1	3.2	16.7	10.6	8.3	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	5.2	8.9	50.8	6.0	225
Basse	19.2	77.5	80.3	44.6	9.6	7.7	4.6	3.6	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.0	4.1	10.5	62.0	10.5	318
Age (in months)																	
0-11	21.5	54.6	59.5	35.0	5.3	9.5	7.7	3.4	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.4	5.5	66.7	22.3	533
12-23	28.7	74.1	77.9	46.0	7.0	9.2	3.2	3.9	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	5.9	8.4	65.2	10.6	577
24-35	24.5	73.8	76.6	56.5	4.6	10.0	7.3	3.5	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	6.1	7.8	62.0	10.9	580
36-47	21.9	67.8	71.5	52.2	6.4	5.3	5.8	2.9	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	9.6	8.6	62.4	15.0	380
48-59	13.1	70.2	74.9	55.8	6.2	8.7	5.9	3.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	7.1	64.4	14.4	279

Table TC.3.4: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and percentage who were given other treatments, The Gambia MICS, 2018																	
	Children with diarrhoea who were given:															Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	
	Zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids)	ORT with continued feeding ¹	Pill or syrup				Injection				Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other	No other treatment		Not given any treatment or drug
					Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Other	Unknown	Anti-biotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown	Intra-venous					
Mother's education																	
Pre-primary or none	21.1	69.5	74.5	48.8	5.8	10.1	4.8	3.9	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	7.4	7.5	63.1	14.3	1,261
Primary	22.2	68.6	70.2	44.6	4.7	6.4	5.0	3.7	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	6.5	9.0	66.0	16.9	395
Secondary+	26.9	65.3	68.5	49.3	6.5	7.6	8.6	2.4	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.9	6.6	65.3	13.6	688
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Mother's functional difficulties																	
Has functional difficulty	18.3	67.0	71.7	44.6	1.5	8.5	0.3	2.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	6.3	7.9	74.8	22.4	62
Has no functional difficulty	23.3	67.8	71.8	47.7	6.0	8.8	6.3	3.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	6.4	7.4	63.9	14.7	2,169
No information	21.6	73.8	76.0	60.3	6.2	7.8	3.4	2.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	7.7	63.4	7.5	117
Ethnicity of household head																	
Mandinka	22.8	65.0	70.5	51.8	5.5	8.7	5.5	3.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	7.3	63.8	15.8	638
Wollof	24.1	67.0	70.1	43.9	7.0	9.9	5.3	4.4	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	5.3	6.8	64.3	14.5	395
Fula	22.9	69.8	73.1	48.0	5.9	9.3	7.9	4.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	8.6	7.7	58.6	11.2	524
Jola	28.4	70.3	71.5	51.3	2.0	5.4	4.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	4.0	79.7	15.9	208
Sarahule	19.5	77.8	81.3	47.0	7.3	12.7	7.2	4.1	0.8	0.3	1.2	0.0	3.9	10.2	56.6	9.0	208
Other ethnic groups	24.7	71.1	73.8	55.7	6.4	6.6	5.3	1.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.4	12.7	61.8	14.7	153
Non Gambian	19.8	61.9	68.0	40.0	6.6	6.6	4.8	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	5.7	72.3	22.0	223

Table TC.3.4: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and percentage who were given other treatments, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Children with diarrhoea who were given:															Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	
					Other treatments												
					Pill or syrup				Injection								
Zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS or government-recommended fluid or increased fluids)	ORT with continued feeding ¹	Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Other	Unknown	Anti-biotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown	Intra-venous	Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other	No other treatment	Not given any treatment or drug		
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	24.3	72.7	77.0	49.0	5.8	7.2	3.9	5.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	8.4	8.6	62.3	10.1	663
Second	21.8	69.8	74.5	54.7	4.4	12.9	6.7	3.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	8.5	5.6	60.1	13.9	468
Middle	25.0	68.2	71.1	48.4	6.7	6.7	6.3	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	6.2	6.6	67.2	15.3	452
Fourth	20.8	63.6	67.1	42.7	6.8	6.0	5.8	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	5.9	9.8	67.2	18.1	463
Richest	23.1	62.2	66.1	45.0	5.4	13.1	9.3	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	5.7	65.6	18.3	303

¹ MICS indicator TC.14 - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.3.5: Source of ORS and zinc

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given ORS, and percentage given zinc, by the source of ORS and zinc, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children for whom the source of ORS was:						Number of children age 0-59 months who were given ORS as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Percentage of children for whom the source of zinc was:					Number of children age 0-59 months who were given zinc as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks	
	Health facilities or providers							Health facilities or providers						
	Public	Private	Community health provider ^A	Other Medical source	Other Source	A health facility or provider ^B		Public	Private	Community health provider ^A	Other Medical source	Other source		A health facility or provider ^B
Total	60.5	38.0	3.9	1.2	2.8	97.7	1,032	73.1	25.7	3.9	1.2	1.0	99.1	542
Sex														
Male	65.2	33.2	3.7	2.0	3.2	97.9	560	73.5	25.0	3.2	1.6	0.7	99.3	284
Female	55.4	43.3	4.1	0.5	2.4	97.6	472	72.6	26.5	4.8	0.6	1.3	98.8	258
Area														
Urban	46.3	52.7	0.9	0.8	3.4	97.6	582	65.7	33.7	0.7	0.0	0.9	99.1	313
Rural	79.9	17.9	8.0	1.9	2.0	98.0	450	82.7	15.2	8.1	2.7	1.1	99.0	229
LGA														
Banjul	54.1	45.4	0.0	0.0	4.0	96.0	14	(84.0)	(16.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(97.1)	6
Kanifing	48.1	48.1	0.0	0.0	6.8	93.2	161	(54.0)	(46.0)	(1.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	59
Brikama	42.8	56.9	0.0	1.1	3.0	98.4	337	66.2	32.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	99.1	214
Mansakonko	80.1	14.5	3.7	3.2	2.2	97.8	50	80.8	12.6	2.8	5.7	0.8	99.2	24
Kerewan	76.8	23.4	2.2	0.0	2.1	97.9	137	86.4	12.0	1.5	3.0	0.0	100.0	92
Kuntaur	82.8	14.5	6.5	0.0	2.7	97.3	77	92.2	8.7	7.6	0.0	2.0	98.6	51
Janjanbureh	70.4	18.0	11.3	9.4	2.2	97.8	112	77.4	17.8	11.3	3.9	1.3	98.7	38
Basse	78.3	24.6	17.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	145	80.5	19.6	11.8	0.4	2.3	97.7	61
Age (in months)														
0-11	56.4	41.9	2.5	0.0	1.7	98.3	174	70.3	31.5	3.5	0.7	0.0	100.0	114
12-23	61.0	39.5	3.4	2.5	1.2	98.8	298	79.0	20.5	3.6	0.7	0.6	99.4	166
24-35	59.2	38.7	3.9	0.6	1.6	98.4	277	65.5	31.8	4.5	1.8	1.2	99.0	142
36-47	68.3	32.4	8.1	1.5	2.7	97.3	172	79.2	18.0	5.8	1.6	1.2	98.8	83
48-59	58.7	29.4	0.9	1.7	18.5	89.8	111	(70.9)	(26.9)	(1.1)	(0.8)	(2.6)	(97.4)	37

Table TC.3.5: Source of ORS and zinc

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given ORS, and percentage given zinc, by the source of ORS and zinc, The Gambia MICS, 2018														
	Percentage of children for whom the source of ORS was:						Number of children age 0-59 months who were given ORS as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Percentage of children for whom the source of zinc was:					Number of children age 0-59 months who were given zinc as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks	
	Health facilities or providers							Health facilities or providers						
	Public	Private	Community health provider ^A	Other Medical source	Other Source	A health facility or provider ^B		Public	Private	Community health provider ^A	Other Medical source	Other source		A health facility or provider ^B
Mother's education														
Pre-primary or none	67.0	30.5	6.2	2.2	2.9	97.1	544	75.8	22.4	5.2	1.4	1.3	98.8	266
Primary	61.8	40.4	2.3	0.5	0.6	99.4	162	75.9	22.9	3.5	1.6	0.4	99.6	88
Secondary+	50.5	47.7	1.3	0.2	3.8	97.8	323	67.0	32.7	2.0	0.5	0.7	99.3	185
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Mother's functional difficulties														
Has functional difficulty	(64.6)	(35.4)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Has no functional difficulty	59.0	39.4	3.9	1.3	3.0	97.6	951	73.3	25.9	3.9	1.0	0.7	99.3	506
No information	88.2	11.8	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	63	(70.3)	(25.2)	(5.3)	(0.5)	(5.4)	(95.4)	25
Ethnicity of household head														
Mandinka	55.1	42.0	2.6	0.9	3.2	96.8	269	73.0	25.2	3.2	1.3	1.0	99.0	146
Wollof	68.7	26.7	5.4	4.8	3.6	96.4	158	82.2	16.7	7.2	1.9	0.3	99.7	95
Fula	57.5	44.8	4.6	0.0	2.7	99.8	232	78.8	19.1	5.1	1.3	1.6	98.6	120
Jola	(65.4)	(28.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.8)	(94.2)	119	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	59
Sarahule	62.3	38.8	15.0	1.9	1.3	98.7	109	(68.4)	(34.7)	(6.5)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(100.0)	41
Other ethnic groups	79.8	22.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	74	(79.4)	(18.1)	(1.5)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(100.0)	38
Non Gambian	44.4	55.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	71	(59.9)	(39.7)	(0.6)	(0.0)	(0.6)	(99.4)	44

Table TC.3.5: Source of ORS and zinc

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given ORS, and percentage given zinc, by the source of ORS and zinc, The Gambia MICS, 2018														
Wealth index quintile	Percentage of children for whom the source of ORS was:						Number of children age 0-59 months who were given ORS as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Percentage of children for whom the source of zinc was:						Number of children age 0-59 months who were given zinc as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Health facilities or providers							Health facilities or providers						
	Public	Private	Community health provider ^A	Other Medical source	Other Source	A health facility or provider ^B		Public	Private	Community health provider ^A	Other Medical source	Other source	A health facility or provider ^B	
Poorest	78.2	17.3	5.5	0.6	4.5	95.5	281	87.1	12.2	6.4	1.3	0.8	99.3	161
Second	78.1	20.7	4.0	2.1	0.8	99.2	229	77.1	19.8	3.0	2.4	1.3	98.7	102
Middle	56.8	43.1	6.6	1.1	0.0	100.0	200	67.5	29.8	6.3	1.4	2.3	97.7	113
Fourth	46.4	54.2	0.8	2.5	7.3	95.9	201	65.1	35.4	0.7	0.0	0.2	99.8	96
Richest	19.6	80.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	99.7	121	(55.5)	(44.9)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	70

^A Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Non-Government community health worker and Mobile clinic) health facilities

^B Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE

There is a global consensus and an ever-growing body of evidence that expanding access to clean household energy for cooking, heating, and lighting is key to achieving a range of global priorities such as improving health, gender equality, equitable economic development and environmental protection. Goal 7 of the Sustainable Development Goals seeks to ensure access to affordable, reliable sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030 and would be measured as the percentage of the population relying on clean fuels and technology.⁸⁵

The Gambia, 2018 MICS included a module with questions to assess the main technologies and fuels used for cooking, heating, and lighting. Information was also collected about the use of technologies with chimneys or other venting mechanisms which can improve indoor air quality through moving a fraction of the pollutants outdoors.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for cooking are those mainly using electric stove, solar cooker, LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)/cooking gas stove, biogas stove, or a liquid fuel stove burning ethanol/alcohol only. Table TC.4.1 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking.

Table TC.4.2 further presents the percent distribution of household members using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking according to type of cooking fuel mainly used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking while Table TC.4.3 presents the percent distribution of household members in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for space heating are those mainly relying on central heating or using solar air heater, electricity, piped natural gas, LPG/cooking gas, biogas, or alcohol/ethanol. Table TC.4.4 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating. Table TC.4.5 presents the percent distribution of household members by the type of space heating mainly used in the household and presence of chimney.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for lighting are those mainly using electricity, solar lantern, rechargeable or battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern, or biogas lamp. Table TC.4.6 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of

⁸⁵ WHO. *Burning Opportunity: Clean Household Energy for Health, Sustainable Development, and Wellbeing of Women and Children*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2016.

http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/204717/9789241565233_eng.pdf;jsessionid=63CEC48ED96098D4256007A76FEB8907?sequence=1.

lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting.

The questions asked about cooking, space heating and lighting help to monitor SDG indicator 7.1.2, “Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology” for cooking, space heating and lighting. Table TC.4.7 presents the percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting.

Table TC.4.1: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

Percent distribution of household members according to type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:												Total	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking ¹	Number of household members
	Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using						Other fuels for cooking and using								
	Electric stove	Solar cooker	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas stove	Piped natural gas stove	Biogas stove	Liquid fuel stove not using alcohol / ethanol	Manufactured solid fuel stove	Traditional solid fuel stove	Three stone stove /Open fire	Other fuel for cooking	No food cooked in the household				
Total	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	41.3	2.8	52.9	0.2	1.6	100.0	1.2	59,219	
Area															
Urban	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	58.2	4.0	33.8	0.1	2.1	100.0	1.8	40,029	
Rural	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.5	92.7	0.3	0.5	100.0	0.0	19,191	
LGA															
Banjul	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.3	0.7	0.4	86.2	0.6	3.6	0.1	6.5	100.0	2.6	761	
Kanifing	0.0	0.1	2.8	0.3	0.6	0.0	82.7	2.8	7.8	0.5	2.6	100.0	3.7	11,802	
Brikama	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	48.8	4.6	43.9	0.0	1.7	100.0	0.9	23,452	
Mansakonko	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.2	0.4	85.6	1.7	1.0	100.0	0.0	2,489	
Kerewan	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	24.2	0.9	73.2	0.1	1.2	100.0	0.4	6,412	
Kuntaur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.6	96.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	0.0	2,704	
Janjanbureh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	0.4	90.0	0.3	0.7	100.0	0.0	4,125	
Basse	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.1	2.2	93.1	0.0	0.5	100.0	0.1	7,473	
Education of household head															
Pre-primary or none	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	32.2	2.9	63.2	0.3	1.1	100.0	0.3	36,896	
Primary	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	40.6	2.5	53.0	0.1	2.8	100.0	1.1	4,953	
Secondary+	0.0	0.1	2.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	60.6	2.8	31.0	0.1	2.2	100.0	3.3	17,170	
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.3	0.0	29.3	0.0	0.4	100.0	2.0	201	

Table TC.4.1: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

Percent distribution of household members according to type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:												Total	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking ¹	Number of household members
	Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using						Other fuels for cooking and using								
	Electric stove	Solar cooker	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas stove	Piped natural gas stove	Biogas stove	Liquid fuel stove not using alcohol / ethanol	Manufactured solid fuel stove	Traditional solid fuel stove	Three stone stove /Open fire	Other fuel for cooking	No food cooked in the household				
Ethnicity of household head															
Mandinka	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	42.8	4.3	50.7	0.4	1.1	100.0	0.7	18,363	
Wolof	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	46.5	2.5	48.6	0.0	1.3	100.0	1.1	7,473	
Fula	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	30.3	1.5	66.2	0.1	1.5	100.0	0.3	12,409	
Jola	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	47.5	2.5	48.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	0.9	6,530	
Sarahule	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.4	1.8	75.7	0.6	0.9	100.0	0.6	5,175	
Other ethnic groups	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	50.9	2.7	42.8	0.0	1.0	100.0	2.5	4,541	
Non Gambians	0.0	0.1	4.3	0.2	1.1	0.0	60.7	2.8	24.9	0.0	6.0	100.0	5.6	4,729	
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.4	94.1	0.1	0.5	100.0	0.0	11,825	
Second	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.1	1.7	79.6	0.1	1.5	100.0	0.1	11,863	
Middle	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.8	3.2	63.3	0.3	2.2	100.0	0.2	11,846	
Fourth	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	65.5	6.2	24.6	0.1	2.5	100.0	1.1	11,845	
Richest	0.0	0.1	3.3	0.7	0.7	0.0	88.0	2.7	2.9	0.4	1.2	100.0	4.7	11,839	

¹ MICS indicator TC.15 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

Table TC.4.2: Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking

Percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technology for cooking and percent distribution of household members using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking according to type of cooking fuel mainly used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking, The Gambia MICS, 2018

Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:																
	Solid fuels for cooking												No food cooked in the household	Total	Solid fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members
	Clean fuels and technologies ¹	Gasoline/Diesel	Kerosene/Paraffin	Coal/Lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residue / Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs	Animal dung/waste	Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips	Garbage/Plastic	Sawdust	Other fuel for cooking				
Total	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	24.6	71.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.6	100.0	97.1	59,219
Area																
Urban	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	35.9	58.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	2.1	100.0	96.0	40,029
Rural	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	98.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.5	19,191
LGA																
Banjul	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.7	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	6.5	100.0	90.8	761
Kanifing	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	58.5	33.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.1	2.6	100.0	93.5	11,802
Brikama	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	25.1	70.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.7	100.0	97.2	23,452
Mansakonko	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	91.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	99.0	2,489
Kerewan	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	89.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.2	100.0	98.4	6,412
Kuntaur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	97.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.3	2,704
Janjanbureh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.4	95.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	100.0	99.1	4,125
Basse	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	94.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.4	7,473
Education of household head																
Pre-primary or none	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	17.7	79.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	98.5	36,896
Primary	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.3	66.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.1	2.8	100.0	96.0	4,953
Secondary+	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	38.3	55.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	2.2	100.0	94.4	17,170
DK/Missing	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.6	51.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	97.6	201

Table TC.4.2: Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking

Percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technology for cooking and percent distribution of household members using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking according to type of cooking fuel mainly used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking, The Gambia MICS, 2018

Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:																
	Solid fuels for cooking												Total	Solid fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members	
	Clean fuels and technologies ¹	Gasoline/Diesel	Kerosene/Paraffin	Coal/Lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residue / Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs	Animal dung/waste	Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips	Garbage/Plastic	Sawdust	Other fuel for cooking				No food cooked in the household
Ethnicity of household head																
Mandinka	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.4	74.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.1	1.1	100.0	98.1	18,363
Wollof	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.3	67.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	1.3	100.0	97.6	7,473
Fula	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	18.1	79.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.5	100.0	98.1	12,409
Jola	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.6	69.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.1	100.0	98.0	6,530
Sarahule	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.2	86.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	100.0	98.5	5,175
Other ethnic groups	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	33.1	62.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.0	100.0	95.9	4,541
Non Gambians	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.8	36.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	6.0	100.0	88.4	4,729
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	98.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.4	11,825
Second	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	92.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.5	100.0	98.4	11,863
Middle	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	17.3	79.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	2.2	100.0	97.4	11,846
Fourth	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.2	55.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.1	2.5	100.0	96.3	11,845
Richest	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	62.6	30.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	1.2	100.0	93.9	11,839

¹ MICS indicator TC.15 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

Table TC.4.3: Polluting fuels and technologies for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and place of cooking

Percent distribution of household members in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members	Percentage of household members cooking with polluting fuels and									Total	Percentage of household members cooking with polluting fuels and technology in poorly ventilated locations	Number of household members in households using polluting fuels and technology for cooking
			Cookstove has		Place of cooking is:									
			Chimney	Fan	In main house			Outdoors						
					No separate room	In a separate room	In a separate building	Open air	On veranda or covered porch	Other place				
Total	97.2	59,219	2.7	0.1	0.2	9.1	67.2	11.4	12.0	0.1	100.0	3.9	59,219	
Area														
Urban	96.1	40,029	4.0	0.1	0.3	7.7	63.7	12.6	15.5	0.2	100.0	5.8	40,029	
Rural	99.5	19,191	0.2	0.0	0.0	11.7	74.2	9.0	5.1	0.0	100.0	0.2	19,191	
LGA														
Banjul	90.9	761	4.8	0.1	0.6	12.2	52.0	17.3	17.6	0.3	100.0	12.0	761	
Kanifing	93.7	11,802	4.3	0.2	1.1	16.0	47.8	18.3	16.7	0.2	100.0	15.0	11,802	
Brikama	97.3	23,452	4.1	0.1	0.0	2.1	71.8	10.5	15.5	0.2	100.0	1.7	23,452	
Mansakonko	99.0	2,489	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	77.1	13.2	9.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	2,489	
Kerewan	98.4	6,412	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	79.7	12.2	7.3	0.0	100.0	0.4	6,412	
Kuntaur	99.3	2,704	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	85.0	8.9	5.4	0.0	100.0	0.1	2,704	
Janjanbureh	99.3	4,125	0.1	0.0	0.0	18.9	66.1	8.6	6.4	0.0	100.0	1.2	4,125	
Basse	99.4	7,473	0.9	0.0	0.0	27.6	63.3	4.8	4.2	0.0	100.0	0.7	7,473	
Education of household head														
Pre-primary or none	98.6	36,896	1.3	0.0	0.2	9.8	67.4	11.5	11.1	0.1	100.0	2.8	36,896	
Primary	96.1	4,953	2.2	0.0	0.2	8.9	61.7	15.8	13.4	0.1	100.0	6.0	4,953	
Secondary+	94.5	17,170	5.8	0.2	0.4	7.5	68.6	9.8	13.5	0.2	100.0	5.8	17,170	
DK/Missing	97.6	201	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.0	24.5	31.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	201	

Table TC.4.3: Polluting fuels and technologies for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and place of cooking

Percent distribution of household members in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members	Percentage of household members cooking with polluting fuels and								Total	Percentage of household members cooking with polluting fuels and technology in poorly ventilated locations	Number of household members in households using polluting fuels and technology for cooking
			Cookstove has		Place of cooking is:								
			Chimney	Fan	In main house			Outdoors					
					No separate room	In a separate room	In a separate building	Open air	On veranda or covered porch	Other place			
Ethnicity of household head													
Mandinka	98.2	18,363	3.7	0.2	0.1	7.5	73.3	7.4	11.8	0.0	100.0	4.2	18,363
Wollof	97.6	7,473	4.6	0.0	0.2	7.7	71.4	11.7	9.0	0.0	100.0	3.0	7,473
Fula	98.2	12,409	2.0	0.0	0.1	8.6	66.5	13.8	11.0	0.0	100.0	2.2	12,409
Jola	98.0	6,530	2.3	0.0	0.1	6.0	65.5	14.2	13.6	0.6	100.0	4.7	6,530
Sarahule	98.5	5,175	3.2	0.2	0.0	22.5	65.0	4.3	7.8	0.4	100.0	2.3	5,175
Other ethnic groups	96.5	4,541	0.1	0.0	0.5	8.7	68.0	11.7	11.2	0.0	100.0	6.9	4,541
Non Gambian	88.4	4,729	0.8	0.0	1.4	8.5	39.4	25.7	24.9	0.1	100.0	7.2	4,729
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	99.4	11,825	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	70.2	14.4	9.9	0.0	100.0	0.1	11,825
Second	98.5	11,863	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	71.4	9.9	11.2	0.0	100.0	0.7	11,863
Middle	97.6	11,846	0.6	0.0	0.1	11.5	65.6	9.7	12.8	0.3	100.0	1.1	11,846
Fourth	96.4	11,845	1.5	0.1	0.5	9.6	60.8	12.7	16.2	0.2	100.0	7.2	11,845
Richest	94.1	11,839	11.7	0.3	0.5	11.5	67.7	10.3	10.0	0.0	100.0	10.9	11,839

Table TC.4.4: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating

Percent distribution of household members according to type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on							No space heating in the household	Total	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating ¹	Number of household members
	Clean fuels for space Heating			Polluting fuels for space heating							
	Central heating	Electricity	Alcohol/ Ethanol	Charcoal	Wood	Other					
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.5	0.0	96.3	100.0	0.1	59,219	
Area											
Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.7	0.0	96.9	100.0	0.1	40,029	
Rural	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	3.2	0.0	94.8	100.0	0.0	19,191	
LGA											
Banjul	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	93.9	100.0	0.0	761	
Kanifing	0.2	0.1	0.1	4.7	0.1	0.0	94.8	100.0	0.4	11,802	
Brikama	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	98.8	100.0	0.0	23,452	
Mansakonko	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	99.1	100.0	0.0	2,489	
Kerewan	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.6	0.0	93.4	100.0	0.0	6,412	
Kuntaur	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.4	0.0	98.0	100.0	0.0	2,704	
Janjanbureh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	99.4	100.0	0.0	4,125	
Basse	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	90.0	100.0	0.0	7,473	
Education of household head											
Pre-primary or none	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	2.1	0.0	96.0	100.0	0.0	36,896	
Primary	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.6	0.0	97.8	100.0	0.0	4,953	
Secondary+	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.0	0.5	0.0	96.4	100.0	0.1	17,170	
DK/Missing	9.2	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	86.1	100.0	9.2	201	
Ethnicity of household head											
Mandinka	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.4	1.3	0.0	96.3	100.0	0.1	18,363	
Wollof	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.3	0.0	95.3	100.0	0.0	7,473	
Fula	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.8	0.0	97.3	100.0	0.0	12,409	
Jola	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.2	0.0	96.9	100.0	0.0	6,530	
Sarahule	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	6.2	0.0	93.6	100.0	0.0	5,175	
Other ethnic groups	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.9	0.0	95.9	100.0	0.0	4,541	
Non Gambian	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.6	0.0	97.3	100.0	0.6	4,729	

Table TC.4.4: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating

Percent distribution of household members according to type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on							Total	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating ¹	Number of household members
	Clean fuels for space Heating			Polluting fuels for space heating			No space heating in the household			
	Central heating	Electricity	Alcohol/ Ethanol	Charcoal	Wood	Other				
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.0	98.2	100.0	0.0	11,825
Second	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.7	0.0	96.9	100.0	0.0	11,863
Middle	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	3.6	0.0	94.2	100.0	0.0	11,846
Fourth	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.8	1.0	0.0	96.1	100.0	0.1	11,845
Richest	0.2	0.1	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	96.0	100.0	0.2	11,839

¹ MICS indicator TC.16 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating

Table TC.4.5: Type of space heater mainly used and presence of chimney

Percent distribution of household members by the type of space heating mainly used in the household and presence of chimney, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of household members mainly using:												Total	Number of household members		
	Space heater					Cookstove for space heating					Three stone stove / Open fire for space heating	Other			No space heating in the household	
	Central heating	Manufactured		Traditional		With chimney	Without chimney	Manufactured		Traditional						
		With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney			With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney						Without chimney
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	1.4	1.7	96.3	100.0	59,219		
Area																
Urban	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.6	1.8	96.9	100.0	40,029		
Rural	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	3.0	1.4	94.8	100.0	19,191		
LGA																
Banjul	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.7	93.9	100.0	761		
Kanifing	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	3.0	94.8	100.0	11,802		
Brikama	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	98.8	100.0	23,452		
Mansakonko	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	99.1	100.0	2,489		
Kerewan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	4.9	93.4	100.0	6,412		
Kuntaur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.2	98.0	100.0	2,704		
Janjanbureh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	99.4	100.0	4,125		
Basse	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	90.0	100.0	7,473		
Education of household head																
Pre-primary or none	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	1.9	1.3	96.0	100.0	36,896		
Primary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.9	97.8	100.0	4,953		
Secondary+	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	2.6	96.4	100.0	17,170		
DK/Missing	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	86.1	100.0	201		
Ethnicity of household head																
Mandinka	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	1.3	1.7	96.3	100.0	18,363		
Wollof	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.1	3.4	95.3	100.0	7,473		
Fula	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.6	97.3	100.0	12,409		
Jola	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	3.0	96.9	100.0	6,530		
Sarahule	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	6.2	0.0	93.6	100.0	5,175		
Other ethnic group	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.9	2.2	95.9	100.0	4,541		
Non Gambian	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.3	97.3	100.0	4,729		

Table TC.4.5: Type of space heater mainly used and presence of chimney

Percent distribution of household members by the type of space heating mainly used in the household and presence of chimney, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of household members mainly using:												Total	Number of household members	
	Space heater					Cookstove for space heating					Three stone stove / Open fire for space heating	Other			No space heating in the household
	Central heating	Manufactured		Traditional		With chimney	Manufactured		Traditional						
		With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney		With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney					
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.3	98.2	100.0	11,825	
Second	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.4	96.9	100.0	11,863	
Middle	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	3.6	1.7	94.2	100.0	11,846	
Fourth	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.9	2.3	96.1	100.0	11,845	
Richest	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.6	96.0	100.0	11,839	

Table TC.4.6: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

Percent distribution of household members according to type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on													Total	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting ¹	Number of household members
	Clean fuels for lighting:				Polluting fuels for lighting:											
	Electricity	Solar lantern	Rechargeable flashlight, torch or lantern	Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	Biogas lamp	Gasoline lamp	Kerosene or paraffin lamp	Charcoal	Wood	Oil lamp	Candle	Other fuel for lighting	No lighting in the household			
Total	56.6	10.1	3.3	24.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	4.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	94.9	59,219
Area																
Urban	74.9	4.0	2.2	14.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	95.7	40,029
Rural	18.5	22.8	5.5	45.4	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	5.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	93.2	19,191
LGA																
Banjul	95.4	0.2	0.5	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.5	761
Kanifing	93.2	0.4	0.6	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.7	11802
Brikama	64.2	5.2	3.1	22.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	94.9	23452
Mansakonko	33.3	19.9	2.0	39.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.5	2489
Kerewan	21.1	30.8	2.2	42.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.9	6412
Kuntaur	8.9	16.0	5.0	60.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	8.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	90.5	2704
Janjanbureh	19.8	21.2	12.4	30.3	5.2	1.0	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.0	8.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	88.9	4125
Basse	46.6	12.5	3.9	30.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	5.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	93.6	7473
Education of household head																
Pre-primary or none	48.3	11.7	4.2	29.8	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	4.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	94.4	36,896
Primary	54.8	7.9	3.5	27.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	5.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	93.7	4,953
Secondary+	75.2	7.1	1.3	12.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	96.4	17,170
DK/Missing	31.9	15.1	0.7	34.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	82.4	201

Table TC.4.6: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

Percent distribution of household members according to type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on													Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting ¹	Number of household members	
	Clean fuels for lighting:				Polluting fuels for lighting:											
	Electricity	Solar lantern	Rechargeable flashlight, torch or lantern	Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	Biogas lamp	Gasoline lamp	Kerosene or paraffin lamp	Charcoal	Wood	Oil lamp	Candle	Other fuel for lighting	No lighting in the household			Total
Ethnicity of household head																
Mandinka	61.8	8.8	3.1	19.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	5.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	93.6	18,363
Wolof	46.2	15.9	3.7	29.3	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.1	7,473
Fula	35.9	12.5	4.4	38.5	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.0	6.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	92.1	12,409
Jola	67.6	3.2	3.4	22.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.0	6,530
Sarahule	76.4	7.7	1.3	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.3	5,175
Other ethnic groups	60.5	14.6	3.1	19.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.7	4,541
Non Gambian	66.2	7.2	2.5	20.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	96.1	4,729
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	1.0	10.1	8.8	68.6	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.8	11,825
Second	14.4	25.5	6.0	43.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	8.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	89.9	11,863
Middle	69.4	13.6	1.5	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	95.4	11,846
Fourth	98.3	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	11,845
Richest	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	11,839

¹ MICS indicator TC.17 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

Table TC.4.7: 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 cooking, space heating, and lighting, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting ^{1,A}	Number of household members
Total	2.6	59,219
Area		
Urban	3.7	40,029
Rural	0.4	19,191
Region		
Banjul	8.5	761
Kanifing	6.0	11,802
Brikama	2.5	23,452
Mansakonko	1.0	2,489
Kerewan	1.5	6,412
Kuntaur	0.6	2,704
Janjanbureh	0.6	4,125
Basse	0.6	7,473
Education of household head		
Pre-primary or none	1.3	36,896
Primary	3.6	4,953
Secondary+	5.2	17,170
DK/Missing	2.4	201
Ethnicity of household head		
Mandinka	1.6	18,363
Wollof	2.3	7,473
Fula	1.7	12,409
Jola	2.0	6,530
Sarahule	1.5	5,175
Other ethnic groups	3.3	4,541
Non Gambian	11.1	4,729
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	0.5	11,825
Second	1.3	11,863
Middle	2.1	11,846
Fourth	3.5	11,845
Richest	5.9	11,839

¹ MICS indicator TC.18 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting; SDG Indicator 7.1.2^A In order to be able to calculate the indicator, household members living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator

SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION

Symptoms of ARI are collected during The Gambia, 2018 MICS to capture symptoms related to pneumonia, a leading cause of death in children under five.⁸² Once diagnosed, pneumonia is treated effectively with antibiotics. Studies have shown a limitation in the survey approach of measuring pneumonia because many of the cases reported in surveys by the mothers or caretakers with symptoms of pneumonia are in fact, not true pneumonia.⁸⁶ While this limitation does not affect the level and patterns of care-seeking for symptoms of ARI, it limits the validity of the level of treatment of ARI with antibiotics, as reported through household surveys. The treatment indicator described in this report must therefore be taken with caution.

Table TC.5.1 presents the percentage of children with symptoms of ARI, which is also generally referred to as symptoms of pneumonia, in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom care was sought, by source of care and the percentage who received antibiotics. Information is also presented by sex, age, LGA, area, age, and socioeconomic factors and the point of treatment among children with symptoms of ARI who were treated with antibiotics.

⁸⁶ Campbell, H. et al. "Measuring Coverage in MNCH: Challenges in Monitoring the Proportion of Young Children with Pneumonia Who Receive Antibiotic Treatment." *PLoS Med* 10, no.5 (2013). doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1001421

Table TC.5.1: Care-seeking for and antibiotic treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, and percentage of children with symptoms who were given antibiotics, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom: Advice or treatment was sought from:							Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics ²	Number of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom the source of antibiotics was:					Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics	
	Health facilities or providers									Health facilities or providers						
	Public	Private	Community health provider ^A	Other medical sector	Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1,B}	No advice or treatment sought			Public	Private	Community health provider ^A	Other medical sector	Other source		A health facility or provider ^C
Total	41.9	23.0	2.1	0.8	1.5	53.2	34.3	47.9	625	46.9	53.4	2.5	1.2	2.7	97.8	300
Sex																
Male	40.3	24.5	1.6	1.0	1.6	53.6	34.6	49.2	319	48.8	49.4	3.2	1.2	3.5	96.5	157
Female	43.6	21.4	2.6	0.5	1.3	52.7	33.9	46.6	306	44.8	57.8	1.7	1.1	1.8	99.3	143
Area																
Urban	33.9	29.4	0.6	0.0	1.3	48.5	36.0	48.1	397	31.7	67.3	1.3	0.0	2.6	97.8	191
Rural	55.8	11.8	4.7	2.1	1.8	61.2	31.3	47.7	228	73.4	29.0	4.5	3.2	2.8	97.8	109
LGA																
Banjul	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Kanifing	(34.3)	(41.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(57.6)	(23.4)	(62.0)	80	(23.8)	(76.2)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	49
Brikama	27.6	29.9	0.0	0.0	1.3	43.5	41.2	42.2	256	26.1	70.7	0.0	0.0	3.2	96.8	108
Mansakonko	(55.8)	(5.5)	(3.3)	(5.9)	(3.5)	(63.6)	(29.3)	(49.9)	20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Kerewan	(64.0)	(9.0)	(2.0)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(68.3)	(24.7)	(54.6)	53	(62.1)	(39.3)	(0.0)	(5.0)	(2.9)	(100.0)	29
Kuntaur	(61.0)	(7.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(62.2)	(31.5)	(41.0)	26	(85.2)	(14.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.5)	(96.5)	11
Janjanbureh	(55.2)	(9.7)	(6.5)	(2.3)	(0.7)	(62.3)	(32.1)	(49.0)	55	(79.5)	(20.6)	(5.6)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(100.0)	27
Basse	53.1	15.3	6.0	0.0	2.2	55.3	34.1	48.1	132	70.8	38.4	6.6	0.0	4.3	96.8	64
Age (in months)																
0-11	(46.9)	(28.4)	(1.7)	(1.2)	(1.7)	(60.0)	(23.3)	(47.2)	105	(58.1)	(43.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(100.0)	50
12-23	51.0	15.1	1.7	0.3	0.3	57.4	34.2	46.0	134	39.1	63.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	61
24-35	46.0	19.1	4.0	1.9	5.4	55.3	29.7	51.6	101	48.9	46.6	3.2	3.6	6.6	93.4	52
36-47	28.5	29.4	2.1	0.4	0.4	44.9	43.4	47.3	158	41.2	62.3	6.5	0.6	1.4	99.5	75
48-59	41.6	22.0	1.4	0.6	0.7	51.5	35.6	48.6	128	50.6	46.2	1.5	1.2	4.6	95.4	62

Table TC.5.1: Care-seeking for and antibiotic treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, and percentage of children with symptoms who were given antibiotics, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom: Advice or treatment was sought from:							Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics ²	Number of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom the source of antibiotics was:						Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics
	Health facilities or providers									Health facilities or providers						
	Public	Private	Community health provider ^A	Other medical sector	Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1,B}	No advice or treatment sought			Public	Private	Community health provider ^A	Other medical sector	Other source	A health facility or provider ^C	
Mother's education																
Pre-primary or none	44.3	21.1	3.1	0.1	1.0	53.1	35.3	45.0	311	50.6	50.9	4.5	0.2	2.8	97.7	140
Primary	(45.6)	(23.5)	(3.2)	(2.6)	(0.3)	(55.9)	(29.5)	(45.6)	109	(52.6)	(49.7)	(2.2)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(100.0)	50
Secondary+	36.2	25.6	0.0	0.9	2.9	51.8	35.3	53.7	205	39.5	58.3	0.0	0.7	3.9	96.9	110
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Mother's functional difficulties																
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Has no functional difficulty	41.8	23.5	2.2	0.6	1.5	53.5	33.9	48.5	587	45.9	54.4	2.6	0.7	2.7	97.8	285
No information	(40.5)	(8.8)	(0.0)	(1.2)	(1.4)	(41.7)	(52.3)	(36.4)	26	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Ethnicity of household head																
Mandinka	30.3	28.7	1.2	1.6	1.1	47.7	38.9	42.2	212	34.9	63.2	1.8	3.1	1.5	98.5	90
Wollof	(54.2)	(12.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(56.3)	(31.2)	(53.7)	86	(64.4)	(33.1)	(1.2)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(97.5)	46
Fula	46.9	12.3	0.4	0.7	1.3	52.1	39.4	44.8	98	65.3	38.8	2.2	1.6	1.5	100.0	44
Jola	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	52	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28
Sarahule	(58.6)	(23.2)	(7.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(63.0)	(24.5)	(53.0)	72	(67.2)	(45.6)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	38
Other ethnic groups	(61.0)	(19.6)	(2.3)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(67.2)	(23.0)	50.1	45	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Non Gambian	(26.1)	(46.9)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(61.0)	(27.1)	51.7	59	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	31

Table TC.5.1: Care-seeking for and antibiotic treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, and percentage of children with symptoms who were given antibiotics, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom: Advice or treatment was sought from:							Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics ²	Number of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom the source of antibiotics was:						Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics
	Health facilities or providers									Health facilities or providers						
	Public	Private	Community health provider ^A	Other medical sector	Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1,B}	No advice or treatment sought			Public	Private	Community health provider ^A	Other medical sector	Other source	A health facility or provider ^C	
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	49.0	7.6	1.5	2.4	2.0	53.2	40.2	39.5	117	73.1	27.7	2.0	3.4	3.7	97.8	46
Second	47.9	22.7	1.7	0.0	1.3	56.2	29.8	56.4	124	48.4	54.7	3.3	0.0	2.1	97.9	70
Middle	44.8	24.7	5.0	1.1	2.0	53.1	29.6	51.8	173	39.7	55.1	2.7	2.1	4.6	95.4	90
Fourth	(49.7)	(26.6)	(0.7)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(68.7)	(23.7)	(50.3)	110	(49.5)	(54.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	55
Richest	(12.8)	(34.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(32.6)	(52.6)	(38.1)	101	(25.4)	(76.8)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(100.0)	38

¹ MICS indicator TC.19 - Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms; SDG indicator 3.8.1

² MICS indicator TC.20 - Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms

^A Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Non-Government community health worker and Mobile clinic) health facilities

^B Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Excludes private pharmacy

^C Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

MALARIA

Malaria is a major cause of death of children under age five worldwide.⁸² In The Gambia, malaria is responsible for 7% of deaths among children under age five. Preventive measures and treatment with an effective antimalarial can dramatically reduce malaria mortality rates among children.⁸⁷

In areas where malaria is common, WHO recommends indoor residual spraying (IRS)⁸⁸, use of insecticide treated mosquito nets (ITNs)⁸⁹ and prompt treatment of cases with recommended anti-malarial drugs⁸⁷.

In 2010 the World Health Organization issued a recommendation for universal use of diagnostic testing to confirm malaria infection and apply appropriate treatment based on the results. According to the guidelines, treatment solely on the basis of clinical suspicion should only be considered when a parasitological diagnosis is not accessible. This recommendation was based on studies that showed substantial reduction in the proportion of fever that are associated with malaria to a low level.⁹⁰ This recommendation implies that the indicator on proportion of children with fever that received antimalarial treatment is no longer an acceptable indicator of the level of treatment of malaria in the population of children under age five. However, for purposes of comparisons, as well as assessment of patterns across socio-demographic characteristics, the indicator remains a standard MICS indicator.

Insecticide-treated mosquito nets, or ITNs, if used properly, are very effective in offering protection against mosquitos and other insects.⁸⁹ The use of ITNs is one of the main health interventions implemented to reduce malaria transmission in The Gambia. The questionnaire incorporates questions on the availability and use of insecticide treated mosquito nets, both at household level and among children under five years of age and pregnant women.

Malaria is meso-endemic, with marked seasonal variation and 90% of cases occurring in the 4 months of the rainy season. Malaria affects the entire population and is a leading cause of morbidity and mortality, especially among children under 5 years. Although there are no major epidemiological changes in the malaria situation, significant gains have been achieved over the years. Malaria parasite prevalence among children declined from 4.0% in 2010 to 0.2% in 2014, Gambia Malaria Indicator Survey (GMIS) 2014 and 0.1% in 2017 (GMIS 2017). Since 2004, there has been continuous decline in malaria incidence National Malaria Strategic Plan (NMSP) 2014-2020, p.13-14). Annual malaria case incidence declined by 77% across all

⁸⁷ WHO. *Guidelines for the treatment of malaria. Third Edition*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015.

http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/162441/9789241549127_eng.pdf?sequence=1.

⁸⁸ WHO. *Indoor Residual Spraying. An operational manual for indoor residual spraying (IRS) for malaria transmission control and elimination. Second edition*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015.

http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/177242/9789241508940_eng.pdf?sequence=1.

⁸⁹ WHO. *Achieving and maintaining universal coverage with long-lasting insecticidal nets for malaria control*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2017. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/259478/WHO-HTM-GMP-2017.20-eng.pdf?sequence=1>.

⁹⁰ D'Acremont, V. et al. "Reduction in the proportion of fevers associated with Plasmodium falciparum parasitaemia in Africa: a systematic review." *Malaria Journal* 9, no. 240 (2010). doi:10.1186/1475-2875-9-240.

regions over the past seven years from 149.1 to 34.1 per 1000 population in 2011 and 2017 respectively (Health Management Information System (HMIS)- District Health Information System 2 (DHIS 2)). Persisting high incidence of malaria in Basse LGA is attributed to flooding and rice cultivation practices in the region and the common practice of staying outdoors for long hours at night because of the hot and humid conditions believed to make rooms uncomfortable at night.

Table TC.6.1 presents the household possession of mosquito nets while Table TC.6.2 presents the source of mosquito nets.

Tables TC.6.3 and TC.6.4 present the number of ITNs owned by the household and the percentage of household population with access to an ITN in the household.

Table TC.6.5 presents the use of mosquito nets by the household population while Table TC.6.6 presents the use of existing ITNs.

Table TC.6.7 and Table TC.6.8 present the percentage of children under age five and of pregnant women age 15-49 years who slept under a mosquito net last night by type of net.

Pregnant women living in places where malaria is highly prevalent are highly vulnerable to malaria. Once infected, pregnant women risk anemia, premature delivery and stillbirth. Their babies are increased risk of low birth weight, which carries an increased risk to die in infancy.⁹¹ For this reason, steps are taken to protect pregnant women by distributing insecticide-treated mosquito nets and treatment during antenatal check-ups with drugs that prevent malaria infection (Intermittent preventive treatment or IPT). WHO recommends a schedule of at least four antenatal care visits during pregnancy. Starting as early as possible in the second trimester, IPTp-SP (Intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy with Sulphadoxine-Pyrimethamine) is recommended for all pregnant women at each scheduled antenatal care visit until the time of delivery, provided that the doses are given at least one month apart. SP should not be given during the first trimester of pregnancy; however, the last dose of IPTp-SP can be administered up to the time of delivery without safety concerns.⁸⁷

In The Gambia MICS 2018, women age 15-49 years were asked of the medicines they had received to prevent malaria in their last pregnancy during the 2 years preceding the survey. Women are considered to have received intermittent preventive therapy if they have received at least 3 doses of SP/Fansidar during the pregnancy, at least one of which was taken during antenatal care. Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria in pregnant women who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey is presented in Table TC.6.9.

⁹¹ Shulman, C. and K. Dorman. "Importance and prevention of malaria in pregnancy." *Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg* 97, no.1 (2003): 30–55. doi:10.1016/s0035-9203(03)90012-5.

Table TC.6.10 presents the percentage of children under age five with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought by source of advice or treatment. Table TC.6.11 provide further insight on treatment of children with fever.

Tables TC.6.12 and TC.6.13 present the percentage of mothers who were asked to report all of the medicines given to a child to treat the fever, including both medicines given at home and medicines given or prescribed at a health facility. Artemisinin-based Combination therapy (ACT) is the recommended first line antimalarial recommended by the World Health Organization and use in The Gambia. In addition, confirmation of malaria is done on all fever cases through rapid diagnostic test before treatment.

According to the Practical Guide to Malaria Control in the Enterprises, Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) is a vector control technique that consists of spraying liquid insecticide on the interior walls of houses. Indoor Residual Spraying is another strategy adopted by The Gambia since 2008 in its efforts to eliminate malaria. Due to financial challenges, IRS in The Gambia has not been implemented nationwide since 2016 has only been conducted in Kuntaur, Janjanbureh and Basse.

Table TC.6.14 shows percentage of households with IRS in the past 12 months.

Table TC.6.1: Household possession of mosquito nets

Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net and insecticide-treated net (ITN)^A, average number of any mosquito net and ITN per household, percentage of households with at least one mosquito net and ITN per two people, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net:		Average number of nets per household:		Percentage of households with at least one net for every two persons ^B :		Number of households
	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) ¹	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN)	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) ²	
Total	82.9	81.8	4.2	4.1	46.9	45.9	7,405
Area							
Urban	78.1	76.8	3.6	3.5	41.2	40.0	5,527
Rural	96.9	96.7	5.7	5.6	63.7	63.0	1,878
LGA							
Banjul	79.5	75.6	2.6	2.4	46.5	42.6	152
Kanifing	72.7	70.3	3.1	3.0	37.2	35.3	1,880
Brikama	79.7	79.1	3.7	3.6	40.4	39.8	3,049
Mansakonko	95.7	95.5	4.6	4.5	66.4	65.7	319
Kerewan	95.2	94.1	5.7	5.6	68.2	66.9	688
Kuntaur	97.7	97.5	5.7	5.6	70.6	69.6	292
Janjanbureh	96.2	96.2	5.1	5.1	66.2	65.7	446
Basse	94.0	93.9	6.5	6.5	50.0	49.9	578
Education of household head							
Pre-primary or none	88.8	88.1	4.6	4.5	49.7	49.0	4,095
Primary	82.3	80.9	3.8	3.8	45.6	44.2	705
Secondary+	73.5	72.0	3.6	3.5	42.6	41.3	2,576
DK/Missing	(91.2)	(88.7)	(3.7)	(3.6)	(60.0)	(51.5)	28
Ethnicity of household head							
Mandinka	86.5	85.4	4.4	4.4	48.6	47.8	2,124
Wolof	81.9	81.0	4.6	4.5	46.1	45.1	887
Fula	86.9	86.5	4.2	4.2	48.9	48.1	1,535
Jola	84.6	84.0	3.8	3.7	46.9	45.8	835
Sarahule	79.8	79.2	7.1	7.1	47.1	46.5	390
Other ethnic groups	82.5	81.3	4.1	4.0	45.2	44.5	589
Non Gambian	70.4	67.7	2.5	2.4	42.0	39.9	1,045
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	96.7	96.5	4.5	4.5	60.2	59.7	1,429
Second	90.3	89.8	5.0	4.9	52.9	52.3	1,278
Middle	86.0	85.4	4.5	4.4	50.9	50.2	1,392
Fourth	80.9	79.5	3.5	3.5	40.6	39.5	1,614
Richest	64.9	62.6	3.5	3.3	33.8	31.9	1,692

¹ MICS indicator TC.21a - Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) (at least one ITN)

² MICS indicator TC.21b - Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) (at least one ITN for every two people)

^A An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a net treated at factory that does not require any further treatment. In previous surveys, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

^B The numerators are based on number of usual (de jure) household members and does not take into account whether household members stayed in the household last night. MICS does not collect information on visitors to the household.

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

Table TC.6.2: Source of mosquito nets

Percent distribution of mosquito nets by source of net, according to background characteristics, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percent distribution of source of mosquito nets													Total	Number of mosquito nets
	Mass distribution campaign	Antenatal Care visit	Immunization visit	Health facility			Shop/Market/Street	Community health worker	Religious institution	School	Other	Don't know			
				Government	Private	Pharmacy									
Total	89.6	2.9	2.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.4	100.0	25,839	
Area															
Urban	87.3	2.9	2.1	1.2	0.3	0.0	3.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.9	0.6	100.0	15,498	
Rural	93.0	2.9	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	100.0	10,340	
LGA															
Banjul	81.4	3.3	2.0	0.7	0.5	0.2	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.7	100.0	312	
Kanifing	84.9	3.5	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	5.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	3.4	0.6	100.0	4,193	
Brikama	87.7	2.7	2.8	1.6	0.5	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.6	100.0	8,892	
Mansakonko	92.6	2.9	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.3	100.0	1,397	
Kerewan	90.3	3.1	2.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.3	100.0	3,717	
Kuntaur	90.8	4.2	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	100.0	1,621	
Janjanbureh	94.7	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	100.0	2,190	
Basse	95.0	2.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,516	
Education of household head															
Pre-primary or none	91.0	2.9	1.9	0.5	0.1	0.0	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.4	100.0	16,698	
Primary	88.4	3.0	3.1	0.7	0.5	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.7	0.4	100.0	2,217	
Secondary+	86.5	2.7	1.9	1.7	0.3	0.0	3.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.5	100.0	6,828	
DK/Missing	86.0	4.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	95	
Type of net															
ITN ^A	90.9	2.9	2.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.4	100.0	25,457	
Other	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	69.2	0.7	0.1	0.8	23.3	2.5	100.0	382	

Table TC.6.2: Source of mosquito nets

Percent distribution of mosquito nets by source of net, according to background characteristics, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percent distribution of source of mosquito nets													Number of mosquito nets
	Mass distribution campaign	Antenatal Care visit	Immunization visit	Health facility			Shop/Market/Street	Community health worker	Religious institution	School	Other	Don't know	Total	
				Government	Private	Pharmacy								
Ethnicity of household head														
Mandinka	90.2	2.7	2.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.5	100.0	8,134
Wollof	89.0	3.7	2.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.1	100.0	3,336
Fula	91.6	2.5	2.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	100.0	5,652
Jola	87.7	2.6	2.8	0.6	0.2	0.0	2.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	2.3	1.2	100.0	2,662
Sarahule	95.4	1.8	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	2,212
Other ethnic groups	87.5	2.3	1.9	1.9	0.3	0.1	4.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.2	100.0	1,989
Non Gambian	79.7	5.4	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.1	8.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.6	0.6	100.0	1,853
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	91.7	3.4	2.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.2	100.0	6,263
Second	92.2	2.5	2.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.2	100.0	5,765
Middle	90.6	2.6	2.4	0.8	0.3	0.0	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	100.0	5,350
Fourth	88.4	3.2	1.8	1.5	0.2	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.7	100.0	4,627
Richest	82.1	2.5	1.4	1.6	0.3	0.1	7.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.4	1.1	100.0	3,834

^A An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a net treated at factory that does not require any further treatment. In previous surveys, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN). An "other" net is any net that is not an ITN.

Table TC.6.3: Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN) - number of household members

Percentage of household population with access to an ITN in the household, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Number of ITNs owned by household:									Total	Percentage with access to an ITN ^A	Number of household members ^B
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 or more			
Total	18.2	12.7	16.5	14.3	11.5	7.1	5.7	3.9	10.0	100.0	71.2	59,219
Number of household members												
1	45.0	39.4	13.0	1.8	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	55.0	674
2	45.9	31.6	16.5	3.6	1.2	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	54.1	854
3	27.8	24.1	29.3	12.6	3.0	2.1	0.9	0.0	0.2	100.0	64.2	1,561
4	23.9	14.9	32.3	18.1	6.7	1.9	1.0	1.0	0.1	100.0	68.7	2,664
5	18.3	11.1	26.8	25.3	9.2	4.9	3.2	0.3	0.7	100.0	69.7	3,319
6	13.8	9.1	23.9	21.8	18.4	6.6	3.5	2.1	0.8	100.0	72.2	4,411
7	11.3	7.6	17.2	25.0	20.0	8.3	5.3	3.8	1.6	100.0	72.4	4,780
8 or more	8.0	4.2	7.5	11.4	14.8	11.9	10.8	7.9	23.5	100.0	72.2	40,955

^A Percentage of household population who could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people

^B The denominator is number of usual (de jure) household members and does not take into account whether household members stayed in the household last night. MICS does not collect information on visitors to the household

Table TC.6.4: Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN) - background characteristics

Percentage of household population with access to an ITN in the household, The Gambia MICS, 2018		
	Percentage with access to an ITN ^A	Number of household members ^B
Total	71.2	59,219
Area		
Urban	64.5	40,029
Rural	85.2	19,191
LGA		
Banjul	63.4	761
Kanifing	59.1	11,802
Brikama	64.2	23,452
Mansakonko	86.0	2,489
Kerewan	87.2	6,412
Kuntaur	89.1	2,704
Janjanbureh	86.3	4,125
Basse	79.9	7,473
Education of household head		
Pre-primary or none	74.6	36,896
Primary	72.8	4,953
Secondary+	63.4	17,170
DK/Missing	79.6	201
Ethnicity of household head		
Mandinka	71.8	18,363
Wollof	72.3	7,473
Fula	75.0	12,409
Jola	67.1	6,530
Sarahule	73.0	5,175
Other ethnic groups	72.2	4,541
Non Gambian	60.1	4,729
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	83.6	11,825
Second	78.3	11,863
Middle	75.3	11,846
Fourth	65.7	11,845
Richest	53.1	11,839

^A Percentage of household population who could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people

^B The denominator is number of usual (de jure) household members and does not take into account whether household members stayed in the household last night. MICS does not collect information on visitors to the household

Table TC.6.5: Use of mosquito nets by the household population

Percentage of household members who slept under a mosquito net last night, by type of net, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of household members who the previous night slept under:		Number of household members who spent the previous night in the interviewed households	Percentage who the previous night slept under an ITN	Number of household members in households with at least one ITN
	Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN) ^{1,A}			
Total	48.2	47.4	57,018	53.3	50,748
Sex					
Male	44.2	43.5	26,803	49.2	23,660
Female	51.7	50.9	30,215	56.8	27,087
Area					
Urban	46.5	45.6	38,607	53.7	32,781
Rural	51.6	51.1	18,411	52.4	17,967
LGA					
Banjul	54.9	51.7	734	62.2	610
Kanifing	46.1	44.9	11,433	56.4	9,107
Brikama	44.1	43.4	22,526	50.5	19,367
Mansakonko	58.6	58.1	2,386	59.8	2,321
Kerewan	61.2	60.2	6,056	62.2	5,866
Kuntaur	56.6	56.0	2,582	56.9	2,541
Janjanbureh	63.5	63.2	3,956	65.6	3,809
Basse	37.6	37.6	7,345	38.7	7,127
Age					
0-4	56.6	55.9	8,831	60.6	8,141
5-14	48.7	48.1	17,228	52.9	15,682
15-34	41.2	40.6	18,036	47.3	15,471
35-49	50.1	49.2	6,796	56.5	5,913
50+	52.6	51.4	6,124	56.9	5,537
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Education of household head					
Pre-primary or none	48.4	47.9	35,486	51.7	32,873
Primary	54.7	53.8	4,779	60.0	4,285
Secondary+	45.6	44.4	16,559	54.8	13,415
DK/Missing	61.5	59.7	194	66.2	175
Ethnicity of household head					
Mandinka	53.8	52.8	17,737	57.9	16,170
Wollof	44.1	43.7	7,196	50.0	6,281
Fula	49.2	48.7	11,913	53.5	10,845
Jola	46.2	45.6	6,187	52.4	5,377
Sarahule	35.0	34.9	5,084	38.7	4,584
Other ethnic groups	50.0	49.5	4,369	54.7	3,957
Non Gambian	45.6	43.6	4,533	55.9	3,534
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	54.8	54.4	11,279	55.5	11,050
Second	51.6	51.1	11,392	54.3	10,735
Middle	47.5	46.7	11,416	50.3	10,603
Fourth	50.6	50.0	11,409	56.4	10,109
Richest	36.5	35.1	11,522	49.0	8,251

¹ MICS indicator TC.22 - Population that slept under an ITN; SDG indicator 3.8.1^A An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a net treated at factory that does not require any further treatment. In previous surveys, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.6.6: Use of existing ITNs

Percentage of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) that were used by anyone last night, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of ITNs used last night	Number of ITNs
Total	53.8	25,457
Area		
Urban	56.7	15,202
Rural	49.6	10,255
LGA		
Banjul	64.1	292
Kanifing	60.5	4,064
Brikama	54.1	8,758
Mansakonko	55.3	1,389
Kerewan	54.3	3,652
Kuntaur	50.5	1,608
Janjanbureh	62.7	2,181
Basse	39.4	3,513
Ethnicity of household head		
Mandinka	58.4	8,001
Wollof	48.5	3,299
Fula	54.1	5,600
Jola	54.4	2,623
Sarahule	41.3	2,204
Other ethnic groups	55.6	1,962
Non Gambian	54.9	1,769
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	52.4	6,217
Second	52.5	5,702
Middle	50.4	5,292
Fourth	59.9	4,573
Richest	55.5	3,672

Table TC.6.7: Use of mosquito nets by children

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who slept under a mosquito net last night, by type of net, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children age 0-59 who spent last night in the interviewed households	Number of children age 0-59 months	Percentage of children under age five who the previous night slept under:		Number of children age 0-59 months who spent last night in the interviewed households	Percentage of children who slept under an ITN last night in households with at least one ITN	Number of children age 0-59 living in households with at least one ITN
			Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN) ^{1,A}			
Total	97.9	9,907	56.7	56.0	9,695	78.8	6,891
Sex							
Male	97.6	5,006	56.6	55.9	4,885	79.7	3,427
Female	98.1	4,901	56.8	56.1	4,810	77.9	3,464
Area							
Urban	98.1	6,075	57.4	56.4	5,958	80.6	4,172
Rural	97.5	3,832	55.6	55.4	3,736	76.1	2,718
LGA							
Banjul	97.2	96	72.4	68.2	93	87.0	73
Kanifing	98.3	1,620	60.8	59.6	1,592	83.2	1,142
Brikama	97.6	3,645	54.3	53.4	3,559	78.2	2,433
Mansakonko	97.4	431	64.8	64.5	419	82.0	330
Kerewan	96.2	1,231	67.4	66.9	1,184	78.4	1,011
Kuntaur	97.2	577	58.5	57.9	561	72.3	449
Janjanbureh	98.4	804	66.3	66.1	792	85.6	611
Basse	99.4	1,504	40.6	40.5	1,495	72.0	842
Age (in months)							
0-11	97.7	1,789	60.1	59.3	1,748	81.0	1,280
12-23	98.2	1,880	58.7	57.8	1,847	80.7	1,322
24-35	97.8	1,998	54.9	53.9	1,953	76.8	1,371
36-47	97.8	2,114	56.9	56.7	2,066	80.1	1,461
48-59	97.8	2,126	53.6	53.1	2,080	75.8	1,456

Table TC.6.7: Use of mosquito nets by children

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who slept under a mosquito net last night, by type of net, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children age 0-59 who spent last night in the interviewed households	Number of children age 0-59 months	Percentage of children under age five who the previous night slept under:		Number of children age 0-59 months who spent last night in the interviewed households	Percentage of children who slept under an ITN last night in households with at least one ITN	Number of children age 0-59 living in households with at least one ITN
			Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN) ^{1,A}			
Mother's education							
Pre-primary or none	98.2	5,343	54.4	53.8	5,248	76.9	3,670
Primary	97.8	1,598	61.6	61.2	1,563	83.7	1,142
Secondary+	97.2	2,953	58.3	57.3	2,870	79.6	2,068
DK/Missing	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	11
Ethnicity of household head							
Mandinka	97.7	3,014	64.3	63.5	2,945	80.8	2,316
Wolof	97.7	1,360	51.2	50.8	1,329	73.8	915
Fula	98.1	2,117	57.7	56.9	2,077	80.1	1,476
Jola	96.6	953	52.7	52.4	921	75.3	641
Sarahule	99.1	948	36.9	36.9	939	71.4	485
Other ethnic groups	97.2	707	62.9	62.5	688	81.6	527
Non Gambian	98.4	808	58.0	55.9	795	83.6	532
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	96.9	2,311	58.5	58.3	2,240	78.4	1,665
Second	98.7	2,185	58.5	57.9	2,156	77.2	1,617
Middle	97.5	2,035	54.6	53.5	1,984	79.0	1,342
Fourth	97.7	1,905	62.0	61.0	1,862	80.6	1,409
Richest	98.8	1,471	47.6	46.8	1,453	79.4	857

¹ MICS indicator TC.23 - Children under age 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)^A An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a net treated at factory that does not require any further treatment. In previous surveys, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.6.8: Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women

Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years who slept under a mosquito net last night, by type of net, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of pregnant women who spent last night in the interviewed households	Number of pregnant women age 15-49 years	Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years who the previous night slept under:		Number of pregnant women age 15-49 years who spent last night in the interviewed households	Percentage of pregnant women who slept under an ITN last night in households with at least one ITN	Number of pregnant women age 15-49 years living in households with at least one ITN
			Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN) ^{1,A}			
Total	97.7	1115	53.2	52.4	1089	74.7	764
Area							
Urban	97.3	734	52.2	51.1	715	73.7	495
Rural	98.3	381	55.3	54.9	374	76.4	268
LGA							
Banjul	97.3	734	52.2	51.1	715	(73.7)	495
Kanifing	98.3	381	55.3	54.9	374	76.4	268
Brikama	97.3	734	52.2	51.1	715	73.7	495
Mansakonko	98.3	381	55.3	54.9	374	76.4	268
Kerewan	97.3	734	52.2	51.1	715	73.7	495
Kuntaur	98.3	381	55.3	54.9	374	76.4	268
Janjanbureh	97.3	734	52.2	51.1	715	73.7	495
Basse	98.3	381	55.3	54.9	374	76.4	268
Age							
15-19	96.3	91	42.5	41.7	88	65.6	56
20-24	98.3	275	46.8	46.7	270	72.6	174
25-29	98.4	278	48.2	48.2	273	69.8	189
30-39	96.6	405	62.0	60.6	391	80.9	293
40-49	100.0	66	62.3	58.3	66	74.1	52
Education							
Pre-primary or none	97.9	543	54.9	53.9	531	74.6	384
Primary	98.4	190	49.9	47.7	187	71.6	124
Secondary+	97.0	382	52.6	52.6	370	76.2	255

Table TC.6.8: Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women

Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years who slept under a mosquito net last night, by type of net, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of pregnant women who spent last night in the interviewed households	Number of pregnant women age 15-49 years	Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years who the previous night slept under:		Number of pregnant women age 15-49 years who spent last night in the interviewed households	Percentage of pregnant women who slept under an ITN last night in households with at least one ITN	Number of pregnant women age 15-49 years living in households with at least one ITN
			Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN) ^{1,A}			
Ethnicity of household head							
Mandinka	98.0	327	62.0	61.6	321	81.2	243
Wollof	97.4	129	43.2	42.6	126	68.6	78
Fula	98.4	242	58.4	58.3	239	78.8	176
Jola	(93.1)	99	(44.7)	(39.5)	93	(53.0)	69
Sarahule	99.5	121	38.6	38.6	120	68.2	68
Other ethnic groups	99.8	88	58.6	56.1	88	73.3	67
Non Gambian	95.6	108	46.6	46.6	103	77.7	62
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	98.1	237	57.0	56.9	233	75.5	175
Second	97.8	251	62.0	61.4	245	77.7	194
Middle	97.1	217	51.4	50.4	210	72.7	146
Fourth	99.3	244	56.4	55.6	243	79.2	170
Richest	95.2	166	31.6	29.4	158	59.4	78
¹ MICS indicator TC.24 - Pregnant women who slept under an insecticide-treated net (ITN)							
^A An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a net treated at factory that does not require any further treatment. In previous surveys, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).							
⁽⁾ Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases							

Table TC.6.9: Use of Intermittent Preventive Treatment for malaria (IPTp) by women during pregnancy

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey and who took intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) for malaria during pregnancy, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of pregnant women:					Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years
	Who took any medicine to prevent malaria	who took SP/Fansidar:				
		At least once	Two or more times	Three or more times ¹	Four or more times	
Total	97.4	97.4	75.2	37.5	9.2	3,472
Area						
Urban	96.8	96.8	75.8	40.3	10.8	2,159
Rural	98.3	98.3	74.4	32.8	6.6	1,312
LGA						
Banjul	97.0	97.0	65.5	23.5	4.8	35
Kanifing	97.4	97.4	71.5	34.4	11.3	579
Brikama	96.5	96.5	78.9	45.4	11.6	1,307
Mansakonko	98.8	98.8	84.7	43.1	10.2	148
Kerewan	97.8	97.8	66.3	30.3	7.9	443
Kuntaur	98.9	98.9	72.3	32.0	8.5	204
Janjanbureh	97.8	97.8	71.5	28.8	4.7	254
Basse	98.2	98.2	78.7	33.0	4.4	502
Education						
Pre-primary or none	97.7	97.7	75.8	36.7	7.9	1,672
Primary	97.5	97.5	74.0	36.3	8.4	626
Secondary+	96.9	96.9	75.1	39.3	11.5	1,174
Ethnicity of household head						
Mandinka	97.6	97.6	75.6	38.5	8.0	1,050
Wolof	96.8	96.8	66.2	30.8	7.5	500
Fula	96.7	96.7	76.4	36.8	8.9	698
Jola	94.9	94.9	77.8	43.1	10.8	338
Sarahule	98.7	98.7	83.4	35.5	9.1	336
Other ethnic groups	99.1	99.1	69.7	40.3	15.7	248
Non Gambian	99.0	99.0	78.5	40.4	10.0	302
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	96.9	96.9	72.7	34.6	7.0	790
Second	99.1	99.1	77.5	35.0	7.2	758
Middle	98.1	98.1	76.9	40.3	8.9	707
Fourth	97.3	97.3	77.0	38.3	11.7	653
Richest	95.0	95.0	71.6	40.6	12.4	563

¹ MICS indicator TC.25 - Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria during pregnancy

Table TC.6.10: Care-seeking during fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children with fever for whom:							Number of children age 0-59 months with fever in last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:							
	Health facilities or providers			Other medical sector	Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1,B}	No advice or treatment sought	
	Public	Private	Community health provider ^A					
Total	39.4	16.9	1.9	0.6	1.3	56.7	42.7	2,366
Sex								
Male	38.4	18.5	1.5	0.4	1.6	57.0	42.2	1,229
Female	40.5	15.3	2.4	0.8	0.9	56.3	43.2	1,138
Area								
Urban	35.1	22.8	0.5	0.3	1.0	57.9	41.5	1,385
Rural	45.4	8.6	3.9	0.9	1.6	54.9	44.4	982
LGA								
Banjul	48.9	18.8	0.0	1.0	2.7	63.9	33.4	19
Kanifing	28.2	29.1	0.0	0.5	2.7	58.2	40.7	344
Brikama	34.2	22.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	56.8	42.8	839
Mansakonko	44.7	7.7	2.7	2.4	0.6	55.1	44.9	106
Kerewan	52.6	5.6	1.0	1.9	0.7	60.3	39.7	277
Kuntaur	47.1	7.1	1.5	0.0	3.3	56.0	42.8	144
Janjanbureh	43.5	11.4	7.2	0.6	2.1	55.5	43.1	222
Basse	43.5	11.6	4.6	0.0	1.1	53.6	45.9	415
Age (in months)								
0-11	37.7	19.2	1.7	1.2	0.4	57.7	42.2	490
12-23	46.6	16.2	1.8	0.3	1.3	62.6	37.1	548
24-35	39.3	16.1	2.2	0.8	2.8	56.6	41.2	468
36-47	37.9	17.8	2.0	0.1	0.5	55.0	44.9	452
48-59	33.3	15.1	1.8	0.5	1.4	49.3	50.3	408

Table TC.6.10: Care-seeking during fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children with fever for whom:							Number of children age 0-59 months with fever in last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:							
	Health facilities or providers		Community health provider ^A	Other medical sector	Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1,B}	No advice or treatment sought	
Public	Private							
Mother's education								
Pre-primary or none	41.4	14.0	2.6	0.2	1.0	55.3	44.3	1,293
Primary	37.6	17.8	1.3	1.0	1.2	56.1	43.0	402
Secondary+	36.6	21.8	0.9	1.2	1.7	59.4	39.7	669
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Mother's functional difficulties								
Has functional difficulty	38.4	10.0	0.0	3.5	7.4	58.1	41.1	61
Has no functional difficulty	39.3	17.5	2.0	0.5	1.2	56.9	42.4	2,162
No information	40.9	11.4	1.8	0.5	0.0	51.8	48.2	143
Ethnicity of household head								
Mandinka	36.0	14.0	1.9	1.4	1.0	51.7	47.9	686
Wolof	37.1	16.3	3.8	0.4	1.5	54.7	44.9	355
Fula	42.0	12.3	0.8	0.4	1.0	53.8	45.6	510
Jola	43.9	18.5	0.3	0.0	4.8	63.8	34.3	187
Sarahule	45.2	18.9	4.8	0.0	0.3	61.2	38.5	250
Other ethnic groups	9.0	23.6	0.2	0.5	0.0	65.8	34.2	173
Non Gambian	33.8	30.1	0.9	0.0	1.4	63.9	34.7	206
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	44.7	7.2	2.2	0.7	1.9	53.8	45.8	599
Second	45.8	10.8	2.2	0.6	0.7	56.5	43.0	480
Middle	42.1	15.6	3.6	1.0	1.2	57.7	41.1	475
Fourth	36.4	24.3	0.5	0.4	1.3	61.0	38.5	456
Richest	21.9	33.9	0.6	0.0	1.0	54.6	44.8	356

Table TC.6.10: Care-seeking during fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, The Gambia MICS, 2018

Percentage of children with fever for whom:							Number of children age 0-59 months with fever in last two weeks
Advice or treatment was sought from:							
Health facilities or providers						No advice or treatment sought	
Public	Private	Community health provider ^A	Other medical sector	Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1,B}		

¹ MICS indicator TC.26 - Care-seeking for fever

^A Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Non-Government community health worker and Mobile clinic) health facilities

^B Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Also includes shops

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

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.6.11: Treatment of children with fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks, by type of medicine given for the illness, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were given:																		Number of children age 0-59 months with fever in last two weeks	
	Anti-malarials									Other medications										
	Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT)	Chloroquine	Amodiaquine	Quinine pills	Quinine injection /IV	Artesunate rectal	Artesunate injection/IV	SP/Fansidar	Other anti-malarial	Amoxicillin	Cotrimoxazole	Other antibiotic pill or syrup	Other antibiotic injection	Paracetamol/Panadol/Acetaminophen	Aspirin	Ibuprofen	Other	Missing DK		
Total	0.9	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.6	7.5	8.0	21.8	0.5	52.5	0.9	0.5	6.5	1.5	2,366	
Sex																				
Male	1.2	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.6	7.4	7.7	22.3	0.4	52.1	1.0	0.5	6.9	0.6	1,229	
Female	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	7.6	8.4	21.2	0.5	53.0	0.9	0.4	6.1	2.5	1,138	
Area																				
Urban	1.2	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.8	7.9	7.8	27.7	0.2	50.5	0.8	0.6	5.6	1.1	1,385	
Rural	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	7.0	8.4	13.4	0.9	55.4	1.1	0.4	7.8	2.1	982	
LGA																				
Banjul	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	2.2	13.5	2.3	30.7	1.3	54.1	0.0	1.3	6.2	1.6	19	
Kanifing	2.4	0.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.5	1.3	12.1	6.7	21.0	0.5	57.7	0.0	1.3	7.6	1.5	344	
Brikama	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	5.2	6.3	32.4	0.0	46.3	1.3	0.4	4.5	0.8	839	
Mansakonko	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	2.5	4.7	6.4	24.3	0.3	50.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	106	
Kerewan	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	9.3	11.1	9.0	0.0	68.6	2.2	0.3	14.6	3.6	277	
Kuntaur	0.7	0.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.3	5.9	8.5	7.7	0.8	46.9	1.0	0.6	8.3	3.2	144	
Janjanbureh	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	6.1	12.6	6.8	1.1	57.6	0.5	0.4	7.6	1.4	222	
Basse	1.5	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.1	9.0	8.8	21.0	1.2	49.9	0.7	0.3	3.7	1.4	415	
Age (in months)																				
0-11	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	7.6	6.8	23.2	0.8	44.9	0.1	0.3	4.9	2.4	490	
12-23	1.3	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	6.1	6.3	25.7	0.2	50.5	0.4	0.6	6.4	1.1	548	
24-35	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.7	9.9	7.2	20.5	0.0	54.9	0.6	0.7	6.4	1.8	468	
36-47	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	1.1	7.1	12.4	20.1	0.7	58.8	1.1	0.7	7.3	1.2	452	
48-59	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	7.0	8.1	17.9	0.7	54.6	2.9	0.2	7.8	1.1	408	
Mother's education																				
Pre-primary or none	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.8	6.4	7.9	17.6	0.7	53.8	0.6	0.3	7.4	1.7	1,293	
Primary	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.3	6.9	8.8	21.8	0.5	52.9	1.5	1.2	5.9	1.8	402	
Secondary+	1.2	0.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.5	10.0	7.9	29.8	0.1	49.7	1.2	0.4	5.3	1.0	669	
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3

Table TC.6.11: Treatment of children with fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks, by type of medicine given for the illness, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were given:																		Number of children age 0-59 months with fever in last two weeks
	Anti-malarials									Other medications									
	Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT)	Chloroquine	Amodiaquine	Quinine pills	Quinine injection /IV	Artesunate rectal	Artesunate injection/IV	SP/Fansidar	Other anti-malarial	Amoxicillin	Cotrimoxazole	Other antibiotic pill or syrup	Other antibiotic injection	Paracetamol/Panadol/Acetaminophen	Aspirin	Ibuprofen	Other	Missing DK	
Mother's functional difficulties																			
Has functional difficulty	1.3	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	5.9	11.9	6.9	0.4	54.3	1.4	0.0	16.2	4.0	61	
Has no functional difficulty	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.7	7.7	8.0	22.1	0.5	52.7	0.9	0.5	6.0	1.5	2,162
No information	0.2	0.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.5	5.1	7.1	23.2	0.0	49.7	1.3	0.0	10.8	0.5	143
Ethnicity of household head																			
Mandinka	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.6	6.7	6.5	24.1	0.3	50.2	1.4	0.4	6.3	1.8	686
Wolof	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	1.0	6.7	7.0	16.8	1.0	56.0	1.6	1.7	10.6	1.0	355
Fula	0.9	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	5.6	9.4	15.0	0.5	52.9	0.9	0.1	5.3	1.5	510
Jola	0.8	1.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	13.3	7.4	31.3	0.0	51.0	0.0	0.1	6.5	1.5	187
Sarahule	1.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.5	9.0	10.1	25.4	1.1	54.8	0.7	0.5	3.3	1.1	250
Other ethnic groups	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	9.4	9.4	22.4	0.1	57.5	0.0	0.0	7.6	2.4	173
Non Gambian	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	2.2	7.7	8.5	25.5	0.0	47.7	0.3	0.3	6.4	1.0	206
Wealth index quintile																			
Poorest	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	4.5	7.8	15.0	0.7	49.4	1.0	0.1	7.6	2.5	599
Second	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.8	7.0	8.8	20.9	0.4	54.0	0.7	0.7	6.9	1.2	480
Middle	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	7.6	10.8	21.2	0.2	50.9	0.3	0.5	6.1	0.9	475
Fourth	0.2	0.0	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	12.3	6.8	27.5	0.6	56.4	1.9	0.7	4.5	1.5	456
Richest	2.5	0.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	1.6	7.1	5.3	27.6	0.2	52.8	0.9	0.6	7.4	1.0	356

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

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.6.12: Diagnostics and anti-malarial treatment of children

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks who had a finger or heel stick for malaria testing, who were given Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) and any anti-malarial drugs, and percentage who were given ACT among those who were given anti-malarial drugs, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children with fever who:						Number of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks	Treatment with ACT among children with fever who received anti-malarial treatment ³	Number of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks who were given any anti-malarial drugs
	Had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing ¹	Were given:				Any antimalarial drugs same or next day			
		Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT)	ACT the same or next day	Any antimalarial drugs ²					
Total	27.1	0.9	0.8	3.1	2.7	2,366	29.0	73	
Sex									
Male	28.1	1.2	0.9	3.8	3.3	1,229	(31.1)	46	
Female	26.1	0.6	0.6	2.4	1.9	1,138	(25.4)	27	
Area									
Urban	29.4	1.2	0.9	3.5	3.1	1,385	(33.0)	48	
Rural	23.9	0.5	0.5	2.6	2.0	982	(21.2)	25	
LGA									
Banjul	33.5	0.8	0.8	3.1	3.1	19	(*)	1	
Kanifing	31.2	2.4	1.7	7.4	6.0	344	(*)	25	
Brikama	29.7	0.4	0.4	1.7	1.7	839	(*)	15	
Mansakonko	26.6	0.0	0.0	4.0	3.6	106	(*)	4	
Kerewan	24.7	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.9	277	(*)	5	
Kuntaur	21.4	0.7	0.7	4.2	4.0	144	(*)	6	
Janjanbureh	26.8	1.1	0.6	1.5	1.0	222	(*)	3	
Basse	22.2	1.5	1.5	3.4	3.1	415	(*)	14	
Age (in months)									
0-11	18.9	0.4	0.4	2.3	2.1	490	(*)	11	
12-23	30.0	1.3	1.2	3.7	3.6	548	(*)	20	
24-35	28.6	0.9	0.4	3.0	1.9	468	(*)	14	
36-47	30.5	1.2	1.0	4.2	3.5	452	(*)	19	
48-59	27.7	0.7	0.7	2.2	2.0	408	(*)	9	

Table TC.6.12: Diagnostics and anti-malarial treatment of children

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks who had a finger or heel stick for malaria testing, who were given Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) and any anti-malarial drugs, and percentage who were given ACT among those who were given anti-malarial drugs, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children with fever who:					Number of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks	Treatment with ACT among children with fever who received anti-malarial treatment ³	Number of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks who were given any anti-malarial drugs
	Had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing ¹	Were given:						
	Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT)	ACT the same or next day	Any anti-malarial drugs ²	Any anti-malarial drugs same or next day				
Mother's education								
Pre-primary or none	25.5	0.8	0.8	3.1	2.7	1,293	27.4	40
Primary	27.7	0.6	0.5	1.5	1.4	402	(*)	6
Secondary+	30.1	1.2	0.8	4.1	3.3	669	(*)	28
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	-	0
Mother's functional difficulties								
Has functional difficulty	19.3	1.3	1.3	8.5	8.5	61	(*)	5
Has no functional difficulty	27.7	0.9	0.8	2.9	2.5	2,162	31.9	63
No information	22.1	0.2	0.2	3.5	2.6	143	(*)	5
Ethnicity of household head								
Mandinka	27.7	1.1	0.8	3.4	2.4	686	(33.7)	23
Wolof	24.3	0.2	0.2	2.3	2.1	355	(*)	8
Fula	27.7	0.9	0.8	2.4	2.1	510	(*)	12
Jola	41.1	0.8	0.8	5.3	5.3	187	(*)	10
Sarahule	21.2	1.4	1.2	3.1	2.6	250	(*)	8
Other ethnic groups	34.5	0.3	0.3	1.3	1.3	173	(*)	2
Non Gambian	17.4	1.2	1.2	4.7	4.7	206	(*)	10

Table TC.6.12: Diagnostics and anti-malarial treatment of children

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks who had a finger or heel stick for malaria testing, who were given Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) and any anti-malarial drugs, and percentage who were given ACT among those who were given anti-malarial drugs, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children with fever who:							
	Had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing ¹	Were given:				Number of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks	Treatment with ACT among children with fever who received anti-malarial treatment ³	Number of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks who were given any antimalarial drugs
	Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT)	ACT the same or next day	Any antimalarial drugs ²	Any antimalarial drugs same or next day				
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	25.1	0.3	0.3	1.9	1.4	599	(*)	11
Second	27.8	1.2	1.1	3.7	3.6	480	(33.1)	18
Middle	27.7	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.8	475	(*)	6
Fourth	31.0	0.2	0.1	3.5	3.4	456	(*)	16
Richest	23.9	2.5	1.9	6.2	4.9	356	(*)	22
¹ MICS indicator TC.27 - Malaria diagnostics usage								
² MICS indicator TC.28 - Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5								
³ MICS indicator TC.29 - Treatment with Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) among children who received anti-malarial treatment								
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases								
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases								

Table TC.6.13: Source of anti-malarial

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks who were given anti-malarial by the source of anti-malarial, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children with fever who were given anti-malarial	Number of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks	Percentage of children with fever for whom the source of anti-malarial was:					Number of children age 0-59 months who were given anti-malarial as treatment for fever in the last two weeks
			Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider ^B	
			Public	Private	Community health provider ^A			
Total	3.1	2,366	51.5	46.1	2.6	5.8	100.0	73
Sex								
Male	3.8	1,229	(49.7)	(41.5)	(1.7)	(8.8)	(100.0)	46
Female	2.4	1,138	(54.6)	(53.9)	(4.0)	(0.6)	(100.0)	27
Area								
Urban	3.5	1,385	(32.4)	(59.2)	(0.0)	(8.7)	(100.0)	48
Rural	2.6	982	(88.4)	(20.8)	(7.5)	(0.0)	(100.0)	25
LGA								
Banjul	3.1	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Kanifing	7.4	344	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
Brikama	1.7	839	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Mansakonko	4.0	106	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Kerewan	1.9	277	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Kuntaur	4.2	144	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Janjanbureh	1.5	222	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Basse	3.4	415	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Age (in months)								
0-11	2.3	490	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
12-23	3.7	548	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
24-35	3.0	468	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
36-47	4.2	452	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
48-59	2.2	408	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Mother's education								
Pre-primary or none	3.1	1,293	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	40
Primary	1.5	402	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Secondary+	4.1	669	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28
DK/Missing	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	-

Table TC.6.13: Source of anti-malarial

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks who were given anti-malarial by the source of anti-malarial, The Gambia MICS, 2018								
	Percentage of children with fever who were given anti-malarial	Number of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks	Percentage of children with fever for whom the source of anti-malarial was:					Number of children age 0-59 months who were given anti-malarial as treatment for fever in the last two weeks
			Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider ^B	
			Public	Private	Community health provider ^A			
Mother's functional difficulties			(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Has functional difficulty	8.5	61	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Has no functional difficulty	2.9	2,162	55.4	48.3	3.0	0.0	100.0	63
No information	3.5	143	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Ethnicity of household head								
Mandinka	3.4	686	(53.4)	(52.4)	(8.1)	(0.0)	(100.0)	23
Wolof	2.3	355	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Fula	2.4	510	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Jola	5.3	187	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Sarahule	3.1	250	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Other ethnic groups	1.3	173	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Non Gambian	4.7	206	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	1.9	599	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Second	3.7	480	(70.4)	(33.1)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(100.0)	18
Middle	1.2	475	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Fourth	3.5	456	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Richest	6.2	356	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22

^A Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Non-Government community health worker and Mobile clinic) health facilities

^B Includes all public and private health facilities, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Also includes shops

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

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.6.14: percentage of households with at least one ITN and/or indoor residual spraying (IRS) in the last 12 months,

Household availability of insecticide treated nets and protection by a vector control method, percentage of households with at least one mosquito net, one insecticide treated net (ITN), and one long-lasting treated net, percentage of households with at least one mosquito net, one insecticide treated net (ITN) per two people, and one long-lasting treated net, percentage of households with at least one ITN and/or indoor residual spraying (IRS) in the last 12 months

	Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net:			Percentage of households with at least one net for every two persons [a]			Percentage of households with IRS in the past 12 months	Percentage of households with at least one ITN and/or IRS during the last 12 months ³	Percentage of households with at least one ITN for every 2 persons and/or received IRS during the last 12 months ⁴	Number of households
	Any mosquito net	Insecticide treated mosquito net (ITN) ¹	Long-lasting insecticidal treated net (LLIN)	Any mosquito net	Insecticide treated mosquito net (ITN) ²	Long-lasting insecticidal treated net (LLIN)				
Total	82.9	81.9	81.8	46.9	46.0	45.9	15.5	82.4	52.3	7,405
Area										
Urban	78.1	76.9	76.8	41.2	40.1	40.0	5.0	77.1	42.4	5,527
Rural	96.9	96.7	96.7	63.7	63.1	63.0	48.6	97.9	81.5	1,878
LGA										
Banjul	79.5	75.9	75.6	46.5	42.8	42.6	0.0	75.9	42.8	152
Kanifing	72.7	70.6	70.3	37.2	35.6	35.3	0.0	70.7	35.7	1880
Brikama	79.7	79.1	79.1	40.4	39.8	39.8	0.0	79.1	39.8	3,049
Mansakonko	95.7	95.5	95.5	66.4	65.7	65.7	0.0	95.5	66.1	319
Kerewan	95.2	94.1	94.1	68.2	67.0	66.9	0.0	94.3	68.9	688
Kuntaur	97.7	97.5	97.5	70.6	69.6	69.6	91.0	99.2	96.5	292
Janjanbureh	96.2	96.2	96.2	66.2	65.7	65.7	88.8	98.8	95.8	446
Basse	94.0	93.9	93.9	50.0	49.9	49.9	84.3	96.8	91.3	578
Education										
Pre-primary or none	88.8	88.2	88.1	49.7	49.0	49.0	23.5	88.8	58.4	4,095
Primary	82.3	81.3	80.9	45.6	44.4	44.2	14.3	81.6	49.9	705
Secondary+	73.5	72.1	72.0	42.6	41.4	41.3	4.9	72.3	43.2	2,576
DK/Missing	(91.2)	(88.7)	(88.7)	(60.0)	(51.5)	(51.5)	(9.0)	(88.7)	(56.7)	28

Table TC.6.14: percentage of households with at least one ITN and/or indoor residual spraying (IRS) in the last 12 months,

Household availability of insecticide treated nets and protection by a vector control method, percentage of households with at least one mosquito net, one insecticide treated net (ITN), and one long-lasting treated net, percentage of households with at least one mosquito net, one insecticide treated net (ITN) per two people, and one long-lasting treated net, percentage of households with at least one ITN and/or indoor residual spraying (IRS) in the last 12 months

	Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net:			Percentage of households with at least one net for every two persons [a]			Percentage of households with IRS in the past 12 months	Percentage of households with at least one ITN and/or IRS during the last 12 months ³	Percentage of households with at least one ITN for every 2 persons and/or received IRS during the last 12 months ⁴	Number of households
	Any mosquito net	Insecticide treated mosquito net (ITN) ¹	Long-lasting insecticidal treated net (LLIN)	Any mosquito net	Insecticide treated mosquito net (ITN) ²	Long-lasting insecticidal treated net (LLIN)				
Ethnicity of household head										
Mandinka	86.5	85.4	85.4	48.6	47.9	47.8	13.6	85.7	52.7	2,124
Wollof	81.9	81.3	81.0	46.1	45.5	45.1	21.6	82.2	52.9	887
Fula	86.9	86.7	86.5	48.9	48.2	48.1	28.5	87.4	59.8	1,535
Jola	84.6	84.0	84.0	46.9	45.8	45.8	0.7	84.0	45.8	835
Sarahule	79.8	79.2	79.2	47.1	46.5	46.5	42.8	80.6	66.2	390
Other ethnic groups	82.5	81.3	81.3	45.2	44.5	44.5	6.0	81.5	47.1	589
Non Gambian	70.4	67.9	67.7	42.0	40.1	39.9	6.3	68.5	42.7	1,045
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	96.7	96.5	96.5	60.2	59.7	59.7	43.8	97.7	75.8	1,429
Second	90.3	89.8	89.8	52.9	52.4	52.3	21.8	90.4	62.1	1,278
Middle	86.0	85.7	85.4	50.9	50.5	50.2	15.3	86.0	56.4	1,392
Fourth	80.9	79.5	79.5	40.6	39.5	39.5	3.8	79.8	41.2	1,614
Richest	64.9	62.8	62.6	33.8	32.0	31.9	0.6	62.9	32.2	1,692

¹ MICS indicator TC.21a - Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) (at least one ITN)

² MICS indicator TC.21b - Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) (at least one ITN for every two people)

³ MICS indicator TC.S1a - Household vector control (at least one ITN or that have been sprayed by IRS in the last 12 months)

⁴ MICS indicator TC.S1b - Household vector control (at least one ITN for every two people or that have been sprayed by IRS in the last 12 months)

[a] The numerators are based on number of usual (de jure) household members and does not take into account whether household members stayed in the household last night. MICS does not collect information on visitors to the household.

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

INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

Optimal infant and young child feeding practices can increase child survival and promote healthy growth and development, particularly during the critical window from birth to 2 years of age.

Breastfeeding in the first few years of life protects children from infections, provides an ideal source of nutrients and is economical and safe.⁹² Despite these critical benefits, breastfeeding practices are suboptimal in many parts of the world. Many children do not start breastfeeding early enough, do not breastfeed exclusively for the recommended six months or stop breastfeeding too soon.⁹³ Mothers often face pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition. Infant formula and other breastmilk substitutes can also be life-threatening in settings where hygienic conditions and safe drinking water are not readily available. In some cases, it can be unsafe even with proper and hygienic preparation in the home due to food adulteration or other contamination that can affect unaware consumers.⁹⁴ As children reach the age of 6 months, their consumption of appropriate, adequate and safe complementary foods and continued breastfeeding leads to better health and growth outcomes, with the potential to reduce stunting during the first two years of life.⁹⁵

UNICEF and WHO recommend that infants be: (i) breastfed within one hour of birth; (ii) breastfed exclusively for the first six months of life; and (iii) breastfed for up to 2 years of age and beyond.⁹⁶ Starting at 6 months, breastfeeding should be combined with safe, age-appropriate feeding of solid, semi-solid and soft foods with specific guiding principles available about how the feeding should be done with topics ranging from food consistency to responsive feeding.^{97, 98} The breastfeeding recommendations and guiding principles for complementary feeding for which standard indicators^{99,100} have been developed, and which are collected in this survey, are listed in the table below.

⁹² Victora, C. et al. "Breastfeeding in the 21st century: epidemiology, mechanisms, and lifelong effect." *The Lancet* 387, (2016): 475–90. doi: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(15\)01024-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(15)01024-7)

⁹³ UNICEF. *From the first hour of life. Making the case for improved infant and young child feeding everywhere*. New York: UNICEF, 2016. <https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/From-the-first-hour-of-life.pdf>

⁹⁴ Gossner, C. et al. "The Melamine incident: Implications for international food and feed safety." *Environ Health Perspective* 117, no. 12 (2009): 1803–1808. doi: 10.1289/ehp.0900949

⁹⁵ Bhuta, Z. et al. "Evidence-based interventions for improvement of maternal and child nutrition: what can be done and at what cost?" *The Lancet* 382, no. 9890 (2013):452-477. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(13)60996-4

⁹⁶ WHO. *Implementing the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding*. Meeting Report, Geneva: WHO Press, 2003. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/42590/9241562218.pdf?sequence=1>

⁹⁷ PAHO. *Guiding principles for complementary feeding of the breastfed child*. 2003.

⁹⁸ WHO. *Guiding principles for feeding non-breastfed children 6-24 months of age*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2005. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/43281/9241593431.pdf?sequence=1>

⁹⁹ WHO, UNICEF, USAID, AED, UCDAVIS, IFPRI. Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices, Part I definitions. 2008.

¹⁰⁰ UNICEF, FANTA, USAID, WHO. *Reconsidering, refining and extending the WHO IYCF Indicators*. Meeting Report, New York, 2017. <https://data.unicef.org/resources/meeting-report-infant-young-child-feeding-indicators/>

Recommendation/ guiding principle	Indicators /proximate measures ¹⁰¹	Notes on interpretation ¹⁰²	Table
Breastfeed within one hour of birth	Early Initiation of breastfeeding Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put their last newborn to the breast within one hour of birth	This is the only indicator in the series based on TC.7.1 historical recall, that is, of what happened up to 2 years before the survey interview.	
Breastfeed exclusively for the first six months of life	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed ¹⁰³	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e. all children age 0-5 months should be exclusively breastfed) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who are exclusively breastfed every day from birth until they are 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC.7.3
Introduce solid, semi-solid and soft foods at the age of 6 months	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (age 6-8 months) Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e. all children age 6-8 months should eat solids) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who began receiving solids when they turned 6 months nor the proportion of children age 6-8 months who received solids every day since they turned 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC.7.6
Continue frequent, on-demand breastfeeding for two years and beyond	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year and 2 years Percentage of children age 12-15 months (1 year) and 20-23 months (2 years) who received breast milk during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for different populations of interest (children should be breastfed for up to 2 years) in a 24-hour period. However, the label of 1 and 2 years can be confusing given the actual age range in months for each indicator.	TC.7.3
Provide meals with appropriate frequency and energy density	Minimum meal frequency (age 6–23 months) <u>Breastfed children:</u> Depending on age, at least two or three meals/snacks provided during the previous day <u>Non-breastfed children:</u> At least four meals/snacks <u>and/or milk feeds</u> provided during the previous day	This indicator represents the minimum number of meals and not adequacy. In addition, standard questionnaires do not distinguish if milk feeds were provided as part of a solid meal or as a separate meal. Meals may therefore be double counted for some non-breastfed children. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non-breastfed children.	TC.7.7
Provide foods with appropriate nutrient content	Minimum dietary diversity (age 6–23 months) At least five of eight food groups ¹⁰⁴ consumed in the 24 hours preceding the survey	This indicator represents the minimum dietary diversity and not adequacy. In addition, consumption of any amount of food from each food group is sufficient to “count” as the standard indicator is only meant to capture yes/no responses. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non-breastfed children.	TC.7.7

¹⁰¹ It should be noted that these indicators are, in general, proximate measures which do not capture the exact recommendations or guidelines, but serve as a basis for monitoring, providing useful information on the population of interest.

¹⁰² For all indicators other than early initiation of breastfeeding, the definition is based on current status, that is, what happened during the day before the survey from the time when the child woke up to the time when he/she went to sleep until the morning of the day of the interview.

¹⁰³ Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines.

¹⁰⁴ The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 5 out of the 8 following food groups: 1) Breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables

Recommendation/ guiding principle	Indicators /proximate measures ¹⁰¹	Notes on interpretation ¹⁰²	Table
Provide an appropriate amount of food	No standard indicator exists		na
Provide food with appropriate consistency	No standard indicator exists		na
Use of vitamin-mineral supplements or fortified products	No standard indicator exists		na
Safe preparation and storage of foods	While it was not possible to develop indicators to fully capture guidance, one indicator does cover part of the principle: Not feeding with a bottle with a nipple		TC.7.8
Responsive feeding	No standard indicator exists		N/A

In addition to the indicators in the table above, three dimensions of complementary feeding are combined to form a composite indicator of “minimum acceptable diet”. This indicator assesses energy needs and nutrient adequacy (apart from iron). To have a minimum acceptable diet, a child must have received in the previous day:

- (i) The appropriate number of meals/snacks/milk feeds;
- (ii) Food items from at least 5 out of 8 food groups for breastfed children; and 4 out of 7¹⁰⁵ food groups for non-breastfed children; and
- (iii) At least two milk feeds for non-breastfed children.

Table TC.7.1 is based on mothers’ reports of when their last-born child, born in the last two years, was first put to the breast. It indicates the proportion who were ever breastfed, as well as those who were first breastfed within one hour and one day of birth.

Table TC.7.2 presents information about liquids or other items newborns were given in the first 3 days of life, apart from breastmilk. The data are disaggregated by various background characteristics, including whether the child was ever breastfed or not.

The set of infant and young child feeding indicators reported in tables TC.7.3 through TC.7.6 are based on the mother’s report of consumption of food and liquids during the day or night prior to being interviewed. Data are subject to a number of limitations, some related to the respondent’s ability to provide a full report on the child’s liquid and food intake due to recall errors, as well as lack of knowledge in cases where the child was fed by other individuals.

In Table TC.7.3, breastfeeding status is presented for *exclusively breastfed* infants age 0–6 months (i.e. those who receive only breastmilk) and *predominantly* breastfed infants age 0–6 months (i.e. those who receive breastmilk in addition to plain water and/or non-milk liquids).

¹⁰⁵ Note that the denominator becomes 7 food groups for non-breastfed children in the composite indicator as the milk products group is removed from diet diversity, as this is assessed separately.

The table also shows continued breastfeeding of children age 12–15 months and age 20–23 months.

Table TC.7.4 shows the median duration of any breastfeeding among children age 0–35 months and the median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0–23 months.

The age-appropriateness of breastfeeding practices for children under the age of 24 months is provided in Table TC.7.5. Different feeding criteria are used depending on the age of the child. For infants age 0–5 months, exclusive breastfeeding is considered age-appropriate feeding, while children age 6–23 months are considered appropriately fed if they are receiving breastmilk and solid, semi-solid or soft foods.

Table TC.7.6 further looks into the introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods for infants age 6–8 months, while Table TC.7.7 presents the percentage of children age 6–23 months who received the minimum number and diversity of meals/snacks during the previous day (referring to solid, semi-solid, or soft food, but also milk feeds for non-breastfed children), by breastfeeding status.

The continued practice of bottle-feeding is a concern because of the potential for contamination if the bottle and/or nipple are not properly cleaned or sterilized. Bottle-feeding can also hinder breastfeeding due to nipple confusion, especially at the youngest ages.¹⁰⁶ Table TC.7.8 presents the percentage of children aged 0–23 months who were bottle-fed with a nipple during the previous day.

¹⁰⁶ Zimmerman, E. and K. Thompson. "Clarifying Nipple confusion." *J Perinatol* 35, no.11 (2015):895-9. doi: 10.1038/jp.2015.83.

Table TC.7.1: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who were ever breastfed, breastfed within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage who were ever breastfed ¹	Percentage of children who were first breastfed:		Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Within one hour of birth ²	Within one day of birth	
Total	98.7	46.5	95	3,472
Area				
Urban	98.6	47.9	93.9	2,159
Rural	98.9	44.1	96.8	1,312
Region				
Banjul	99.3	40.4	93.1	35
Kanifing	99.0	39.9	92.0	579
Brikama	98.1	51.6	94.3	1,307
Mansakonko	99.3	43.8	96.4	148
Kerewan	99.3	35.3	96.9	443
Kuntaur	97.9	27.1	95.4	204
Janjanbureh	99.4	42.2	97.5	254
Basse	99.5	61.7	96.9	502
Months since last birth				
0-11 months	98.2	43.8	94.1	1,635
12-23 months	99.2	48.8	95.8	1,837
Mother's education				
Pre-primary or none	99.1	47.6	96.3	1,672
Primary	99.5	44.7	96.1	626
Secondary+	97.8	45.9	92.7	1,174
Assistance at delivery				
Skilled attendant	98.6	47.8	94.7	2,873
Traditional birth attendant	98.6	47.1	96.9	284
Other / No attendant	99.8	33.9	96.0	315

Table TC.7.1: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who were ever breastfed, breastfed within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage who were ever breastfed ¹	Percentage of children who were first breastfed:		Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Within one hour of birth ²	Within one day of birth	
Place of delivery				
Home	99.1	42.2	96.6	611
Health facility	98.6	47.4	94.6	2,805
Public	98.5	47.4	94.3	2,554
Private	99.5	47.9	97.6	251
Other ^A	(100.0)	(55.5)	(100.0)	25
Other/DK/Missing	(100.0)	(36.2)	(100.0)	30
Type of delivery				
Vaginal birth	98.8	47.9	95.7	3342
C-Section	96.8	9.7	76.2	129
Mother's functional difficulties				
Has functional difficulty	99.2	31.1	98.6	57
Has no functional difficulty	98.7	47.0	95.1	3,369
Ethnicity of household head				
Mandinka	98.4	49.8	95.4	1,050
Wollof	99.5	37.7	95.6	500
Fula	98.7	43.9	93.9	698
Jola	97.2	48.3	92.2	338
Sarahule	99.4	57.2	96.4	336
Other ethnic groups	98.5	47.8	96.8	248
Non Gambian	99.6	40.2	95.1	302

Table TC.7.1: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who were ever breastfed, breastfed within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage who were ever breastfed ¹	Percentage of children who were first breastfed:		Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Within one hour of birth ²	Within one day of birth	
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	99.3	39	96.5	790
Second	97.9	46.2	93.9	758
Middle	99.3	50.3	95.3	707
Fourth	98.6	51.9	95.8	653
Richest	98.6	46.2	93	563
¹ MICS indicator TC.30 - Children ever breastfed				
² MICS indicator TC.31 - Early initiation of breastfeeding				
^ Other medical sector as in the questionnaire MN20 i.e. NGO clinic and Community clinic				
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases				

Table TC.7.2: Newborn feeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by type of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life, The Gambia, 2018

	Percentage of children who consumed:											Type ^A of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life				Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Milk (other than breastmilk)	Plain water	Sugar or glucose water	Gripe water	Fruit juice	Infant formula	Tea/Infusions/ Traditional herbal preparations	Honey	Prescribed medicine/ ORS/Sugar-salt solutions	Other	Milk-based liquids only	Non-milk-based liquids/ items only	Both	Any		
Total	0.7	6.4	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	3.0	2.4	1.2	0.4	11.7	0.9	0.2	12.7	3,472	
Area																
Urban	0.6	8.0	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.6	2.2	3.7	0.7	0.3	13.1	1.0	0.2	14.3	2,159	
Rural	0.9	3.8	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.1	1.9	0.5	9.3	0.8	0.1	10.2	1,312	
Region																
Banjul	0.3	13.4	2.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	2.2	7.6	1.4	1.0	19.0	0.0	0.3	19.3	35	
Kanifing	1.3	10.7	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.3	4.4	0.5	1.2	14.9	1.9	0.0	16.8	579	
Brikama	0.2	6.9	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.6	3.8	0.3	0.0	12.4	0.7	0.3	13.3	1,307	
Mansokonko	1.1	3.1	1.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.8	0.3	0.5	0.9	7.0	1.1	0.0	8.1	148	
Kerewan	0.6	1.2	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	11.0	0.6	0.0	11.6	443	
Kuntaur	1.8	3.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.1	0.2	1.0	9.2	1.8	0.0	11.0	204	
Janjanbureh	1.7	3.7	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	10.2	1.0	0.7	11.9	254	
Basse	0.2	7.6	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	5.8	0.2	9.3	0.3	0.0	9.6	502	
Months since birth																
0-11 months	0.6	5.8	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.5	2.5	1.8	1.0	0.5	10.5	0.8	0.2	11.6	1,635	
12-23 months	0.8	6.9	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	3.4	2.9	1.3	0.3	12.7	1.0	0.1	13.7	1,837	
Breastfeeding status																
Ever breastfed	0.7	6.4	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	3.0	2.4	1.2	0.2	11.5	0.9	0.2	12.6	3,428	
Never breastfed	(0.5)	(5.7)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.9)	(12.7)	(19.0)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(19.6)	43	
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	

Table TC.7.2: Newborn feeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by type of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life, The Gambia, 2018

	Percentage of children who consumed:											Type ^A of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life				Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Milk (other than breastmilk)	Plain water	Sugar or glucose water	Gripe water	Fruit juice	Infant formula	Tea/Infusions/ Traditional herbal preparations	Honey	Prescribed medicine/ ORS/Sugar-salt solutions	Other	Milk-based liquids only	Non-milk-based liquids/ items only	Both	Any		
Assistance at delivery																
Skilled attendant	0.7	6.6	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.5	2.7	2.7	1.3	0.4	11.6	1.0	0.1	12.7	2,873	
Traditional birth attendant	0.3	5.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.5	0.2	12.2	0.1	0.2	12.5	284	
Other / No attendant	0.8	5.5	3.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.3	2.0	0.6	0.5	12.0	0.5	0.3	12.8	315	
Place of delivery																
Home	0.6	6.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	1.0	1.2	0.3	12.2	0.3	0.2	12.7	611	
Health facility	0.7	6.5	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.5	2.7	2.7	1.2	0.4	11.6	1.1	0.1	12.8	2,805	
Public	0.7	5.6	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.4	2.8	2.0	1.3	0.4	10.7	1.0	0.2	11.9	2,554	
Private	1.2	15.8	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.7	1.8	10.1	0.0	1.0	20.2	1.9	0.0	22.1	251	
Other	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	25	
Other/DK/Missing	(0.0)	(3.2)	(11.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.2)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(19.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(19.9)	30	
Mother's education																
Pre-primary or none	0.6	5.6	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.5	4.1	1.6	1.7	0.4	11.0	0.8	0.3	12.1	1,672	
Primary	1.4	5.9	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	3.1	1.2	0.2	11.5	1.4	0.0	12.9	626	
Secondary+	0.4	7.7	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	1.5	3.1	0.4	0.6	12.8	0.7	0.0	13.5	1,174	
Mother's functional difficulties																
Has functional difficulty	1.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	11.6	1.4	0.0	12.9	57	
Has no functional difficulty	0.7	6.4	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	2.9	2.4	1.2	0.4	11.6	0.9	0.0	12.5	3,369	

Table TC.7.2: Newborn feeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by type of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life, The Gambia, 2018

	Percentage of children who consumed:											Type ^A of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life				Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Milk (other than breastmilk)	Plain water	Sugar or glucose water	Gripe water	Fruit juice	Infant formula	Tea/Infusions/ Traditional herbal preparations	Honey	Prescribed medicine/ ORS/Sugar-salt solutions	Other	Milk-based liquids only	Non-milk-based liquids/ items only	Both	Any		
Ethnicity of household head																
Mandinka	0.2	4.5	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	1.6	0.5	0.2	8.9	0.2	0.3	9.4	1,050	
Wollof	0.9	5.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.4	2.4	0.3	0.6	19.7	0.7	0.2	20.5	500	
Fula	0.9	7.4	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.7	3.0	0.7	0.3	11.4	0.9	0.1	12.4	698	
Jola	0.9	3.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.6	0.5	0.4	5.0	1.8	0.0	6.8	338	
Sarahule	0.0	10.9	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	7.1	1.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	336	
Other ethnic groups	1.4	4.0	2.5	0.3	0.0	1.2	1.9	1.5	0.4	0.0	8.6	2.6	0.0	11.2	248	
Non Gambian	1.5	11.3	3.7	0.7	0.0	1.0	1.9	5.1	0.6	0.8	17.4	2.5	0.0	19.9	302	
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	1.2	3.1	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	5.9	0.3	0.6	0.3	9.4	1.8	0.2	11.4	790	
Second	0.2	2.9	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.5	3.2	0.5	0.9	0.5	8.4	0.2	0.5	9.1	758	
Middle	0.7	6.5	2.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.2	1.5	1.8	0.2	11.2	0.7	0.1	11.9	707	
Fourth	0.2	10.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.4	3.8	2.0	0.3	13.9	0.6	0.0	14.5	653	
Richest	1.2	10.7	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	7.2	0.7	0.7	17.2	1.2	0.0	18.4	563	

^A Milk-based liquids include milk (other than breastmilk) and infant formula. Non-milk-based include plain water, sugar or glucose water, gripe water, fruit juice, tea/infusions/traditional herbal preparations, honey and "other". Note that prescribed medicine/ORS/sugar-salt solutions are not included in any category.

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

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.7.3: Breastfeeding status

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Children age 0-5 months			Children age 12-15 months		Children age 20-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Percent predominantly breastfed ²	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year) ³	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years) ⁴	Number of children
Total	55.2	80.0	940	96.4	744	39.0	474
Sex							
Male	55.2	82.2	474	94.9	393	40.1	233
Female	55.2	77.8	467	98.1	351	37.9	241
Area							
Urban	53.5	78.7	598	94.8	456	34.8	289
Rural	58.2	82.4	343	98.9	288	45.5	185
LGA							
Banjul	(59.4)	(87.4)	8	(97.1)	7	(33.5)	6
Kanifing	59.8	76.4	175	96.0	141	35.5	96
Brikama	51.8	80.2	346	94.1	282	37.4	162
Mansakonko	60.9	83.4	36	(97.1)	32	(*)	24
Kerewan	54.3	84.0	116	98.8	88	37.0	60
Kuntaur	53.8	84.4	55	(98.2)	39	(39.5)	25
Janjanbureh	59.0	82.9	70	100.0	64	(44.4)	35
Basse	55.6	76.0	134	98.0	90	46.9	66
Mother's education							
Pre-primary or none	51.1	77.0	447	98.3	366	41.0	256
Primary	60.4	82.4	162	98.5	118	43.5	86
Secondary+	58.1	82.9	330	92.6	258	32.7	129
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	2	(*)	2
Mother's functional difficulties							
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	11	(*)	5
Has no functional difficulty	55.0	80.2	882	96.3	718	39.6	451
No information	(63.9)	(81.4)	40	(*)	14	(*)	17
Ethnicity of household head							
Mandinka	64.8	86.2	300	95.3	233	41.7	128
Wollof	49.0	85.0	141	94.6	112	36.8	67
Fula	51.6	78.3	188	99.8	156	43.2	99
Jola	(49.2)	(66.7)	79	(92.8)	86	(38.2)	65
Sarahule	58.8	78.0	90	97.8	64	(28.6)	41
Other ethnic groups	52.0	79.0	58	(97.8)	47	(30.5)	46
Non Gambian	43.2	68.4	83	(97.8)	45	(48.2)	28
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	59.1	86.5	193	99.5	182	42.9	110
Second	62.0	81.4	197	94.4	156	39.6	132
Middle	43.7	73.5	201	95.6	138	42.1	84
Fourth	56.5	81.6	186	100.0	128	38.2	84
Richest	54.9	76.8	164	92.0	140	27.9	63

¹ MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months² MICS indicator TC.33 - Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months³ MICS indicator TC.34 - Continued breastfeeding at 1 year⁴ MICS indicator TC.35 - Continued breastfeeding at 2 years

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

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.7.4: Duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding among children age 0-35 months and median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-23 months, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Median duration (in months) of any breastfeeding ¹	Number of children age 0-35 months	Median duration (in months) of:		Number of children age 0-23 months
			Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
Median	21.0	5,667	3.0	6.3	3,669
Sex					
Male	21.0	2,817	3.0	6.4	1,827
Female	21.0	2,850	3.0	6.3	1,842
Area					
Urban	20.6	3,495	2.9	6.0	2,257
Rural	21.4	2,172	3.3	6.8	1,412
LGA					
Banjul	20.1	58	3.3	6.6	37
Kanifing	19.9	941	3.8	6.2	625
Brikama	20.9	2,104	2.7	5.6	1,354
Mansakonko	20.9	229	3.5	6.2	153
Kerewan	20.8	736	2.9	7.0	477
Kuntaur	21.3	320	2.8	5.9	215
Janjanbureh	21.3	444	3.4	7.2	277
Basse	21.6	835	3.1	7.9	532
Mother's education					
Pre-primary or none	21.2	2,919	2.6	6.6	1,844
Primary	21.0	951	3.4	6.1	627
Secondary+	20.5	1,788	3.4	6.2	1,193
DK/Missing	18.7	9	8.4	8.4	5
Mother's functional difficulties					
Has functional difficulty	23.2	108	0.6	3.7	62
Has no functional difficulty	21.0	5,338	3.0	6.4	3,503
Ethnicity of household head					
Mandinka	21.0	1,715	3.7	6.5	1,107
Wollof	21.0	798	2.4	6.8	530
Fula	21.3	1,171	2.6	6.1	763
Jola	20.6	547	2.5	5.3	336
Sarahule	21.0	558	3.6	8.1	353
Other ethnic groups	20.1	406	1.7	6.2	263
Non Gambian	20.6	473	2.2	5.4	317
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	21.3	1,325	3.2	6.7	856
Second	20.9	1,227	3.7	6.2	796
Middle	21.3	1,146	2.1	6.5	750
Fourth	20.7	1,093	3.1	6.2	668
Richest	20.0	877	3.1	6.1	599
Mean	21.0	5,667	3.5	6.4	3,669

¹ MICS indicator TC.36 - Duration of breastfeeding

Table TC.7.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Children age 0-5 months		Children age 6-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Number of children	Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed ²	Number of children
Total	55.2	940	74.7	2,729	69.7	3,669
Sex						
Male	55.2	474	76.1	1,353	70.6	1,827
Female	55.2	467	73.4	1,376	68.8	1,842
Area						
Urban	53.5	598	74.0	1,660	68.5	2,257
Rural	58.2	343	76.0	1,069	71.6	1,412
LGA						
Banjul	(59.4)	8	68.6	29	66.5	37
Kanifing	59.8	175	69.8	450	67.0	625
Brikama	51.8	346	78.3	1,008	71.6	1,354
Mansakonko	60.9	36	76.3	116	72.7	153
Kerewan	54.3	116	72.6	361	68.1	477
Kuntaur	53.8	55	77.1	160	71.2	215
Janjanbureh	59.0	70	76.1	207	71.8	277
Basse	55.6	134	71.5	398	67.5	532
Mother's education						
Pre-primary or none	51.1	447	73.7	1,397	68.2	1,844
Primary	60.4	162	74.9	465	71.2	627
Secondary+	58.1	330	76.4	863	71.3	1,193
DK/Missing	(*)	1	(*)	5	(*)	5
Mother's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	(*)	18	73.6	44	65.3	62
Has no functional difficulty	55.0	882	75.1	2,621	70.1	3,503
No information	(63.9)	40	58.9	64	60.8	104
Ethnicity of household head						
Mandinka	64.8	300	78.0	807	74.4	1,107
Wolof	49.0	141	73.8	389	67.2	530
Fula	51.6	188	76.6	575	70.4	763
Jola	(49.2)	79	76.3	257	69.9	336
Sarahule	58.8	90	69.3	262	66.7	353
Other ethnic groups	52.0	58	68.3	205	64.7	263
Non Gambian	43.2	83	70.4	234	63.3	317
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	59.1	193	77.0	663	72.9	856
Second	62.0	197	73.4	600	70.6	796
Middle	43.7	201	75.9	549	67.3	750
Fourth	56.5	186	74.9	482	69.8	668
Richest	54.9	164	71.6	435	67.0	599

¹ MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months² MICS indicator TC.37 - Age-appropriate breastfeeding

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

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.7.6: 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, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding		All	
	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods ¹	Number of children age 6-8 months
Total	55.7	404	(*)	11	56.1	415
Sex						
Male	60.3	199	(*)	5	61.2	203
Female	51.2	205	(*)	7	51.2	212
Area						
Urban	58.3	237	(*)	9	58.5	246
Rural	51.9	167	(*)	2	52.6	169
¹ MICS indicator TC.38 - Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods						
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases						

Table TC.7.7: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding				All				
	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:				Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months
	Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{1,C}		Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{2,C}	At least 2 milk feeds ³		Minimum dietary diversity ^{4,A}	Minimum meal frequency ^{5,B}	Minimum acceptable diet ^C	
Total	15.1	67.6	13.5	2,326	38.6	86.5	7.2	30.5	403	18.6	70.4	12.6	2,729
Sex													
Male	15.8	68.8	13.7	1,154	34.7	90.4	7.1	33.4	199	18.5	72.0	12.7	1,353
Female	14.4	66.5	13.3	1,172	42.4	82.7	7.4	27.7	204	18.6	68.9	12.4	1,376
Area													
Urban	13.0	66.8	11.7	1,387	38.5	87.0	6.1	32.3	273	17.2	70.1	10.7	1,660
Rural	18.2	68.9	16.2	939	38.9	85.4	9.6	26.8	130	20.7	70.9	15.4	1,069
LGA													
Banjul	18.3	64.0	18.3	23	(33.5)	(75.2)	(3.3)	(37.8)	6	21.2	66.1	15.4	29
Kanifing	16.2	69.5	15.9	366	(39.2)	(88.1)	(6.7)	(31.5)	83	20.5	73.0	14.2	450
Brikama	10.0	65.5	8.7	851	30.1	86.0	3.7	30.5	157	13.2	68.7	7.9	1,008
Mansakonko	14.0	72.6	13.6	99	(27.7)	(92.3)	(7.5)	(32.7)	18	16.1	75.6	12.6	116
Kerewan	29.2	66.7	26.3	312	67.2	88.5	14.3	31.8	49	34.4	69.6	24.6	361
Kuntaur	17.7	71.5	15.2	139	31.3	75.4	4.7	25.1	22	19.5	72.0	13.7	160
Janjanbureh	17.9	72.8	14.6	183	(23.2)	(87.9)	(3.4)	(22.0)	24	18.5	74.5	13.3	207
Basse	11.3	66.2	9.7	353	52.9	87.0	16.8	32.9	45	16.0	68.6	10.5	398
Age (in months)													
6-8	1.1	38.6	1.1	404	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	1.0	38.9	1.0	415
9-11	5.8	60.5	5.2	427	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	5.9	60.7	5.3	433
12-17	19.8	76.2	17.3	1,070	(29.9)	(81.4)	(8.4)	(41.3)	53	20.2	76.4	16.9	1,123
18-23	26.0	81.0	24.0	425	41.8	88.9	7.2	29.1	333	33.0	84.4	16.6	758

Table TC.7.7: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding				All				
	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:				Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months
	Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{1,C}		Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{2,C}	At least 2 milk feeds ³		Minimum dietary diversity ^{4,A}	Minimum meal frequency ^{5,B}	Minimum acceptable diet ^C	
Mother's education													
Pre-primary or none	13.8	67.6	12.5	1,197	39.6	83.7	8.3	23.0	200	17.5	69.9	11.9	1,397
Primary	16.9	65.4	15.1	393	36.7	82.8	4.6	38.9	72	20.0	68.0	13.4	465
Secondary+	16.2	68.9	14.3	733	37.9	92.6	7.2	38.0	130	19.5	72.5	13.2	863
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Mother's functional difficulties													
Has functional difficulty	15.7	62.6	14.9	43	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	15.3	62.5	14.5	44
Has no functional difficulty	15.2	67.7	13.6	2,238	38.5	87.0	7.6	31.5	383	18.6	70.5	12.7	2,621
No information	(9.2)	(69.0)	(7.4)	45	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	19.3	71.4	5.2	64
Ethnicity of household head													
Mandinka	13.9	69.5	13.1	698	38.4	87.4	10.8	44.4	109	17.2	71.9	12.8	807
Wolof	21.5	71.6	20.2	333	36.7	85.3	8.0	24.6	56	23.7	73.5	18.4	389
Fula	16.3	68.5	14.2	501	38.7	91.9	6.6	28.5	74	19.2	71.5	13.3	575
Jola	8.0	61.4	5.4	210	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	47	12.9	62.5	4.4	257
Sarahule	16.3	63.7	12.9	225	(54.4)	(88.4)	(8.1)	(36.5)	37	21.7	67.2	12.3	262
Other ethnic groups	16.1	64.8	15.1	158	(48.0)	(93.2)	(6.8)	(24.4)	47	23.4	71.3	13.2	205
Non Gambian	11.0	65.7	9.9	201	(16.3)	(89.0)	(5.4)	(23.1)	33	11.7	69.0	9.3	234

Table TC.7.7: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding				All				
	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:				Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months
	Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{1,C}		Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{2,C}	At least 2 milk feeds ³		Minimum dietary diversity ^{4,A}	Minimum meal frequency ^{5,B}	Minimum acceptable diet ^C	
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	14.8	67.7	13.2	582	30.0	83.1	9.0	19.4	81	16.7	69.6	12.7	663
Second	16.7	66.2	14.8	501	43.8	82.4	7.8	28.9	98	21.2	68.8	13.7	600
Middle	14.4	68.3	12.3	481	45.5	92.9	1.1	30.1	68	18.2	71.3	11.0	549
Fourth	9.4	67.0	7.5	411	32.4	90.3	11.1	32.2	71	12.8	70.5	8.0	482
Richest	20.8	69.5	20.8	350	40.4	86.3	6.6	41.9	85	24.6	72.8	18.0	435
¹ MICS indicator TC.39a - Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed children)													
² MICS indicator TC.39b - Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed children)													
³ MICS indicator TC.40 - Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children													
⁴ MICS indicator TC.41 - Minimum dietary diversity													
⁵ MICS indicator TC.42 - Minimum meal frequency													
<p>^A Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least 5 of 8 food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables.</p> <p>^B Minimum meal frequency among currently breastfeeding children is defined as children who also received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods 2 times or more daily for children age 6-8 months and 3 times or more daily for children age 9-23 months. For non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months it is defined as receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, or milk feeds, at least 4 times.</p> <p>^C The minimum acceptable diet for breastfed children age 6-23 months is defined as receiving the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency, while it for non-breastfed children further requires at least 2 milk feedings and that the minimum dietary diversity is achieved without counting milk feeds.</p> <p>() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases</p> <p>(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases</p>													

Table TC.7.8: Bottle feeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children age 0-23 months
Total	10.2	3,669
Sex		
Male	8.9	1,827
Female	11.5	1,842
Area		
Urban	12.5	2,257
Rural	6.5	1,412
LGA		
Banjul	22.1	37
Kanifing	16.8	625
Brikama	11.2	1,354
Mansakonko	9.7	153
Kerewan	9.7	477
Kuntaur	7.1	215
Janjanbureh	3.0	277
Basse	4.8	532
Age (in months)		
0-5	14.4	940
6-11	13.7	849
12-23	6.5	1,880
Mother's education		
Pre-primary or none	7.8	1,844
Primary	10.1	627
Secondary+	14.0	1,193
DK/Missing	(*)	5
Mother's functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	10.2	62
Has no functional difficulty	10.2	3,503
No information	8.7	104
Ethnicity of household head		
Mandinka	12.4	1,107
Wolof	11.0	530
Fula	7.2	763
Jola	8.8	336
Sarahule	7.1	353
Other ethnic groups	10.6	263
Non Gambian	13.2	317
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	5.8	856
Second	8.5	796
Middle	8.1	750
Fourth	9.1	668
Richest	22.6	599
¹ MICS indicator TC.43 - Bottle feeding		
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases		
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases		

MALNUTRITION

Children's nutritional status reflects their overall health. When children have access to an adequate food supply, are not exposed to repeated illness, and are well cared for, they reach their growth potential and are considered well-nourished.

Undernutrition is associated with nearly half of all child deaths worldwide.¹⁰⁷ Children suffering from undernutrition are more likely to die from common childhood ailments, and those who survive often suffer recurring sicknesses and faltering growth. Three-quarters of children who die from causes related to undernutrition only had mild or moderate forms of undernutrition, meaning they showed little outward sign of their vulnerability.¹⁰⁸ The Sustainable Development Goal target 2.2 is to reduce the prevalence of stunting among children under five by 40 per cent between 2012 and 2025 as well as to reduce wasting to <5 per cent and have no increase in overweight over the same period. A reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition will also contribute to the achievement of several other global goals, including the goal to end preventable newborn and child deaths.

In a well-nourished population, there is a reference distribution of height and weight for how children under 5 should grow. The reference population used in this report is based on the WHO growth standards.¹⁰⁹ Undernutrition in a population can be gauged by comparing children to this reference population. Each of the three nutritional status indicators – weight-for-age, height-for-age, and weight-for-height – can be expressed in standard deviation units (z-scores) from the median of the reference population.

Weight-for-age is a measure of both acute and chronic malnutrition. Children whose weight-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered *moderately or severely underweight*, while those whose weight-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely underweight*.

Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth. Children whose height-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered short for their age and are classified as *moderately or severely stunted*. Those whose height-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely stunted*. Stunting, or chronic malnutrition, is the result of failure to receive adequate nutrition in early life over an extended period and/or recurrent or chronic illness.

Weight-for-height can be used to assess wasting and overweight status. Children whose *weight-for-height* is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population

¹⁰⁷ Black, R. et al. "Maternal and Child Undernutrition and Overweight in Low-income and Middle-income Countries." *The Lancet* 382, no. 9890 (2013): 427–451. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(13)60937-x

¹⁰⁸ Black, R., et al. "Maternal and Child Undernutrition: global and regional exposures and health consequences." *The Lancet* 371, no. 9608 (2008): 243–60. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(07)61690-0

¹⁰⁹ WHO. *Child Growth Standards*. Technical Report, Geneva: WHO Press, 2006. http://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards/Technical_report.pdf?ua=1

are classified as *moderately or severely wasted*, while those who fall more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely wasted*. Wasting is usually the result of poor nutrient intake or disease. The prevalence of wasting may shift seasonally in response to changes in the availability of food and/or disease prevalence.

Children whose weight-for-height is more than two standard deviations above the median reference population are classified as moderately or severely overweight.

In The Gambia MICS 2018, weights and heights of all children under 5 years of age were measured using the anthropometric equipment recommended by UNICEF.¹¹⁰ Findings in this section are based on the results of these measurements in conjunction with the age in months data based on birth dates collected during the survey interview.

Table TC.8.1 shows percentages of children classified into each of the above described categories, based on the anthropometric measurements that were taken during fieldwork. Additionally, the table includes mean z-scores for all three anthropometric indicators.

Children whose full birth date (month and year) were not obtained from the clinic card or birth certificate) and children whose measurements were not taken due to absence from the home during interviews or other reasons, or whose measurements are outside a plausible range are excluded from Table TC.8.1. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured, or their age is not available, whichever applicable. For example, if a child has been weighed but his/her height has not been measured, the child is included in underweight calculations, but not in the calculations for stunting and wasting. Percentages of children by age and reasons for exclusion are shown in the data quality tables DQ.3.4, DQ.3.5, and DQ.3.6 in Appendix D. The tables show that due to incomplete dates of birth, implausible measurements, and/or missing weight and/or height, 1.3% percent of children have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age indicator, 2.2% percent from the height-for-age indicator, and 2.3% percent for the weight-for-height indicator. The table includes all children with weight and height/length measurements, regardless of the completeness of date of birth information, and flagged cases, which may not be included in the anthropometric analysis.

¹¹⁰ See MICS Supply Procurement Instructions: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	<u>Weight for age</u>			Number of children under age 5	<u>Height for age</u>			Number of children under age 5	<u>Weight for height</u>				Number of children under age 5	
	<u>Underweight</u>		Mean Z-Score (SD)		<u>Stunted</u>		Mean Z-Score (SD)		<u>Wasted</u>		<u>Overweight</u>			Mean Z-Score (SD)
	Percent below -2 SD ¹	Percent below -3 SD ²			Percent below -2 SD ³	Percent below -3 SD ⁴			Percent below -2 SD ⁵	Percent below -3 SD ⁶	Percent above +2 SD ⁷	Percent above +3 SD ⁸		
Total	13.9	2.7	-0.9	9,779	19.0	4.7	-1.1	9,686	6.2	1.0	1.2	0.3	-0.4	9,677
Sex														
Male	15.5	3.2	-1.0	4,930	21.6	5.8	-1.2	4,876	6.8	1.3	1.3	0.4	-0.5	4,874
Female	12.3	2.3	-0.9	4,849	16.3	3.6	-1.0	4,810	5.6	0.8	1.2	0.2	-0.4	4,803
Area														
Urban	12.7	2.7	-0.8	5,981	17.0	4.2	-1.0	5,907	6.0	0.9	1.4	0.4	-0.4	5,898
Rural	15.9	2.8	-1.0	3,798	22.0	5.6	-1.2	3,780	6.5	1.2	0.9	0.1	-0.5	3,779
LGA														
Banjul	10.7	1.8	-0.7	95	16.6	4.7	-0.8	91	4.6	0.7	1.9	0.9	-0.3	92
Kanifing	11.5	2.5	-0.7	1,593	14.4	4.2	-0.9	1,590	4.8	0.9	1.7	0.6	-0.4	1,584
Brikama	12.8	2.4	-0.9	3,600	17.8	4.2	-1.1	3,533	5.7	0.6	1.4	0.3	-0.4	3,531
Mansakonko	15.7	2.1	-1.0	423	19.0	3.8	-1.1	421	7.1	0.8	0.8	0.0	-0.6	420
Kerewan	13.5	2.5	-0.9	1,209	20.8	4.7	-1.1	1,200	5.1	1.1	1.9	0.4	-0.4	1,199
Kuntaur	19.2	4.1	-1.2	573	26.6	5.4	-1.3	568	7.8	1.5	0.5	0.0	-0.6	567
Janjanbureh	17.6	3.3	-1.1	802	24.3	6.7	-1.3	799	7.4	1.4	0.7	0.3	-0.6	801
Basse	15.4	3.5	-1.0	1,486	19.5	5.4	-1.1	1,482	8.2	2.0	0.5	0.0	-0.6	1,484

Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	<u>Weight for age</u>			Number of children under age 5	<u>Height for age</u>			Number of children under age 5	<u>Weight for height</u>					
	<u>Underweight</u>		Mean Z-Score (SD)		<u>Stunted</u>		Mean Z-Score (SD)		<u>Wasted</u>		<u>Overweight</u>		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5
	Percent below -2 SD ¹	Percent below -3 SD ²			Percent below -2 SD ³	Percent below -3 SD ⁴			Percent below -2 SD ⁵	Percent below -3 SD ⁶	Percent above +2 SD ⁷	Percent above +3 SD ⁸		
Age (in months)														
0-5	11.3	5.0	-0.5	932	11.7	4.4	-0.6	922	5.9	1.8	5.0	1.6	0.0	921
6-11	12.9	3.1	-0.7	844	13.8	2.6	-0.8	842	7.4	1.9	2.4	0.3	-0.4	843
12-17	12.5	1.9	-0.7	1,116	17.3	3.5	-0.9	1,114	6.6	1.4	1.7	0.3	-0.4	1,114
18-23	14.6	2.8	-0.9	749	24.0	5.7	-1.3	743	7.4	1.0	0.5	0.0	-0.4	739
24-35	14.9	2.8	-1.0	1,970	25.9	7.7	-1.3	1,917	4.2	0.6	0.6	0.2	-0.4	1,914
36-47	14.6	2.1	-1.1	2,089	20.3	4.7	-1.2	2,071	5.9	0.8	0.5	0.1	-0.5	2,068
48-59	14.5	2.6	-1.1	2,080	15.7	3.4	-1.1	2,078	7.3	0.8	0.4	0.1	-0.7	2,078
Mother's education														
Pre-primary or none	15.6	3.3	-1.0	5,282	21.1	5.6	-1.2	5,246	6.6	1.3	0.8	0.2	-0.5	5,234
Primary	12.1	2.1	-0.9	1,575	18.5	3.5	-1.1	1,564	4.9	0.9	1.4	0.2	-0.4	1,561
Secondary+	11.8	2.1	-0.8	2,909	15.4	3.7	-0.9	2,863	6.0	0.6	1.9	0.5	-0.4	2,868
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Mother's age at birth														
Less than 20	11.7	1.6	-0.9	1,452	18.1	3.9	-1.1	1,435	5.8	0.6	1.1	0.3	-0.4	1,436
20-34	14.0	2.6	-0.9	6,356	18.5	4.5	-1.1	6,296	6.1	0.9	1.3	0.3	-0.5	6,289
35-49	15.8	4.0	-1.0	1,726	21.5	5.9	-1.1	1,715	7.0	1.7	1.2	0.4	-0.5	1,711
No information on biological mother	13.5	2.5	-0.8	245	17.9	5.4	-1.1	241	4.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	-0.4	241
Mother's functional difficulties														
Has functional difficulty	19.7	2.0	-1.1	180	27.0	4.3	-1.3	179	7.8	0.2	0.5	0.0	-0.5	179
Has no functional difficulty	13.7	2.7	-0.9	9,048	18.6	4.6	-1.1	8,960	6.1	1.0	1.3	0.3	-0.4	8,951
No information	16.1	3.3	-1.0	551	22.7	7.1	-1.2	547	6.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	-0.5	547

Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	<u>Weight for age</u>				<u>Height for age</u>				<u>Weight for height</u>				Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5
	<u>Underweight</u>		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5	<u>Stunted</u>		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5	<u>Wasted</u>		<u>Overweight</u>			
	Percent below - 2 SD ¹	Percent below - 3 SD ²			Percent below - 2 SD ³	Percent below - 3 SD ⁴			Percent below - 2 SD ⁵	Percent below - 3 SD ⁶	Percent above + 2 SD ⁷	Percent above + 3 SD ⁸		
Ethnicity of household head														
Mandinka	13.9	2.4	-0.9	2,971	18.2	4.1	-1.1	2,938	5.2	0.8	1.4	0.3	-0.4	2,934
Wolof	15.4	2.3	-1.0	1,342	21.0	5.0	-1.1	1,340	5.9	0.8	0.7	0.1	-0.5	1,338
Fula	14.2	2.5	-1.0	2,095	19.4	4.6	-1.1	2,062	6.3	0.8	0.8	0.1	-0.5	2,055
Jola	12.7	3.4	-0.9	942	19.8	7.5	-1.2	935	5.5	0.8	1.7	0.7	-0.3	939
Sarahule	16.1	4.0	-1.0	940	19.0	4.8	-1.0	936	9.2	2.4	1.2	0.0	-0.6	936
Other ethnic groups	9.5	1.8	-0.8	690	15.6	3.0	-0.9	685	5.6	1.1	1.6	0.6	-0.4	684
Non Gambian	13.7	3.9	-0.9	799	19.0	4.8	-1.1	791	7.6	1.2	1.6	0.7	-0.3	791
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	16.5	2.9	-1.1	2,289	24.1	5.9	-1.3	2,275	6.2	1.0	1.0	0.1	-0.5	2,275
Second	15.7	4.0	-1.0	2,156	21.7	5.9	-1.2	2,148	6.2	1.2	1.2	0.2	-0.4	2,145
Middle	12.9	2.4	-0.9	2,015	18.8	4.0	-1.1	1,998	6.1	1.3	1.2	0.4	-0.5	1,996
Fourth	12.3	2.4	-0.8	1,879	14.2	3.6	-0.9	1,856	6.3	0.9	1.5	0.5	-0.5	1,851
Richest	10.9	1.6	-0.7	1,441	13.0	3.4	-0.7	1,409	6.0	0.7	1.1	0.5	-0.4	1,410
¹ MICS indicator TC.44a - Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe) ² MICS indicator TC.44b - Underweight prevalence (severe) ³ MICS indicator TC.45a - Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.1 ⁴ MICS indicator TC.45b - Stunting prevalence (severe) ⁵ MICS indicator TC.46a - Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2 ⁶ MICS indicator TC.46b - Wasting prevalence (severe) ⁷ MICS indicator TC.47a - Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2 ⁸ MICS indicator TC.47b - Overweight prevalence (severe)														
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases														
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases														

SALT IODISATION

Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) are the world's leading cause of preventable brain damage and impaired psychomotor development in young children.¹¹¹ In its most extreme form, iodine deficiency causes cretinism. It also increases the risks of stillbirth and miscarriage in pregnant women. Iodine deficiency is most commonly and visibly associated with goitre. IDD takes its greatest toll in impaired mental growth and development, contributing to poor learning outcomes, reduced intellectual ability, and impaired work performance.¹¹² The indicator reported in MICS is the percentage of households consuming iodized salt as assessed using rapid test kits.

In The Gambia Salt Iodisation Programme started around 1992. The prevention and control of Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) is a priority intervention area for the Government of The Gambia and UNICEF. The IDD Programme aims to eliminate IDD and achieve the universal salt iodisation target of 90% of households consuming iodised salt. Over the past 20 years, the Government of The Gambia has brought together a unique combination of enlightened nutrition policy as well as public, private industry and civil society commitment and action to further protect the population of The Gambia against IDD.

To facilitate salt production and trade, people that are involved in the production, sale and distribution were brought together to form an association called National Association of Salt Producers and Traders (NASPaT). The National Coordination Committee led by the National Nutrition Agency (NaNA) and comprising Government entities, NGOs, CSOs, NASPaT, the private sector, UNICEF and other partners in salt iodization, have intensified efforts to stabilize the erratic incidence, and increase the coverage of household utilization of iodized salt through the National Program for the Elimination of IDD, using various strategies. These strategies are focused on increasing production and improving quality of salt for iodization, enforcement of the Legislation to ensure all salt produced and imported to The Gambia is iodized, social and behavioural change communication (SBCC) on causes, consequences and prevention of IDD and promotion of the consumption of iodized salt and foods rich in iodine.

In The Gambia 2018 MICS, salt used for cooking in the household was tested for presence of iodine using rapid test kits for potassium iodate (KIO₃). Table TC.9.1 presents the percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt.

¹¹¹ ICCIDD, UNICEF, WHO. *Assessment of iodine deficiency disorders and monitoring their elimination: a guide for programme managers*. Geneva: WHO Press (2007).

http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/43781/9789241595827_eng.pdf?sequence=1

¹¹² Zimmermann M.B. "The role of iodine in human growth and development." *Seminars in Cell & Developmental Biology* 22, (2011): 645-652. doi: 10.1016/j.semcdb.2011.07.009

Table TC.9.1: Iodized salt consumption

Percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of households in which salt was tested	Number of households	Percent of households with:				Total	Percentage of households with iodised salt ¹	Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt
			Salt test result						
			No salt	Not iodized 0 ppm	>0 and <15 ppm	15+ ppm			
Total	87.8	7,405	10.6	14.7	37.8	36.9	100	74.7	7,275
Area									
Urban	85.5	5,527	12.6	10.4	38.3	38.7	100.0	76.9	5,412
Rural	94.5	1,878	4.7	27.0	36.4	31.9	100.0	68.3	1,863
LGA									
Banjul	70.5	152	25.9	3.9	32.4	37.9	100.0	70.2	145
Kanifing	83.4	1,880	14.3	7.6	34.0	44.2	100.0	78.2	1,829
Brikama	88.9	3,049	10.0	13.1	42.1	34.8	100.0	76.9	3,011
Mansakonko	91.4	319	6.6	45.6	32.3	15.5	100.0	47.8	312
Kerewan	89.1	688	8.2	35.4	28.1	28.2	100.0	56.3	668
Kuntaur	90.7	292	8.5	14.7	43.6	33.1	100.0	76.8	290
Janjanbureh	93.4	446	6.5	10.3	43.4	39.8	100.0	83.2	445
Basse	92.0	578	7.6	10.7	35.4	46.2	100.0	81.6	576
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	93.2	1,429	5.9	25.6	37.0	31.5	100.0	68.5	1,415
Second	89.1	1,278	10.0	19.2	38.8	32.0	100.0	70.8	1,264
Middle	83.1	1,392	15.5	13.1	38.6	32.8	100.0	71.4	1,369
Fourth	82.4	1,614	14.9	9.2	38.2	37.7	100.0	75.9	1,563
Richest	91.4	1,692	7.0	8.3	36.6	48.0	100.0	84.6	1,664

¹ MICS indicator TC.48 - Iodized salt consumption

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

It is well recognized that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first years of life, and the quality of children's home environment and their interactions with caregivers is a major determinant of their development during this period.¹¹³ Children's early experiences with responsive caregiving serves an important neurological function and these interactions can boost cognitive, physical, social and emotional development.¹¹⁴ In this context, engagement of adults in activities with children, presence of books and playthings in the home for the child, and the conditions of care are important indicators.

Table TC.10.1 presents information on the number of activities that provide children with early stimulation and responsive care was collected in the survey. These included the involvement of adults in the household with children in the following activities: reading books or looking at picture books, telling stories, singing songs, taking children outside the home, compound or yard, playing with children, and spending time with children naming, counting, or drawing things.

Table TC.10.2 presents children's exposure to books in early years not only provides children with greater understanding of the nature of print, but may also give them opportunities to see others reading, such as older siblings doing school work. Presence of books is important for later school performance. The mothers/caretakers of all children under 5 were asked about the number of children's books or picture books they have for the child, and the types of playthings that are available at home.

Some research has found that leaving children without adequate supervision is a risk factor for unintentional injuries.¹¹⁵ In MICS, two questions were asked to find out whether children age 0-59 months were left alone during the week preceding the interview, and whether children were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age. This is presented in Table TC.10.3.

¹¹³ Black, M. et al. "Early Childhood Development Coming of Age: Science through the Life Course." *The Lancet* 389, no. 10064 (2016): 77-90. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(16)31389-7; Shonkoff J. et al. "The Lifelong Effects of Early Childhood Adversity and Toxic Stress." *Pediatrics* 129, no. 1 (2011): 232-46. doi:10.1542/peds.2011-2663.

¹¹⁴ Britto, P. et al. "Nurturing Care: Promoting early childhood development." *The Lancet* 389, no. 10064 (2017): 91-102. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(16)31390-3; Milteer R. et al. "The Importance of Play in Promoting Healthy Child Development and Maintaining Strong Parent-Child Bond: Focus on children in poverty" *American Academy of Pediatrics* 1129, no. 1 (2012): 183-191. doi: 10.1542/peds.2011-2953.

¹¹⁵ Howe, L., S. Huttly and T. Abramsky. "Risk Factors for Injuries in Young Children in Four Developing Countries: The Young Lives Study." *Tropical Medicine and International Health* 11, no. 10 (2006): 1557-1566. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-3156.2006.01708.x.; Morrongiello, B. et al. "Understanding Unintentional Injury Risk in Young Children II. The Contribution of Caregiver Supervision, Child Attributes, and Parent Attributes." *Journal of Pediatric Psychology* 31, no. 6 (2006): 540-551. doi: 10.1093/jpepsy/jsj073.

Table TC.10.1: Support for learning

Percentage of children age 2-4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Adult household members		Percentage of children living with their:			Father		Mother		Number of children age 2-4 years
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Percentage of children living with their:		Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with mothers	
				Father	Mother					
Total	16.3	1.9	24.3	64.4	88.5	1.0	0.3	4.1	0.9	6,146
Sex										
Male	14.8	1.8	25.3	66.2	89.6	0.8	0.3	4.0	0.9	3,140
Female	17.9	1.9	23.3	62.5	87.4	0.9	0.2	4.2	0.9	3,006
Area										
Urban	18.1	2.0	21.1	64.1	88.7	1.1	0.3	4.2	1.0	3,757
Rural	13.6	1.7	29.4	64.8	88.3	0.4	0.2	4.0	0.8	2,389
LGA										
Banjul	35.4	2.9	8.8	70	92.2	2.5	0.6	11.1	1.7	58
Kanifing	32.8	2.6	16.8	64.1	90.7	2.8	0.4	10.6	1.3	977
Brikama	13.1	1.8	19.0	64.3	86.9	0.6	0.3	1.6	0.9	2,257
Mansakonko	22.5	2.0	22.7	59.8	85.2	0.1	0.3	4.5	1.1	273
Kerewan	10.9	1.6	29.0	65.3	87.4	0.2	0.3	2.2	0.8	740
Kuntaur	10.6	1.5	36.5	69.3	88.7	0.3	0.1	2.9	0.6	357
Janjanbureh	16.3	1.7	33.8	70.4	88.1	1.0	0.3	7.4	1.0	523
Basse	10.6	1.5	32.7	60.1	91.9	0.1	0.1	2.9	0.7	959
Age										
2	16.4	1.9	20.9	64.9	91.4	1.0	0.3	4.3	1.0	1,984
3	15.0	1.8	25.5	64.4	87.3	0.7	0.2	3.9	0.9	2,104
4	17.5	1.9	26.4	63.8	87.0	0.8	0.3	4.1	0.8	2,058

Table TC.10.1: Support for learning

Percentage of children age 2-4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Adult household members		Percentage of children living with their:			Father		Mother		Number of children age 2-4 years
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Percentage of children living with their:		Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with mothers	
				Father	Mother					
Mother's education^A										
Pre-primary or none	12.4	1.6	29.6	67.1	84.5	0.5	0.2	2.6	0.8	3,455
Primary	16.7	1.9	22.2	69.1	94	0.4	0.3	4.1	1	957
Secondary+	24.1	2.3	14.9	56.4	93.5	1.8	0.4	7.1	1.2	1,728
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Father's education										
Pre-primary or none	11.5	1.6	28.9	100.0	97.8	0.4	0.3	2.7	0.8	2,263
Primary	16.7	1.9	24.2	100.0	95.8	1.8	0.5	4.0	0.9	375
Secondary+	22.1	2.2	15.6	100.0	96.6	2.7	0.6	5.2	1.2	1,298
Biological father not in the household	17.9	1.9	24.8	0.0	72.9	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.9	2,189
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	8.1	1.4	38.8	63.9	90.4	0.8	0.2	2.8	0.8	319
Has no functional difficulty	16.8	1.9	23.5	64.4	88.4	0.8	0.3	4.2	0.9	5,827
Ethnicity of household head										
Mandinka	17.0	1.9	23.6	61.6	88.7	0.5	0.2	3.6	0.9	1,881
Wollof	14.9	1.8	28.6	71.5	88.9	1.0	0.3	4.4	0.9	819
Fula	16.4	1.8	24.2	71.5	88.0	0.5	0.2	3.8	0.9	1,343
Jola	17.6	1.9	22.0	49.4	84.3	0.3	0.2	4.2	0.9	611
Sarahule	13.3	1.7	29.5	56.4	94.4	0.5	0.1	3.6	0.8	582
Other ethnic groups	19.7	2.1	19.2	61.4	88.7	3.5	0.4	5.9	1.0	439
Non Gambian	15.1	1.9	21.2	74.9	86.9	1.7	0.4	5.4	1.1	471

Table TC.10.1: Support for learning

Percentage of children age 2-4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Adult household members		Percentage of children living with their:			Father		Mother		Number of children age 2-4 years
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with mothers	
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	11.4	1.6	28.7	67.4	85.9	0.5	0.2	3.4	0.8	1,434
Second	12.9	1.6	32.2	64.7	87.9	0.2	0.2	2.8	0.8	1,373
Middle	14.2	1.8	24.8	62.2	88.7	0.4	0.2	2.4	0.8	1,266
Fourth	17.6	2.1	18.6	66.6	91.7	1.2	0.3	5.1	1.1	1,218
Richest	31.4	2.7	11.6	59.0	89.2	2.5	0.4	8.5	1.4	856

¹ MICS indicator TC.49a - Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member

² MICS Indicator TC.49b - Early stimulation and responsive care by father

³ MICS Indicator TC.49c - Early stimulation and responsive care by mother

^A In this table and throughout the report, mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers as well as caretakers of children under 5, who are the respondents to the under-5 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere

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

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.10.2: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by the number of children's books present in the household, and by the type and number of playthings that child plays with, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:			Percentage of children who play with:			Number of children under age 5
	3 or more children's books ¹	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/manufactured toys	Household objects/objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings ²	
Total	1.1	0.1	29.0	49.4	74.0	49.3	9,907
Sex							
Male	1.0	0.1	30.8	48.5	73.8	49.2	5,006
Female	1.1	0.2	27.3	50.4	74.2	49.5	4,901
Area							
Urban	1.6	0.2	30.6	58.5	69.3	52.8	6,075
Rural	0.2	0.0	26.5	35.0	81.5	43.8	3,832
LGA							
Banjul	5.6	0.4	39.9	79.8	57.0	63.6	96
Kanifing	2.9	0.7	25.5	67.0	56.3	49.1	1,620
Brikama	1.2	0.0	35.8	58.0	74.8	56.8	3,645
Mansakonko	0.5	0.0	24.3	43.3	83.8	46.8	431
Kerewan	0.4	0.0	15.7	45.7	82.1	46.3	1,231
Kuntaur	0.4	0.1	29.1	28.5	76.2	39.6	577
Janjanbureh	0.1	0.0	34.0	21.6	81.5	42.3	804
Basse	0.0	0.0	25.3	35.4	78.0	41.2	1,504
Age							
0-1	0.1	0.0	19.7	43.7	47.8	33.3	3,761
2-4	1.6	0.2	34.8	52.9	90.0	59.1	6,146
Mother's education							
Pre-primary or none	0.5	0.0	28.4	41.1	77.3	45.5	5,343
Primary	0.7	0.0	29.3	50.3	75.9	52.2	1,598
Secondary+	2.3	0.4	30.2	64.0	66.9	54.7	2,953
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13

Table TC.10.2: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by the number of children's books present in the household, and by the type and number of playthings that child plays with, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				Number of children under age 5
	3 or more children's books ¹	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/manufactured toys	Household objects/objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings ²	
Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)							
Has functional difficulty	0.9	0.5	35.1	41.1	88.5	53.4	319
Has no functional difficulty	1.7	0.2	34.7	53.6	90.1	59.4	5,827
Ethnicity of household head							
Mandinka	0.7	0.0	32.3	59.1	73.5	57.0	3,014
Wollof	1.4	0.0	29.4	41.8	75.6	47.2	1,360
Fula	0.8	0.1	26.8	35.8	76.7	41.1	2,117
Jola	0.9	0.0	32.1	64.1	74.8	58.2	953
Sarahule	0.5	0.0	24.9	41.4	72.8	41.1	948
Other ethnic groups	4.1	0.8	25.0	54.3	72.2	48.4	707
Non Gambian	0.7	0.4	26.7	49.6	68.5	45.9	808
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	0.4	0.0	27.9	29.1	81.9	41.1	2,311
Second	0.3	0.0	27.2	42.7	79.7	47.5	2,185
Middle	0.2	0.0	26.3	49.2	76.2	49.3	2,035
Fourth	1.1	0.0	32.7	63.8	68.8	57.2	1,905
Richest	4.6	0.8	32.7	73.1	56.7	54.7	1,471

¹ MICS indicator TC.50 - Availability of children's books² MICS indicator TC.51 - Availability of playthings

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

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.10.3: Inadequate supervision

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children under age 5:			Number of children under age 5
	Left alone in the past week	Left under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate supervision in the past week ¹	
Total	9.6	9.4	16.4	9,907
Sex				
Male	10.1	9.9	16.9	5,006
Female	9.1	8.9	15.9	4,901
Area				
Urban	9.6	9.2	16.8	6,075
Rural	9.5	9.7	15.8	3,832
LGA				
Banjul	8.5	3.6	10.5	96
Kanifing	14.6	8.3	19.7	1,620
Brikama	7.0	9.7	15.2	3,645
Mansakonko	20.4	18.8	32.2	431
Kerewan	2.1	5.8	7.2	1,231
Kuntaur	10.0	13.2	19.9	577
Janjanbureh	19.2	9.3	22.9	804
Basse	8.3	9.2	14.3	1,504
Age				
0-1	6.1	7.9	12.5	3,761
2-4	11.7	10.4	18.8	6,146
Mother's education				
Pre-primary or none	9.1	10.0	16.2	5,343
Primary	9.5	10.9	18.3	1,598
Secondary+	10.4	7.5	15.8	2,953
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)				
Has functional difficulty	19.5	11.5	23.2	319
Has no functional difficulty	11.3	10.3	18.6	5,827
Ethnicity of household head				
Mandinka	11.7	9.9	18.7	3,014
Wollof	6.7	8.3	13.3	1,360
Fula	11.4	10.6	19.0	2,117
Jola	8.1	9.2	14.9	953
Sarahule	6.0	8.8	13.2	948
Other ethnic groups	6.7	7.9	11.6	707
Non Gambian	10.0	8.6	16.1	808
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	10.2	12.0	18.3	2,311
Second	6.8	9.1	14.1	2,185
Middle	10.9	9.5	17.5	2,035
Fourth	8.6	9.6	15.8	1,905
Richest	12.3	5.4	16.2	1,471
¹ MICS indicator TC.52 - Inadequate supervision				
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases				
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases				

EARLY CHILD DEVELOPMENT INDEX

Early childhood development is multidimensional and involves an ordered progression of motor, cognitive, language, socio-emotional and regulatory skills and capacities across the first few years of life.¹¹⁶ Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socio-emotional development and readiness to learn are vital domains of a child's overall development, which build the foundation for later life and set the trajectory for health, learning and well-being.¹¹⁷

A 10-item module was used to calculate the Early Child Development Index (ECDI). The primary purpose of the ECDI is to inform public policy regarding the developmental status of children in The Gambia. The index is based on selected milestones that children are expected to achieve by ages 3 and 4. The 10 items are used to determine if children are developmentally on track in four domains:

- Literacy-numeracy: Children are identified as being developmentally on track based on whether they can identify/name at least ten letters of the alphabet, whether they can read at least four simple, popular words, and whether they know the name and recognize the symbols of all numbers from 1 to 10. If at least two of these are true, then the child is considered developmentally on track.
- Physical: If the child can pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground and/or the mother/caretaker 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.
- Social-emotional: Children are considered to be developmentally on track if two of the following are true: If the child gets along well with other children, if the child does not kick, bite, or hit other children and if the child does not get distracted easily.
- Learning: If the child follows simple directions on how to do something correctly and/or when given something to do, is able to do it independently, then the child is considered to be developmentally on track in this domain.

ECDI is then calculated as the percentage of children who are developmentally on track in at least three of these four domains (see Table TC.11.1).

¹¹⁶ UNICEF et al. *Advancing Early Childhood Development: From Science to Scale*. Executive Summary, The Lancet, 2016. https://www.thelancet.com/pb-assets/Lancet/stories/series/ecd/Lancet_ECD_Executive_Summary.pdf.

¹¹⁷Shonkoff, J. and D. Phillips. *From Neurons to Neighborhoods: The Science of Early Childhood Development*. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 2000.; United Nations Children's Fund, *Early Moments Matter*, New York: UNICEF, 2017.

Table TC.11.1: Early child development index

Percentage of children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score ¹	Number of children age 3-4 years
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning		
Total	14.5	96.2	67.6	95.2	67.0	4,162
Sex						
Male	12.7	96.4	65.5	95.3	65.2	2,159
Female	16.4	95.9	69.9	95.1	69.0	2,003
Area						
Urban	18.7	96.5	71.5	95.5	72.3	2,530
Rural	8.0	95.8	61.6	94.7	58.8	1,632
LGA						
Banjul	33.4	95.3	75.2	98.0	78.9	38
Kanifing	30.7	96.4	69.2	93.5	72.1	666
Brikama	15.4	97.1	77.4	96.5	77.2	1,512
Mansakonko	8.1	98.8	62.4	97.8	64.1	195
Kerewan	7.9	96.8	70.1	91.3	65.3	486
Kuntaur	5.8	94.2	66.6	93.5	61.8	253
Janjanbureh	16.8	98.8	57.5	95.6	60.0	356
Basse	3.7	92.1	48.5	96.3	45.7	656
Age						
3	8.5	95.4	67.2	94.1	63.6	2,104
4	20.6	97.0	68.0	96.3	70.5	2,058
Attendance to early childhood education						
Attending	42.1	97.9	71.2	97.6	79.7	1,010
Not attending	5.6	95.6	66.5	94.4	63.0	3,152
Mother's education						
Pre-primary or none	9.7	96.4	67.7	94.8	65.1	2,372
Primary	13.1	94.6	63.9	95.4	62.5	636
Secondary+	24.9	96.6	69.5	95.9	73.4	1,150
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	13.1	92.2	53.3	89.3	50.0	191
Has no functional difficulty	14.6	96.4	68.3	95.5	67.8	3,971
Ethnicity of household head						
Mandinka	13.3	96.6	63.8	95.8	64.1	1,271
Wollof	15.8	96.9	67.8	93.4	67.2	553
Fula	12.3	94.9	69.5	96.2	68.0	928
Jola	18.5	96.9	79.2	92.0	74.1	400
Sarahule	5.6	93.9	56.7	96.4	54.6	384
Other ethnic groups	27.1	96.9	73.5	94.3	76.7	299
Non Gambian	16.8	98.1	70.1	96.1	72.2	327
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	7.6	95.8	67.3	93.5	62.9	972
Second	10.3	96.6	64.4	95.4	63.1	922
Middle	6.9	96.3	66.2	95.5	64.1	883
Fourth	18.9	97.8	70.3	96.5	71.8	802
Richest	38.0	93.8	71.6	95.3	78.0	584

¹ MICS indicator TC.53- Early child development index; SDG Indicator 4.2.1

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

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Readiness of children for primary school can be improved through attendance to early childhood education programmes or through pre-school. Early childhood education programmes include programmes for children that have organised learning components as opposed to baby-sitting and day-care which do not typically have organised education and learning.

Government acknowledges the importance of the early years of development for children. The capacities with which children are born enable them to communicate, learn and develop but these need to be supported and guided to ascertain that children develop holistically and positively. The Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education (MoBSE) has started the implementation of the National Policy on Integrated Early Childhood Development and plans to strengthen its ties and collaboration with parties in this area. MoBSE will continue to coordinate, support and facilitate the early years' education, care and development of children through monitoring, assessing and developing guidelines for the establishment and management of nursery schools. In addition, early learning centres will continue to be incorporated in existing lower basic schools in 'deprived' communities, (MoBSE, 2016-2030).

Table LN.1.1 shows the percent of children age 3 and 4 years (36 to 59 months) currently attending early childhood education: MICS indicator LN.1. This is based on question UB8 in the Questionnaire for Children under 5. If the child was currently on a school break, but regularly attends, the interviewer is asked to record this as currently attending.

Table LN.1.2 is similar to Table LN.1.1, but looks only at children who were 5 years old at the beginning of the school year. In Gambia, the school year begins in September.

Specifically, the table presents the percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education. This table utilises question UB7 for attendance. The indicator captured is the adjusted net attendance ratio, which corresponds to SDG indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted¹¹⁸). The official primary school entry age in The Gambia is age 7 years.

¹¹⁸ The ratio is termed "adjusted" since it also includes children attending primary education. All children age one year before official primary school entry age (at the beginning of the school year) are included in the denominator.

Table LN.1.1: Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending early childhood education, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education ¹	Number of children age 36-59 months
Total	23.8	4,240
Sex		
Male	23.0	2,188
Female	24.7	2,052
Area		
Urban	26.6	2,579
Rural	19.5	1,661
LGA		
Banjul	43.0	38
Kanifing	34.0	678
Brikama	26.0	1,541
Mansakonko	25.1	201
Kerewan	19.3	495
Kuntaur	12.5	257
Janjanbureh	17.9	361
Basse	17.7	670
Age (in months)		
36-47	13.4	2,114
48-59	34.1	2,126
Mother's education		
Pre-primary or none	18.5	2,423
Primary	23.2	647
Secondary+	35.2	1,165
DK/Missing	(*)	4
Child's functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	19.7	192
Has no functional difficulty	24.0	4,048
Ethnicity of household head		
Mandinka	24.7	1,299
Wollof	17.4	562
Fula	25.6	946
Jola	27.5	406
Sarahule	12.8	389
Other ethnic groups	37.1	302
Non Gambian	22.6	336
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	18.7	987
Second	20.0	958
Middle	17.9	888
Fourth	28.8	812
Richest	40.3	594
¹ MICS indicator LN.1 - Attendance to early childhood education		
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases		
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases		

Table LN.1.2: Participation rate in organised learning

Percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age (7 years) 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), The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percent of children:			Total	Net attendance ratio ¹	Number of children age 5 years at the beginning of the school year
	Attending an early childhood education programme	Attending primary education	Not attending an early childhood education programme or primary education			
Total	30.8	43.7	25.4	100.0	74.6	2,044
Sex						
Male	30.8	43.7	25.5	100.0	74.5	985
Female	30.9	43.7	25.4	100.0	74.6	1,059
Area						
Urban	36.1	42.7	21.2	100.0	78.8	1,299
Rural	21.7	45.5	32.9	100.0	67.1	746
LGA						
Banjul	23.5	64.3	12.2	100.0	87.8	18
Kanifing	33.4	51.0	15.6	100.0	84.4	337
Brikama	40.3	37.4	22.3	100.0	77.7	787
Mansakonko	27.6	57.2	15.2	100.0	84.8	106
Kerewan	24.9	40.3	34.8	100.0	65.2	233
Kuntaur	9.3	42.6	48.2	100.0	51.8	102
Janjanbureh	14.1	46.9	39.0	100.0	61.0	170
Basse	26.1	47.4	26.6	100.0	73.4	290
Mother's education						
Pre-primary or none	26.9	41.0	32.1	100.0	67.9	1,241
Primary	28.5	53.4	18.1	100.0	81.9	280
Secondary+	41.4	45.0	13.6	100.0	86.4	520
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
Mother's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	(20.0)	(43.4)	(36.6)	100.0	(63.4)	29
Has no functional difficulty	31.3	43.7	24.9	100.0	75.1	1,713
No information	29.1	43.7	27.2	100.0	72.8	302
Ethnicity of household head						
Mandinka	29.1	52.3	18.6	100.0	81.4	648
Wolof	21.7	31.6	46.7	100.0	53.3	271
Fula	31.3	41.1	27.6	100.0	72.4	462
Jola	46.6	29.0	24.3	100.0	75.7	185
Sarahule	23.6	50.7	25.7	100.0	74.3	186
Other ethnic groups	38.4	52.6	9.0	100.0	91.0	140
Non Gambian	35.6	38.1	26.4	100.0	73.6	152
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	18.8	42.8	38.3	100.0	61.7	423
Second	28.7	40.0	31.4	100.0	68.6	467
Middle	33.4	44.1	22.5	100.0	77.5	434
Fourth	38.3	40.3	21.4	100.0	78.6	391
Richest	37.1	53.7	9.1	100.0	90.9	330
¹ MICS indicator LN.2- Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted); SDG indicator 4.2.2						
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases						
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases						

ATTENDANCE

Attendance to pre-primary education is important for the readiness of children to school. Table LN.2.1 shows the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school (regardless of age) who attended any early childhood education the previous year¹¹⁹.

Ensuring that all girls and boys complete primary and secondary education is a target of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, economic growth, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, and influencing population growth.

In The Gambia, children enter primary school at age 7, lower secondary at age 13 and upper secondary school at age 16. There are 6 grades in primary school and 3 + 3 grades in secondary school. In primary school, grades are referred to as grade 1 to grade 6. For lower secondary school, grades are referred to as grade 7 to grade 9 and in upper secondary to grade 10 to grade 12. The school year typically runs from September of one year to July of the following year.

Table LN.2.2 presents the percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1.

Table LN.2.3 provides the percentage of children of primary school age 7 to 12 years who are attending primary or secondary school¹²⁰, and those who are out of school. Similarly, the lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio is presented in Table LN.2.4¹²¹ for children age 13 to 15 years.

In Table LN.2.5, children are distributed according to their age against current grade of attendance (age-for-grade). For example, an 8-year-old child (at the beginning of the school year) is expected to be in grade 2, as per the official age-for-grade. If this child is currently in grade 1, he/she will be classified over-age by 1 year. The table includes both primary and lower secondary levels.

The upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio, and out of school children ratio are presented in Table LN.2.6¹²².

The gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school, primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Table LN.2.7. The gross intake rate is

¹¹⁹ The computation of the indicator does not exclude repeaters, and therefore is inclusive of both children who are attending primary school for the first time, as well as those who were in the first grade of primary school the previous school year and are repeating. Children repeating may have attended pre-primary education prior to the school year during which they attended the first grade of primary school for the first time; these children are not captured in the numerator of the indicator.

¹²⁰ Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only primary school attendance, but also secondary school attendance in the numerator.

¹²¹ Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only lower secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.

¹²² Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only upper secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.

the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of primary school for the first time, to the number of children of the primary graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year.

Completion rate of primary education represents the percentage of a cohort of children aged 3 to 5 years above the official age of the last grade of primary education, that is, the percentage of children who are 15 to 17 years old, who completed primary education in The Gambia.

The table also provides the “effective” transition rate which takes account of the presence of repeaters in the final grade of primary school. This indicator reflects situations in which pupils repeat the last grade of primary education but eventually make the transition to the secondary level.¹²³

Table LN.2.8 focuses on the ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary education. These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). Note that the ratios included here are obtained from adjusted net attendance ratios rather than gross attendance ratios. The latter provide an erroneous description of the GPI mainly because, in most cases, the majority of over-age children attending primary education tend to be boys.

Table LN.2.1: School readiness		
Percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year, The Gambia MICS, 2018		
	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool in previous year ¹	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Total	69.0	2,349
Sex		
Male	67.6	1,148
Female	70.3	1,201
Area		
Urban	70.7	1,484
Rural	66.1	865
LGA		
Banjul	81.9	22
Kanifing	76.8	356
Brikama	68.8	872
Mansakonko	73.6	131
Kerewan	57.9	267
Kuntaur	70.1	101
Janjanbureh	77.8	153
Basse	64.5	447

¹²³ The simple transition rate, which is no longer calculated in MICS, tends to underestimate pupils’ progression to secondary school as it assumes that the repeaters never reach secondary school.

Table LN.2.1: School readiness

Percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool in previous year ¹	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Mother's education		
Pre-primary or none	65.3	1,327
Primary	70.5	388
Secondary+	75.6	627
No information	(*)	3
DK/Missing	(*)	4
Mother's functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	(81.2)	37
Has no functional difficulty	70.0	1,948
No information	62.2	365
Ethnicity of household head		
Mandinka	66.1	822
Wollof	70.3	215
Fula	67.9	487
Jola	76.7	226
Sarahule	65.8	302
Other ethnic groups	82.6	159
Non Gambian	66.8	139
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	63.5	489
Second	67.1	498
Middle	66.4	525
Fourth	71.3	461
Richest	79.6	375
¹ MICS indicator LN.3 - School readiness		
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases		
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases		

Table LN.2.2: Primary school entry

Percentage of children of primary school entry age (7 years) entering grade 1 (net intake rate), The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 ¹	Number of children of primary school entry age
Total	58.2	1,880
Sex		
Male	58.2	891
Female	58.1	989
Area		
Urban	60.5	1,148
Rural	54.6	732
LGA		
Banjul	67.3	21
Kanifing	66.1	302
Brikama	58.2	702
Mansakonko	68.1	91
Kerewan	57.6	237
Kuntaur	40.5	104
Janjanbureh	48.6	144
Basse	57.7	279
Mother's education		
Pre-primary or none	51.3	1,147
Primary	69.3	276
Secondary+	68.5	455
DK/Missing	(*)	2
Mother's functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	(42.8)	37
Has no functional difficulty	59.9	1,517
No information	51.7	326
Ethnicity of household head		
Mandinka	67.5	582
Wollof	46.7	248
Fula	55.8	436
Jola	56.5	184
Sarahule	54.2	195
Other ethnic groups	61.8	117
Non Gambian	50.5	118
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	49.3	480
Second	52.5	393
Middle	57.7	365
Fourth	69.3	356
Richest	67.5	286

¹ MICS indicator LN.4 - Net intake rate in primary education

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.2.3: Primary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^{2,A}	Number of children
Total	75.7	3.7	20.5	4,896	80.4	3.1	16.4	5,227	78.1	3.4	18.4	10,122
Area												
Urban	78.7	4.4	16.8	3,074	85.4	3.3	11.2	3,334	82.2	3.9	13.9	6,408
Rural	70.6	2.4	26.9	1,822	71.6	2.7	25.5	1,893	71.1	2.6	26.2	3,715
LGA												
Banjul	93.3	1.4	5.4	50	92.7	1.5	5.5	51	93.0	1.4	5.5	101
Kanifing	86.0	1.7	12.3	795	87.0	3.0	9.9	866	86.5	2.4	11.1	1,661
Brikama	77.9	6.1	15.8	1,857	85.7	4.3	9.9	2,073	82.0	5.1	12.7	3,930
Mansakonko	85.3	3.0	11.7	245	87.5	3.2	9.2	233	86.4	3.1	10.5	478
Kerewan	71.0	2.5	26.4	601	71.5	1.9	26.2	605	71.3	2.2	26.3	1,206
Kuntaur	60.7	0.8	38.4	209	58.3	1.2	40.4	302	59.3	1.0	39.6	510
Janjanbureh	54.5	1.5	43.8	375	72.3	2.0	25.5	374	63.4	1.8	34.6	749
Basse	73.5	3.0	23.5	764	74.9	2.3	22.8	723	74.2	2.6	23.2	1,487
Age at beginning of school year												
7	62.7	12.8	24.5	891	67.2	14.0	18.6	989	65.1	13.4	21.4	1,880
8	78.9	4.2	16.4	888	81.1	1.6	17.2	825	80.0	3.0	16.8	1,713
9	76.8	2.7	20.6	901	85.3	0.7	14.0	940	81.1	1.7	17.2	1,842
10	80.3	0.0	19.7	760	85.4	0.3	14.0	867	83.0	0.2	16.7	1,627
11	78.4	0.4	21.2	695	83.6	0.0	16.4	808	81.2	0.2	18.6	1,503
12	78.8	0.1	21.0	760	81.6	0.2	18.2	798	80.2	0.1	19.6	1,558
Mother's education												
Pre-primary or none	72.0	3.4	24.4	3,118	75.0	3.3	21.7	3,310	73.5	3.4	23.0	6,429
Primary	84.2	3.7	12.1	635	86.2	3.2	10.3	683	85.2	3.4	11.2	1,318
Secondary+	80.9	4.2	14.9	1,139	91.7	2.6	5.5	1,227	86.5	3.4	10.0	2,367
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	9

Table LN.2.3: Primary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^{2,A}	Number of children
Mother's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	75.9	1.0	22.9	92	67.5	1.6	30.0	100	71.5	1.3	26.6	192
Has no functional difficulty	79.0	3.7	17.1	3,633	80.5	3.4	16.0	4,049	79.8	3.6	16.5	7,682
No information	65.3	3.7	31.0	1,171	81.2	2.1	16.6	1,077	72.9	2.9	24.1	2,248
Ethnicity of household head												
Mandinka	81.7	3.9	14.3	1,523	88.3	1.6	10.0	1,552	85.0	2.8	12.1	3,076
Wollof	56.4	3.0	39.9	572	62.7	2.6	34.5	706	59.9	2.8	36.9	1,277
Fula	71.4	4.6	24.0	1,076	78.8	3.7	17.4	1,192	75.3	4.2	20.5	2,268
Jola	87.0	3.3	9.6	499	89.5	5.9	4.6	573	88.3	4.7	7.0	1,072
Sarahule	68.6	2.4	29.0	532	69.9	4.5	25.5	496	69.2	3.4	27.3	1,029
Other ethnic groups	84.9	3.0	12.1	348	85.5	3.3	10.8	351	85.2	3.1	11.5	698
Non Gambian	79.7	3.6	16.7	346	81.2	2.2	16.6	356	80.5	2.9	16.6	702
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	68.0	1.9	30.0	1,038	68.5	4.1	27.2	1,222	68.3	3.1	28.5	2,261
Second	68.2	4.6	27.1	1,125	76.3	3.1	20.6	1,097	72.2	3.9	23.9	2,221
Middle	75.5	4.8	19.7	1,013	83.8	2.5	13.6	1,087	79.8	3.6	16.5	2,100
Fourth	82.5	3.3	14.2	927	85.8	2.9	11.3	979	84.2	3.1	12.7	1,906
Richest	88.6	3.5	7.3	793	92.3	2.8	4.7	842	90.5	3.2	6.0	1,635

¹ MICS indicator LN.5a - Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.6a - Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age

^A The percentage of children out of school are those not attending school and further includes those attending early childhood education

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.2.4: Lower secondary school attendance and out of school adolescents

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, The Gambia MICCS, 2018

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children:		Number of children
Attending primary school		Out of school ^A	Attending primary school			Out of school ^A	Attending primary school			Out of school ^{2,A}		
Total	38.2	30.9	30.8	1,944	49.7	28.0	22.0	2,106	44.2	29.4	26.2	4,050
Area												
Urban	43.2	29.3	27.3	1,290	58.2	27.7	13.8	1,380	51.0	28.5	20.3	2,670
Rural	28.4	34.1	37.5	655	33.4	28.7	37.7	726	31.1	31.3	37.6	1,380
LGA												
Banjul	69.5	17.4	13.0	22	76.4	16.5	7.1	25	73.2	16.9	9.9	47
Kanifing	49.6	26.1	24.3	340	67.6	17.7	14.3	417	59.5	21.5	18.8	757
Brikama	40.9	33.1	25.7	772	57.5	31.8	10.4	825	49.5	32.4	17.8	1,596
Mansakonko	45.4	34.3	20.3	93	45.6	38.7	15.8	88	45.5	36.4	18.1	181
Kerewan	36.7	29.9	33.4	207	40.2	23.9	35.9	218	38.5	26.8	34.6	425
Kuntaur	23.7	24.2	52.0	71	25.5	20.8	53.7	105	24.8	22.2	53.0	175
Janjanbureh	25.7	26.3	48.0	164	39.8	24.3	35.9	152	32.4	25.4	42.2	316
Basse	24.0	35.9	40.1	276	20.5	38.2	41.1	277	22.2	37.1	40.6	553
Age at beginning of school year												
13	27.1	46.8	26.2	723	36.9	44.3	18.8	737	32.0	45.5	22.4	1,460
14	43.5	25.6	30.9	662	49.2	25.5	25.3	703	46.4	25.5	28.0	1,365
15	46.3	16.7	36.5	559	64.5	12.7	22.1	665	56.2	14.5	28.7	1,224
Mother's education												
Pre-primary or none	34.1	32.8	33.1	1,276	44.3	30.0	25.4	1,487	39.6	31.3	28.9	2,762
Primary	47.1	32.0	20.9	249	53.8	30.1	16.1	236	50.4	31.1	18.6	485
Secondary+	45.9	24.7	28.8	415	71.4	20.0	8.5	366	57.9	22.5	19.3	781
No information ^B	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	17	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	21
DK/Missing	-	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	1

Table LN.2.4: Lower secondary school attendance and out of school adolescents

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children:		Number of children
Attending primary school		Out of school ^A	Attending primary school			Out of school ^A	Attending primary school			Out of school ^{2,A}		
Mother's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	(53.3)	(25.4)	(21.3)	25	(43.3)	(21.8)	(34.9)	34	47.5	23.3	29.2	59
Has no functional difficulty	41.5	31.8	26.5	1,166	52.1	28.2	19.6	1,401	47.3	29.8	22.7	2,567
No information ^B	32.5	29.8	37.7	754	44.9	28.1	26.4	671	38.4	29.0	32.4	1,425
Ethnicity of household head												
Mandinka	42.3	37.3	20.5	621	53.9	32.1	13.9	651	48.2	34.6	17.1	1,272
Wolof	39.2	15.2	44.5	210	36.9	14.2	49.0	262	37.9	14.6	47.0	472
Fula	35.5	28.3	36.2	418	51.4	23.3	25.0	462	43.8	25.7	30.3	881
Jola	51.7	34.9	13.3	187	64.1	29.1	5.6	222	58.4	31.8	9.1	409
Sarahule	17.4	31.4	51.2	250	20.8	43.7	35.4	188	18.9	36.7	44.4	438
Other ethnic groups	45.2	36.5	18.3	139	59.6	27.5	12.9	177	53.3	31.4	15.3	315
Non Gambian	39.1	21.1	39.8	120	52.0	28.5	19.5	144	46.2	25.1	28.7	264
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	26.8	33.7	39.5	394	31.7	30.5	37.8	451	29.4	32.0	38.6	845
Second	26.6	36.0	37.5	389	43.8	31.9	23.5	436	35.7	33.8	30.1	825
Middle	37.5	35.3	27.2	444	48.8	31.8	19.4	436	43.1	33.6	23.4	880
Fourth	42.3	29.2	28.5	389	61.5	25.5	13.0	393	51.9	27.3	20.7	782
Richest	61.8	17.8	19.7	328	66.2	19.3	14.1	390	64.2	18.6	16.7	718

¹ MICS indicator LN.5b - Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.6b - Out-of-school rate for adolescents of lower secondary school age

^A The percentage of children of lower secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary or higher education

^B Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.2.5: Age for grade

Percentage of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at age and overage for grade, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Primary school					Lower secondary school						
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending primary school	Percent of children by grade of attendance:				Number of children attending lower secondary school	
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ¹	Total		Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ²		Total
Total	13.4	73.1	6.4	7.2	100.0	10,403	10.2	54.5	13.2	22.2	100.0	2,950
Sex												
Male	13.7	71.6	6.8	7.9	100.0	4,983	9.7	49.8	14.0	26.5	100.0	1,342
Female	13.0	74.4	6.0	6.5	100.0	5,420	10.5	58.4	12.5	18.5	100.0	1,607
Area												
Urban	12.4	74.4	6.3	6.9	100.0	6,775	9.8	53.9	13.1	23.2	100.0	2,245
Rural	15.2	70.6	6.6	7.6	100.0	3,628	11.4	56.2	13.4	19.0	100.0	705
LGA												
Banjul	14.2	76.5	3.1	6.3	100.0	115	12.4	62.7	12.1	12.8	100.0	47
Kanifing	12.9	75.8	5.3	6.0	100.0	1,765	13.6	55.0	8.9	22.6	100.0	702
Brikama	10.9	74.6	7.0	7.5	100.0	4,182	7.6	53.2	15.0	24.2	100.0	1,340
Mansakonko	15.3	71.3	6.4	7.1	100.0	562	9.5	57.9	15.2	17.5	100.0	132
Kerewan	14.3	72.9	6.2	6.6	100.0	1,133	11.8	53.4	14.2	20.6	100.0	276
Kuntaur	19.2	70.0	4.9	5.9	100.0	411	19.0	56.0	7.1	18.0	100.0	74
Janjanbureh	17.4	69.8	6.6	6.2	100.0	658	9.9	60.9	14.5	14.8	100.0	155
Basse	15.8	68.6	6.7	8.9	100.0	1,576	10.0	52.9	15.1	22.0	100.0	222
Mother's education												
Pre-primary or none	12.4	72.6	7.5	7.5	100.0	6,296	10.3	66.0	16.6	7.1	100.0	1,497
Primary	16.2	73.0	6.3	4.6	100.0	1,501	8.7	71.8	13.3	6.2	100.0	327
Secondary+	14.5	77.2	3.8	4.4	100.0	2,500	18.5	60.4	15.1	6.0	100.0	635
No information	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	95	0.0	0.0	0.1	99.9	100.0	489
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2

Table LN.2.5: Age for grade

Percentage of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at age and overage for grade, The Gambia MICS, 2018

Grade	Primary school					Lower secondary school					Number of children attending lower secondary school	
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending primary school	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ¹	Total		Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ²		Total
1 (primary/lower secondary)	44.8	54.6	0.2	0.3	100.0	2,349	22.7	57.6	8.0	11.7	100.0	1,052
2 (primary/lower secondary)	13.2	84.7	1.0	1.0	100.0	2,139	3.9	60.4	14.4	21.3	100.0	996
3 (primary/lower secondary)	2.3	90.7	3.8	3.2	100.0	1,889	2.3	44.3	18.0	35.4	100.0	899
4 (primary)	0.4	80.7	9.8	9.1	100.0	1,641	na	na	na	na	na	na
5 (primary)	0.0	69.7	12.9	17.4	100.0	1,333	na	na	na	na	na	na
6 (primary)	0.2	51.5	22.1	26.2	100.0	1,052	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	11.4	77.9	6.4	4.3	100.0	169	13.7	58.3	23.0	4.9	100.0	42
Has no functional difficulty	14.8	74.6	5.6	5.1	100.0	7,925	13.1	65.7	15.2	6.1	100.0	1,675
No information	8.7	67.6	9.2	14.5	100.0	2,308	6.1	39.1	10.2	44.6	100.0	1,233
Ethnicity of household head												
Mandinka	14.6	70.7	6.8	7.9	100.0	3,573	8.6	51.9	14.7	24.8	100.0	1,081
Wollof	15.4	75.9	3.8	4.9	100.0	957	15.6	60.4	6.9	17.1	100.0	241
Fula	12.1	75.4	6.0	6.4	100.0	2,184	9.6	59.7	11.8	18.9	100.0	592
Jola	6.8	79.9	7.6	5.8	100.0	1,140	8.8	53.1	12.4	25.8	100.0	415
Sarahule	17.3	65.2	7.2	10.3	100.0	1,083	4.2	48.2	18.5	29.0	100.0	168
Other ethnic groups	12.7	72.5	6.2	8.6	100.0	770	14.2	52.8	13.6	19.4	100.0	258
Non Gambian	13.3	76.0	6.0	4.7	100.0	696	16.6	55.9	13.4	14.2	100.0	196
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	13.2	71.9	7.0	7.8	100.0	2,092	9.3	54.2	14.3	22.2	100.0	423
Second	14.7	70.3	7.2	7.8	100.0	2,211	9.8	53.6	15.3	21.3	100.0	508
Middle	12.5	72.2	7.4	7.9	100.0	2,256	7.4	55.0	12.1	25.5	100.0	624
Fourth	12.4	75.5	5.9	6.2	100.0	2,050	8.4	56.9	11.2	23.4	100.0	672
Richest	14.0	76.3	4.0	5.6	100.0	1,794	15.0	52.5	13.9	18.7	100.0	722

¹ MICS indicator LN.10a - Over-age for grade (Primary)

² MICS indicator LN.10b - Over-age for grade (Lower secondary)

na: not applicable

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.2.6: Upper secondary school attendance and out of school youth

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age attending upper secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending lower secondary school, and percentage out of school, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Male					Female					Total				
	Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:				
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2,A}	Number of children
Total	29.0	23.4	6.4	40.7	1,695	32.2	23.1	3.7	40.3	1,876	30.7	23.2	5.0	40.5	3,571
Area															
Urban	33.7	24.0	5.4	36.3	1,283	39.8	24.9	2.8	31.5	1,310	36.8	24.4	4.1	33.9	2,593
Rural	14.4	21.6	9.6	54.4	412	14.6	19.0	5.6	60.7	566	14.6	20.1	7.3	58.0	978
LGA															
Banjul	45.1	22.6	6.7	25.6	26	56.9	16.8	2.4	23.4	28	51.2	19.6	4.5	24.4	53
Kanifing	39.1	21.1	4.4	33.0	369	46.8	21.2	2.8	27.8	433	43.3	21.1	3.6	30.2	802
Brikama	32.4	25.3	6.2	36.1	758	37.6	30.3	2.9	28.4	713	34.9	27.7	4.6	32.4	1,471
Mansakonko	23.6	32.6	7.0	36.8	58	22.6	21.7	4.4	51.3	77	23.0	26.4	5.5	45.1	135
Kerewan	19.9	26.6	10.1	43.4	150	20.7	21.6	5.6	51.7	202	20.4	23.7	7.5	48.2	352
Kuntaur	15.5	11.7	4.1	68.8	44	17.8	11.1	4.0	67.1	75	16.9	11.3	4.0	67.7	120
Janjanbureh	17.4	17.6	3.1	61.9	106	20.2	16.2	0.4	63.1	123	18.9	16.8	1.7	62.6	229
Basse	11.4	20.8	10.5	57.3	184	9.2	14.5	7.6	68.8	224	10.2	17.3	8.9	63.6	408
Age at beginning of school year															
16	19.7	35.2	10.4	33.9	533	29.4	34.4	6.2	29.9	587	24.8	34.7	8.2	31.8	1,119
17	36.6	18.9	4.8	39.2	667	32.7	23.5	3.2	39.5	704	34.6	21.3	4.0	39.4	1,370
18	28.7	16.7	4.2	50.1	496	34.4	11.4	1.6	51.6	585	31.8	13.8	2.8	50.9	1,081
Mother's education															
Pre-primary or none	19.7	29.8	9.0	41.1	529	20.9	36.7	6.1	35.9	537	20.3	33.3	7.6	38.5	1,066
Primary	34.9	34.6	7.7	22.8	83	36.9	35.2	5.9	22.0	100	36.0	34.9	6.7	22.4	183
Secondary+	35.9	31.4	8.8	22.1	234	55.5	28.6	4.3	11.6	211	45.2	30.1	6.6	17.1	446
No information ^B	32.3	16.1	3.9	47.4	848	33.0	13.6	2.0	50.4	1,026	32.7	14.7	2.8	49.0	1,873
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3

Table LN.2.6: Upper secondary school attendance and out of school youth

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age attending upper secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending lower secondary school, and percentage out of school, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Male					Female					Total				
	Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:				
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2,A}	Number of children
Mother's functional difficulties															
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(23.2)	(39.1)	(14.9)	(22.9)	30
Has no functional difficulty	24.5	35.3	8.9	30.2	512	31.8	33.0	6.4	28.3	529	28.2	34.2	7.6	29.2	1,041
No information ^B	31.0	18.1	5.1	45.6	1,169	32.5	18.9	2.5	45.2	1,330	31.8	18.5	3.7	45.4	2,500
Ethnicity of household head															
Mandinka	29.7	29.1	9.0	32.2	573	37.5	27.2	3.9	29.8	569	33.6	28.2	6.5	31.0	1,141
Wollof	28.3	13.1	3.3	55.3	163	35.4	10.9	2.1	50.9	227	32.5	11.8	2.6	52.7	390
Fula	22.6	16.4	6.7	54.4	356	28.3	20.3	4.1	47.2	393	25.6	18.4	5.4	50.6	749
Jola	40.1	30.0	5.1	24.9	199	39.2	32.6	2.8	25.3	243	39.6	31.4	3.8	25.1	442
Sarahule	14.2	24.2	6.0	55.6	142	11.9	16.9	7.3	63.9	186	12.9	20.1	6.7	60.3	328
Other ethnic groups	39.4	23.7	2.5	33.6	156	39.4	26.2	1.4	32.5	131	39.4	24.9	2.0	33.1	287
Non Gambian	31.2	17.9	4.6	39.3	106	23.8	22.9	2.3	48.9	127	27.2	20.6	3.3	44.5	233
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	13.7	21.9	9.1	55.3	253	14.7	20.0	3.7	61.4	354	14.3	20.8	6.0	58.8	607
Second	13.1	23.9	7.7	55.3	326	21.1	21.6	4.4	52.9	329	17.1	22.8	6.1	54.1	655
Middle	22.3	26.9	5.6	45.2	363	27.9	25.2	5.4	41.5	355	25.1	26.1	5.5	43.4	718
Fourth	42.6	20.7	4.2	32.4	337	31.5	30.1	4.2	34.3	388	36.6	25.7	4.2	33.4	725
Richest	45.6	22.9	6.1	23.2	416	58.2	19.0	1.3	18.7	450	52.2	20.8	3.6	20.9	866

¹ MICS indicator LN.5c - Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.6c - Out-of-school rate for youth of upper secondary school age

^A The percentage of children of upper secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary or higher education

^B Children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

Gross intake rate and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake rate and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school ¹	Number of children of primary school completion age	Primary school completion rate ²	Total number of children age 15-17 years ^A	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school ³	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake rate to the last grade of lower secondary school ⁴	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age	Lower secondary completion rate ⁵	Total number of adolescents age 18-20 years ^A	Upper secondary completion rate ⁶	Total number of youth age 21-23 years ^A
Total	65.8	1558	65.5	3,714	96.7	1,028	72.5	1,224	45.8	3,232	29.2	3,002
Sex												
Male	61.3	760	61.3	1,758	96.5	468	73.7	559	43.3	1,446	30.8	1,388
Female	70.1	798	69.2	1,956	96.9	560	71.6	665	47.7	1,786	27.8	1,614
Area												
Urban	70.2	996	73.3	2,642	97.7	738	84.0	852	53.7	2,442	35.3	2,322
Rural	58.1	561	46.2	1,072	94.3	290	46.2	372	21.2	789	8.4	679
LGA												
Banjul	112.3	15	81.4	47	97.6	14	96.2	15	65.8	49	53.6	43
Kanifing	78.1	272	79.4	771	95.3	227	97.7	234	59.8	755	42.1	761
Brikama	71.8	599	75.1	1,553	99.3	433	85.7	508	53.4	1,400	32.9	1,332
Mansakonko	82.7	74	65.4	147	96.9	48	65.9	51	34.7	104	15.0	98
Kerewan	58.0	174	53.7	369	89.7	114	55.9	126	28.2	298	15.6	244
Kuntaur	43.6	88	32.7	127	95.2	27	35.2	47	20.3	105	7.0	87
Janjanbureh	53.7	111	46.2	251	96.9	66	45.5	85	30.1	180	8.3	179
Basse	47.0	224	36.4	449	96.7	99	31.6	159	15.1	341	7.6	257
Mother's education												
Pre-primary or none	58.9	1048	59.4	1,893	96.1	608	45.2	827	(*)	0	(*)	0
Primary	72.3	185	72.1	335	96.9	122	73.1	152	(*)	0	(*)	0
Secondary+	71.4	324	80.4	682	99.1	212	74.8	236	(*)	0	(*)	0
No information ^B	(*)	0	64.4	801	95.1	85	(*)	9	45.8	3,232	29.2	3,002
DK/Missing	(*)	1	(*)	3	(*)	0	(*)	0	(*)	0	(*)	0
Mother's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	(104.4)	23	70.9	45	(*)	11	(*)	15	(*)	0	(*)	0
Has no functional difficulty	62.9	1090	66.9	1,782	96.3	658	60.0	741	(*)	0	(*)	0
No information ^B	71.1	444	64.0	1,887	97.4	359	92.7	469	45.8	3,232	29.2	3,002
Ethnicity of household head												
Mandinka	77.0	458	70.6	1,165	97.1	353	81.8	371	50.2	1,118	30.2	1,030
Wolof	53.8	197	53.4	403	97.9	78	47.4	140	40.4	339	31.1	344
Fula	61.1	323	61.3	810	97.0	190	70.5	265	41.6	649	27.7	599
Jola	92.6	161	85.8	430	96.8	150	125.5	129	63.0	352	30.6	337
Sarahule	44.3	163	39.7	359	98.6	83	29.3	125	17.1	284	12.8	193
Other ethnic groups	59.4	131	76.0	297	95.4	98	78.1	104	63.5	244	39.0	280
Non Gambian	56.5	125	64.5	250	92.6	75	56.9	91	34.7	245	25.1	217

Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

Gross intake rate and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake rate and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school ¹	Number of children of primary school completion age	Primary school completion rate ²	Total number of children age 15-17 years ^A	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school ³	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake rate to the last grade of lower secondary school ⁴	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age	Lower secondary completion rate ⁵	Total number of adolescents age 18-20 years ^A	Upper secondary completion rate ⁶	Total number of youth age 21-23 years ^A
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	54.0	348	46.2	661	93.4	153	52.4	234	20.3	480	8.2	421
Second	66.0	327	52.7	706	95.4	188	60.2	233	32.1	564	14.6	483
Middle	66.9	32	64.0	773	98.0	244	65.7	283	38.6	674	19.6	609
Fourth	65.5	293	75.0	735	97.0	228	83.9	238	52.3	695	33.9	661
Richest	79.9	271	84.5	839	98.5	213	101.6	235	70.5	818	51.6	828
¹ MICS indicator LN.7a - Gross intake rate to the last grade (Primary)												
² MICS indicator LN.8a - Completion rate (Primary)												
³ MICS indicator LN.9 - Effective transition rate to lower secondary school												
⁴ MICS indicator LN.7b - Gross intake rate to the last grade (Lower secondary)												
⁵ MICS indicator LN.8b - Completion rate (Lower secondary)												
⁶ MICS indicator LN.8c - Completion rate (Upper secondary)												

^A Total number of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade, for primary, lower and upper secondary, respectively

^B Includes emancipated children age 15-17 years and children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR ³	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR ³	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for Upper secondary school adjusted NAR ³
Total³	80.4	75.7	78.1	1.06	49.7	38.2	44.2	1.30	32.2	29.0	30.7	1.11
Area												
Urban	85.4	78.7	82.2	1.09	58.2	43.2	51.0	1.35	39.8	33.7	36.8	1.18
Rural	71.6	70.6	71.1	1.01	33.4	28.4	31.1	1.18	14.6	14.4	14.6	1.01
LGA												
Banjul	92.7	93.3	93.0	0.99	76.4	69.5	73.2	1.10	56.9	45.1	51.2	1.26
Kanifing	87.0	86.0	86.5	1.01	67.6	49.6	59.5	1.36	46.8	39.1	43.3	1.20
Brikama	85.7	77.9	82.0	1.10	57.5	40.9	49.5	1.40	37.6	32.4	34.9	1.16
Mansakonko	87.5	85.3	86.4	1.03	45.6	45.4	45.5	1.00	22.6	23.6	23.0	0.96
Kerewan	71.5	71.0	71.3	1.01	40.2	36.7	38.5	1.10	20.7	19.9	20.4	1.04
Kuntaur	58.3	60.7	59.3	0.96	25.5	23.7	24.8	1.08	17.8	15.5	16.9	1.15
Janjanbureh	72.3	54.5	63.4	1.33	39.8	25.7	32.4	1.55	20.2	17.4	18.9	1.16
Basse	74.9	73.5	74.2	1.02	20.5	24.0	22.2	0.86	9.2	11.4	10.2	0.81
Mother's education												
Pre-primary or none	75.0	72.0	73.5	1.04	44.3	34.1	39.6	1.30	20.9	19.7	20.3	1.06
Primary	86.2	84.2	85.2	1.02	53.8	47.1	50.4	1.14	36.9	34.9	36.0	1.06
Secondary+	91.7	80.9	86.5	1.13	71.4	45.9	57.9	1.56	55.5	35.9	45.2	1.54
No information ^A	na	na	na	na	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	33.0	32.3	32.7	1.02
DK/Missing	89.5	100.0	93.0	0.90	0.0	na	0.0	na	0.0	0.0	0.0	na
Mother's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	67.5	75.9	71.5	0.89	43.3	53.3	47.5	0.81	20.9	25.9	23.2	0.81
Has no functional difficulty	80.5	79.0	79.8	1.02	52.1	41.5	47.3	1.25	31.8	24.5	28.2	1.30
No information ^A	81.2	65.3	72.9	1.24	44.9	32.5	38.4	1.38	32.5	31.0	31.8	1.05

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR ³	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR ³	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for Upper secondary school adjusted NAR ³
Ethnicity of household head												
Mandinka	88.3	81.7	85.0	1.08	53.9	42.3	48.2	1.28	37.5	29.7	33.6	1.26
Wollof	62.7	56.4	59.9	1.11	36.9	39.2	37.9	0.94	35.4	28.3	32.5	1.25
Fula	78.8	71.4	75.3	1.10	51.4	35.5	43.8	1.45	28.3	22.6	25.6	1.26
Jola	89.5	87.0	88.3	1.03	64.1	51.7	58.4	1.24	39.2	40.1	39.6	0.98
Sarahule	69.9	68.6	69.2	1.02	20.8	17.4	18.9	1.19	11.9	14.2	12.9	0.84
Other ethnic groups	85.5	84.9	85.2	1.01	59.6	45.2	53.3	1.32	39.4	39.4	39.4	1.00
Non Gambian	81.2	79.7	80.5	1.02	52.0	39.1	46.2	1.33	23.8	31.2	27.2	0.76
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	68.5	68.0	68.3	1.01	31.7	26.8	29.4	1.18	14.7	13.7	14.3	1.08
Second	76.3	68.2	72.2	1.12	43.8	26.6	35.7	1.65	21.1	13.1	17.1	1.62
Middle	83.8	75.5	79.8	1.11	48.8	37.5	43.1	1.30	27.9	22.3	25.1	1.25
Fourth	85.8	82.5	84.2	1.04	61.5	42.3	51.9	1.45	31.5	42.6	36.6	0.74
Richest	92.3	88.6	90.5	1.04	66.2	61.8	64.2	1.07	58.2	45.6	52.2	1.28
Parity indices												
Wealth												
Poorest/Richest ¹	0.74	0.77	0.75	na	0.48	0.43	0.46	na	0.25	0.30	0.27	na
Area												
Rural/Urban ²	0.84	0.90	0.86	na	0.57	0.66	0.61	na	0.37	0.43	0.40	na

¹ MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

² MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

³ MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

n.a: not applicable

^A Includes emancipated children age 15-17 years and children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT

Parental involvement in their children's education is widely accepted to have a positive effect on their child's learning performance. For instance, reading activities at home have significant positive influences on reading achievement, language comprehension and expressive language skills.¹²⁴ Research also shows that parental involvement in their child's literacy practices is a positive long-term predictor of later educational attainment.¹²⁵

Beyond learning activities at home, parental involvement that occurs in school (like participating in school meetings, talking with teachers, attending school meetings and volunteering in schools) can also benefit a student's performance.¹²⁶ Research studies have shown that, in the primary school age range, the impact of parental involvement in school activities can even be much bigger than differences associated with variations in the quality of schools, regardless of social class and ethnic group.¹²⁷

The PR module included in the Questionnaire for children age 5-17 years was developed and tested for inclusion in MICS6. The work is described in detail in MICS Methodological Papers (Paper No. 5).¹²⁸

Table LN.3.1 presents percentages of children age 7-14 years for whom an adult household member received a report card and was involved in school management and school activities in the last year, including discussion with teachers on children's progress.

In Table LN.3.2 reasons for children unable to attend class due to a school-related reasons are presented. Reasons include natural and man-made disaster, teacher strike and teacher absenteeism.

Lastly, Table LN.3.3 shows learning environment at home, i.e., percentage of children with 3 or more books to read, percentage of children who have homework, percentage children that use the language at home also spoken by their teachers at school, and percentage of children who receive help with homework.

¹²⁴ Gest, D. et al. "Shared Book Reading and Children's Language Comprehension Skills: The Moderating Role of Parental Discipline Practices." *Early Childhood Research Quarterly* 19, no. 2 (2004): 319-36. doi:10.1016/j.ecresq.2004.04.007.

¹²⁵ Fluori, E. and A. Buchanan. "Early Father's and Mother's Involvement and Child's Later Educational Outcomes." *Educational Psychology* 74, no. 2 (2004): 141-53. doi:10.1348/000709904773839806.

¹²⁶ Pomerantz, M., E. Moorman and S. Litwack. "The How, Whom, and Why of Parents' Involvement in Children's Academic Lives: More Is Not Always Better." *Review of Educational Research* 77, no. 3 (2007): 373-410. doi:10.3102/003465430305567.

¹²⁷ Desforges, C. and A. Abouchaar. *The Impact of Parental Involvement, Parental Support and Family Education on Pupil Achievements and Adjustment: A Literature Review*. Research report. Nottingham: Queen's Printer, 2003. https://www.nationalnumeracy.org.uk/sites/default/files/the_impact_of_parental_involvement.pdf.

¹²⁸ Hattori, H., M. Cardoso and B. Ledoux. *Collecting data on foundational learning skills and parental involvement in education*. MICS Methodological Papers. New York: UNICEF, 2017. <http://mics.unicef.org/files/?job=W1siZiIsIjIwMTcvMDYvMTUvMTYvMjcvMDAvNzIxL01JQ1NfTWV0aG9kb2xvZ2ljYWxfUGFwZXFjNS5wZGYiXV0&sha=39f5c31dbb91df26>.

Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school

Percentage of children attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children attending school ^A	Number of children age 7-14	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child ¹	Involvement by adult in school management in last year			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year		Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
				School has a governing body open to parents ²	Attended meeting called by governing body ³	A meeting discussed key education/ financial issues ⁴	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress ⁵	
Total	82.0	13,279	71.6	83.9	73.8	62.5	36.6	50.7	10,892
Sex									
Male	81.7	6,027	70.7	84.5	73.9	62.6	38.2	52.3	4,926
Female	82.3	7,251	72.3	83.4	73.7	62.3	35.3	49.3	5,966
Area									
Urban	87.7	8,441	74.8	82.9	71.9	58.4	36.8	50.5	7,405
Rural	72.1	4,838	64.8	86.0	77.8	71.1	36.2	51.0	3,486
LGA									
Banjul	95.3	128	90.8	82.4	73.0	67.8	30.1	66.9	122
Kanifing	87.6	2,139	77.6	86.4	70.1	57.3	26.9	57.8	1,873
Brikama	90.0	5,230	76.7	83.9	75.5	60.8	42.0	48.6	4,707
Mansakonko	88.0	644	62.9	95.6	85.9	82.8	44.3	58.7	566
Kerewan	72.1	1,623	75.4	77.8	69.7	62.2	35.4	55.8	1,169
Kuntaur	58.5	651	53.4	86.3	69.6	57.3	40.9	49.1	381
Janjanbureh	63.6	1,020	58.5	96.0	89.0	80.3	21.4	47.2	649
Basse	77.2	1,843	56.4	75.0	65.7	59.6	36.1	41.3	1,424
Age at beginning of school year									
6	78.4	810	60.9	88.6	80.6	70.7	37.0	47.5	635
7	81.0	1,878	67.0	81.5	72.2	61.4	35.8	49.6	1,521
8	78.9	2,022	66.7	82.9	69.3	56.2	31.4	48.8	1,595
9	87.5	1,867	73.4	83.1	76.7	67.0	35.1	53.3	1,633
10	87.4	1,707	77.3	83.5	74.0	66.4	50.0	64.5	1,491
11	84.1	1,328	73.3	87.5	80.3	66.6	39.2	52.6	1,117
12	80.6	1,369	68.9	90.4	77.4	63.9	36.7	41.9	1,103
13	75.4	1,397	76.8	86.8	73.3	59.3	33.0	44.5	1,054
14	82.4	901	79.4	70.5	59.4	49.3	26.9	44.9	742

Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school

Percentage of children attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children attending school ^A	Number of children age 7-14	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child ¹	Involvement by adult in school management in last year			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year			Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
				School has a governing body open to parents ²	Attended meeting called by governing body ³	A meeting discussed key education/ financial issues ⁴	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress ⁵		
School attendance^A										
Early childhood education	100.0	412	69.7	84.6	77.1	71.5	37.3	52.2	412	
Primary	100.0	9,336	70.7	83.3	73.4	61.9	37.1	50.8	9,336	
Secondary +	100.0	1,144	79.7	88.8	75.3	63.9	32.6	49.2	1,144	
Out-of-school	0.0	2,387	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	
Mother's education										
Pre-primary or none	77.9	8,644	68.5	82.6	71.9	61.3	33.8	48.2	6,732	
Primary	88.8	1,734	69.8	83.9	74.2	63.9	40.9	48.3	1,540	
Secondary+	90.3	2,891	80.6	87.2	78.3	64.5	41.5	58.7	2,610	
DK/Missing	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	
Child's functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	79.8	1,429	69.2	69.3	58.0	50.8	35.1	52.4	1,140	
Has no functional difficulty	82.3	11,850	71.9	85.6	75.6	63.8	36.8	50.5	9,751	
Mother's functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	73.6	287	53.4	92.5	82.6	59.7	31.2	43.4	211	
Has no functional difficulty	83.3	10,446	72.8	83.1	73.5	62.3	37.2	50.9	8,704	
No information	77.6	2,546	68.4	86.6	74.1	63.5	34.6	50.2	1,976	
Ethnicity of household head										
Mandinka	90.1	3,996	70.6	84.5	74.4	59.0	39.2	48.1	3,599	
Wolof	59.3	1,776	75.3	80.9	70.5	55.5	40.2	54.0	1,053	
Fula	81.4	2,918	73.2	86.1	78.3	68.7	38.9	57.3	2,375	
Jola	88.8	1,483	74.3	89.4	76.4	71.9	35.4	52.6	1,317	
Sarahule	76.2	1,304	56.0	64.7	57.9	55.0	27.2	35.5	993	
Other ethnic groups	90.3	918	82.4	90.5	78.5	66.3	39.1	56.4	829	
Non Gambian	82.1	883	70.3	87.0	72.2	57.9	23.6	47.4	725	

Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school

Percentage of children attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children attending school ^A	Number of children age 7-14	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child ¹	Involvement by adult in school management in last year			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year		Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
				School has a governing body open to parents ²	Attended meeting called by governing body ³	A meeting discussed key education/ financial issues ⁴	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress ⁵	
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	67.8	2,897	66.8	87.2	75.9	70.4	37.1	50.9	1,965
Second	79.0	2,851	61.7	84.4	75.7	66.5	40.3	50.0	2,253
Middle	85.4	2,805	71.1	84.6	73.0	62.2	33.0	48.3	2,394
Fourth	90.0	2,601	78.3	77.2	68.4	54.6	32.7	47.5	2,341
Richest	91.2	2,125	80.5	87.3	77.0	59.5	41.1	58.0	1,938
¹ MICS indicator LN.12 - Availability of information on children's school performance									
² MICS indicator LN.13 - Opportunity to participate in School Management									
³ MICS indicator LN.14: Participation in school management									
⁴ MICS indicator LN.15 - Effective participation in school management									
⁵ MICS indicator LN.16 - Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress									
^A Attendance to school here is not directly comparable to net attendance ratios reported in preceding tables, which utilise information on all children in the sample. This and subsequent tables present results of the Parental Participation and Foundational Learning Skills modules administered to mothers of a randomly selected subsample of children age 7-14 years. () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases									

Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class

Percentage of children not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason:						Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason	Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence ¹	Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher strike or absence
			Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Teacher strike	Other	Teacher absence	Teacher strike or absence			
Total	23.4	10,892	11.7	9.6	62.1	16.2	29.9	74.0	2,549	22.6	1,887
Sex											
Male	21.5	4,926	11.5	7.0	63.9	16.7	30.9	77.9	1,059	22.1	825
Female	25.0	5,966	11.9	11.4	60.8	15.8	29.1	71.3	1,490	23.0	1,062
Area											
Urban	21.5	7,405	10.1	11.1	58.1	17.3	23.9	69.9	1,593	17.3	1,114
Rural	27.4	3,486	14.4	7.1	68.9	14.4	39.9	80.9	956	30.3	773
LGA											
Banjul	9.6	122	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	3
Kanifing	17.1	1,873	21.6	17.0	30.8	17.9	39.8	59.6	320	(9.5)	191
Brikama	21.6	4,707	5.2	10.2	62.0	15.3	17.9	70.7	1,015	14.8	717
Mansakonko	18.1	566	6.4	19.0	57.2	14.7	64.0	72.0	102	22.9	74
Kerewan	25.9	1,169	24.0	4.3	56.4	19.2	27.0	72.1	303	36.8	219
Kuntaur	32.3	381	31.2	14.9	61.7	1.0	43.4	73.7	123	34.2	91
Janjanbureh	38.2	649	11.1	5.4	74.7	19.2	34.6	83.4	248	41.5	207
Basse	29.8	1,424	6.7	4.7	85.3	17.6	38.5	90.8	425	22.9	386
Age at beginning of school year											
6	18.4	635	(13.0)	(5.2)	(57.7)	(26.0)	(40.1)	(79.3)	117	(39.5)	93
7	20.5	1,521	15.3	5.6	62.7	16.4	30.0	74.6	312	15.7	233
8	18.5	1,595	11.1	3.5	66.0	7.1	37.4	86.3	296	24.4	255
9	21.0	1,633	12.3	5.7	63.4	19.3	18.7	73.4	342	17.6	251
10	20.6	1,491	18.3	3.9	54.0	24.0	31.2	62.4	308	40.7	192
11	24.1	1,117	6.7	5.8	75.5	20.2	25.5	84.3	269	33.7	227
12	28.3	1,103	13.8	9.1	61.6	18.0	40.7	70.1	312	11.9	219
13	26.8	1,054	10.9	9.4	54.1	19.2	41.9	78.2	283	21.6	221
14	41.8	742	(4.1)	(34.9)	(62.4)	(1.7)	(11.5)	(63.4)	310	(9.7)	197

Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class

Percentage of children not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason:						Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason	Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence ¹	Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher strike or absence
			Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Teacher strike	Other	Teacher absence	Teacher strike or absence			
School attendance											
Early childhood education	20.3	412	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	84	(*)	48
Primary	22.8	9,336	11.1	10.3	61.7	16.1	30.8	74.2	2,131	23.1	1,582
Secondary+	29.2	1,144	12.6	7.6	70.8	14.4	26.1	77.2	334	17.2	257
Mother's education											
Pre-primary or none	25.6	6,732	12.0	11.7	62.9	14.1	32.8	74.7	1,726	22.1	1,289
Primary	21.8	1,540	11.2	3.4	55.8	20.8	32.2	72.2	336	20.5	242
Secondary+	18.4	2,610	11.4	6.5	64.5	19.6	18.1	74.0	481	26.0	356
DK/Missing	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	0
Child's functional difficulties											
Has functional difficulty	32.9	1,140	11.9	1.2	61.8	16.0	23.9	77.3	375	15.5	290
Has no functional difficulty	22.3	9,751	11.7	11.0	62.2	16.2	30.9	73.5	2,173	23.9	1,597
Mother's functional difficulties											
Has functional difficulty	30.5	211	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	64	(*)	35
Has no functional difficulty	23.2	8,704	10.0	9.9	62.9	16.8	29.7	74.6	2,019	23.7	1,506
No information	23.6	1,976	17.9	9.5	60.4	11.7	32.5	74.2	466	15.7	346
Ethnicity of household head											
Mandinka	22.8	3,599	8.6	6.0	70.0	16.1	31.6	81.4	820	23.1	667
Wolof	21.2	1,053	14.1	5.7	47.8	21.4	24.1	64.7	224	22.4	145
Fula	24.3	2,375	12.3	5.4	74.3	10.7	36.2	84.4	576	25.8	486
Jola	21.9	1,317	(14.3)	(6.8)	(64.5)	(6.6)	(26.4)	(78.4)	289	(11.9)	226
Sarahule	27.5	993	(0.0)	(37.1)	(50.2)	(17.0)	(25.2)	(56.9)	273	(28.7)	155
Other ethnic groups	24.5	829	(30.3)	(11.6)	(30.1)	(29.8)	(25.8)	(45.9)	203	(36.0)	93
Non Gambian	22.6	725	(14.0)	(4.1)	(55.1)	(27.1)	(26.0)	(69.4)	164	(8.5)	114

Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class

Percentage of children not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason:						Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason	Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence ¹	Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher strike or absence
			Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Teacher strike	Other	Teacher absence	Teacher strike or absence			
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	28.0	1,965	14.5	7.1	68.4	13.7	38.6	80.1	550	28.3	441
Second	21.3	2,253	8.6	4.5	68.6	19.0	40.2	83.9	480	28.6	402
Middle	25.6	2,394	18.3	7.3	55.8	20.6	27.4	68.3	612	15.0	418
Fourth	24.8	2,341	4.6	22.1	60.8	12.3	20.0	66.5	580	19.5	386
Richest	16.8	1,938	11.9	3.4	56.3	14.8	22.2	73.4	326	(20.4)	240

¹ MICS indicator LN.17 - Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children age 7-14 years with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years who have homework and percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home among children who attend school, and percentage of children who receive help with homework among those who have homework, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home ¹	Number of children age 7-14 years old	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home ²	Number of children age 7-14 years old	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who at home use the language also used by teachers at school ³	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework ⁴	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework
Total	14.6	13,279	63.5	12,813	85.0	10,892	3.0	10,558	62.6	9,258
Sex										
Male	13.9	6,027	63.6	5,744	82.7	4,926	4.0	4,729	63.1	4,074
Female	15.2	7,251	63.4	7,069	86.9	5,966	2.2	5,829	62.3	5,184
Area										
Urban	18.6	8,441	67.4	8,163	88.1	7,405	3.1	7,198	66.3	6,523
Rural	7.7	4,838	56.7	4,649	78.4	3,486	2.7	3,359	53.9	2,735
LGA										
Banjul	25.9	128	81.4	125	96.5	122	0.8	120	72.8	118
Kanifing	22.8	2,139	74.8	2,114	92.0	1,873	2.9	1,865	66.4	1,723
Brikama	17.6	5,230	69.6	5,032	88.3	4,707	4.1	4,555	68.6	4,157
Mansakonko	10.4	644	72.2	620	80.7	566	1.3	551	63.2	457
Kerewan	7.7	1,623	62.1	1,501	83.1	1,169	2.3	1,079	52.9	972
Kuntaur	9.2	651	36.4	635	76.2	381	6.5	371	51.4	291
Janjanbureh	4.2	1,020	58.2	1,002	84.4	649	1.0	645	64.6	548
Basse	11.3	1,843	42.5	1,784	69.8	1,424	0.9	1,371	41.3	993
Age at beginning of school year										
6	13.1	810	43.5	788	68.3	635	8.2	616	77.8	434
7	10.8	1,878	52.8	1,819	68.6	1,521	3.6	1,471	69.4	1,043
8	11.4	2,022	52.6	1,965	77.9	1,595	2.1	1,554	68.3	1,243
9	10.1	1,867	65.4	1,798	85.8	1,633	2.2	1,577	71.0	1,400
10	18.7	1,707	73.4	1,632	92.0	1,491	7.4	1,435	69.0	1,372
11	17.2	1,328	74.0	1,275	93.2	1,117	1.0	1,066	61.9	1,041
12	14.1	1,369	73.1	1,289	94.0	1,103	1.7	1,066	51.1	1,037
13	16.8	1,397	73.7	1,365	95.2	1,054	0.6	1,036	52.9	1,003
14	26.3	901	60.6	881	92.2	742	0.3	737	35.5	685

Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children age 7-14 years with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years who have homework and percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home among children who attend school, and percentage of children who receive help with homework among those who have homework, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home ¹	Number of children age 7-14 years old	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home ²	Number of children age 7-14 years old	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who at home use the language also used by teachers at school ³	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework ⁴	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework
School attendance										
Early childhood education	8.8	412	45.4	379	60.5	412	2.9	379	70.4	249
Primary	16.9	9,336	72.0	9,055	84.6	9,336	3.2	9,055	63.4	7,903
Secondary +	25.9	1,144	93.6	1,124	96.7	1,144	1.1	1,124	55.2	1,106
Out-of-school	1.5	2,387	17.3	2,255	na	0	na	na	na	na
Mother's education										
Pre-primary or none	10.0	8,644	58.9	8,292	83.6	6,732	2.6	6,502	55.8	5,629
Primary	18.1	1,734	64.0	1,684	82.1	1,540	3.3	1,493	67.5	1,265
Secondary+	26.2	2,891	76.5	2,827	90.2	2,610	3.8	2,554	76.6	2,355
DK/Missing	(*)	9	(*)	9	(*)	9	(*)	9	(*)	9
Child's functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	12.3	1,429	52.2	1,346	79.7	1,140	1.5	1,068	65.3	909
Has no functional difficulty	14.9	11,850	64.8	11,467	85.6	9,751	3.1	9,490	62.4	8,349
Mother's functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	8.0	287	64.6	284	92.1	211	3.9	208	38.1	195
Has no functional difficulty	15.7	10,446	62.8	10,102	84.9	8,704	3.3	8,444	62.7	7,391
No information	11.0	2,546	66.2	2,427	84.6	1,976	1.5	1,906	65.3	1,672
Ethnicity of household head										
Mandinka	15.2	3,996	66.0	3,869	85.6	3,599	1.2	3,481	56.0	3,080
Wollof	12.2	1,776	53.3	1,691	83.8	1,053	0.4	1,035	66.1	883
Fula	12.7	2,918	64.5	2,823	84.9	2,375	8.3	2,291	70.7	2,016
Jola	12.1	1,483	77.8	1,424	90.3	1,317	0.9	1,279	77.1	1,189
Sarahule	19.4	1,304	42.9	1,296	66.6	993	0.3	987	37.5	662
Other ethnic groups	20.7	918	73.9	868	95.8	829	2.4	780	68.3	794
Non Gambian	14.2	883	66.0	842	87.5	725	6.2	705	56.4	635

Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children age 7-14 years with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years who have homework and percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home among children who attend school, and percentage of children who receive help with homework among those who have homework, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home ¹	Number of children age 7-14 years old	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home ²	Number of children age 7-14 years old	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who at home use the language also used by teachers at school ³	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework ⁴	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	5.8	2,897	51.1	2,761	79.0	1,965	3.0	1,858	53.8	1,553
Second	8.4	2,851	62.2	2,733	82.4	2,253	6.4	2,181	57.1	1,856
Middle	14.4	2,805	62.2	2,735	80.8	2,394	1.2	2,352	63.5	1,933
Fourth	19.4	2,601	69.1	2,523	89.7	2,341	2.4	2,278	62.9	2,100
Richest	29.5	2,125	76.8	2,061	93.7	1,938	2.0	1,889	74.7	1,816
¹ MICS indicator LN.18 - Availability of books at home ² MICS indicator LN.19 - Reading habit at home ³ MICS indicator LN.20 - School and home languages ⁴ MICS indicator LN.21 - Support with homework										

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS

The ability to read and understand a simple text is one of the most fundamental skills a child can learn. Yet in many countries, students enrolled in school for as many as 6 years are unable to read and understand simple texts, as shown for instance by regional assessments such as the Latin American Laboratory for Assessment of the Quality of Education (LLECE), the Analysis Programme of the CONFEMEN Education Systems (PASEC) and the Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality (SACMEQ).¹²⁹ Acquiring literacy in the early grades of primary is crucial because doing so becomes more difficult in later grades, for those who are lagging behind.¹³⁰

A strong foundation in basic numeracy skills during the early grades is crucial for success in mathematics in the later years. Mathematics is a skill very much in demand and most competitive jobs require some level of skill in mathematics. Early mathematical knowledge is a primary predictor of later academic achievement and future success in mathematics is related to an early and strong conceptual foundation.¹³¹

There are a number of existing tools for measuring learning outcomes¹³² with each approach having their own strengths and limitations as well as varying levels of applicability to household surveys such as MICS. For some international assessments, it may just be too late: “Even though international testing programs like PISA and TIMSS are steadily increasing their coverage to also cover developing countries, (...) much of the divergence in test scores happens before the points in the educational trajectories of children where they are tested by international assessments”, according to longitudinal surveys like the Young Lives Study.¹³³ National assessments such as the Early Grade Reading Assessment, which happens earlier and is more context specific, will however be less appropriate for cross-country analysis; although it may be possible to compare children who do not complete an exercise (zero scores) set at a

¹²⁹ CONFEMEN. *PASEC 2014 Education system performance in Francophone sub-Saharan Africa. Competencies and learning factors in primary education*. Dakar: CONFEMEN, 2015. http://www.pasec.confemen.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Rapport_Pasec2014_GB_webv2.pdf;

Makuwa, D. and J. Maarse. "The Impact of Large-Scale International Assessments: A Case Study of How the Ministry of Education in Namibia Used SACMEQ Assessments to Improve Learning Outcomes." *Research in Comparative and International Education* 8, no. 3 (2013): 349-58. doi:10.2304/rcie.2013.8.3.349.;

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¹³⁰ Stanovich, K. "Matthew Effects in Reading: Some Consequences of Individual Differences in the Acquisition of Literacy." *Reading Research Quarterly* 21, no. 4 (1986): 360-407. doi:10.1598/rrq.21.4.1.

¹³¹ Duncan, G. "School Readiness and Later Achievement." *Developmental Psychology* 43, no. 6 (2007): 1428-446. doi:10.1037/0012-1649.43.6.1428.

¹³² LMTF. *Toward Universal Learning. A Global Framework for Measuring Learning. Report No. 2 of the Learning Metrics Task Force*. Montreal and Washington: UNESCO Institute for Statistics and Center for Universal Education at the Brookings Institution. https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/LMTFReport2ES_final.pdf;

Buckner, E. and R. Hatch. *Literacy Data: More, but not always better*. Washington: Education Policy and Data Center, 2014. <https://www.epdc.org/epdc-data-points/literacy-data-more-not-always-better-part-1-2>;

Wagner, D. *Smaller, Quicker Cheaper – Improving Learning Assessments for Developing Countries*. Paris: International Institute for Educational Planning, 2011. <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0021/002136/213663e.pdf>.

¹³³ Singh, A. *Emergence and evolution of learning gaps across countries: Linked panel evidence from Ethiopia, India, Peru and Vietnam*. Oxford: Young Lives, 2014. http://www.younglives.org.uk/files/YL-WP124_Singh_learning%20gaps.pdf.

level which reflects each national target for children by a certain age or grade. Additionally, it is recognized that some assessments only capture children in school. However, given that many children do not attend school, further data on these out-of-school children is needed and these can be adequately captured in household surveys.

Tables LN.4.1 and LN.4.2 present percentages of children age 7-14 years who correctly answered foundational reading tasks and numeracy skills, respectively, by age, sex, location, LGA, wealth index quintile and other disaggregation. These MICS indicators are designed and developed for both national policy development and SDG reporting for SDG4.1.1(a): Proportion of children in grade 2/3 achieving a minimum proficiency in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics by sex.

The assessment score of reading tasks is further disaggregated by results of the literal questions and inferential questions. The disaggregation of numeracy skills such as number reading, number discrimination, addition and pattern recognitions are also available.

Specifically, in relation to Table LN.4.2 and the pattern recognition and completion task, the results are expected to be slightly underestimated, which therefore also implies slight underestimation of the overall MICS Indicators LN.22d-f. In question FL27, children were asked to complete 5 different pattern recognition and completion tasks. This is preceded by two practice tasks in question FL26. The results of the practice tasks are not recorded, but unfortunately some interviewers recorded responses to either one or both of the practice questions, which caused a shift in the CAPI data collection application. During data editing, these cases were shifted back, but due to the original shift, the data did include a response to the last or both the last tasks.

Less than 4% of all cases suffered from this shift and given the overall successful completion of this task of about 1 out of 10 children, the effect on the results should be minimal.

Table LN.4.1: Reading skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Male								Female						Total		
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills ^{1,2,3}		Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	Number of children age 7-14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				
Total¹	16.1	14.0	14.4	11.1	5,744	19.3	16.8	16.5	13.5	7,069	17.9	15.6	15.6	12.4	26.5	12,813	
Area																	
Urban	19.2	17.3	17.5	13.7	3,622	24.5	21.8	20.6	17.3	4,541	22.2	19.8	19.2	15.7	21.8	8,163	
Rural	11.0	8.5	9.1	6.8	2,121	9.9	7.9	9.2	6.5	2,528	10.4	8.2	9.2	6.6	34.8	4,649	
LGA																	
Banjul	26.2	28.3	25.6	21.3	56	46.3	41.3	38.6	32.3	68	37.2	35.4	32.7	27.3	9.6	125	
Kanifing	23.4	22.8	23.7	19.8	988	31.7	31.8	31.1	27.9	1,126	27.8	27.6	27.7	24.1	14.6	2,114	
Brikama	20.9	18.1	17.9	13.8	2,126	24.3	19.2	18.2	14.4	2,906	22.8	18.8	18.1	14.2	22.0	5,032	
Mansakonko	16.9	15.9	15.9	11.9	327	12.2	8.6	11.6	6.8	292	14.7	12.4	13.9	9.5	28.6	620	
Kerewan	12.0	9.4	10.6	7.9	703	10.8	10.8	10.0	7.7	798	11.4	10.1	10.3	7.8	35.9	1,501	
Kuntaur	4.8	2.2	5.3	2.2	234	7.4	6.3	7.5	5.6	402	6.4	4.8	6.7	4.3	34.2	635	
Janjanbureh	8.5	5.7	7.6	3.8	466	8.1	8.1	7.6	7.4	537	8.3	7.0	7.6	5.8	22.9	1,002	
Basse	5.6	3.5	2.7	2.4	844	8.0	6.9	8.3	5.7	941	6.9	5.3	5.6	4.1	45.3	1,784	
Age at beginning of school year																	
6	1.5	1.5	2.2	1.5	365	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	423	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.7	35.5	788	
7-8 ²	6.5	4.8	5.4	3.5	1,827	3.9	3.1	2.7	1.9	1,957	5.1	3.9	4.0	2.7	28.9	3,784	
7	6.6	4.4	4.3	2.9	903	2.9	2.4	2.1	1.8	916	4.7	3.4	3.2	2.3	25.2	1,819	
8	6.3	5.3	6.4	4.1	924	4.7	3.7	3.3	2.0	1,041	5.5	4.5	4.8	3.0	32.3	1,965	
9	9.6	7.0	7.3	5.5	868	8.3	8.3	8.5	7.5	930	8.9	7.7	7.9	6.5	25.1	1,798	
10	22.2	16.2	14.8	13.4	699	27.2	21.7	18.9	16.5	933	25.1	19.3	17.2	15.2	22.4	1,632	
11	21.8	17.2	18.4	14.0	578	25.2	22.8	22.0	15.9	697	23.8	20.3	20.4	15.1	18.6	1,275	
12	28.1	27.9	29.0	21.1	573	34.7	26.6	30.3	22.8	717	31.8	27.2	29.7	22.1	22.7	1,289	
13	27.2	25.8	28.1	20.9	512	43.0	39.3	36.0	33.1	853	37.1	34.2	33.0	28.6	26.8	1,365	
14	43.0	45.6	42.7	37.2	322	29.1	29.2	32.5	23.7	559	34.2	35.2	36.2	28.6	35.4	881	

Table LN.4.1: Reading skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Male					Female					Total					
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills ^{1,2,3}	Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	Number of children age 7-14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential			
School attendance																
Early childhood education	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	177	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	202	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.6	379
Primary	14.7	11.6	12.6	8.9	4,134	17.2	13.8	13.4	10.2	4,920	16.0	12.8	13.1	9.6	20.9	9,055
Grade 1	1.2	0.9	1.5	0.7	989	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	863	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.4	24.9	1,852
Grade 2-3 ³	8.1	6.8	6.5	3.8	1,700	8.2	9.4	7.4	6.3	2,123	8.1	8.2	7.0	5.2	20.2	3,823
Grade 2	5.9	4.3	6.0	2.2	911	3.2	1.5	2.0	0.9	1,055	4.5	2.8	3.8	1.5	23.2	1,966
Grade 3	10.6	9.6	7.1	5.5	788	13.1	17.1	12.7	11.7	1,068	12.0	13.9	10.3	9.1	17.1	1,856
Grade 4	28.8	17.9	20.1	15.6	730	28.4	22.4	19.2	15.9	793	28.6	20.3	19.6	15.8	20.8	1,523
Grade 5	22.9	22.4	26.4	14.3	401	32.4	21.5	27.7	18.3	671	28.8	21.8	27.2	16.8	21.7	1,072
Grade 6	49.4	42.5	45.9	39.5	315	48.5	34.1	35.5	25.1	469	48.9	37.5	39.7	30.9	13.7	785
Lower secondary	65.3	68.2	62.6	54.3	399	71.8	70.3	70.5	62.6	706	69.5	69.5	67.7	59.6	5.6	1,105
Grade 7	47.1	46.2	46.3	40.8	191	75.1	67.0	68.7	60.9	386	65.8	60.1	61.3	54.2	10.0	578
Grade 8	(85.8)	(90.9)	(77.9)	(67.2)	170	69.0	73.2	70.5	65.6	254	75.7	80.3	73.5	66.2	0.9	424
Grade 9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	37	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	66	(70.5)	(86.0)	(87.4)	(68.7)	(0.0)	104
Upper secondary +	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Out-of-school	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	1,014	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.6	1,240	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.9	60.6	2,255
Mother's education																
Pre-primary or none	13.0	10.4	11.1	8.5	3,692	17.1	14.2	13.8	10.7	4,600	15.3	12.5	12.6	9.7	29.3	8,292
Primary	18.1	15.8	16.9	12.7	805	14.8	12.4	14.3	11.0	879	16.4	14.1	15.5	11.8	25.0	1,684
Secondary+	24.1	23.7	22.4	17.9	1,247	28.2	27.1	25.9	22.8	1,581	26.4	25.6	24.4	20.7	19.3	2,827
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Child's functional difficulties																
Has functional difficulty	13.6	14.9	17.9	10.8	729	9.2	5.2	7.9	2.3	617	11.6	10.5	13.3	6.9	22.7	1,346
Has no functional difficulty	16.5	13.9	13.9	11.2	5,015	20.3	18.0	17.3	14.5	6,452	18.6	16.2	15.8	13.1	27.0	11,467

Table LN.4.1: Reading skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Male								Female						Total		
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills ^{1,2,3}		Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	Number of children age 7-14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				
Mother's functional difficulties																	
Has functional difficulty	(15.8)	(10.7)	(13.7)	(10.7)	143	6.3	6.3	3.2	3.2	141	11.1	8.5	8.5	7.0	34.5	284	
Has no functional difficulty	16.2	14.1	14.6	11.2	4,423	18.2	15.8	15.7	12.6	5,679	17.3	15.1	15.3	12.0	26.2	10,102	
No information	16.0	14.2	13.5	10.8	1,178	25.7	22.7	21.6	18.5	1,249	21.0	18.6	17.7	14.8	27.0	2,427	
Ethnicity of household head																	
Mandinka	15.7	12.3	12.3	9.1	1,806	54.1	13.8	14.2	10.9	2,063	17.0	13.1	13.3	10.0	24.4	3,869	
Wolof	17.7	13.8	14.4	12.2	709	43.6	12.5	13.9	11.5	982	18.4	13.0	14.1	11.8	38.6	1,691	
Fula	17.6	14.3	13.7	11.6	1,143	65.3	20.5	16.5	13.0	1,679	18.7	18.0	15.3	12.4	17.9	2,823	
Jola	18.2	17.3	22.4	14.2	696	78.8	20.0	21.1	18.1	728	19.5	18.7	21.7	16.2	12.0	1,424	
Sarahule	4.6	5.1	3.6	3.4	607	17.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	689	6.0	6.3	5.6	5.5	65.5	1,296	
Other ethnic groups	20.4	27.0	26.1	19.4	369	66.4	27.5	28.8	24.8	499	27.5	27.3	27.7	22.5	14.6	868	
Non Gambian	21.0	17.4	17.3	15.7	413	69.3	24.5	26.6	20.9	429	23.8	21.0	22.1	18.4	17.9	842	
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	10.3	7.8	10.4	5.5	1,187	47.4	6.1	8.8	5.3	1,574	9.0	6.8	9.5	5.3	26.7	2,761	
Second	9.7	7.8	7.1	6.3	1,297	50.5	15.0	12.9	10.8	1,436	12.8	11.6	10.2	8.7	32.4	2,733	
Middle	15.7	14.9	15.3	13.0	1,190	53.2	13.2	11.1	7.7	1,545	16.4	14.0	12.9	10.0	30.9	2,735	
Fourth	18.2	10.9	13.0	7.4	1,086	62.7	19.1	18.1	17.3	1,438	20.5	15.6	15.9	13.0	23.7	2,523	
Richest	29.8	32.1	29.2	26.2	984	71.2	37.2	38.2	32.2	1,076	35.3	34.8	33.9	29.3	16.2	2,061	

¹ MICS indicator LN.22a - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age 7-14)

² MICS indicator LN.22b - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age for grade 2/3)

³ MICS indicator LN.22c - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing three foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Male				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Female				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Total				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills ^{1,2,3}	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:						Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:						Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:					
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion		
Total¹	35.8	40.1	29.6	11.0	6.8	5,478	36.4	40.1	32.9	12.6	10.1	6,583	36.1	40.1	31.4	11.9	8.6	12,061
Area																		
Urban	43.0	47.0	35.7	14.6	8.8	3,398	44.1	49.2	40.0	18.3	15.1	4,117	43.6	48.2	38.0	16.6	12.3	7,515
Rural	23.9	28.8	19.6	5.1	3.5	2,080	23.5	24.9	21.1	3.2	1.9	2,465	23.7	26.7	20.4	4.1	2.6	4,546
LGA																		
Banjul	54.0	58.4	52.6	18.9	13.3	51	63.9	68.3	52.8	26.7	19.1	65	59.6	64.0	52.7	23.3	16.5	116
Kanifing	45.6	47.1	37.9	20.6	13.6	968	55.7	62.6	49.8	20.2	13.0	1,054	50.9	55.2	44.1	20.4	13.3	2,022
Brikama	47.5	51.7	36.7	13.6	7.6	1,935	43.6	48.3	40.9	18.1	16.0	2,557	45.3	49.7	39.1	16.1	12.4	4,491
Mansakonko	37.9	37.9	36.7	9.7	5.2	323	33.3	26.8	30.9	6.0	4.0	285	35.7	32.7	34.0	8.0	4.7	608
Kerewan	20.3	33.1	23.1	5.8	4.2	694	25.7	31.9	22.8	7.2	4.9	772	23.2	32.5	22.9	6.6	4.6	1,465
Kuntaur	23.7	29.7	22.4	2.4	1.6	234	17.3	21.4	14.4	2.4	1.6	395	19.7	24.5	17.4	2.4	1.6	629
Janjanbureh	28.9	26.4	18.0	7.2	4.0	461	24.4	21.9	22.2	4.5	4.5	535	26.5	24.0	20.3	5.7	4.3	996
Basse	14.7	20.6	12.6	2.5	2.5	814	17.3	19.1	13.3	3.4	3.1	920	16.1	19.8	12.9	3.0	2.8	1,733
Age at beginning of school year																		
6	4.0	5.4	7.4	1.4	1.3	358	4.5	7.6	6.0	1.4	0.0	411	4.3	6.6	6.7	1.4	0.6	769
7-8 ²	15.9	21.1	13.1	4.2	1.9	1,755	11.9	17.4	16.8	2.4	1.5	1,874	13.8	19.2	15.0	3.2	1.7	3,629
7	12.1	20.0	12.9	2.6	2.0	886	6.9	14.1	16.0	1.6	0.9	890	9.5	17.1	14.5	2.1	1.5	1,776
8	19.8	22.3	13.3	5.8	1.8	869	16.4	20.3	17.4	3.0	2.0	983	18.0	21.3	15.5	4.3	1.9	1,853
9	30.4	37.1	33.6	5.8	1.3	858	29.1	39.3	31.1	7.8	6.6	877	29.7	38.2	32.4	6.8	3.9	1,735
10	53.7	56.8	42.2	10.7	7.6	658	47.5	43.3	34.8	12.4	9.1	852	50.2	49.2	38.0	11.7	8.4	1,511
11	56.3	56.6	37.8	14.5	11.4	531	53.2	58.1	45.5	13.2	10.2	646	54.6	57.4	42.0	13.8	10.7	1,177
12	58.0	62.4	45.5	32.7	20.7	547	58.2	58.4	49.0	23.9	20.1	665	58.2	60.2	47.4	27.9	20.4	1,212
13	60.6	64.2	40.8	18.2	9.4	497	65.6	62.8	53.9	29.0	25.8	823	63.7	63.3	49.0	25.0	19.6	1,320
14	49.1	55.5	53.3	20.7	19.8	274	51.3	66.4	44.9	28.5	21.7	434	50.4	62.1	48.1	25.5	20.9	708

Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing three foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Male					Female					Total							
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills ^{1,2,3}	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion		
School attendance																		
Early childhood education	0.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	177	0.0	9.4	9.6	0.0	0.0	185	0.0	8.1	4.9	0.0	0.0	362
Primary	40.1	44.4	31.5	10.8	6.8	3,926	39.2	42.4	36.2	11.7	9.3	4,532	39.6	43.3	34.0	11.3	8.1	8,458
Grade 1	10.5	16.5	18.4	1.5	1.4	966	1.8	9.8	11.4	1.1	0.0	844	6.4	13.4	15.1	1.3	0.7	1,810
Grade 2-3 ³	29.9	36.6	23.7	5.1	3.4	1,598	30.1	34.8	30.8	5.9	4.0	1,981	30.0	35.6	27.6	5.6	3.7	3,578
Grade 2	19.2	32.1	19.1	3.6	2.0	834	14.6	20.4	20.7	2.7	1.0	972	16.7	25.8	20.0	3.1	1.4	1,806
Grade 3	41.6	41.6	28.7	6.8	5.0	764	45.0	48.6	40.5	9.0	6.8	1,008	43.5	45.6	35.4	8.0	6.1	1,772
Grade 4	69.3	70.7	55.8	18.9	9.8	700	61.5	62.4	48.5	14.3	12.9	713	65.4	66.5	52.1	16.6	11.4	1,413
Grade 5	71.3	69.6	33.2	15.4	7.2	373	71.5	63.4	57.1	26.8	21.9	534	71.4	65.9	47.3	22.1	15.9	907
Grade 6	84.5	84.7	58.0	47.7	35.8	289	74.9	79.5	61.2	34.2	29.2	461	78.6	81.5	60.0	39.4	31.7	750
Lower secondary	76.8	83.2	71.3	41.8	30.2	350	87.2	91.1	73.9	45.6	38.1	647	83.6	88.3	73.0	44.3	35.3	997
Grade 7	78.4	83.5	64.7	40.8	30.3	167	92.0	92.0	70.3	45.7	40.3	358	87.7	89.3	68.6	44.2	37.1	524
Grade 8	70.4	81.9	75.9	38.0	23.5	146	82.7	89.9	80.4	42.5	32.5	228	78.0	86.8	78.7	40.7	29.0	374
Grade 9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	37	76.3	89.8	70.0	56.0	46.2	61	83.3	89.0	74.7	58.1	50.0	99
Upper secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19						0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Out-of-school	9.7	14.6	11.2	3.2	0.0	1,006	4.4	9.2	2.7	0.5	0.0	1,219	6.8	11.7	6.6	1.7	0.0	2,225
Mother's education																		
Pre-primary or none	31.5	37.3	27.0	8.7	5.2	3,540	32.2	35.8	29.9	11.7	9.4	4,316	31.9	36.5	28.6	10.4	7.5	7,856
Primary	44.1	46.3	30.7	15.9	10.7	770	31.1	40.3	31.8	6.7	4.9	828	37.4	43.2	31.3	11.1	7.7	1,599
Secondary+	43.3	44.5	36.5	14.6	9.1	1,168	51.8	53.0	42.3	19.0	15.4	1,429	48.0	49.2	39.7	17.0	12.6	2,597
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9

Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing three foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Male				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Female				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Total				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills ^{1,2,3}	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:						Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:						Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:					
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion		
Child's functional difficulties																		
Has functional difficulty	29.7	37.8	35.5	17.1	7.0	682	20.9	30.4	25.6	10.6	8.0	597	25.6	34.3	30.9	14.0	7.5	1,278
Has no functional difficulty	36.6	40.4	28.7	10.1	6.8	4,796	37.9	41.1	33.7	12.8	10.4	5,986	37.3	40.8	31.5	11.6	8.8	10,782
Mother's functional difficulties																		
Has functional difficulty	34.2	29.8	28.9	10.9	4.9	141	8.8	32.4	9.6	3.0	1.7	140	21.5	31.1	19.3	6.9	3.3	281
Has no functional difficulty	35.5	41.2	29.9	11.7	6.8	4,206	36.6	39.9	33.1	12.1	9.5	5,306	36.2	40.5	31.7	11.9	8.3	9,511
No information	36.8	37.1	28.4	8.4	7.3	1,132	38.5	41.9	34.8	16.4	14.1	1,137	37.7	39.5	31.6	12.4	10.7	2,269
Ethnicity of household head																		
Mandinka	41.8	44.5	28.9	11.4	6.3	1,722	38.5	39.7	31.5	13.0	12.0	1,886	40.1	42.0	30.3	12.2	9.3	3,609
Wolof	27.5	29.7	25.1	9.1	5.1	686	29.7	31.4	31.0	15.3	13.2	927	28.7	30.7	28.5	12.7	9.8	1,613
Fula	39.5	40.5	32.4	9.4	7.0	1,093	35.8	38.4	32.2	11.1	7.6	1,635	37.3	39.2	32.2	10.4	7.3	2,728
Jola	29.8	40.5	36.2	13.0	5.6	640	43.0	62.3	44.7	14.2	11.3	664	36.6	51.6	40.5	13.6	8.5	1,304
Sarahule	15.8	18.6	6.7	2.6	2.6	589	15.7	11.8	15.3	4.8	4.4	585	15.7	15.2	11.0	3.7	3.5	1,173
Other ethnic groups	48.3	64.8	52.4	27.7	19.4	348	50.6	64.8	42.0	16.6	13.3	474	49.6	64.8	46.4	21.3	15.9	822
Non Gambian	42.1	47.1	35.8	11.4	8.6	399	46.4	44.3	42.2	15.2	7.5	411	44.3	45.7	39.1	13.3	8.0	810

Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing three foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Male					Number of children age 7-14 years	Female					Number of children age 7-14 years	Total					
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills		Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills		Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills ^{1,2,3}	
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion		
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	24.4	27.7	20.0	5.8	3.4	1,149	20.6	21.4	18.5	4.2	3.0	1,545	22.2	24.1	19.1	4.9	3.1	2,694
Second	30.0	37.6	31.8	7.9	2.6	1,261	35.3	35.2	30.5	7.9	7.1	1,404	32.8	36.3	31.1	7.9	5.0	2,664
Middle	34.4	41.1	27.9	13.3	9.7	1,173	34.2	38.7	31.5	12.0	10.3	1,423	34.3	39.8	29.9	12.6	10.0	2,595
Fourth	44.8	45.5	28.8	13.6	9.1	1,013	44.4	53.9	44.7	18.3	15.2	1,254	44.6	50.1	37.6	16.2	12.5	2,267
Richest	50.3	52.1	41.9	16.0	10.9	883	56.2	61.6	46.5	26.5	19.4	958	53.4	57.0	44.3	21.4	15.3	1,841
¹ MICS indicator LN.22d - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age 7-14)																		
² MICS indicator LN.22e - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age for grade 2/3)																		
³ MICS indicator LN.22f - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1																		
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases																		
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases																		

9 PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION

BIRTH REGISTRATION

A name and nationality is every child's right, enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and other international treaties. Registering children at birth is the first step in securing their recognition before the law, safeguarding their rights, and ensuring that any violation of these rights does not go unnoticed.¹³⁴ Birth certificates are proof of registration and the first form of legal identity and are often required to access health care or education. Having legal identification can also be one form of protection from entering into marriage or the labour market, or being conscripted into the armed forces, before the legal age. Birth registration and certification is also legal proof of one's place of birth and family ties and thus necessary to obtain a passport. In adulthood, birth certificates may be required to obtain social assistance or a job in the formal sector, to buy or inherit property and to vote.

In The Gambia, birth registration and certification for children under five is governed by the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1996. Under the procedure of registration, a child is expected to be registered by the father within fourteen days after birth or when the child is first seen at clinic. However, in the absence of the father, the mother is expected to register the child within 30 days after birth with a national document of the father.

Furthermore, the parent should provide an infant welfare card and one national document of one of the parents (mainly the father's document) to the Registrar. The child will be registered based on one of the parents' nationality within the four categories of registration and certification in The Gambia. The categories of registration and certification are: where one of the parents is a Gambian and the child is born in the country; where one of the parents is a Gambian but the child is born outside the country; where both parents are Non Gambians but the child is born in the country; and where the child is born in The Gambia, but the parents are refugees.

The registration and certification process in The Gambia are carried out at the central level (Registry of Births and Deaths Unit in Banjul) and in the 69 public health registration centres in the country. At the regional level, children are registered and birth certificates are issued after two weeks or the next visit to clinic. However, at the central level, children are registered and issued with birth certificates on the very day of registration (see Table PR.1.1).

¹³⁴ UNICEF. *Every Child's Birth Right: Inequities and trends in birth registration*. New York: UNICEF, 2013. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Birth_Registration_11_Dec_13.pdf.

Table PR.1.1: Birth registration

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caretakers know how to register births, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Children under age 5 whose births are registered with civil authorities				Number of children under age 5	Percent of children whose mothers/caretakers know how to register births	Number of children under age 5 without birth registration
	Have birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered ¹			
	Seen	Not seen					
Total	32.3	14.4	11.1	57.9	9,907	78.9	4,173
Sex							
Male	33.6	14.7	11.3	59.5	5,006	81.0	2,026
Female	31.1	14.1	11.0	56.2	4,901	76.9	2,147
Area							
Urban	30.8	16.3	10.4	57.5	6,075	77.2	2,580
Rural	34.7	11.4	12.3	58.4	3,832	81.8	1,593
LGA							
Banjul	44.1	21.6	8.0	73.7	96	77.5	25
Kanifing	30.6	16.2	12.5	59.3	1,620	69.6	659
Brikama	30.9	16.1	9.7	56.8	3,645	78.0	1,575
Mansakonko	44.7	11.2	11.9	67.7	431	91.9	139
Kerewan	32.8	16.5	12.1	61.3	1,231	85.6	476
Kuntaur	37.4	9.9	11.2	58.5	577	87.7	240
Janjanbureh	26.0	6.7	13.0	45.7	804	83.5	437
Basse	34.4	13.0	11.2	58.6	1,504	76.5	623
Age (in months)							
0-11	14.5	6.1	17.2	37.8	1,789	74.8	1,112
12-23	26.2	11.6	12.8	50.6	1,880	79.2	929
24-35	33.3	13.9	10.6	57.8	1,998	78.4	844
36-47	39.4	18.4	8.5	66.3	2,114	82.8	713
48-59	45.0	20.4	7.6	73.0	2,126	82.4	575
Mother's education							
Pre-primary or none	32.8	13.6	10.7	57.1	5,343	79.1	2,293
Primary	32.4	13.8	10.8	57.0	1,598	75.4	687
Secondary+	31.5	16.2	12.2	59.9	2,953	80.7	1,185
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	7
Child's functional difficulty (age 2-4 years)^A							
Has functional difficulty	35.7	15.8	7.3	58.8	319	80.5	132
Has no functional difficulty	39.5	17.8	9.0	66.2	5,827	80.9	1,967
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	36.0	14.6	12.4	63.0	182	83.6	67
Has no functional difficulty	32.8	13.7	11.4	57.9	9,169	78.8	3,857
No information	22.8	25.4	7.0	55.2	556	80.2	249
Ethnicity of household head							
Mandinka	32.0	13.9	11.7	57.6	3,014	80.1	1,277
Wolof	32.1	14.2	9.2	55.5	1,360	82.5	605
Fula	33.4	13.2	12.5	59.1	2,117	81.0	866
Jola	31.6	19.1	10.5	61.2	953	84.9	370
Sarahule	32.9	14.7	10.0	57.6	948	75.5	402
Other ethnic groups	36.0	12.0	13.2	61.1	707	87.3	275
Non Gambian	28.4	15.7	8.9	53.1	808	56.1	379

Table PR.1.1: Birth registration

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caretakers know how to register births, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Children under age 5 whose births are registered with civil authorities				Number of children under age 5	Percent of children whose mothers/caretakers know how to register births	Number of children under age 5 without birth registration
	Have birth certificate			Total registered ¹			
	Seen	Not seen	No birth certificate				
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	32.1	10.5	11.6	54.1	2,311	84.5	1,060
Second	36.5	13.6	10.8	60.9	2,185	77.0	853
Middle	31.0	14.5	10.5	56.0	2,035	78.1	896
Fourth	29.7	16.8	12.0	58.5	1,905	76.3	791
Richest	32.0	18.6	10.6	61.1	1,471	76.3	572

¹ MICS indicator PR.1 - Birth registration; SDG indicator 16.9.1

^A Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-4 years.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

CHILD DISCIPLINE

Teaching children self-control and acceptable behaviour is an integral part of child discipline in all cultures. Positive parenting practices involve providing guidance on how to handle emotions or conflicts in manners that encourage judgment and responsibility and preserve children's self-esteem, physical and psychological integrity and dignity. Too often however, children are raised using punitive methods that rely on the use of physical force or verbal intimidation to obtain desired behaviours. Studies¹³⁵ have found that exposing children to violent discipline has harmful consequences, which range from immediate impacts to long-term harm that children carry forward into adult life. Violence hampers children's development, learning abilities and school performance; it inhibits positive relationships, provokes low self-esteem, emotional distress and depression; and, at times, it leads to risk taking and self-harm.

In The Gambia, 2018 MICS, mothers or caretakers of children under age five and of one randomly selected child aged 5-17 were asked a series of questions on the methods adults in the household used to discipline the child during the past month and if the respondent believes that physical punishment is a necessary part of child-rearing. Tables PR.2.1 and PR.2.2 present the results.

Table PR.2.1: Child discipline

Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, The Gambia MICS, 2018						
	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:					Number of children age 1-14 years
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method ¹	
			Any	Severe		
Total	7.5	80.6	71.7	15.8	89.2	25,525
Sex						
Male	6.8	81.0	73.6	16.0	90.0	12,318
Female	8.2	80.3	69.8	15.7	88.4	13,208
Area						
Urban	7.1	81.6	70.8	13.8	90.0	16,067
Rural	8.3	79.0	73.0	19.4	87.9	9,458
LGA						
Banjul	8.8	82.6	63.0	14.3	88.1	241
Kanifing	10.0	73.9	66.4	13.3	85.1	4,180
Brikama	5.6	85.8	73.0	12.4	93.2	9,830
Mansakonko	7.4	87.9	62.6	9.8	90.8	1,164
Kerewan	11.9	71.0	72.0	27.1	83.5	3,076
Kuntaur	9.3	73.6	73.6	22.7	86.4	1,348
Janjanbureh	10.1	76.3	71.0	14.4	87.7	1,975
Basse	4.1	85.1	76.8	18.8	89.4	3,712

¹³⁵ Straus, M. and M. Paschall. "Corporal Punishment by Mothers and Development of Children's Cognitive Ability: A Longitudinal Study of Two Nationally Representative Age Cohorts." *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma* 18, no. 5 (2009): 459-83. doi:10.1080/10926770903035168.; Erickson, M. and B. Egeland. "A Developmental View of the Psychological Consequences of Maltreatment." *School Psychology Review* 16, no. 2 (1987): 156-68. <http://psycnet.apa.org/record/1987-29817-001>.; Schneider, M. et al. "Do Allegations of Emotional Maltreatment Predict Developmental Outcomes beyond That of Other Forms of Maltreatment?" *Child Abuse & Neglect* 29, no. 5 (2005): 513-32. doi:10.1016/j.chiabu.2004.08.010.

Table PR.2.1: Child discipline

Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:					Number of children age 1-14 years
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method ¹	
			Any	Severe		
Age						
1-2	7.4	69.0	70.3	8.5	83.1	3,868
3-4	4.6	83.9	84.7	17.1	93.8	4,162
5-9	6.4	83.9	77.9	18.7	92.0	9,977
10-14	10.7	80.6	56.8	15.0	86.1	7,518
Mother's education						
Pre-primary or none	7.9	80.1	70.7	17.1	88.5	15,397
Primary	5.7	83.6	75.4	17.4	91.4	3,608
Secondary+	7.7	80.3	71.8	12.1	89.6	6,499
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Child's functional difficulty (age 2-14 years)^A						
Has functional difficulty	5.5	82.8	71.1	21.1	91.2	2,207
Has no functional difficulty	7.6	82.4	72.9	16.3	90.3	21,434
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	10.4	78.6	76.2	21.2	88.5	487
Has no functional difficulty	7.1	80.7	72.6	15.9	89.5	21,538
No information	9.7	80.8	65.4	14.8	87.3	3,500
Ethnicity of household head						
Mandinka	6.1	81.0	76.2	18.6	91.0	7,754
Wolof	11.6	73.8	68.3	18.8	85.2	3,341
Fula	9.0	78.9	69.3	13.6	87.3	5,591
Jola	4.8	89.3	72.3	10.6	94.1	2,666
Sarahule	4.3	85.3	70.8	12.2	89.7	2,518
Other ethnic groups	9.7	78.0	69.8	16.9	87.2	1,832
Non Gambian	8.0	80.4	67.7	17.1	88.9	1,823
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	8.4	79.5	72.3	18.4	88.3	5,736
Second	7.3	80.3	74.4	18.3	90.0	5,694
Middle	5.9	83.7	73.6	15.3	89.8	5,268
Fourth	7.0	81.5	68.7	12.7	90.5	4,818
Richest	9.5	77.7	67.8	13.1	87.0	4,009
¹ MICS indicator PR.2 - Violent discipline; SDG 16.2.1						
^A Children age 1 year are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-14 years. (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases						

Table PR.2.2: Attitudes toward physical punishment

Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children age 1-14 years who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of mothers/caretakers responding to a child discipline module
Total	24.8	12,771
Sex		
Male	23.7	169
Female	24.9	12,598
DK/Missing	(*)	4
Area		
Urban	21.7	8,188
Rural	30.5	4,583
LGA		
Banjul	16.3	144
Kanifing	24.5	2,283
Brikama	18.9	4,906
Mansakonko	17.4	590
Kerewan	33.0	1,496
Kuntaur	40.9	692
Janjanbureh	29.7	988
Basse	29.3	1,671
Age		
<25	22.1	1,914
25-34	26.1	5,509
35-49	24.9	4,157
50+	23.6	1,188
DK/Missing	(*)	4
Education		
Pre-primary or none	27.7	7,158
Primary	23.7	1,965
Secondary+	19.9	3,634
DK/Missing	(*)	14
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	43.5	235
Has no functional difficulty	24.5	11,154
No information	24.4	1,383
Ethnicity of household head		
Mandinka	23.5	3,888
Wollof	31.1	1,692
Fula	25.1	2,785
Jola	22.0	1,347
Sarahule	24.9	1,028
Other ethnic groups	21.6	929
Non Gambian	25.6	1,103
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	30.9	2,958
Second	26.2	2,715
Middle	23.9	2,547
Fourth	22.1	2,437
Richest	18.9	2,114

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

CHILD LABOUR

Children around the world are routinely engaged in paid and unpaid forms of work that are not harmful to them. However, they are classified as child labourers when they are either too young to work or are involved in hazardous activities that may compromise their physical, mental, social or educational development. Article 32 (1) of the CRC states: "States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development".

The Children's Amendment Act 2005 prohibits the engagement of a child in exploitative labour (Section 41.1), night work (section 42.1) and hazardous work (section 44.1). In The Gambia, children are mainly engaged in agricultural, trading and manufacturing activities.

The child labour module was administered for one randomly selected child age 5-17 years in each household and includes questions on the type of work a child does and the number of hours he or she is engaged in it. Data are collected on both economic activities (paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household, work for a family farm or business) and domestic work (household chores such as cooking, cleaning or caring for children, as well as collecting firewood or fetching water).¹³⁶ The module also collects information on hazardous working conditions.^{137,138}

Table PR.3.1 presents children's involvement in economic activities. The methodology of the MICS Indicator on Child Labour uses three age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform economic activity without being classified as child labourers. A child that performed economic activities during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour:

- i. age 5-11: 1 hour or more
- ii. age 12-14: 14 hours or more
- iii. age 15-17: 43 hours or more

Table PR.3.2 presents children's involvement in household chores. As for economic activity above, the methodology also uses age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform household chores without being classified as child labourers. A child that performed

¹³⁶ Please note that activities of collecting firewood and fetching water per Resolution I, Section 22(b), of the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) is to be classified as own-use production work, i.e. an economic activity. Because the 20th ICLS is expected to discuss this classification and this classification has enormous impact on child labour prevalence in large parts of the world, these activities remain classified as household chores in MICS, pending outcome of the ICLS.

¹³⁷ UNICEF. *How Sensitive Are Estimates of Child Labour to Definitions?*. MICS Methodological Paper No. 1. New York: UNICEF, 2012. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Child_Labour_Paper_No.1_FINAL_162.pdf.

¹³⁸ The Child Labour module was administered in the Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 (See Appendix E: Questionnaires). In households with at least one child age 5-17, one child was randomly selected. To account for the random selection, the household sample weight is multiplied by the total number of children age 5-17 in each household; this weight is used when producing the relevant tables.

household chores during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour:

- i. age 5-11 and age 12-14: 28 hours or more
- ii. age 15-17: 43 hours or more

SDG Target 8.7 aims to “take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.” The SDG indicator 8.7.1 provides the proportion of children aged 5-17 years who are engaged in child labour. Table PR.3.3 combines the children working and performing economic activities and household chores at or above and below the age-specific thresholds as detailed in the previous tables, as well as those children reported working under hazardous conditions, into the total child labour indicator.¹³⁹

¹³⁹ Note that the definition of child labour, hence the MICS indicator PR.3 presented in this report, also includes working in activities that are hazardous in nature. However, to ensure comparability of estimates, it has been decided by UNICEF and ILO to exclude engagement in hazardous occupations or under hazardous working conditions from the estimates of child labour for the purpose of reporting on SDG 8.7.1 in 2018. Another reason for exclusion of hazardous conditions in the reporting is the further methodological work needed to validate questions aimed at identifying children engaged in hazardous activities.

Table PR.3.1: Children's involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children by involvement in economic activities during the last week, according to age groups, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	
Total	17.3	13,140	31.3	12.8	4,354	40.3	0.9	3,579
Sex								
Male	19.1	6,389	31.0	14.9	1,849	44.4	1.5	1,555
Female	15.7	6,752	31.5	11.3	2,505	37.1	0.4	2,025
Area								
Urban	10.5	8,413	24.5	9.7	2,763	33.4	0.4	2,408
Rural	29.6	4,728	43.0	18.3	1,591	54.5	1.8	1,171
LGA								
Banjul	5.2	118	15.6	1.7	46	21.8	1.7	55
Kanifing	3.2	2,104	18.1	7.4	782	25.7	0.8	736
Brikama	11.7	5,301	26.7	9.7	1,592	37.5	0.2	1,383
Mansakonko	28.6	609	56.4	7.8	197	65.9	3.3	157
Kerewan	33.6	1,596	37.7	24.6	495	63.9	2.3	334
Kuntaur	26.9	652	37.5	13.6	226	49.6	3.0	146
Janjanbureh	25.2	962	50.2	12.2	337	49.6	0.0	275
Basse	25.5	1,798	34.9	20.2	678	39.8	1.0	494
School attendance								
Attending	17.2	10,190	31.8	10.3	3,497	37.2	0.3	2,428
Not attending	17.6	2,951	29.0	23.2	858	46.7	2.1	1,152
Mother's education								
Pre-primary or none	20.7	7,939	32.4	15.7	3,027	38.7	1.0	2,325
Primary	16.7	1,759	32.4	5.3	567	54.5	1.0	474
Secondary+	9.8	3,436	25.9	7.1	758	36.2	0.4	696
No information ^A	na	-	na	na	-	(39.2)	(0.0)	82
DK/Missing	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	2
Child's functional difficulty								
Has functional difficulty	16.6	1,465	19.1	16.5	423	30.6	0.0	234
Has no functional difficulty	17.4	11,675	32.6	12.5	3,931	41.0	0.9	3,345

Table PR.3.1: Children's involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children by involvement in economic activities during the last week, according to age groups, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	16.1	220	(35.0)	(7.4)	125	(*)	(*)	59
Has no functional difficulty	17.2	10,930	32.6	13.2	3,212	43.7	0.6	2,391
No information	18.1	1,991	26.7	12.5	1,017	33.0	0.6	1,130
Ethnicity of household head								
Mandinka	17.5	4,101	38.3	11.9	1,223	45.7	0.4	1,134
Wolof	15.2	1,698	38.7	9.9	559	35.1	1.4	392
Fula	19.4	2,966	34.9	12.9	872	45.4	1.1	795
Jola	15.9	1,438	19.8	17.2	433	32.0	0.0	412
Sarahule	18.6	1,143	21.8	13.1	597	23.4	1.3	353
Other ethnic groups	21.1	901	23.4	11.5	350	44.1	1.3	300
Non Gambian	10.3	893	23.5	16.6	320	40.1	2.0	193
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	27.8	2,881	37.7	15.6	963	61.5	1.5	748
Second	22.3	3,088	39.2	17.5	804	46.6	0.8	704
Middle	15.1	2,686	38.1	18.3	949	35.4	1.6	668
Fourth	11.4	2,394	18.7	9.2	898	35.8	0.5	680
Richest	5.1	2,091	20.8	1.7	740	22.3	0.0	780

^A Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated

na: not applicable

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.3.2: Children's involvement in household chores

Percentage of children by involvement in household chores during the last week, according to age groups, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in:			Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:			Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		
	Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Number of children age 5-11 years	Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Number of children age 12-14 years		Household chores less than 43 hours	Household chores for 43 hours or more	Number of children age 15-17 years
Total	80.6	2.2	13,140	85.3	7.9	4,354	85.7	4.9	3,579	
Sex										
Male	74.1	0.7	6,389	83.6	1.6	1,849	79.3	1.7	1,555	
Female	86.7	3.6	6,752	86.5	12.6	2,505	90.7	7.3	2,025	
Area										
Urban	82.7	1.3	8,413	89.1	3.5	2,763	86.4	2.9	2,408	
Rural	76.8	3.8	4,728	78.7	15.7	1,591	84.2	8.9	1,171	
LGA										
Banjul	73.9	0.4	118	88.6	0.0	46	86.9	1.5	55	
Kanifing	73.1	3.3	2,104	84.5	3.8	782	86.0	2.4	736	
Brikama	88.1	0.2	5,301	93.0	3.0	1,592	89.4	0.8	1,383	
Mansakonko	91.1	0.8	609	92.0	5.0	197	92.5	4.4	157	
Kerewan	70.1	5.2	1,596	74.1	16.4	495	81.4	6.4	334	
Kuntaur	75.9	4.2	652	78.7	19.3	226	81.0	14.1	146	
Janjanbureh	80.4	2.9	962	91.5	3.9	337	90.7	6.0	275	
Basse	75.0	3.7	1,798	73.3	17.7	678	74.3	16.2	494	
School attendance										
Attending	82.4	2.2	10,190	86.4	6.7	3,497	88.0	3.7	2,428	
Not attending	74.1	2.3	2,951	80.9	12.9	858	81.0	7.4	1,152	
Mother's education										
Pre-primary or none	81.0	3.0	7,939	83.3	10.3	3,027	83.2	6.4	2,325	
Primary	81.2	0.9	1,759	93.5	1.0	567	92.2	1.1	474	
Secondary+	79.1	1.1	3,436	87.1	3.8	758	90.6	0.6	696	
No information ^A	na	na	-	na	na	-	(80.1)	(19.9)	82	
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	2	
Child's functional difficulty										
Has functional difficulty	74.2	1.4	1,465	88.1	3.0	423	66.8	0.0	234	
Has no functional difficulty	81.4	2.3	11,675	85.0	8.5	3,931	87.1	5.2	3,345	

Table PR.3.2: Children's involvement in household chores

Percentage of children by involvement in household chores during the last week, according to age groups, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in:			Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:			Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		
	Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Number of children age 5-11 years	Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Number of children age 12-14 years	Household chores less than 43 hours	Household chores for 43 hours or more	Number of children age 15-17 years
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	66.7	8.2	220	(86.1)	(7.2)	125	(77.9)	(1.6)	59
Has no functional difficulty	80.9	1.8	10,930	85.4	8.3	3,212	88.1	3.6	2,391
No information	80.0	3.9	1,991	84.8	6.8	1,017	81.1	7.7	1,130
Ethnicity of household head									
Mandinka	83.3	2.0	4,101	90.0	5.3	1,223	90.1	2.2	1,134
Wolof	75.9	2.7	1,698	77.6	12.2	559	87.2	3.3	392
Fula	82.4	2.4	2,966	85.9	10.7	872	84.7	7.5	795
Jola	85.4	0.6	1,438	90.3	5.7	433	87.1	0.0	412
Sarahule	67.7	2.6	1,143	78.8	9.3	597	72.9	15.7	353
Other ethnic groups	78.1	3.9	901	85.9	6.2	350	84.2	2.2	300
Non Gambian	81.5	1.9	893	83.7	5.1	320	83.8	8.2	193
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	77.8	4.1	2,881	79.7	13.9	963	87.2	9.1	748
Second	82.5	2.1	3,088	85.1	13.2	804	93.4	2.5	704
Middle	83.8	1.9	2,686	84.9	6.2	949	82.5	10.4	668
Fourth	79.8	2.2	2,394	92.3	2.2	898	77.9	3.0	680
Richest	78.3	0.2	2,091	84.7	3.4	740	87.0	0.0	780

^A Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated

na: not applicable

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.3.3: Child labour

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week, percentage working under hazardous conditions during the last week, and percentage engaged in child labour during the last week, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:		Children working under hazardous conditions	Total child labour ¹	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold			
Total	17.2	13.6	82.4	3.8	15.1	24.7	21,074
Sex							
Male	17.2	15.5	76.7	1.1	16.3	24.3	9,793
Female	17.3	12.0	87.4	6.3	14.0	25.0	11,281
Area							
Urban	14.7	8.5	84.7	2.1	10.5	17.0	13,584
Rural	21.8	22.8	78.4	7.1	23.4	38.6	7,491
LGA							
Banjul	10.0	3.6	80.2	0.6	5.5	7.6	220
Kanifing	9.6	3.6	78.2	3.2	5.4	10.5	3,622
Brikama	16.8	9.4	89.3	0.8	12.6	18.4	8,276
Mansakonko	28.7	20.2	91.5	2.2	24.1	37.7	963
Kerewan	20.7	27.5	72.5	7.6	27.7	43.6	2,425
Kuntaur	19.3	20.5	77.2	9.0	10.2	31.0	1,024
Janjanbureh	24.2	18.0	84.5	3.7	29.6	36.7	1,575
Basse	17.2	20.2	74.5	9.0	15.2	32.5	2,970
Age							
5-11	6.3	17.3	80.6	2.2	9.3	20.0	13,140
12-14	31.3	12.8	85.3	7.9	23.1	33.8	4,354
15-17	40.3	0.9	85.7	4.9	26.5	30.6	3,579
School attendance							
Attending	16.7	13.2	84.1	3.4	14.1	23.4	16,114
Not attending	18.9	15.0	76.9	5.3	18.3	28.9	4,960
Mother's education							
Pre-primary or none	18.0	16.1	81.9	5.3	16.9	28.8	13,291
Primary	19.0	11.7	85.5	0.9	16.4	22.8	2,800
Secondary+	13.7	8.1	82.0	1.4	9.2	14.5	4,890
No information ^A	(39.2)	(0.0)	(80.1)	(19.9)	(28.7)	(36.4)	82
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Child's functional difficulty							
Has functional difficulty	11.5	14.7	76.2	1.6	11.4	20.4	2,123
Has no functional difficulty	17.9	13.5	83.1	4.1	15.5	25.2	18,952
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	20.5	13.2	74.3	6.9	15.6	28.7	404
Has no functional difficulty	17.0	14.0	82.9	3.3	14.5	24.2	16,534
No information	17.8	11.9	81.5	5.6	17.3	26.1	4,137
Ethnicity of household head							
Mandinka	19.3	13.5	85.8	2.7	16.4	25.3	6,458
Wollof	16.2	12.1	78.0	4.8	14.6	23.2	2,649
Fula	19.3	15.0	83.5	4.8	16.9	27.2	4,634
Jola	14.7	13.3	86.6	1.5	13.6	22.3	2,283
Sarahule	13.3	14.1	71.7	6.7	12.3	25.0	2,093
Other ethnic groups	16.9	15.1	81.0	4.1	13.2	24.6	1,550
Non Gambian	13.4	10.6	82.3	3.5	12.5	19.9	1,406

Table PR.3.3: Child labour

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week, percentage working under hazardous conditions during the last week, and percentage engaged in child labour during the last week, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:		Children working under hazardous conditions	Total child labour ¹	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold			
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	21.3	21.0	79.7	7.0	22.2	37.1	4,593
Second	18.9	18.2	84.6	4.1	18.2	29.8	4,596
Middle	20.1	13.7	83.9	4.1	15.5	26.1	4,303
Fourth	12.9	9.1	82.3	2.4	11.2	17.6	3,972
Richest	11.3	3.3	81.5	0.8	5.8	8.5	3,611
¹ MICS indicator PR.3 - Child labour; SDG indicator 8.7.1							
^a Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases							

CHILD MARRIAGE

Marriage¹⁴⁰ before the age of 18 is violation of human rights, yet remains a reality for many children. The right to 'free and full' consent to a marriage is recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - with the recognition that consent cannot be 'free and full' when one of the parties involved is not sufficiently mature to make an informed decision about a life partner. In the Sustainable Development Goals, child marriage has been identified as a harmful practice which the world should aim to eliminate by 2030.

Child marriage is more common among girls than boys, but does occur around the world among children of both sexes. The impacts specific to boys married in childhood are not yet well understood, but marriage does place boys in an adult role accompanied by responsibilities for which they may not be prepared.

In many parts of the world parents encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are still children in hopes that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially, while also relieving financial burdens on the family. In actual fact, child marriage compromises the development of girls and often results in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty.¹⁴¹

In July 2016, The Gambia amended its Children's Act 2005 to prohibit child marriage and set 18 years as the minimum legal age for marriage for both boys and girls. This was preceded by intensive awareness raising efforts by Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and relevant Government agencies on the harmful effects of child marriage.

The Government and CSOs are now popularising the law against child marriage, building capacity of law enforcement agencies and community-based child protection structures and encouraging the reporting of incidences of child marriage to the relevant authorities.

Closely related to the issue of child marriage is the age at which sexual activity – and for females, childbearing – may begin. Women who were married before the age of 18 tend to have more children than those who marry later in life and are less likely to receive maternal health care services.^{142,143} In addition, pregnancy related deaths are known to be a leading cause of mortality for both married and unmarried girls between the ages of 15 and 19.

¹⁴⁰ All references to marriage in this chapter include cohabiting unions as well.

¹⁴¹ Bajracharya, A. and N. Amin, S. *Poverty, marriage timing, and transitions to adulthood in Nepal: A longitudinal analysis using the Nepal living standards survey*. Poverty, Gender, and Youth Working Paper No. 19. New York: Population Council, 2010. <http://www.popcouncil.org/uploads/pdfs/wp/pgv/019.pdf>;

Godha, D. et al. 2011. *The influence of child marriage on fertility, fertility-control, and maternal health care utilization*. MEASURE/Evaluation PRH Project Working paper 11-124.

¹⁴² Godha D., D. Hotchkiss and A. Gage. "Association Between Child Marriage and Reproductive Health Outcomes and Service Utilization: A Multi-Country Study from South Asia." *Journal of Adolescent Health* 52, no. 5 (2013): 552-58. doi:10.1016/j.jadohealth.2013.01.021.

¹⁴³ Nour, N. "Health Consequences of Child Marriage in Africa." *Emerging Infectious Diseases* 12, no. 11 (2006): 1644-649. doi:10.3201/eid1211.060510.

Tables PR.4.1W and PR.4.1M present the percentage of women and men married before ages 15 and 18 years, the percentage of adolescent girls aged 15-19 who are currently married, and the percentage of women in a polygynous union.

Tables PR.4.2W and PR.4.2M present, respectively, the proportion of women and men who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18 by area and age groups. Examining the percentages married before ages 15 and 18 across different age groups allow for trends to be observed in child marriage over time.

Another component is the spousal age difference with the indicator being the percentage of married/in union women 10 or more years younger than their current spouse. Table PR.4.3 presents the results of the age difference between women and their husband or partner.

Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage and polygyny (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of women who are in a polygynous marriage or union, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 20-49 years			Women age 20-24 years			Women age 15-19 years		Women age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/ in union ³	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/ union ⁴	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/ in union
Total	9.5	13,640	10.9	34.2	10,657	7.5	25.7	2,716	17.1	2,983	36.2	8,680
Area												
Urban	8.1	9,706	9.4	29.2	7,645	5.2	19.3	1,999	11.1	2,061	32.3	5,654
Rural	12.9	3,934	14.6	46.8	3,012	13.7	43.7	717	30.5	923	43.6	3,026
LGA												
Banjul	6.7	195	8.1	20.7	154	2.9	10.6	38	8.3	41	25.6	97
Kanifing	7.7	3,156	8.9	24.4	2,486	5.2	16.1	679	9.4	670	26.5	1,633
Brikama	7.2	5,444	8.6	29.8	4,286	3.9	17.3	1,098	9.8	1,158	32.4	3,264
Mansakonko	9.8	512	11.9	46.5	394	12.9	38.2	100	18.1	118	41.5	356
Kerewan	10.2	1,316	12.1	40.5	1,003	12.8	36.7	248	21.9	313	39.1	955
Kuntaur	17.5	562	19.0	44.2	437	18.0	49.3	97	39.7	126	47.9	461
Janjanbureh	12.6	832	13.5	55.0	633	12.1	49.7	160	31.2	199	42.8	634
Basse	16.0	1,622	17.3	47.2	1,263	14.3	46.9	296	36.3	359	48.2	1,281

Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage and polygyny (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of women who are in a polygynous marriage or union, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 20-49 years			Women age 20-24 years			Women age 15-19 years		Women age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/ in union ³	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/ union ⁴	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/ in union
Age												
15-19	4.6	2,983	na	na	na	na	na	na	17.1	2,983	16.5	511
15-17	3.9	1,801	na	na	na	na	na	na	9.4	1,801	14.3	169
18-19	5.5	1,182	na	na	na	na	na	na	28.9	1,182	17.6	342
20-24	7.5	2,716	7.5	25.7	2,716	7.5	25.7	2,716	na	na	19.3	1,421
25-29	9.6	2,319	9.6	30.7	2,319	na	na	na	na	na	23.5	1,828
30-34	11.5	2,040	11.5	33.1	2,040	na	na	na	na	na	37.5	1,773
35-39	12.8	1,703	12.8	40.1	1,703	na	na	na	na	na	48.6	1,497
40-44	16.8	1,110	16.8	47.0	1,110	na	na	na	na	na	55.9	996
45-49	12.2	769	12.2	45.4	769	na	na	na	na	na	62.6	655
Education												
Pre-primary or none	17.2	5,069	17.6	50.9	4,569	16.9	50.7	646	48.2	500	45.8	4,404
Primary	11.6	2,150	12.4	43.0	1,599	12.7	47.8	419	28.3	550	32.4	1,472
Secondary+	2.6	6,421	3.4	14.0	4,488	2.5	10.4	1,651	5.9	1,933	23.2	2,805
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	12.6	244	13.5	41.0	226	(4.6)	(38.1)	37	(36.8)	19	48.9	190
Has no functional difficulty	10.3	11,594	10.8	34.0	10,431	7.5	25.6	2,678	28.8	1,163	36.4	8,321

Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage and polygyny (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of women who are in a polygynous marriage or union, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 20-49 years		Women age 20-24 years			Women age 15-19 years		Women age 15-49 years		
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/ in union ³	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/ union ⁴	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/ in union
Ethnicity of household head												
Mandinka	8.1	4,303	9.5	30.7	3,395	6.5	21.6	927	10.7	908	32.9	2,632
Wollof	8.0	1,684	8.4	34.0	1,332	7.1	31.2	343	24.7	352	39.9	1,137
Fula	13.1	2,758	15.0	44.6	2,114	10.8	33.5	525	22.3	644	38.5	1,854
Jola	4.8	1,616	5.8	18.5	1,235	2.6	10.7	283	5.2	381	25.6	815
Sarahule	13.3	1,166	14.8	45.9	880	9.8	36.8	197	30.2	286	56.5	883
Other ethnic groups	6.7	1,083	7.8	23.4	864	4.6	15.5	223	11.0	219	30.2	611
Non Gambian	13.7	1,030	16.0	43.8	837	11.0	36.3	217	27.2	193	29.4	748
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	14.4	2,401	16.4	49.2	1,814	12.9	44.0	409	28.5	587	40.8	1,807
Second	11.1	2,447	12.8	43.3	1,915	10.3	34.6	460	22.0	532	39.7	1,749
Middle	10.4	2,619	12.2	36.7	2,024	9.1	29.9	510	15.9	594	40.5	1,727
Fourth	8.4	2,892	9.4	29.1	2,308	6.0	20.6	604	13.6	584	30.2	1,748
Richest	4.9	3,281	5.8	19.4	2,595	2.7	11.4	732	7.7	686	29.4	1,648
¹ MICS indicator PR.4a - Child marriage (before age 15); SDG 5.3.1 ² MICS indicator PR.4b - Child marriage (before age 18); SDG 5.3.1 ³ MICS indicator PR.5 - Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union ⁴ MICS indicator PR.6 - Polygyny												
na: not applicable												
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases												

Table PR.4.1M: Child marriage and polygyny (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of men age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of men who are in a polygynous marriage or union, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Men age 15-49 years		Men age 20-49 years			Men age 20-24 years			Men age 15-19 years		Men age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of men age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/ in union ³	Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage /union ⁴	Number of men age 15-49 years currently married/ in union
Total	0.3	4,522	0.4	1.6	3,381	0.0	0.2	941	0.1	1,141	10.8	1,729
Area												
Urban	0.2	3,497	0.3	1.3	2,653	0.0	0.0	767	0.1	845	8.1	1,236
Rural	0.4	1,025	0.6	2.5	729	0.2	1.0	174	0.0	296	17.6	493
LGA												
Banjul	0.4	74	0.5	1.3	58	0.0	0.0	13	0.0	16	12.2	29
Kanifing	0.2	1,129	0.3	0.7	911	0.0	0.0	227	0.6	218	10.7	415
Brikama	0.3	2,008	0.4	1.8	1,472	0.0	0.0	479	0.0	536	4.7	673
Mansakonko	0.0	151	0.0	0.7	110	0.0	0.0	25	0.0	41	11.5	65
Kerewan	0.1	378	0.2	1.6	279	0.0	1.0	76	0.0	99	18.5	164
Kuntaur	1.4	137	1.8	5.3	105	0.0	3.1	17	0.0	32	22.2	81
Janjanbureh	0.5	259	0.7	2.3	186	0.9	0.9	49	0.0	73	19.5	117
Basse	0.3	387	0.4	1.1	261	0.0	0.0	55	0.0	126	15.6	185

Table PR.4.1M: Child marriage and polygyny (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of men age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of men who are in a polygynous marriage or union, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Men age 15-49 years		Men age 20-49 years			Men age 20-24 years			Men age 15-19 years		Men age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of men age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/ in union ³	Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage /union ⁴	Number of men age 15-49 years currently married/ in union
Age												
15-19	0.0	1,141	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.1	1,141	(*)	1
15-17	0.0	731	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	731	(*)	0
18-19	0.0	410	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.3	410	(*)	1
20-24	0.0	941	0.0	0.2	941	0.0	0.2	941	na	na	0.0	44
25-29	0.3	645	0.3	0.7	645	na	na	na	na	na	2.5	217
30-34	0.3	560	0.3	1.3	560	na	na	na	na	na	2.9	350
35-39	0.3	529	0.3	2.3	529	na	na	na	na	na	8.5	459
40-44	1.2	402	1.2	4.6	402	na	na	na	na	na	18.2	376
45-49	0.9	304	0.9	2.7	304	na	na	na	na	na	22.7	281
Education												
Pre-primary or none	0.5	1,165	0.6	2.9	953	0.0	0.1	183	0.6	212	15.5	652
Primary	0.8	742	1.3	2.7	469	0.0	0.2	125	0.0	273	9.0	269
Secondary+	0.1	2,616	0.1	0.6	1,960	0.1	0.2	632	0.0	655	7.7	808
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	0.1	122	0.1	1.6	110	(0.0)	(3.1)	25	(*)	12	9.7	62
Has no functional difficulty	0.4	3,669	0.4	1.6	3,272	0.0	0.1	915	0.3	397	10.9	1,667

Table PR.4.1M: Child marriage and polygyny (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of men age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of men who are in a polygynous marriage or union, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Men age 15-49 years		Men age 20-49 years			Men age 20-24 years			Men age 15-19 years		Men age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of men age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/ in union ³	Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage /union ⁴	Number of men age 15-49 years currently married/ in union
Ethnicity of household head												
Mandinka	0.2	1,461	0.3	0.9	1,047	0.0	0.2	345	0.0	414	7.0	482
Wollof	0.1	561	0.2	0.9	428	0.4	0.4	102	0.0	133	17.5	242
Fula	0.2	875	0.3	2.3	644	0.0	0.3	180	0.0	231	12.1	359
Jola	1.0	551	1.2	2.2	435	0.0	0.0	113	0.0	117	6.5	190
Sarahule	0.0	296	0.0	0.0	189	0.0	0.0	68	0.0	106	17.5	97
Other ethnic groups	0.0	350	0.1	1.6	279	0.0	0.0	77	0.0	71	10.3	126
Non Gambian	0.4	428	0.4	2.8	359	0.0	0.0	55	1.8	68	10.7	233
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	0.7	668	1.0	3.5	484	0.0	1.0	104	0.0	184	14.8	312
Second	0.1	749	0.2	2.2	533	0.3	0.5	140	0.0	216	13.9	314
Middle	0.4	851	0.5	1.3	635	0.0	0.0	168	0.0	216	7.5	333
Fourth	0.2	1,039	0.3	1.4	789	0.0	0.0	223	0.5	251	8.3	410
Richest	0.1	1,215	0.1	0.5	941	0.0	0.0	306	0.0	274	10.6	360

¹ MICS indicator PR.4a - Child marriage (before age 15)

² MICS indicator PR.4b - Child marriage (before age 18)

³ MICS indicator PR.5 - Young men age 15-19 years currently married or in union

⁴ MICS indicator PR.6 - Polygyny

na: not applicable

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.4.2W: Trends in child marriage (women)

Percentage of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area and age groups, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	8.1	9,706	29.2	7,645	12.9	3,934	46.8	3,012	9.5	13,640	34.2	10,657
Age												
15-19	3.3	2,061	na	na	7.4	923	na	na	4.6	2,983	na	na
15-17	2.5	1,217	na	na	7.0	584	na	na	3.9	1,801	na	na
18-19	4.5	844	na	na	8.1	338	na	na	5.5	1,182	na	na
20-24	5.2	1,999	19.3	1,999	13.7	717	43.7	717	7.5	2,716	25.7	2,716
25-29	8.6	1,682	26.3	1,682	12.2	637	42.4	637	9.6	2,319	30.7	2,319
30-34	9.9	1,480	28.0	1,480	15.8	560	46.5	560	11.5	2,040	33.1	2,040
35-39	12.1	1,165	36.3	1,165	14.1	538	48.2	538	12.8	1,703	40.1	1,703
40-44	15.8	761	42.9	761	19.0	350	55.9	350	16.8	1,110	47.0	1,110
45-49	10.9	559	42.5	559	15.7	210	53.1	210	12.2	769	45.4	769
na: not applicable												

Table PR.4.2M: Trends in child marriage (men)

Percentage of men who were first married or entered into a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area and age groups, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years
Total	0.2	3,497	1.3	2,653	0.4	1,025	2.5	729	0.3	4,522	1.6	3,381
Age												
15-19	0.0	845	na	na	0.0	296	na	na	0.0	1,141	na	na
15-17	0.0	526	na	na	0.0	205	na	na	0.0	731	na	na
18-19	0.0	319	na	na	0.0	91	na	na	0.0	410	na	na
20-24	0.0	767	0.0	767	0.2	174	1.0	174	0.0	941	0.2	941
25-29	0.3	516	0.6	516	0.4	129	1.1	129	0.3	645	0.7	645
30-34	0.1	444	1.1	444	0.9	116	2.1	116	0.3	560	1.3	560
35-39	0.0	386	1.1	386	1.2	144	5.3	144	0.3	529	2.3	529
40-44	1.2	308	4.8	308	0.9	94	3.9	94	1.2	402	4.6	402
45-49	1.2	231	2.9	231	0.0	73	2.3	73	0.9	304	2.7	304

na: not applicable

Table PR.4.3: Spousal age difference

Percent distribution of women currently married/in union age 15-19 and 20-24 years according to the age difference with their husband or partner, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 15-19 years whose husband or partner is:						Number of women age 15-19 years currently married/ in union	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:						Number of women age 20-24 years currently married/ in union
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ¹	Husband/ Partner's age unknown	Total		Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ²	Husband/ Partner's age unknown	Total	
Total	1.2	9.0	26.9	60.8	2.1	100.0	511	0.4	10.8	33.4	54.3	1.0	100.0	1,421
Area														
Urban	1.3	10.2	22.7	65.0	0.7	100.0	230	0.3	11.6	32.7	54.8	0.7	100.0	840
Rural	1.1	8.0	30.4	57.4	3.2	100.0	281	0.6	9.8	34.5	53.5	1.6	100.0	581
LGA														
Banjul	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3	0.0	14.1	24.0	61.9	0.0	100.0	11
Kanifing	(0.0)	(14.3)	(25.7)	(60.0)	(0.0)	100.0	63	1.0	11.8	35.6	51.0	0.5	100.0	248
Brikama	(1.9)	(9.8)	(18.2)	(70.1)	(0.0)	100.0	113	0.0	12.1	31.7	56.1	0.0	100.0	448
Mansakonko	0.0	6.1	31.0	56.2	6.7	100.0	21	0.0	8.5	35.1	50.6	5.8	100.0	67
Kerewan	0.0	9.9	24.6	53.6	11.9	100.0	68	0.6	10.4	34.0	50.2	4.8	100.0	190
Kuntaur	2.0	12.4	32.9	52.7	0.0	100.0	50	0.4	13.7	28.3	57.2	0.4	100.0	84
Janjanbureh	1.4	5.6	31.0	60.4	1.5	100.0	62	0.4	10.5	36.6	52.5	0.0	100.0	125
Basse	1.7	6.1	31.3	60.8	0.0	100.0	130	0.7	7.6	34.0	57.8	0.0	100.0	248
Education														
Pre-primary or none	1.2	6.1	23.0	66.8	3.0	100.0	241	0.5	8.2	27.3	62.8	1.3	100.0	573
Primary	2.0	13.3	30.7	52.7	1.3	100.0	156	0.6	9.5	31.5	57.3	1.2	100.0	314
Secondary+	0.3	9.3	30.3	59.2	1.0	100.0	114	0.3	14.5	41.2	43.3	0.7	100.0	535
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)														
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7	(1.7)	(14.8)	(40.4)	(43.2)	(0.0)	100.0	21
Has no functional difficulty	1.4	10.6	25.6	60.2	2.2	100.0	335	0.4	10.8	33.3	54.4	1.0	100.0	1,401

Table PR.4.3: Spousal age difference

Percent distribution of women currently married/in union age 15-19 and 20-24 years according to the age difference with their husband or partner, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 15-19 years whose husband or partner is:						Number of women age 15-19 years currently married/ in union	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:						Number of women age 20-24 years currently married/ in union
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ¹	Husband/ Partner's age unknown	Total		Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ²	Husband/ Partner's age unknown	Total	
Ethnicity of household head														
Mandinka	0.7	9.2	26.9	60.3	3.0	100.0	97	0.2	9.0	36.7	52.4	1.6	100.0	442
Wolof	0.0	11.3	24.1	59.2	5.4	100.0	87	0.2	12.3	34.7	51.7	1.1	100.0	208
Fula	1.3	6.7	28.6	61.4	2.0	100.0	144	0.7	11.4	31.2	56.0	0.7	100.0	311
Jola	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20	(0.0)	(4.8)	(38.5)	(56.7)	(0.0)	100.0	72
Sarahule	1.1	3.4	28.5	67.1	0.0	100.0	87	0.0	7.2	32.5	60.1	0.2	100.0	161
Other ethnic groups	2.7	17.5	32.5	47.2	0.0	100.0	24	1.3	23.7	26.5	46.9	1.5	100.0	85
Non Gambian	0.0	14.9	31.6	53.4	0.0	100.0	53	1.0	12.6	29.0	56.4	0.9	100.0	142
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	1.5	7.8	31.1	56.9	2.7	100.0	167	0.5	9.2	31.8	56.7	1.8	100.0	314
Second	2.4	10.6	22.7	61.0	3.3	100.0	117	0.4	6.6	30.2	61.7	1.1	100.0	295
Middle	1.0	3.7	27.9	66.1	1.2	100.0	95	0.2	14.1	29.9	54.8	0.9	100.0	306
Fourth	0.0	15.2	33.5	50.3	1.1	100.0	79	0.5	11.4	32.9	54.0	1.2	100.0	268
Richest	(0.0)	(9.5)	(11.7)	(78.8)	(0.0)	100.0	53	0.5	13.4	44.7	41.4	0.0	100.0	238

¹ MICS indicator PR.7a - Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19)

² MICS indicator PR.7b - Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)

na: not applicable

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION

Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM) is the partial or total removal of the female external genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs. FGM is always traumatic with immediate complications including excruciating pain, shock, urine retention, ulceration of the genitals and injury to adjacent tissue. Other complications include septicaemia, infertility, obstructed labour, and even death.

In The Gambia, the practice is generally carried out on infants and girls between the ages of 2 to 14 years. It is often performed by traditional practitioners commonly called circumcisers in The Gambia. The procedure is performed without anaesthesia and using knives or razor blades.

FGM is a fundamental violation of human rights. It subjects girls and women to health risks and has life-threatening consequences. A number of human rights instruments are often interpreted as condemning FGM, including Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights stating that “everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for health and well-being” and has been used to argue that FGM violates the right to health and bodily integrity. Furthermore, it could be argued that girls, i.e. children, cannot be said to give informed consent to such a potentially damaging practice as FGM.

The Women’s Amendment Act 2015 prohibits female circumcision and imposes a stiff penalty on anyone who performs the practice on a child. It also punishes anyone who requests, incites or promotes female circumcision, or who has knowledge that it is about to happen or has happened and refuse to report it to the proper authorities.

However, being a highly patriarchal and predominantly Muslim society, FGM is sometimes erroneously associated with a religious obligation while others associate it with their cultural beliefs.

Table PR.5.1 presents the prevalence of FGM among women age 15-49 years and the type of procedure while Table PR.5.2 presents women’s attitudes towards FGM. Table PR.5.3 presents the prevalence and type of FGM performed on all living daughters (age 0-14 years) of the respondents and Table PR.5.4 presents the awareness of the law that prohibits the practice of FGM. It is important to remember that prevalence data for girls age 0-14 years reflect their current – not final – FGM status, since many of them may not have reached the customary age for FGM at the time of the survey. They are reported as being uncut but are still at risk of undergoing the procedure.

Table PR.5.1: Female genital mutilation (FGM) among women

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by FGM status and percent distribution of women who had FGM by type of FGM, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women who had any form of FGM ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years who had FGM:				Total	Number of women age 15-49 years who had FGM
			Had flesh removed	Were nicked	Were sewn closed	Form of FGM not determined		
Total	75.7	13,640	80.6	1.2	14.6	3.6	100.0	10,328
Area								
Urban	77.3	9,706	82.2	1.3	12.6	3.9	100.0	7,505
Rural	71.7	3,934	76.2	0.7	20.1	3.0	100.0	2,822
LGA								
Banjul	48.8	195	81.3	0.6	15.5	2.6	100.0	95
Kanifing	69.4	3,156	70.6	3.8	15.2	10.4	100.0	2,192
Brikama	82.2	5,444	90.3	0.2	9.0	0.5	100.0	4,475
Mansakonko	91.7	512	78.6	0.3	18.9	2.2	100.0	470
Kerewan	50.9	1,316	80.0	1.0	13.6	5.5	100.0	670
Kuntaur	49.7	562	59.7	4.5	32.7	3.2	100.0	279
Janjanbureh	72.8	832	72.6	0.2	19.5	7.7	100.0	606
Basse	95.0	1,622	74.5	0.2	24.2	1.1	100.0	1,541
Age								
15-19	75.0	2,983	81.0	1.2	11.7	6.1	100.0	2,236
15-17	75.6	1,801	81.2	1.2	10.8	6.7	100.0	1,361
18-19	74.0	1,182	80.7	1.2	12.9	5.2	100.0	875
20-24	77.0	2,716	81.7	1.1	13.2	4.0	100.0	2,091
25-29	76.0	2,319	80.0	1.5	15.6	2.9	100.0	1,762
30-34	76.4	2,040	77.5	1.4	17.7	3.4	100.0	1,559
35-39	74.7	1,703	80.0	1.0	17.0	2.0	100.0	1,273
40-44	75.5	1,110	83.1	0.9	14.7	1.2	100.0	838
45-49	73.9	769	82.6	0.2	14.9	2.4	100.0	568
Education								
Pre-primary or none	72.8	5,069	77.5	0.9	18.9	2.7	100.0	3,693
Primary	81.8	2,150	79.8	0.6	16.3	3.4	100.0	1,759
Secondary+	75.9	6,421	83.2	1.6	10.8	4.4	100.0	4,876
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	61.6	244	63.5	4.0	18.9	13.6	100.0	151
Has no functional difficulty	76.0	11,594	80.8	1.1	15.1	3.0	100.0	8,816

Table PR.5.1: Female genital mutilation (FGM) among women

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by FGM status and percent distribution of women who had FGM by type of FGM, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women who had any form of FGM ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years who had FGM:				Total	Number of women age 15-49 years who had FGM
			Had flesh removed	Were nicked	Were sewn closed	Form of FGM not determined		
Ethnicity of household head								
Mandinka	95.3	4,303	81.1	0.9	14.1	3.8	100.0	4,098
Wollof	13.7	1,684	80.4	2.3	14.1	3.2	100.0	231
Fula	81.7	2,758	77.9	1.3	17.7	3.0	100.0	2,252
Jola	88.1	1,616	87.5	1.8	7.5	3.1	100.0	1,424
Sarahule	94.0	1,166	78.3	0.6	17.8	3.4	100.0	1,096
Other ethnic groups	49.3	1,083	81.3	1.5	10.8	6.5	100.0	533
Non Gambian	67.2	1,030	75.1	1.1	20.3	3.6	100.0	692
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	68.2	2,401	77.0	0.9	19.5	2.6	100.0	1,638
Second	78.1	2,447	80.9	0.3	16.8	2.0	100.0	1,912
Middle	84.6	2,619	83.1	0.3	13.7	2.9	100.0	2,214
Fourth	81.3	2,892	82.0	1.0	13.3	3.7	100.0	2,350
Richest	67.4	3,281	79.0	3.1	11.5	6.4	100.0	2,213

¹ MICS indicator PR.9 - Prevalence of FGM among women; SDG indicator 5.3.2

Table PR.5.2: Approval of female genital mutilation (FGM)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of FGM, and percent distribution of women according to attitudes towards whether the practice of FGM should be continued, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women who have heard of FGM	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percent distribution of women who believe the practice of FGM should be:					Total	Number of women age 15-49 years who have heard of FGM
			Continued ¹	Discontinued	Depends	DK/Missing	Total		
Total	99.5	13,640	44.0	48.9	4.9	2.2	100.0	13,570	
Area									
Urban	99.6	9,706	44.6	47.7	5.7	2.0	100.0	9,665	
Rural	99.3	3,934	42.5	52.0	2.9	2.7	100.0	3,906	
LGA									
Banjul	99.6	195	25.6	67.2	5.9	1.2	100.0	194	
Kanifing	99.0	3,156	39.0	55.3	3.3	2.4	100.0	3,124	
Brikama	100.0	5,444	46.8	44.0	7.3	1.9	100.0	5,442	
Mansakonko	99.9	512	53.8	40.8	4.3	1.2	100.0	512	
Kerewan	99.6	1,316	32.4	61.5	3.0	3.1	100.0	1,310	
Kuntaur	96.8	562	29.9	64.3	2.4	3.4	100.0	544	
Janjanbureh	99.6	832	32.7	63.6	2.7	1.0	100.0	829	
Basse	99.6	1,622	63.5	30.4	3.2	2.8	100.0	1,615	
Age									
15-19	99.3	2,983	40.7	50.7	3.8	4.7	100.0	2,963	
15-17	99.3	1,801	41.0	49.1	3.7	6.2	100.0	1,788	
18-19	99.4	1,182	40.3	53.1	4.1	2.5	100.0	1,176	
20-24	99.5	2,716	46.7	47.0	4.6	1.7	100.0	2,703	
25-29	99.7	2,319	43.7	50.4	4.5	1.4	100.0	2,312	
30-34	99.3	2,040	44.2	49.1	5.4	1.3	100.0	2,027	
35-39	99.5	1,703	45.1	47.4	5.8	1.6	100.0	1,694	
40-44	99.7	1,110	44.4	47.9	6.0	1.7	100.0	1,107	
45-49	99.4	769	44.5	48.4	5.7	1.4	100.0	765	
Education									
Pre-primary or none	99.3	5,069	47.1	45.2	5.5	2.2	100.0	5,034	
Primary	99.6	2,150	50.2	41.7	5.1	3.0	100.0	2,141	
Secondary+	99.6	6,421	39.5	54.3	4.3	1.9	100.0	6,396	

Table PR.5.2: Approval of female genital mutilation (FGM)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of FGM, and percent distribution of women according to attitudes towards whether the practice of FGM should be continued, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women who have heard of FGM	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percent distribution of women who believe the practice of FGM should be:					Total	Number of women age 15-49 years who have heard of FGM
			Continued ¹	Discontinued	Depends	DK/Missing	Total		
FGM experience									
No FGM	97.9	3,312	6.6	86.0	4.6	2.7	100.0	3,243	
Had FGM	100.0	10,328	55.7	37.3	4.9	2.1	100.0	10,328	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	98.5	244	38.3	56.7	2.3	2.6	100.0	241	
Has no functional difficulty	99.5	11,594	44.6	48.7	5.1	1.6	100.0	11,542	
Ethnicity of household head									
Mandinka	99.9	4,303	54.2	37.8	6.0	2.1	100.0	4,300	
Wolof	98.4	1,684	10.4	82.1	4.7	2.8	100.0	1,658	
Fula	99.7	2,758	42.0	52.4	4.1	1.5	100.0	2,750	
Jola	99.8	1,616	48.8	44.1	4.7	2.4	100.0	1,612	
Sarahule	99.5	1,166	68.0	24.3	4.6	3.0	100.0	1,160	
Other ethnic groups	99.1	1,083	30.2	65.0	2.3	2.5	100.0	1,073	
Non Gambian	98.8	1,030	40.9	50.8	5.7	2.5	100.0	1,017	
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	99.1	2,401	40.3	54.1	3.2	2.4	100.0	2,379	
Second	99.6	2,447	46.0	45.9	5.1	3.0	100.0	2,437	
Middle	99.9	2,619	52.5	40.4	5.0	2.2	100.0	2,617	
Fourth	99.6	2,892	46.9	45.4	5.9	1.8	100.0	2,879	
Richest	99.3	3,281	35.9	57.3	4.9	1.9	100.0	3,258	
¹ MICS indicator PR.10 - Approval for FGM									

Table PR.5.3: Female genital mutilation (FGM) among girls

Percentage of daughters age 0-14 years by FGM status and percent distribution of daughters who had FGM/C by type of FGM/C, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of daughters who had any form of FGM ¹	Number of daughters age 0-14 years	Percent distribution of daughters age 0-14 years who had FGM:				Total	Number of daughters age 0-14 years who had FGM
			Had flesh removed	Were nicked	Were sewn closed	Form of FGM not determined		
Total	50.6	11,718	84.3	0.9	14.0	0.7	100.0	5,928
Area								
Urban	52.2	7,469	84.9	1.2	13.2	0.7	100.0	3,900
Rural	47.7	4,248	83.3	0.5	15.5	0.7	100.0	2,027
LGA								
Banjul	24.6	110	80.3	1.7	16.8	1.3	100.0	27
Kanifing	41.7	1,984	75.5	4.4	17.5	2.7	100.0	828
Brikama	55.7	4,558	91.8	0.2	7.9	0.1	100.0	2,537
Mansakonko	67.8	479	86.4	0.5	11.7	1.4	100.0	325
Kerewan	26.3	1,340	89.4	0.5	8.1	2.0	100.0	352
Kuntaur	27.1	676	63.5	3.0	32.9	0.5	100.0	183
Janjanbureh	40.3	851	83.0	0.5	15.9	0.6	100.0	343
Basse	77.5	1,719	77.1	0.2	22.6	0.0	100.0	1,332
Age								
0-4	27.3	4,254	84.0	0.7	14.9	0.4	100.0	1,162
5-9	60.6	4,351	83.3	1.2	14.7	0.7	100.0	2,636
10-14	68.4	3,112	85.8	0.7	12.7	0.8	100.0	2,129
Mother's Education								
Pre-primary or none	52.3	6,457	82.8	0.6	16.0	0.6	100.0	3,376
Primary	54.5	2,000	84.2	0.8	14.2	0.8	100.0	1,090
Secondary+	44.8	3,260	88.1	1.8	9.3	0.8	100.0	1,462
Mother's FGM experience								
No FGM	2.9	2,764	67.3	2.8	22.7	7.2	100.0	81
Had FGM	65.3	8,954	84.6	0.9	13.9	0.6	100.0	5,847

Table PR.5.3: Female genital mutilation (FGM) among girls

Percentage of daughters age 0-14 years by FGM status and percent distribution of daughters who had FGM/C by type of FGM/C, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of daughters who had any form of FGM ¹	Number of daughters age 0-14 years	Percent distribution of daughters age 0-14 years who had FGM:				Total	Number of daughters age 0-14 years who had FGM
			Had flesh removed	Were nicked	Were sewn closed	Form of FGM not determined		
Mother's approval for FGM								
Continued	72.6	5,466	84.6	1.1	13.8	0.5	100.0	3,968
Discontinued	29.8	5,457	83.7	0.7	14.6	1.0	100.0	1,625
Depends	50.4	593	86.1	0.0	12.5	1.4	100.0	299
Not asked	0.0	61	na	na	na	na	na	-
DK/Missing	25.0	142	(68.5)	(0.0)	(30.5)	(1.0)	100.0	35
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	31.8	279	65.2	5.8	25.9	3.1	100.0	89
Has no functional difficulty	51.2	11,407	84.6	0.9	13.9	0.6	100.0	5,837
Ethnicity of household head								
Mandinka	64.5	3,583	84.0	1.2	14.3	0.5	100.0	2,312
Wolof	4.8	1,647	76.8	0.0	23.2	0.0	100.0	79
Fula	52.5	2,528	86.1	0.9	12.2	0.8	100.0	1,328
Jola	56.6	1,193	93.5	1.1	4.7	0.7	100.0	675
Sarahule	85.5	1,099	81.1	0.1	18.3	0.5	100.0	940
Other ethnic groups	29.8	766	73.4	1.9	21.9	2.8	100.0	229
Non Gambian	40.4	901	80.0	1.0	18.0	1.0	100.0	364
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	42.2	2,642	84.5	0.7	13.9	0.9	100.0	1,115
Second	53.3	2,513	81.2	0.5	17.5	0.8	100.0	1,339
Middle	63.5	2,393	84.9	0.3	14.6	0.2	100.0	1,519
Fourth	51.3	2,350	87.1	1.0	11.1	0.7	100.0	1,207
Richest	41.1	1,819	84.0	3.3	11.3	1.3	100.0	747

¹ MICS indicator PR.11 - Prevalence of FGM among girls

na: not applicable

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

Table PR.5.4: Awareness of the law that prohibits the practice of female genital mutilation (FGM)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are aware of the law that prohibits the practice of FGM, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women who are aware of the law that prohibits FGM	Number of women age 15-49 years
Total	92.0	13,640
Area		
Urban	93.1	9,706
Rural	89.2	3,934
LGA		
Banjul	87.6	195
Kanifing	90.1	3,156
Brikama	95.6	5,444
Mansakonko	97.0	512
Kerewan	84.0	1,316
Kuntaur	75.4	562
Janjanbureh	94.3	832
Basse	93.5	1,622
Age		
15-19	86.5	2,983
15-17	84.1	1,801
18-19	90.2	1,182
20-24	92.8	2,716
25-29	93.7	2,319
30-34	93.3	2,040
35-39	93.3	1,703
40-44	94.5	1,110
45-49	95.3	769
Education		
Pre-primary or none	90.4	5,069
Primary	91.0	2,150
Secondary+	93.6	6,421
FGM experience		
No FGM	84.4	3,217
Had FGM	95.0	10,328
DK/Missing	24.0	95
Ethnicity of household head		
Mandinka	95.8	4,303
Wollof	81.5	1,684
Fula	93.8	2,758
Jola	94.9	1,616
Sarahule	90.8	1,166
Other ethnic groups	90.7	1,083
Non Gambian	86.2	1,030
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	87.7	2,401
Second	91.8	2,447
Middle	94.0	2,619
Fourth	93.4	2,892
Richest	92.3	3,281

ATTITUDES TOWARDS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The Gambia, 2018 MICS assessed the attitudes of women and men age 15-49 years towards wife/partner beating by asking the respondents whether they think that husbands/partners are justified to hit or beat their wives/partners in a variety of situations. The purpose of these questions is to capture the social justification of violence (in contexts where women have a lower status in society) as a disciplinary action when a woman does not comply with certain expected gender roles. The responses to these questions can be found in Table PR.6.1W for women and in Table PR.6.1M for men.

Table PR.6.1W: Attitudes toward domestic violence (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:						Number of women age 15-49 years
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons ¹	
Total	31.8	34.6	22.1	36.5	11.8	49.9	13,640
Area							
Urban	21.8	24.6	13.3	26.1	6.4	39.2	9,706
Rural	56.7	59.3	44.0	62.4	25.1	76.2	3,934
LGA							
Banjul	8.9	10.8	5.6	10.0	1.6	19.0	195
Kanifing	18.2	21.9	10.7	20.6	3.3	35.5	3,156
Brikama	17.0	19.5	8.6	22.9	4.7	34.4	5,444
Mansakonko	35.8	42.0	24.5	42.6	10.3	55.6	512
Kerewan	48.7	52.7	34.0	52.4	16.6	74.9	1,316
Kuntaur	65.9	66.4	47.2	71.5	26.3	85.0	562
Janjanbureh	61.0	61.7	42.0	63.3	24.1	79.8	832
Basse	69.4	71.0	62.5	75.9	38.5	84.2	1,622
Age							
15-19	35.9	39.1	27.3	37.2	16.6	54.1	2,983
20-24	31.2	32.6	21.1	35.2	11.5	48.5	2,716
25-25	28.7	32.3	19.7	33.4	10.4	46.8	2,319
30-34	30.9	32.7	19.5	35.1	10.0	47.5	2,040
35-39	30.7	34.7	21.2	40.3	9.3	51.5	1,703
40-44	34.9	37.7	23.6	41.4	11.1	53.3	1,110
45-49	28.6	32.2	20.0	37.0	9.9	45.7	769
Education							
Pre-primary or none	44.5	46.1	31.8	51.8	17.3	64.1	5,069
Primary	38.6	42.2	28.1	43.3	14.9	57.6	2,150
Secondary+	19.6	23.0	12.5	22.2	6.3	36.1	6,421
Marital/Union status							
Currently married/in union	36.3	39.1	25.1	42.4	12.9	55.2	8,680
Formerly married/in union	22.8	25.8	13.5	28.2	6.7	38.5	728
Never married/in union	24.1	26.9	17.6	26.1	10.5	41.0	4,230
No response	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2

Table PR.6.1W: Attitudes toward domestic violence (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:						Number of women age 15-49 years
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons ¹	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	42.6	48.5	25.2	44.4	9.4	62.2	244
Has no functional difficulty	30.7	33.5	21.1	36.3	10.8	48.9	11,594
Ethnicity of household head							
Mandinka	27.7	32.1	19.1	34.0	9.1	47.5	4,303
Wolof	36.8	39.5	24.4	41.1	12.3	56.0	1,684
Fula	37.7	38.9	27.3	42.6	15.0	55.5	2,758
Jola	14.8	17.3	7.9	19.5	4.2	30.9	1,616
Sarahule	59.2	60.8	50.1	64.4	31.3	74.4	1,166
Other ethnic groups	24.2	26.8	15.4	26.6	6.5	43.6	1,083
Non Gambian	29.1	31.3	15.4	29.1	8.9	44.0	1,030
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	52.1	54.5	38.9	57.6	21.3	71.2	2,401
Second	42.8	45.5	31.5	50.2	16.2	64.9	2,447
Middle	38.5	40.6	27.5	42.7	17.1	56.7	2,619
Fourth	22.5	25.7	13.2	26.5	5.7	40.0	2,892
Richest	11.8	15.0	6.6	14.9	2.6	26.5	3,281
¹ MICS indicator PR.15 - Attitudes towards domestic violence							
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases							

Table PR.6.1M: Attitudes toward domestic violence (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:						Number of men age 15-49 years
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons ¹	
Total	12.1	15.4	8.8	12.3	3.7	26.3	4,522
Area							
Urban	8.0	10.5	5.8	8.7	2.3	20.0	3,497
Rural	26.2	32.2	18.9	24.6	8.8	47.8	1,025
LGA							
Banjul	3.7	8.8	4.3	5.5	0.9	15.6	74
Kanifing	5.4	7.9	6.0	5.9	1.3	16.1	1,129
Brikama	6.8	9.1	4.7	9.0	2.6	18.4	2,008
Mansakonko	11.8	15.9	10.0	14.6	6.0	28.2	151
Kerewan	27.4	38.7	22.7	20.0	12.4	53.8	378
Kuntaur	20.5	26.3	18.3	22.1	3.6	46.7	137
Janjanbureh	24.8	28.3	15.2	22.3	10.2	39.7	259
Basse	34.6	36.0	17.1	31.1	3.9	55.2	387
Age							
15-19	22.7	28.4	15.7	21.0	7.8	44.8	1,141
20-24	11.3	13.0	8.4	11.3	3.4	25.9	941
25-29	9.7	14.3	5.2	9.2	2.1	21.2	645
30-34	4.9	8.1	6.3	8.1	1.9	16.1	560
35-39	8.9	10.3	5.5	10.2	2.7	20.0	529
40-44	6.0	6.9	4.5	7.2	1.4	12.2	402
45-49	7.2	9.7	7.5	7.6	1.4	17.3	304
Education							
Pre-primary or none	19.2	22.9	11.9	19.1	5.2	36.4	1,165
Primary	16.6	20.8	12.4	16.1	5.0	32.5	742
Secondary+	7.7	10.5	6.3	8.2	2.7	20.0	2,616
Marital/Union status							
Currently married/in union	7.5	10.4	6.4	8.6	1.8	17.9	1,729
Formerly married/in union	(7.3)	(7.2)	(5.2)	(6.7)	(5.2)	(7.9)	49
Never married/in union	15.1	18.7	10.4	14.7	4.9	31.9	2,742
No response	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	25.3	22.4	10.1	19.3	2.2	37.9	122
Has no functional difficulty	9.3	11.8	7.3	10.2	2.6	21.7	3,669
Ethnicity of household head							
Mandinka	11.9	15.0	8.4	11.6	3.2	25.7	1,461
Wollof	7.9	14.3	9.0	10.8	5.6	25.2	561
Fula	16.0	19.3	9.3	16.8	4.4	31.6	875
Jola	5.6	8.0	6.1	9.2	3.1	18.0	551
Sarahule	26.6	31.5	15.1	22.6	3.9	48.1	296
Other ethnic groups	11.1	13.3	8.7	9.5	2.5	21.4	350
Non Gambian	9.6	10.1	7.9	6.9	3.5	18.6	428
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	23.5	30.0	19.0	24.7	9.2	45.0	668
Second	18.2	20.8	11.6	19.3	5.0	36.7	749
Middle	14.0	17.3	9.9	14.1	3.5	28.2	851
Fourth	8.2	11.0	4.3	6.7	3.1	19.3	1,039
Richest	4.1	6.5	4.5	4.8	0.7	14.2	1,215

¹ MICS indicator PR.15 - Attitudes towards domestic violence

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

10 LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

DRINKING WATER

Access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) is essential for good health, welfare and productivity and is widely recognised as a human right¹⁴⁴. Inadequate WASH is primarily responsible for the cause of diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis A, typhoid and polio. Diarrhoeal diseases exacerbate malnutrition and remain a leading global cause of child deaths.

Drinking water may be contaminated with human or animal faeces containing pathogens, or with chemical and physical contaminants with harmful effects on child health and development. While improving water quality is critical to prevent disease, improving the accessibility and availability of drinking water is equally important, particularly for women and girls who usually bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often for long distances.¹⁴⁵

The SDG targets relating to drinking water are much more ambitious than the MDGs and variously aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.1). For more information on global targets and indicators please visit the website of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene.

The distribution of the population by main source of drinking water is shown in Table WS.1.1. The population using *improved sources* of drinking water are those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, compound, yard or plot, to neighbour, public tap/standpipe), tube well/borehole, protected dug well, rainwater collection, and packaged or delivered water¹⁴⁶.

Table WS 1.2 shows the amount of time taken per round trip to collect water for users of improved and unimproved sources. Household members using improved water sources located on premises or requiring up to and including 30 minutes per trip for water collection meet the SDG criteria for a ‘basic’ drinking water service.

Table WS.1.3 presents the sex and age of the household member usually responsible for water collection among household members without water sources on premises. Table WS 1.4 shows the average time spent each day by the household member mainly responsible for collecting drinking water.

¹⁴⁴ The human rights to water and sanitation were explicitly recognised by the UN General Assembly and Human Rights Council in 2010 and in 2015.

¹⁴⁵ WHO, and UNICEF. *Safely Managed Drinking Water: thematic report on drinking water*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2017. <https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/safely-managed-drinking-water-JMP-2017-1.pdf>.

¹⁴⁶ Packaged water (bottled water and sachet water) and delivered water (tanker truck and cart with small drum/tank) are treated as improved based in new SDG definition.

Table WS.1.5 shows the proportion of household members with sufficient water available when needed from their main source of drinking water and the main reasons household members are unable to access water insufficient quantities when needed.

Table WS.1.6 presents the proportion of household members with an indicator of faecal contamination detected in their drinking water source. The risk of faecal contamination is shown based on the number of *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) bacteria detected, ranging from low (<1 *E. coli* per 100 mL), to moderate (1-10 *E. coli* per 100 mL), high (11-100 *E. coli* per 100 mL) and very high risk (>100 *E. coli* per 100 mL). Table WS.1.7 shows the proportion of household members with *E. coli* detected in their household drinking water. Contamination may occur between the source and the household during transport, handling and storage.

Table WS.1.8 shows the proportion of household population with improved and unimproved drinking water sources located on premises, available when needed, and free from contamination. Households with improved sources accessible on premises, with sufficient quantities of water available when needed, and free from contamination meet the SDG criteria for ‘safely managed’ drinking water services.

Table WS.1.9 presents the main methods by which households report treating water in order to make it safer to drink. Boiling water, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter, and using solar disinfection are considered appropriate methods of water.

Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources

Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Main source of drinking water											Total	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water ¹	Number of household members
	Improved sources						Unimproved sources							
	Piped water			Public tap/stand-pipe	Tube-well/bore-hole	Protected well	Bottled water ^A	Sachet water ^A	Unprotected well	Other	Missing			
	Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	To neighbour											
Total	2.7	37.5	10.9	26.7	9.1	3.4	0.2	0.0	9.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	90.4	59,219
Area														
Urban	3.9	53.3	15.3	12.2	4.5	2.6	0.3	0.0	7.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	92.2	40,029
Rural	0.1	4.4	1.5	56.9	18.8	5.1	0.0	0.0	13.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.9	19,191
LGA														
Banjul	16.7	80.6	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	761
Kanifing	8.1	71.0	12.5	7.1	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	11,802
Brikama	1.8	42.1	16.5	15.3	7.8	3.6	0.2	0.0	12.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.3	23,452
Mansakonko	0.1	14.1	6.9	34.4	39.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.5	2,489
Kerewan	0.5	15.3	6.0	45.6	16.6	4.0	0.0	0.0	11.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.1	6,412
Kuntaur	0.0	6.4	2.0	40.6	14.2	19.0	0.0	0.0	17.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	82.2	2,704
Janjanbureh	0.4	8.3	3.5	52.6	9.7	3.3	0.1	0.0	22.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	77.8	4,125
Basse	0.1	19.7	4.1	58.0	10.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	95.0	7,473
Education of household head														
Pre-primary or none	1.3	28.4	11.1	33.5	10.8	4.5	0.0	0.0	10.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	89.5	36,896
Primary	3.1	40.1	10.8	21.0	12.3	2.1	0.2	0.0	10.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.6	4,953
Secondary+	5.5	56.3	10.2	13.6	4.7	1.6	0.6	0.0	7.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	92.5	17,170
DK/Missing	0.0	33.4	19.8	40.8	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	201
Ethnicity of household head														
Mandinka	1.4	43.8	12.2	25.7	8.9	1.2	0.3	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.4	18,363
Wolof	4.7	34.6	9.9	28.0	5.3	5.8	0.1	0.0	11.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.4	7,473
Fula	1.3	23.5	9.5	31.6	14.5	5.2	0.0	0.0	14.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	85.7	12,409
Jola	0.6	42.7	13.5	19.8	8.3	4.7	0.2	0.0	10.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.8	6,530
Sarahule	4.0	38.8	3.3	41.7	7.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.6	5,175
Other ethnic groups	5.0	44.2	7.9	17.3	9.1	4.3	0.4	0.0	11.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	88.2	4,541
Non Gambian	6.8	39.0	18.3	17.6	4.7	2.9	0.8	0.0	9.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	90.1	4,729

Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources

Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Main source of drinking water											Percentage using improved sources of drinking water ¹	Number of household members	
	Improved sources						Unimproved sources							
	Piped water			Public tap/stand-pipe	Tube-well/bore-hole	Protected well	Bottled water ^A	Sachet water ^A	Unprotected well	Other	Missing			
	Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	To neighbour											
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	0.0	2.1	3.4	44.5	18.8	7.8	0.0	0.0	23.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	76.6	11,825
Second	0.0	8.9	13.4	43.8	15.7	4.2	0.0	0.0	13.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	86.1	11,863
Middle	0.2	23.9	20.7	33.1	9.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	91.6	11,846
Fourth	0.5	69.5	15.2	10.9	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.0	11,845
Richest	12.5	83.1	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	11,839

¹ MICS indicator WS.1 - Use of improved drinking water sources

^A Delivered and packaged water considered improved sources of drinking water based on new SDG definition.

Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services

Percent distribution of household population according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage using basic drinking water services, The Gambia MICS, 2018.

	Time to source of drinking water								Total	Percentage using basic drinking water services ¹	Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources						
	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes ^A	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes ^A	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing			
Total	44.7	40.2	5.3	0.3	3.4	5.4	0.7	0.0	100.0	84.8	59,219
Area											
Urban	62.9	27.5	1.6	0.2	4.3	3.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	90.3	40,029
Rural	6.6	66.8	12.9	0.5	1.5	9.5	2.1	0.0	100.0	73.4	19,191
LGA											
Banjul	98.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	761
Kanifing	80.6	17.4	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.0	11,802
Brikama	52.0	34.3	1.0	0.0	6.8	5.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	86.3	23,452
Mansakonko	17.9	69.7	6.3	1.7	0.1	4.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	87.5	2,489
Kerewan	18.4	53.1	16.2	0.4	1.4	7.2	3.3	0.0	100.0	71.5	6,412
Kuntaur	7.4	58.5	15.1	1.2	0.1	12.8	4.9	0.0	100.0	65.9	2,704
Janjanbureh	11.0	58.0	8.1	0.7	3.4	17.7	0.9	0.1	100.0	69.0	4,125
Basse	22.7	61.4	10.7	0.1	2.4	2.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	84.1	7,473
Education of household head											
Pre-primary or none	34.2	47.8	7.1	0.4	3.4	6.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	82.0	36,896
Primary	48.0	37.0	4.4	0.3	5.6	4.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	85.0	4,953
Secondary+	66.3	24.7	1.5	0.1	2.8	4.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	90.9	17,170
DK/Missing	35.9	50.9	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.9	201

Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services

Percent distribution of household population according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage using basic drinking water services, The Gambia MICS, 2018.

	Time to source of drinking water									Total	Percentage using basic drinking water services ¹	Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources							
	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes ^A	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes ^A	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing				
Ethnicity of household head												
Mandinka	48.3	40.9	4.0	0.2	3.2	3.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	89.1	18,363	
Wollof	41.5	35.1	11.3	0.5	0.6	9.1	1.9	0.0	100.0	76.6	7,473	
Fula	30.5	49.2	5.5	0.4	4.1	9.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	79.7	12,409	
Jola	51.9	36.4	1.4	0.1	5.3	4.3	0.4	0.1	100.0	88.3	6,530	
Sarahule	46.2	44.6	6.0	0.7	1.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.8	5,175	
Other ethnic groups	55.3	27.1	5.8	0.0	5.1	5.8	0.9	0.0	100.0	82.4	4,541	
Non Gambian	50.8	34.9	4.3	0.1	4.3	5.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	85.6	4,729	
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	4.1	62.2	9.9	0.4	4.4	16.3	2.6	0.1	100.0	66.3	11,825	
Second	13.8	62.3	9.8	0.2	6.2	6.8	0.9	0.0	100.0	76.0	11,863	
Middle	32.3	53.2	5.4	0.6	5.3	3.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	85.5	11,846	
Fourth	74.9	21.9	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.7	11,845	
Richest	98.1	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	11,839	

¹ MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1

^A Includes cases where household members do not collect

Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water

Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises according to the person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water					DK/Missing/ Members do not collect	Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises
			Woman (15+)	Man (15+)	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15				
Total	51.9	59,219	85.1	5.4	7.0	1.3	1.3	100.0	30,760	
Area										
Urban	32.8	40,029	77.8	10.1	8.9	2.0	1.3	100.0	13,114	
Rural	92.0	19,191	90.5	1.9	5.6	0.8	1.3	100.0	17,646	
LGA										
Banjul	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14	
Kanifing	19.4	11,802	71.8	13.2	7.4	4.2	3.5	100.0	2,288	
Brikama	41.2	23,452	77.9	10.4	9.8	1.8	0.1	100.0	9,653	
Mansakonko	82.0	2,489	83.6	1.8	5.3	0.5	8.9	100.0	2,042	
Kerewan	80.1	6,412	88.7	3.0	7.1	0.6	0.5	100.0	5,138	
Kuntaur	92.5	2,704	91.0	1.0	6.6	1.0	0.3	100.0	2,501	
Janjanbureh	85.6	4,125	90.3	1.7	5.2	0.4	2.4	100.0	3,531	
Basse	74.9	7,473	94.2	1.3	3.8	0.7	0.1	100.0	5,594	
Education of household head										
Pre-primary or none	62.4	36,896	86.5	4.5	6.6	1.2	1.2	100.0	23,031	
Primary	46.4	4,953	82.4	7.7	9.5	0.2	0.3	100.0	2,299	
Secondary+	30.9	17,170	79.9	8.3	7.6	2.0	2.1	100.0	5,301	
DK/Missing	64.1	201	95.5	0.6	3.3	0.0	0.6	100.0	129	
Source of drinking water										
Improved	50.6	53,560	85.0	5.8	6.7	1.3	1.2	100.0	27,119	
Unimproved	64.4	5,659	85.5	2.3	9.3	1.4	1.4	100.0	3,642	

Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water

Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises according to the person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water					DK/Missing/ Members do not collect	Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises
			Woman (15+)	Man (15+)	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15				
Ethnicity of household head										
Mandinka	48.6	18,363	86.1	5.7	6.0	1.2	1.0	100.0	8,921	
Wolof	58.0	7,473	85.0	3.7	10.6	0.3	0.4	100.0	4,331	
Fula	65.3	12,409	86.1	4.9	6.5	0.9	1.6	100.0	8,107	
Jola	42.8	6,530	79.5	8.0	10.8	0.0	1.8	100.0	2,794	
Sarahule	51.9	5,175	93.5	1.5	2.8	0.8	1.4	100.0	2,686	
Other ethnic groups	39.6	4,541	86.9	4.4	3.9	4.1	0.8	100.0	1,798	
Non Gambian	44.9	4,729	72.2	11.8	8.4	5.2	2.4	100.0	2,123	
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	91.5	11,825	87.7	2.4	7.6	0.8	1.4	100.0	10,815	
Second	80.0	11,863	82.9	6.5	8.6	1.1	0.9	100.0	9,490	
Middle	62.4	11,846	86.3	6.9	4.5	1.3	1.0	100.0	7,392	
Fourth	24.0	11,845	82.6	7.3	6.0	3.0	1.2	100.0	2,842	
Richest	1.9	11,839	40.7	31.3	0.7	10.0	17.3	100.0	222	

Table WS.1.4: Time spent collecting water

Average time spent collecting water by person usually responsible for water collection, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Average time spent collecting water per day						Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises and where household members are primarily responsible for collecting water
	Up to 30 minutes	From 31 mins to 1 hour	Over 1 hour to 3 hours	Over 3 hours	DK/Missing			
Total	60.0	16.3	14.2	6.3	3.3	100.0	30,373	
Area								
Urban	76.8	13.5	5.0	1.5	3.2	100.0	12,949	
Rural	47.4	18.3	21.0	9.8	3.4	100.0	17,424	
LGA								
Banjul	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14	
Kanifing	81.5	9.9	2.3	0.3	6.0	100.0	2,207	
Brikama	83.5	11.8	1.2	0.0	3.5	100.0	9,644	
Mansakonko	58.9	15.9	15.2	3.0	7.0	100.0	1,861	
Kerewan	46.6	19.2	21.3	11.6	1.3	100.0	5,114	
Kuntaur	33.0	21.8	28.5	13.7	3.1	100.0	2,494	
Janjanbureh	63.6	18.3	13.7	2.6	1.9	100.0	3,448	
Basse	33.2	20.3	28.2	14.7	3.5	100.0	5,590	
Education								
Pre-primary or none	53.2	16.4	18.2	9.3	2.9	100.0	14,727	
Primary	60.2	16.6	15.7	5.1	2.4	100.0	6,681	
Secondary +	70.9	15.7	6.5	2.1	4.8	100.0	8,934	
DK/Missing	(35.3)	(34.7)	(0.0)	(30.0)	(0.0)	100.0	32	
Age								
<15	72.4	12.1	8.9	4.6	2.0	100.0	2,545	
15-17	55.2	22.8	14.4	2.7	4.9	100.0	3,181	
15-49	58.8	16.8	14.5	6.5	3.4	100.0	26,530	
50+	58.3	13.9	17.6	5.2	5.0	100.0	1,298	

Table WS.1.4: Time spent collecting water

Average time spent collecting water by person usually responsible for water collection, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Average time spent collecting water per day					DK/Missing	Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises and where household members are primarily responsible for collecting water
	Up to 30 minutes	From 31 mins to 1 hour	Over 1 hour to 3 hours	Over 3 hours				
Sex								
Male	75.1	11.9	4.5	1.4	7.1	100.0	2,054	
Female	58.9	16.6	14.9	6.6	3.1	100.0	28,318	
Source of drinking water								
Improved	60.6	16.1	14.0	5.6	3.6	100.0	26,781	
Unimproved	55.0	17.5	15.3	11.2	1.0	100.0	3,591	
Ethnicity of household head								
Mandinka	64.4	15.1	12.6	3.5	4.3	100.0	8,831	
Wollof	48.9	16.9	19.8	12.8	1.7	100.0	4,316	
Fula	57.9	18.7	15.1	6.2	2.1	100.0	7,979	
Jola	82.7	6.5	1.5	0.4	9.0	100.0	2,745	
Sarahule	39.1	18.6	21.3	18.2	2.8	100.0	2,647	
Other ethnic groups	58.0	19.0	19.3	1.4	2.3	100.0	1,784	
Non Gambian	69.7	18.1	9.1	1.7	1.4	100.0	2,072	
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	54.4	18.3	17.3	7.3	2.7	100.0	10,661	
Second	60.1	15.3	15.8	5.5	3.2	100.0	9,404	
Middle	61.6	17.0	10.9	6.2	4.4	100.0	7,317	
Fourth	73.9	10.9	6.4	5.8	3.1	100.0	2,808	
Richest	93.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	100.0	183	

Table WS.1.5: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed

Percentage of household members with drinking water available when needed and percent distribution of the main reasons household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of household population with drinking water available in sufficient quantities ¹	Number of household members	Main reason that the household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities					Total	Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed
			Water not available from source	Water too expensive	Source not accessible	Other	DK/Missing		
Total	87.3	59,219	84.4	0.4	8.1	5.1	2.0	100.0	7,328
Area									
Urban	89.8	40,029	91.6	0.4	3.5	0.8	3.7	100.0	3,936
Rural	82.2	19,191	76.0	0.3	13.5	10.2	0.1	100.0	3,392
LGA									
Banjul	91.1	761	95.5	0.0	3.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	66
Kanifing	85.2	11,802	85.6	0.6	4.1	1.4	8.4	100.0	1,743
Brikama	92.9	23,452	99.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,509
Mansakonko	83.9	2,489	94.6	0.0	3.7	1.7	0.0	100.0	382
Kerewan	71.3	6,412	84.8	0.5	7.5	7.2	0.0	100.0	1,840
Kuntaur	77.9	2,704	72.8	0.0	21.5	5.2	0.5	100.0	595
Janjanbureh	79.3	4,125	69.0	0.8	22.9	7.4	0.0	100.0	854
Basse	95.4	7,473	54.7	0.0	10.3	35.0	0.0	100.0	339
Education of household head									
Pre-primary or none	86.9	36,882	83.3	0.6	7.9	6.1	2.2	100.0	4,675
Primary	88.7	4,953	79.8	0.0	16.8	3.4	0.0	100.0	555
Secondary+	87.8	17,170	87.8	0.0	6.3	3.6	2.3	100.0	2,060
DK/Missing	(81.4)	(201)	(96.4)	(0.0)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	37
Source of drinking water									
Improved	86.7	53,560	87.1	0.4	6.8	3.5	2.1	100.0	6,961
Unimproved	93.0	5,659	32.6	0.0	31.8	35.6	0.0	100.0	367

Table WS.1.5: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed

Percentage of household members with drinking water available when needed and percent distribution of the main reasons household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of household population with drinking water available in sufficient quantities ¹	Number of household members	Main reason that the household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities					Total	Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed
			Water not available from source	Water too expensive	Source not accessible	Other	DK/Missing		
Ethnicity of household head									
Mandinka	87.7	18363	85.6	0.3	7.9	3.8	2.4	100.0	2,184
Wolof	80.9	7473	82.9	0.0	13.1	3.4	0.6	100.0	1,429
Fula	87.5	12409	79.7	0.3	11.9	8.2	0.0	100.0	1,507
Jola	92.6	6530	84.3	0.0	3.8	2.7	9.2	100.0	484
Sarahule	94.6	5175	91.5	0.0	0.5	8.0	0.0	100.0	274
Other ethnic groups	80.0	4541	83.4	1.8	1.3	8.9	4.6	100.0	888
Non Gambian	87.3	4729	94.1	0.0	4.1	1.3	0.6	100.0	562
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	83.8	11,825	76.3	0.4	13.9	9.3	0.2	100.0	1,879
Second	85.4	11,863	82.2	0.3	11.3	6.2	0.0	100.0	1,728
Middle	90.9	11,846	81.0	1.6	7.1	6.5	3.8	100.0	1,012
Fourth	91.5	11,845	87.4	0.0	3.8	1.8	7.0	100.0	962
Richest	85.0	11,839	95.4	0.0	1.6	0.7	2.3	100.0	1,746
¹ MICS indicator WS.3 - Availability of drinking water									

Table WS.1.6: Quality of source drinking water

 Percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in source drinking, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Risk level based on number of <i>E. coli</i> per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of household population with <i>E. coli</i> in source water ¹	Number of household members
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)			
Total	54.7	19.6	13.6	12.1	100.0	45.3	14,201
Area							
Urban	65.3	13.8	10.9	9.9	100.0	34.7	9,443
Rural	33.7	31.1	18.9	16.4	100.0	66.3	4,758
LGA							
Banjul	95.8	4.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	4.2	175
Kanifing	88.9	7.8	3.2	0.0	100.0	11.1	2,869
Brikama	52.2	16.9	14.6	16.4	100.0	47.8	5,383
Mansakonko	64.2	17.6	11.7	6.4	100.0	35.8	576
Kerewan	34.2	33.7	16.5	15.6	100.0	65.8	1,697
Kuntaur	40.4	22.1	24.5	13.0	100.0	59.6	665
Janjanbureh	38.4	28.8	17.4	15.5	100.0	61.6	1,014
Basse	35.0	28.9	20.1	16.1	100.0	65.0	1,822
Education of household head							
Pre-primary or none	49.6	21.5	14.4	14.5	100.0	50.4	8,871
Primary	45.7	27.3	16.3	10.7	100.0	54.3	1,147
Secondary+	68.0	13.4	11.2	7.4	100.0	32.0	4,124
DK/Missing	78.2	16.8	3.8	1.2	100.0	21.8	59
Main source of drinking water							
Improved sources	61.7	21.8	10.7	5.7	100.0	38.3	12,499
Piped water	68.3	20.0	9.2	2.6	100.0	31.7	10,606
Tube well/Borehole	30.3	35.2	21.4	13.1	100.0	69.7	1,331
Bottled/Sachet water	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	20
Unimproved sources	3.4	3.1	34.6	58.9	100.0	96.6	1,702
other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	13

Table WS.1.6: Quality of source drinking water

Percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in source drinking, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Risk level based on number of <i>E. coli</i> per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of household population with <i>E. coli</i> in source water ¹	Number of household members
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)			
Ethnicity of household head							
Mandinka	59.7	17.9	12.6	9.8	100.0	40.3	4,377
Wollof	50.1	19.0	20.2	10.7	100.0	49.9	1,836
Fula	52.3	20.2	10.6	16.9	100.0	47.7	3,150
Jola	46.9	25.8	20.5	6.8	100.0	53.1	1,617
Sarahule	48.8	28.4	13.2	9.6	100.0	51.2	1,173
Other ethnic group	52.9	15.8	9.6	21.7	100.0	47.1	1,146
Non Gambian	72.8	9.0	8.4	9.8	100.0	27.2	903
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	32.4	26.8	19.0	21.7	100.0	67.6	2,928
Second	39.5	25.7	16.1	18.7	100.0	60.5	2,790
Middle	46.4	19.7	16.7	17.2	100.0	53.6	2,792
Fourth	73.6	13.7	10.5	2.2	100.0	26.4	2,914
Richest	82.1	11.8	5.6	0.5	100.0	17.9	2,777

¹ MICS indicator WS.4 - Faecal contaminaton of source water

Table WS.1.7: Quality of household drinking water

 Percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in household drinking water, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Risk level based on number of <i>E. coli</i> per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of household population with <i>E. coli</i> in household drinking water ¹	Number of household members
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)			
Total	26.8	23.9	30.8	18.5	100.0	73.2	14,758
Area							
Urban	36.5	24.7	24.6	14.2	100.0	63.5	9,782
Rural	7.9	22.2	42.8	27.1	100.0	92.1	4,977
LGA							
Banjul	65.9	25.9	3.0	5.1	100.0	34.1	186
Kanifing	55.4	23.6	16.0	5.0	100.0	44.6	2,925
Brikama	27.4	24.2	29.7	18.7	100.0	72.6	5,644
Mansakonko	12.6	30.8	39.9	16.7	100.0	87.4	609
Kerewan	12.8	25.9	32.3	29.0	100.0	87.2	1,726
Kuntaur	4.7	16.2	51.6	27.6	100.0	95.3	703
Janjanbureh	6.8	25.7	41.4	26.1	100.0	93.2	1,045
Basse	13.7	21.1	41.5	23.7	100.0	86.3	1,919
Education of household head							
Pre-primary or none	20.3	22.2	35.3	22.2	100.0	79.7	9,271
Primary	22.3	29.3	31.0	17.4	100.0	77.7	1,147
Secondary+	41.8	26.0	21.2	11.0	100.0	58.2	4,279
DK/Missing	55.7	30.1	13.0	1.3	100.0	44.3	61
Main source of drinking water							
Improved sources	29.9	25.7	29.7	14.6	100.0	70.1	13,106
Piped water	33.8	25.6	27.6	13.1	100.0	66.2	11,113
Tube well/Borehole	8.2	27.2	46.5	18.1	100.0	91.8	1,393
Protected well	4.3	26.4	32.6	36.7	100.0	95.7	569
Bottled/Sachet water	(100.0)	()	()	()	100.0	()	30
Unimproved sources	2.0	9.3	39.0	49.7	100.0	98.0	1,653
Unprotected well	1.3	9.4	39.3	50.1	100.0	98.7	1,640
Surface water or other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	13

Table WS.1.7: Quality of household drinking water

Percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in household drinking water, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Risk level based on number of <i>E. coli</i> per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of household population with <i>E. coli</i> in household drinking water ¹	Number of household members
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)			
Ethnicity of household head							
Mandinka	24.3	29.4	29.0	17.3	100.0	75.7	4,438
Wollof	26.0	15.1	37.8	21.2	100.0	74.0	1,951
Fula	25.3	20.3	31.1	23.3	100.0	74.7	3,277
Jola	28.5	25.1	33.0	13.4	100.0	71.5	1,702
Sarahule	15.2	29.9	40.7	14.3	100.0	84.8	1,228
Other ethnic group	37.0	23.3	20.5	19.3	100.0	63.0	1,152
Non Gambian	44.3	19.6	19.8	16.3	100.0	55.7	1,010
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	6.7	24.1	43.3	25.9	100.0	93.3	3,019
Second	10.9	23.4	38.1	27.5	100.0	89.1	2,882
Middle	20.1	22.2	34.9	22.8	100.0	79.9	2,894
Fourth	40.5	25.1	24.5	9.9	100.0	59.5	3,115
Richest	56.0	24.5	12.8	6.7	100.0	44.0	2,849

¹ MICS indicator WS.5 - Faecal contaminaton of household drinking water

Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services

Percent distribution of household population with drinking water on premises, available when needed, and free from faecal contamination, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of *E. coli* and available when needed, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Main source of drinking water						Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed ¹	Number of household members with information on water quality
	Improved sources			Unimproved sources				
	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises		
Total	61.7	88.2	59.4	3.4	93.5	40.9	33.8	14,201
Area								
Urban	72.8	89.5	83.8	5.1	99.6	62.1	49.8	9,443
Rural	39.0	85.6	9.5	0.7	83.8	7.3	1.9	4,758
LGA								
Banjul	95.8	90.9	100.0	na	na	na	87.7	175
Kanifing	88.9	88.6	93.9	100.0	100.0	0.0	72.7	2,869
Brikama	63.1	90.5	75.4	3.6	99.6	62.3	37.7	5,383
Mansakonko	67.3	84.0	26.4	0.0	87.0	0.0	18.6	576
Kerewan	40.6	78.0	30.1	0.0	80.2	0.0	10.5	1,697
Kuntaur	47.4	80.3	9.0	4.1	82.8	0.0	2.2	665
Janjanbureh	50.0	79.2	13.7	1.7	86.9	20.7	2.2	1,014
Basse	36.1	97.5	29.8	0.0	100.0	53.5	11.1	1,822
Education of household head								
Pre-primary or none	56.0	90.1	47.6	3.7	89.8	28.2	26.2	8,871
Primary	51.2	86.1	63.6	0.0	100.0	85.4	28.2	1,147
Secondary+	76.7	84.7	83.2	3.5	100.0	57.9	51.1	4,124
DK/Missing	78.2	87.1	78.2	na	na	na	66.5	59

Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services

Percent distribution of household population with drinking water on premises, available when needed, and free from faecal contamination, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of *E. coli* and available when needed, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Main source of drinking water						Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed ¹	Number of household members with information on water quality
	Improved sources			Unimproved sources				
	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises		
Main source of drinking water								
Improved source	61.7	88.2	59.4	na	na	na	38.4	12,499
Piped water	68.3	88.1	67.2	na	na	na	45.0	10,606
Tube well/Borehole	30.3	86.6	9.0	na	na	na	0.1	1,331
Protected well	9.7	94.2	30.5	na	na	na	0.0	542
Bottled or sachet water	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Unimproved sources	na	na	na	3.4	93.5	40.9	0.0	1,702
Unprotected well	na	na	na	2.6	93.5	41.3	0.0	1,689
Surface water or other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Ethnicity of household head								
Mandinka	66.5	87.5	63.1	6.4	95.0	55.7	38.8	4,377
Wolof	58.9	78.3	55.8	1.6	93.4	9.7	28.3	1,836
Fula	62.2	86.4	48.3	0.8	90.4	36.8	27.9	3,150
Jola	53.6	92.5	72.4	0.0	100.0	71.8	32.6	1,617
Sarahule	48.8	96.5	46.0	na	na	na	22.2	1,173
Other ethnic groups	59.5	92.5	66.6	3.0	86.3	37.8	38.9	1,146
Non Gambian	78.0	91.6	72.4	16.8	100.0	10.3	51.7	903

Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services

Percent distribution of household population with drinking water on premises, available when needed, and free from faecal contamination, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of *E. coli* and available when needed, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Main source of drinking water						Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed ¹	Number of household members with information on water quality
	Improved sources			Unimproved sources				
	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises		
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	43.2	84.9	9.3	0.6	88.3	21.2	3.4	2,928
Second	47.6	86.7	26.2	0.8	96.7	47.0	8.4	2,790
Middle	53.5	92.3	51.6	10.6	98.2	67.5	27.7	2,792
Fourth	74.0	90.5	91.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	59.7	2,914
Richest	82.1	86.1	99.1	na	na	na	70.0	2,777
¹ MICS indicator WS.6 - Use of safely managed drinking water services; SDG indicator 6.1.1								
na: not applicable								

Table WS.1.9: Household water treatment

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household and the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Water treatment method used in the household									Percentage of household members in households using an appropriate water treatment method	Number of household members
	None	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar disinfection	Let it stand and settle	Other	DK/ Missing		
Total	81.8	0.1	3.4	15.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.9	59,219
Area											
Urban	86.9	0.1	3.5	10.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	40,029
Rural	71.3	0.0	3.4	25.1	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	4.2	19,191
LGA											
Banjul	97.7	0.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	761
Kanifing	97.4	0.3	1.2	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	11,802
Brikama	80.3	0.0	4.6	17.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	23,452
Mansakonko	75.5	0.0	1.2	23.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	2,489
Kerewan	74.3	0.0	7.0	20.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	7.0	6,412
Kuntaur	66.3	0.2	6.2	24.9	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	2,704
Janjanbureh	54.8	0.0	2.0	43.0	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.9	4,125
Basse	89.7	0.0	0.8	9.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	7,473
Education of household head											
Pre-primary or none	79.7	0.0	3.4	17.7	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.8	36,896
Primary	78.7	0.1	3.4	18.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	4,953
Secondary+	87.1	0.2	3.5	9.8	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.2	17,170
DK/Missing	97.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	201
Source of drinking water											
Improved	88.9	0.1	2.3	8.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.6	53,560
Unimproved	15.2	0.0	14.6	76.8	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	16.0	5,659

Table WS.1.9: Household water treatment

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household and the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Water treatment method used in the household									Percentage of household members in households using an appropriate water treatment method	Number of household members
	None	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar disinfection	Let it stand and settle	Other	DK/ Missing		
Ethnicity of household head											
Mandinka	87.8	0.0	2.1	9.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	18,363
Wollof	78.2	0.0	3.4	18.7	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.6	7,473
Fula	71.6	0.0	3.7	25.3	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.4	12,409
Jola	79.1	0.0	7.2	18.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	6,530
Sarahule	93.2	0.0	0.6	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	5,175
Other ethnic groups	78.6	0.0	6.2	16.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	6.2	4,541
Non Gambian	85.7	0.7	3.2	11.3	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.4	4,729
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	60.0	0.1	5.7	35.6	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	6.6	11,825
Second	74.1	0.0	3.6	23.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.1	11,863
Middle	83.1	0.0	5.1	13.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	11,846
Fourth	93.9	0.0	1.9	4.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	11,845
Richest	98.1	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	11,839

HANDWASHING

Handwashing with water and soap is the most cost-effective health intervention to reduce both the incidence of diarrhoea and pneumonia in children under five¹⁴⁷. The four critical times to wash your hands are, before eating, after using the toilet, before preparing food, after cleaning a child who passed stool. Direct observation of handwashing behaviour at these critical times is challenging. A reliable alternative to observations is assessing the likelihood that correct handwashing behaviour takes place by asking to see the place where people wash their hands and observing whether water and soap (or other local cleansing materials) are available at this place^{148,149}

Hygiene was omitted from the MDGs but has been included in the SDG targets which aim to achieve universal access to a basic handwashing facility at home (SDG 1.4 and 6.2).

Table WS.2.1 shows the proportion of household members with fixed or mobile handwashing facilities observed on premises (in the dwelling, yard or plot). It also shows the proportion of handwashing facilities where water and soap were observed. Household members with a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water available meet the SDG criteria for a ‘basic’ handwashing facility.

¹⁴⁷ Cairncross, S. and V. Valdmanis. “Water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion Chapter 41.” in *Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries. 2nd Edition*, edited by Jameson et al. Washington (DC): The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank.

¹⁴⁸ Ram, P. *Practical Guidance for Measuring Handwashing Behavior: 2013 Update*. Global Scaling Up Handwashing. Washington DC: World Bank Press, 2013.

¹⁴⁹ Handwashing place or 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.

Table WS.2.1: Handwashing facility with soap and water on premises

Percent distribution of household members by observation of handwashing facility and percentage of household members by availability of water and soap or detergent at the handwashing facility, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Handwashing facility observed		No handwashing facility observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot	No permission to see/ Other	Total	Number of household members	Handwashing facility observed and			Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed	Percentage of household members with handwashing facility where water and soap are present ¹	Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed or with no handwashing facility in the dwelling, yard, or plot
	Fixed facility observed	Mobile object observed					water available	soap available	ash/mud/sand available			
Total	16.5	75.3	7.8	0.5	100.0	59,219	43.2	67.3	0.2	54,319	30.9	58,940
Area												
Urban	19.0	71.5	9.2	0.3	100.0	40,029	44.5	70.4	0.0	36,241	31.8	39,927
Rural	11.2	83.1	4.9	0.9	100.0	19,191	40.6	61.0	0.6	18,078	29.0	19,012
LGA												
Banjul	48.8	45.0	4.7	1.6	100.0	761	67.1	79.2	0.0	714	53.0	749
Kanifing	27.2	57.1	15.5	0.2	100.0	11,802	49.1	67.4	0.0	9,954	34.1	11,781
Brikama	15.0	76.6	8.2	0.2	100.0	23,452	43.5	77.1	0.0	21,477	31.5	23,397
Mansakonko	43.5	48.2	8.3	0.0	100.0	2,489	56.5	81.6	2.2	2,283	45.1	2,489
Kerewan	5.7	91.8	2.0	0.4	100.0	6,412	42.2	66.0	0.0	6,254	31.1	6,385
Kuntaur	5.5	91.5	2.7	0.3	100.0	2,704	37.0	62.8	0.0	2,622	29.3	2,695
Janjanbureh	12.1	82.5	4.7	0.7	100.0	4,125	28.0	47.6	0.1	3,900	18.0	4,096
Basse	7.3	88.0	3.1	1.7	100.0	7,473	38.9	45.4	0.9	7,115	24.4	7,348
Education of household head												
Pre-primary or none	11.7	79.9	7.8	0.7	100.0	36,896	40.0	63.2	0.2	33,782	27.2	36,652
Primary	18.1	74.3	7.5	0.2	100.0	4,953	35.6	62.9	0.3	4,573	25.8	4,945
Secondary+	26.3	65.6	7.9	0.2	100.0	17,170	52.3	77.6	0.1	15,780	40.3	17,141
DK/Missing	16.3	75.6	8.1	0.0	100.0	201	38.3	49.3	2.7	185	29.0	201

Table WS.2.1: Handwashing facility with soap and water on premises

Percent distribution of household members by observation of handwashing facility and percentage of household members by availability of water and soap or detergent at the handwashing facility, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Handwashing facility observed		No handwashing facility observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot	No permission to see/ Other	Total	Number of household members	Handwashing facility observed and			Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed	Percentage of household members with handwashing facility where water and soap are present ¹	Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed or with no handwashing facility in the dwelling, yard, or plot
	Fixed facility observed	Mobile object observed					water available	soap available	ash/mud/sand available			
Ethnicity of household head												
Mandinka	18.7	73.0	7.8	0.5	100.0	18,363	45.8	68.7	0.3	16,837	33.2	18,266
Wollof	16.2	78.1	5.3	0.4	100.0	7,473	43.2	71.2	0.0	7,049	32.6	7,447
Fula	13.6	79.0	6.8	0.5	100.0	12,409	42.4	67.0	0.2	11,497	30.6	12,344
Jola	10.8	75.2	13.8	0.2	100.0	6,530	34.6	70.5	0.2	5,615	24.1	6,518
Sarahule	18.5	77.3	3.6	0.6	100.0	5,175	44.9	52.8	0.0	4,958	28.6	5,145
Other ethnic groups	21.3	70.3	8.4	0.1	100.0	4,541	44.4	69.1	0.7	4,156	32.7	4,538
Non Gambian	16.5	72.5	10.0	1.0	100.0	4,729	43.3	66.9	0.0	4,207	30.0	4,682
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	7.7	85.0	6.8	0.4	100.0	11,825	33.8	61.5	0.2	10,970	22.8	11,772
Second	8.3	84.2	6.7	0.8	100.0	11,863	39.6	62.1	0.6	10,969	27.0	11,766
Middle	6.7	84.3	8.4	0.6	100.0	11,846	34.2	62.6	0.3	10,777	22.4	11,773
Fourth	11.4	79.0	9.4	0.2	100.0	11,845	40.6	69.1	0.0	10,708	26.7	11,823
Richest	48.2	43.8	7.7	0.3	100.0	11,839	67.9	81.3	0.0	10,895	55.6	11,805

¹ MICS indicator WS.7 - Handwashing facility with water and soap; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

Note: Ash, mud, sand are not as effective as soap and not included in the MICS or SDG indicator.

SANITATION

Unsafe management of human excreta and poor personal hygiene are closely associated with diarrhoea as well as parasitic infections, such as soil transmitted helminths (worms). Improved sanitation and hygiene can reduce diarrhoeal disease by more than a third¹⁵⁰, and can substantially reduce the health impact of soil-transmitted helminth infection and a range of other neglected tropical diseases which affect over 1 billion people worldwide¹⁵¹.

The SDG targets relating to sanitation are much more ambitious than the MDGs and variously aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.2).

An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation facilities include flush or pour flush to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with slabs and composting toilets. Table WS.3.1 shows the population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities. It also shows the proportion who dispose of faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open water bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces, or with solid waste, a practice known as ‘open defecation’.

Table WS. 3.2 presents the distribution of household population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities which are private, shared with other households or public facilities. Those using shared or public improved sanitation facilities are classed as having a ‘limited’ service for the purpose of SDG monitoring. Households using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households meet the SDG criteria for a ‘basic’ sanitation service, and may be considered ‘safely managed’ depending on how excreta are managed.

Table WS.3.3 shows the methods used for emptying and removal of excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is never emptied (or don’t know if ever emptied) or is emptied and buried in a covered pit is classed as ‘safely disposed in situ’ and meets the SDG criteria for a ‘safely managed’ sanitation service. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is removed by a service provider to treatment may also be safely managed, depending on the type of treatment received. Other methods of emptying and removal are not considered ‘safely managed’.

Table WS.3.4 summarises the main ways in which excreta is managed from households with improved on-site sanitation systems (improved pit latrines and septic tanks) and compares these

¹⁵⁰ Cairncross, S. et al. "Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for the Prevention of Diarrhoea." *International Journal of Epidemiology* 39, no. Suppl1 (2010): 193-205. doi:10.1093/ije/dyq035.

¹⁵¹ WHO. *Water, sanitation and hygiene for accelerating and sustaining progress on Neglected Tropical Diseases*. A Global Strategy 2015-2020. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015.
http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/182735/WHO_FWC_WSH_15.12_eng.pdf;jsessionid=7F7C38216E04E69E7908AB6E8B63318F?sequence=1.

with the proportion with sewer connections, unimproved sanitation or practicing open defecation.

Table WS.3.5 shows the main methods used for disposal of child faeces among households with children aged 0-2 years. Appropriate methods for disposing of the stool include the child using a toilet or latrine and putting or rinsing the stool into a toilet or latrine. Putting disposable diapers with solid waste, a very common practice throughout the world, is only considered an appropriate means of disposal if there is also a system in place for hygienic collection and disposal of the solid waste itself. This classification is currently under review.

The JMP has produced regular estimates of national, regional and global progress on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) since 1990. The JMP service ‘ladders’ enable benchmarking and comparison of progress across countries at different stages of development. As of 2015, updated water and sanitation ladders have been introduced which build on established indicators and establish new rungs with additional criteria relating to service levels. A third ladder has also been introduced for handwashing hygiene¹⁵². Table WS.3.6 summarises the percentages of household population meeting the SDG criteria for ‘basic’ drinking water, sanitation and handwashing services.

¹⁵² WHO, UNICEF and JMP. *Progress on Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2017. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/258617/9789241512893-eng.pdf?sequence=1>.

Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population according to type of sanitation facility used by the household, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Type of sanitation facility used by household										Total	Percentage using improved sanitation ¹	Number of household members
	Improved sanitation facility					Unimproved sanitation facility							
	Flush/Pour flush to:					Pit latrine with slab	Pit latrine without slab/open pit	Other	Missing	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)			
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	DK where	Ventilated improved pit latrine								
Total	1.3	25.5	6.4	0.0	1.8	26.8	37.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	61.8	59,219
Area													
Urban	1.9	36.7	8.0	0.1	1.7	25.4	25.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	73.9	40,029
Rural	0.0	2.2	2.9	0.0	1.9	29.5	61.4	0.1	0.0	2.0	100.0	36.6	19,191
LGA													
Banjul	98.4	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.7	761
Kanifing	0.0	59.7	6.0	0.0	4.2	18.6	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	88.6	11,802
Brikama	0.0	29.5	10.0	0.1	0.7	25.9	32.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	66.3	23,452
Mansakonko	0.0	4.9	1.5	0.0	0.7	41.8	48.7	0.0	0.0	2.4	100.0	48.8	2,489
Kerewan	0.0	11.7	9.4	0.0	1.5	17.1	58.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	39.8	6,412
Kuntaur	0.0	1.7	0.1	0.0	3.1	17.0	75.1	0.4	0.0	2.5	100.0	21.9	2,704
Janjanbureh	0.0	2.9	0.2	0.0	0.6	27.2	67.4	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	30.9	4,125
Basse	0.0	1.7	0.9	0.0	2.1	51.8	42.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	56.4	7,473
Education of household head													
Pre-primary or none	1.0	17.1	5.6	0.0	2.0	28.6	44.3	0.1	0.0	1.3	100.0	54.4	36,896
Primary	1.4	23.5	6.4	0.2	0.9	25.4	41.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	57.7	4,953
Secondary+	1.8	44.3	8.2	0.0	1.5	23.4	20.3	0.0	0.1	0.5	100.0	79.1	17,170
DK/ Missing	2.3	35.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	6.8	51.1	0.0	0.0	3.0	100.0	45.9	201
Location of sanitation facility													
In dwelling	3.0	93.9	1.1	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	8,882
In plot/yard	1.0	14.2	7.6	0.1	1.9	32.0	43.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	56.8	47,348
Elsewhere	0.1	2.4	3.7	0.0	5.5	23.4	64.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	35.0	2,345
No facility/Bush/Field	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	608
DK/ Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	38

Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population according to type of sanitation facility used by the household, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Type of sanitation facility used by household										Total	Percentage using improved sanitation ¹	Number of household members
	Improved sanitation facility					Unimproved sanitation facility							
	Flush/Pour flush to:					Pit latrine with slab	Pit latrine without slab/open pit	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Other	Missing			
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	DK where	Ventilated improved pit latrine								
Ethnicity of household head													
Mandinka	0.6	28.1	6.7	0.1	1.3	26.2	36.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	63.0	18,363
Wollof	2.1	28.8	6.1	0.0	1.5	18.8	41.1	0.1	0.0	1.5	100.0	57.3	7,473
Fula	0.8	18.2	4.3	0.0	1.8	27.7	45.4	0.0	0.1	1.8	100.0	52.7	12,409
Jola	0.3	24.2	11.4	0.0	1.5	29.5	31.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	67.0	6,530
Sarahule	0.7	19.7	0.9	0.0	0.9	46.2	31.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	68.3	5,175
Other ethnic groups	3.1	37.1	6.2	0.0	4.2	15.5	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	66.0	4,541
Non Gambian	3.9	27.7	10.2	0.4	2.6	25.0	29.2	0.1	0.0	1.0	100.0	69.7	4,729
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	0.0	0.3	2.5	0.0	0.9	17.5	75.3	0.1	0.0	3.4	100.0	21.2	11,825
Second	0.0	4.0	7.0	0.0	1.6	30.0	56.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	42.6	11,863
Middle	0.3	10.1	8.0	0.1	2.4	41.1	37.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	62.1	11,846
Fourth	2.2	30.1	10.9	0.1	2.6	38.2	15.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	84.0	11,845
Richest	4.2	83.3	3.4	0.0	1.3	6.9	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.0	11,839

¹ MICS indicator WS.8 - Use of improved sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 3.8.1

Table WS.3.2: Use of basic and limited sanitation services

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Users of improved sanitation facilities					Users of unimproved sanitation facilities					Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
	Not shared ¹	Shared by		Public facility	DK/ Missing	Not shared	Shared by		Public facility	DK/ Missing			
		5 households or less	More than 5 households				5 households or less	More than 5 households					
Total	47.1	11.2	2.8	0.6	0.1	26.2	9.1	1.1	0.8	0.0	1.0	100.0	59,219
Area													
Urban	55.9	13.4	4.0	0.5	0.1	17.6	6.2	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.6	100.0	40,029
Rural	28.7	6.7	0.2	0.8	0.2	43.9	15.2	0.4	1.9	0.0	2.0	100.0	19,191
LGA													
Banjul	56.0	28.2	15.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	761
Kanifing	62.6	17.0	7.9	0.9	0.2	4.0	4.5	2.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	11,802
Brikama	52.6	11.4	1.9	0.3	0.0	24.0	7.9	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.9	100.0	23,452
Mansakonko	41.1	6.9	0.7	0.0	0.1	33.1	14.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.4	100.0	2,489
Kerewan	24.6	10.9	1.6	2.7	0.0	37.1	17.1	1.1	3.3	0.0	1.7	100.0	6,412
Kuntaur	13.0	8.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	44.9	22.5	0.8	7.4	0.0	2.5	100.0	2,704
Janjanbureh	25.5	5.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	51.1	15.5	0.6	0.2	0.0	1.7	100.0	4,125
Basse	49.9	5.7	0.3	0.0	0.5	38.3	4.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.7	100.0	7,473
Education of household head													
Pre-primary or none	41.4	9.7	2.4	0.7	0.2	31.7	10.7	0.9	1.1	0.0	1.3	100.0	36,896
Primary	36.5	15.8	4.8	0.6	0.1	28.2	11.3	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.8	100.0	4,953
Secondary+	62.5	13.1	3.0	0.4	0.1	13.4	5.1	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	100.0	17,170
DK/ Missing	35.9	4.8	5.2	0.0	0.0	42.7	5.2	0.0	3.2	0.0	3.0	100.0	201
Location of sanitation facility													
In dwelling	98.4	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,882
In plot/yard	39.7	13.2	3.4	0.4	0.2	32.0	9.5	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	47,348
Elsewhere	13.2	13.3	0.9	7.5	0.1	13.8	36.3	1.9	12.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,345
No facility/Bush/Field	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	608
DK/ Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	38

Table WS.3.2: Use of basic and limited sanitation services

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Users of improved sanitation facilities					Users of unimproved sanitation facilities					Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
	Not shared ¹	Shared by		Public facility	DK/ Missing	Not shared	Shared by		Public facility	DK/ Missing			
		5 households or less	More than 5 households				5 households or less	More than 5 households					
Ethnicity of household head													
Mandinka	49.3	11.2	2.0	0.5	0.0	26.8	8.5	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	18,363
Wollof	43.4	11.2	1.8	0.9	0.1	24.3	12.7	0.9	3.4	0.0	1.5	100.0	7,473
Fula	40.5	9.5	2.0	0.6	0.1	32.3	11.2	0.9	1.1	0.0	1.8	100.0	12,409
Jola	50.6	13.3	2.8	0.3	0.0	22.8	7.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	6,530
Sarahule	62.2	5.3	0.1	0.0	0.8	29.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	5,175
Other ethnic groups	48.6	13.2	3.0	1.1	0.1	21.5	10.7	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.7	100.0	4,541
Non Gambian	38.7	17.0	12.3	1.4	0.3	15.8	8.2	3.9	1.1	0.3	1.0	100.0	4,729
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	15.3	5.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	52.4	19.6	0.5	2.9	0.0	3.4	100.0	11,825
Second	32.2	8.4	0.8	1.1	0.0	44.6	10.8	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.9	100.0	11,863
Middle	45.9	12.2	3.7	0.3	0.0	25.8	9.4	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.6	100.0	11,846
Fourth	51.4	23.9	7.7	0.6	0.5	7.4	5.7	2.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	100.0	11,845
Richest	90.7	6.3	1.7	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11,839

¹ MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

na: not applicable

Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks

Percent distribution of household members in households with improved pit latrines and septic tanks by method of emptying, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Emptying of septic tanks							Emptying of other improved on-site sanitation facilities							Total	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities ¹	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities	Number of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities			
	Where were the contents emptied to?							Where were the contents emptied to?														
	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken						Never emptied	DK if ever emptied	
Total	6.8	15.1	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.7	17.1	1.6	1.8	5.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	48.7	1.3	100.0	69.8	0.4	29.8	35,783	
Area																						
Urban	8.4	18.8	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.9	19.9	2.0	2.0	6.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	38.4	1.5	100.0	63.1	0.3	36.6	28,765	
Rural	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.0	91.1	0.1	100.0	97.5	0.9	1.6	7,018	
LGA																						
Banjul	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	
Kanifing	16.1	29.2	0.7	0.0	0.3	1.7	16.7	2.9	4.7	12.2	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.7	12.2	1.9	100.0	35.0	0.4	64.6	10,441	
Brikama	4.6	14.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	22.7	1.5	0.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.0	1.3	100.0	77.8	0.0	22.2	15,489	
Mansakonko	0.0	0.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.4	1.6	100.0	99.1	0.0	0.9	1,215	
Kerewan	0.8	4.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2	0.9	0.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.1	0.8	100.0	91.9	0.0	8.1	2,549	
Kuntaur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.1	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	592	
Janjanbureh	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	5.9	0.6	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.7	0.1	100.0	94.2	0.6	5.1	1,273	
Basse	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.1	0.7	2.5	0.5	1.6	0.8	0.0	90.7	0.2	100.0	93.5	2.4	4.1	4,213	
Education of household head																						
Pre-primary or none	4.7	13.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.3	12.4	1.0	1.9	5.7	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	58.2	1.2	100.0	73.3	0.7	26.0	19,652	
Primary	6.1	14.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	17.6	2.3	1.7	5.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	47.5	2.3	100.0	71.1	0.0	28.9	2,777	
Secondary+	10.1	18.1	1.5	0.1	0.0	1.3	23.8	2.3	1.6	4.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	35.1	1.2	100.0	64.4	0.2	35.4	13,266	
DK/ Missing	6.3	30.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.6	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	0.0	100.0	63.5	0.0	36.5	88	
Type of onsite sanitation facility																						
Flush to septic tank	16.1	35.8	2.0	0.1	0.2	1.6	40.5	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	46.3	0.2	53.5	15,124	
Latrines and other improved	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	9.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	84.4	2.2	100.0	87.1	0.6	12.4	20,658	

Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks

Percent distribution of household members in households with improved pit latrines and septic tanks by method of emptying, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Emptying of septic tanks								Emptying of other improved on-site sanitation facilities								Total	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities ¹	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities	Number of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities	
	Where were the contents emptied to?				Where were the contents emptied to?				Where were the contents emptied to?				Where were the contents emptied to?									
	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied						
Type of sanitation facility																						
Flush to septic tank	16.1	35.8	2.0	0.1	0.2	1.6	40.5	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	46.3	0.2	53.5	15,124	
Flush to pit latrine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	8.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	84.9	0.9	100.0	86.0	0.0	14.0	3,774	
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	23.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	66.6	1.3	100.0	67.9	0.0	32.1	1,037	
Pit latrine with slab	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	8.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	85.5	2.5	100.0	88.6	0.7	10.7	15,847	
Ethnicity of household head																						
Mandinka	7.0	15.9	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	19.8	1.5	1.6	4.3	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.2	47.3	0.8	100.0	70.8	0.2	29.1	11,434	
Wolof	10.7	20.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	18.5	0.6	1.4	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	40.7	1.1	100.0	61.8	0.0	38.2	4,126	
Fula	6.0	10.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	15.3	1.8	1.6	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	58.3	1.3	100.0	77.1	0.4	22.5	6,432	
Jola	7.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	16.5	0.6	3.1	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.0	0.8	100.0	70.8	0.6	28.6	4,348	
Sarahule	3.9	15.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	8.6	0.3	1.3	4.9	0.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	62.2	0.3	100.0	71.6	1.9	26.5	3,501	
Other ethnic groups	6.6	22.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	1.8	21.7	1.3	0.4	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.9	0.8	100.0	61.1	0.0	38.9	2,855	
Non Gambian	5.6	14.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	15.6	5.9	3.1	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	39.3	5.3	100.0	66.7	0.3	33.0	3,087	
Wealth index quintile																						
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.8	1.7	100.0	99.8	0.0	0.2	2,507	
Second	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.5	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.8	1.3	100.0	96.8	0.0	3.2	5,051	
Middle	1.5	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.1	0.6	1.1	4.7	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.3	74.2	1.6	100.0	89.9	1.4	8.6	7,304	
Fourth	5.7	13.7	0.7	0.0	0.3	1.1	14.2	1.2	3.7	11.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	45.3	2.2	100.0	63.7	0.4	35.9	9,687	
Richest	15.8	35.0	2.0	0.1	0.0	1.2	30.2	3.5	1.5	3.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	6.9	0.1	100.0	43.2	0.1	56.7	11,234	

¹ MICS indicator WS.10 - Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities

Table WS.3.4: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Using improved on-site sanitation systems (including shared)							Missing	Total	Number of household members
	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities ¹	Connected to sewer	Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practising open defecation				
Total	42.2	0.3	18.0	1.4	37.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	59,219	
Area										
Urban	45.3	0.2	26.3	1.9	25.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	40,029	
Rural	35.7	0.3	0.6	0.0	61.5	2.0	0.0	100.0	19,191	
LGA										
Banjul	0.1	0.0	1.2	98.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	761	
Kanifing	31.0	0.3	57.1	0.0	11.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	11,802	
Brikama	51.4	0.0	14.7	0.0	32.8	0.9	0.0	100.0	23,452	
Mansakonko	48.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	48.8	2.4	0.0	100.0	2,489	
Kerewan	36.5	0.0	3.2	0.0	58.5	1.7	0.0	100.0	6,412	
Kuntaur	21.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.6	2.5	0.0	100.0	2,704	
Janjanbureh	29.1	0.2	1.6	0.0	67.4	1.7	0.0	100.0	4,125	
Basse	52.7	1.3	2.3	0.0	43.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	7,473	
Education of household head										
Pre-primary or none	39.1	0.3	13.9	1.0	44.4	1.3	0.0	100.0	36,896	
Primary	39.9	0.0	16.2	1.4	41.5	0.8	0.0	100.0	4,953	
Secondary+	49.8	0.1	27.4	1.8	20.3	0.5	0.1	100.0	17,170	
DK/ Missing	27.7	0.0	15.9	2.3	51.1	3.0	0.0	100.0	201	
Type of sanitation facility										
Improved	68.3	0.4	29.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	36,594	
Unimproved	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	22,017	
Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	608	

Table WS.3.4: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Using improved on-site sanitation systems (including shared)							Missing	Total	Number of household members
	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities ¹	Connected to sewer	Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practising open defecation				
Ethnicity of household head										
Mandinka	44.1	0.1	18.1	0.6	36.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	18,363	
Wollof	34.1	0.0	21.1	2.1	41.2	1.5	0.0	100.0	7,473	
Fula	40.0	0.2	11.7	0.8	45.4	1.8	0.1	100.0	12,409	
Jola	47.1	0.4	19.0	0.3	31.2	1.8	0.0	100.0	6,530	
Sarahule	48.4	1.3	17.9	0.7	31.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	5,175	
Other ethnic groups	38.4	0.0	24.5	3.1	33.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	4,541	
Non Gambian	43.5	0.2	21.5	3.9	29.3	1.0	0.0	100.0	4,729	
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	21.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	75.4	3.4	0.0	100.0	11,825	
Second	41.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	56.5	0.9	0.0	100.0	11,863	
Middle	55.5	0.9	5.3	0.4	37.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	11,846	
Fourth	52.1	0.3	29.4	2.2	15.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	11,845	
Richest	41.0	0.1	53.8	4.2	0.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	11,839	

¹ MICS indicator WS.11 - Removal of excreta for treatment off-site; SDG indicator 6.2.1

Table WS.3.5: Disposal of child's faeces

Percent distribution of children age 0-2 years according to place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children age 0-2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stools, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Place of disposal of child's faeces									Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely ^A	Number of children age 0-2 years
	Child used toilet/latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Buried	Left in the open	Other	DK/ Missing	Total		
Total	5.1	72.5	4.4	16.0	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.5	100.0	77.6	5,745
Area											
Urban	4.6	69.5	4.9	19.1	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	100.0	74.1	3,545
Rural	5.9	77.3	3.6	11.0	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.5	100.0	83.1	2,200
LGA											
Banjul	3.0	55.6	1.6	39.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	58.6	58
Kanifing	8.5	56.4	6.8	24.1	3.2	0.2	0.0	0.7	100.0	65.0	953
Brikama	2.8	74.5	3.7	18.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	77.4	2,133
Mansakonko	3.6	86.4	1.3	6.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.2	100.0	90.0	235
Kerewan	1.2	76.3	4.1	14.7	0.3	2.6	0.3	0.4	100.0	77.5	745
Kuntaur	5.0	65.1	6.0	20.2	0.7	2.4	0.4	0.2	100.0	70.1	325
Janjanbureh	3.0	90.9	1.3	2.0	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.8	100.0	93.9	449
Basse	11.9	72.5	6.0	9.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	84.4	848
Mother's education											
Pre-primary or none	5.4	73.9	4.2	14.5	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.6	100.0	79.3	2,971
Primary	4.7	75.4	4.4	13.8	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	80.2	963
Secondary+	4.8	68.6	4.9	19.6	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.5	100.0	73.4	1,803
DK/ Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	9
Type of sanitation facility											
Improved	6.4	69.6	3.4	18.6	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	76.0	3,319
Unimproved	3.3	77.4	5.8	11.6	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.7	100.0	80.7	2,361
Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	1.6	41.7	5.9	41.3	0.8	5.8	3.0	0.0	100.0	43.3	64
Ethnicity of household head											
Mandinka	5.8	69.0	5.6	16.9	1.4	0.3	0.0	1.0	100.0	74.8	1,743
Wollof	3.3	73.9	2.9	17.4	0.3	1.5	0.1	0.6	100.0	77.2	807
Fula	5.8	74.0	3.3	15.0	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.4	100.0	79.8	1,189
Jola	3.0	80.3	3.8	12.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	83.3	553
Sarahule	8.8	71.3	5.3	13.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	80.1	564
Other ethnic groups	3.4	67.2	8.0	19.4	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.6	100.0	70.6	408
Non Gambian	3.4	75.8	2.6	16.7	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	79.2	481

Table WS.3.5: Disposal of child's faeces

Percent distribution of children age 0-2 years according to place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children age 0-2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stools, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Place of disposal of child's faeces									Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely ^A	Number of children age 0-2 years
	Child used toilet/latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Buried	Left in the open	Other	DK/ Missing	Total		
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	4.3	77.5	3.7	11.8	0.3	1.6	0.4	0.5	100.0	81.7	1,340
Second	5.9	74.4	7.8	10.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.9	100.0	80.3	1,263
Middle	3.8	81.9	3.0	10.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	85.7	1,152
Fourth	4.8	68.6	4.2	21.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	73.5	1,103
Richest	7.1	54.8	3.2	30.9	3.0	0.2	0.0	0.8	100.0	61.9	887

^A In many countries disposal of children's faeces with solid waste is a common. The risks will vary between and within countries depending on whether solid waste is regularly collected and well managed. For the purposes of international comparability solid waste is not considered safely disposed.

Table WS.3.6: Drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders

Percentage of household population by drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of household population using:														Basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene service	Number of household members
	Drinking water				Sanitation					Handwashing ^A						
	Basic service ¹	Limited service	Unimproved	Total	Basic service ²	Limited service	Unimproved	Open defecation	Total	Basic facility ³	Limited facility	No facility	No permission to see /other	Total		
Total Area	84.8	5.6	9.6	100.0	47.1	14.7	37.2	1.0	100.0	30.7	61.0	7.8	0.5	100.0	17.4	59,219
Urban	90.3	1.8	7.8	100.0	55.9	18.0	25.5	0.6	100.0	31.7	58.8	9.2	0.3	100.0	21.9	40,029
Rural	73.4	13.5	13.1	100.0	28.7	7.9	61.5	2.0	100.0	28.7	65.5	4.9	0.9	100.0	8.1	19,191
LGA																
Banjul	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	56.0	43.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	52.2	41.6	4.7	1.6	100.0	34.2	761
Kanifing	98.0	1.7	0.2	100.0	62.6	26.0	11.1	0.3	100.0	34.0	50.3	15.5	0.2	100.0	26.7	11,802
Brikama	86.3	1.0	12.7	100.0	52.6	13.7	32.8	0.9	100.0	31.4	60.2	8.2	0.2	100.0	20.1	23,452
Mansakonko	87.5	8.0	4.5	100.0	41.1	7.8	48.8	2.4	100.0	45.1	46.6	8.3	0.0	100.0	15.9	2,489
Kerewan	71.5	16.6	11.9	100.0	24.6	15.2	58.5	1.7	100.0	31.0	66.6	2.0	0.4	100.0	6.8	6,412
Kuntaur	65.9	16.3	17.8	100.0	13.0	8.9	75.6	2.5	100.0	29.2	67.8	2.7	0.3	100.0	3.4	2,704
Janjanbureh	69.0	8.8	22.2	100.0	25.5	5.3	67.4	1.7	100.0	17.9	76.6	4.7	0.7	100.0	4.5	4,125
Basse	84.1	10.8	5.0	100.0	49.9	6.5	43.0	0.7	100.0	24.0	71.2	3.1	1.7	100.0	14.4	7,473
Education of household head																
Pre-primary or none	82.0	7.5	10.5	100.0	41.4	13.0	44.4	1.3	100.0	27.0	64.6	7.8	0.7	100.0	12.8	36,896
Primary	85.0	4.6	10.4	100.0	36.5	21.2	41.5	0.8	100.0	25.7	66.6	7.5	0.2	100.0	13.2	4,953
Secondary+	90.9	1.6	7.5	100.0	62.5	16.7	20.4	0.5	100.0	40.2	51.7	7.9	0.2	100.0	28.5	17,170
DK/Missing	86.9	13.1	0.0	100.0	35.9	10.0	51.1	3.0	100.0	29.0	62.9	8.1	0.0	100.0	14.6	201
Ethnicity of household head																
Mandinka	89.1	4.3	6.6	100.0	49.3	13.7	36.6	0.4	100.0	33.0	58.7	7.8	0.5	100.0	18.8	18,363
Wolof	76.6	11.8	11.6	100.0	43.4	13.9	41.2	1.5	100.0	32.5	61.8	5.3	0.4	100.0	18.9	7,473
Fula	79.7	5.9	14.3	100.0	40.5	12.2	45.5	1.8	100.0	30.5	62.2	6.8	0.5	100.0	14.7	12,409
Jola	88.3	1.5	10.2	100.0	50.6	16.4	31.2	1.8	100.0	24.1	61.9	13.8	0.2	100.0	16.4	6,530
Sarahule	90.8	6.8	2.4	100.0	62.2	6.2	31.6	0.1	100.0	28.4	67.4	3.6	0.6	100.0	20.6	5,175
Other ethnic groups	82.4	5.8	11.8	100.0	48.6	17.4	33.3	0.7	100.0	32.7	58.8	8.4	0.1	100.0	19.5	4,541
Non Gambian	85.6	4.4	9.9	100.0	38.7	31.0	29.3	1.0	100.0	29.7	59.3	10.0	1.0	100.0	12.9	4,729

Table WS.3.6: Drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders

Percentage of household population by drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of household population using:														Basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene service	Number of household members
	Drinking water				Sanitation				Handwashing ^A				Total			
	Basic service ¹	Limited service	Unimproved	Total	Basic service ²	Limited service	Unimproved	Open defecation	Total	Basic facility ³	Limited facility	No facility		No permission to see /other		
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	66.3	10.4	23.4	100.0	15.3	5.9	75.4	3.4	100.0	22.7	70.1	6.8	0.4	100.0	2.6	11,825
Second	76.0	10.1	13.9	100.0	32.2	10.4	56.5	0.9	100.0	26.8	65.7	6.7	0.8	100.0	8.4	11,863
Middle	85.5	6.0	8.4	100.0	45.9	16.2	37.3	0.6	100.0	22.3	68.7	8.4	0.6	100.0	11.4	11,846
Fourth	96.7	1.3	2.0	100.0	51.4	32.6	15.7	0.3	100.0	26.6	63.8	9.4	0.2	100.0	12.7	11,845
Richest	99.6	0.3	0.1	100.0	90.7	8.4	1.0	0.0	100.0	55.4	36.6	7.7	0.3	100.0	52.0	11,839

¹ MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1

² MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

³ MICS indicator WS.7 - Handwashing facility with water and soap; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

^A For the purposes of calculating the ladders, "No permission to see / other" is included in the denominator.

MENSTRUAL HYGIENE

The ability of women and adolescent girls to safely manage their monthly menstrual cycle in privacy and with dignity is fundamental to their health, psychosocial well-being and mobility. Women and girls who lack access to adequate menstrual hygiene management facilities and supplies experience stigma and social exclusion while also forgoing important educational, social and economic opportunities.¹⁵³

Table WS.4.1 shows the percentage of women and girls aged 15-49 who menstruated in the last 12 months reporting having a private place to wash and change while at home. It also presents whether they used appropriate materials including reusable and non-reusable materials during last menstruation. Table WS.4.2 shows the percentage of women who reported not being able to participate in social activities, school or work during their last menstruation.

Table WS.4.1: Menstrual hygiene management

Percentage of women with a private place to wash and change while at home and using reusable or non-reusable materials during last menstruation, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage with a private place to wash and change while at home	Percentage using appropriate ^A materials for menstrual management during last menstruation who			Percentage using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home ¹	Number of women age 15-49 who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
		Used reusable materials	Not using reusable materials	DK whether reusable/Missing		
Total	96.1	58.1	40.0	0.1	94.9	12,177
Area						
Urban	95.3	50.4	47.2	0.2	93.8	8,843
Rural	98.3	78.5	20.6	0.1	98.0	3,334
LGA						
Banjul	96.1	38.8	57.5	0.0	93.0	183
Kanifing	93.2	44.9	52.7	0.2	91.7	2,962
Brikama	96.0	51.2	46.5	0.2	94.7	4,903
Mansakonko	98.1	70.8	28.0	0.0	97.8	443
Kerewan	98.4	66.2	33.0	0.1	98.0	1,086
Kuntaur	98.7	80.4	18.5	0.2	98.1	455
Janjanbureh	98.2	77.6	21.4	0.0	97.5	707
Basse	98.0	84.8	14.0	0.0	97.3	1,437
Age						
15-19	96.4	58.7	39.6	0.1	95.4	2,819
20-24	96.5	52.3	46.3	0.1	95.4	2,494
25-29	96.3	53.6	43.9	0.1	94.7	2,011
30-39	95.9	59.0	39.3	0.1	95.1	3,236
40-49	95.0	70.0	27.3	0.2	93.4	1,617

¹⁵³ Sommer, M., C. Sutherland and V. Chandra-Mouli. "Putting Menarche and Girls into the Global Population Health Agenda." *Reproductive Health* 12, no. 1 (2015). doi:10.1186/s12978-015-0009-8.

Table WS.4.1: Menstrual hygiene management

Percentage of women with a private place to wash and change while at home and using reusable or non-reusable materials during last menstruation, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage with a private place to wash and change while at home	Percentage using appropriate ^A materials for menstrual management during last menstruation who			Percentage using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home ¹	Number of women age 15-49 who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
		Used reusable materials	Not using reusable materials	DK whether reusable/Missing		
Education						
Pre-primary or none	96.2	76.3	22.1	0.1	95.4	4,312
Primary	96.4	64.3	33.5	0.1	94.9	1,853
Secondary+	95.9	43.2	54.7	0.2	94.7	6,012
Disability status (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	94.4	75.8	22.5	0.0	93.0	200
Has no functional difficulty	96.1	57.4	40.6	0.1	94.9	10,291
Ethnicity of household head						
Mandinka	95.4	57.7	40.7	0.1	94.3	3,822
Wollof	96.6	53.1	45.4	0.2	95.7	1,437
Fula	96.2	63.5	34.3	0.0	95.3	2,457
Jola	96.1	51.9	46.4	0.1	94.8	1,506
Sarahule	97.4	78.7	19.4	0.0	96.0	1,046
Other ethnic groups	96.5	43.4	54.0	0.7	95.4	983
Non Gambian	95.8	55.6	41.4	0.2	93.9	928
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	98.1	79.3	19.9	0.1	97.7	2,004
Second	96.9	71.8	26.7	0.3	96.3	2,081
Middle	96.3	66.6	31.4	0.0	95.0	2,364
Fourth	94.7	53.5	44.0	0.2	93.3	2,651
Richest	95.3	32.5	65.0	0.1	93.7	3,076

¹MICS indicator WS.12 - Menstrual hygiene management^A Appropriate materials include sanitary pads, tampons or cloth

Table WS.4.2: Exclusion from activities during menstruation

Percentage of women who did not participate in social activities, school, or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months ¹	Number of women age 15-49 who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
Total	20.2	12,177
Area		
Urban	21.5	8,843
Rural	16.9	3,334
LGA		
Banjul	20.3	183
Kanifing	23.0	2,962
Brikama	20.2	4,903
Mansakonko	23.1	443
Kerewan	21.8	1,086
Kuntaur	14.4	455
Janjanbureh	20.2	707
Basse	14.3	1,437
Age		
15-19	32.5	2,819
20-24	26.8	2,494
25-29	16.5	2,011
30-39	12.0	3,236
40-49	9.8	1,617
Education		
Pre-primary or none	12.9	4,312
Primary	20.0	1,853
Secondary+	25.5	6,012
Disability status (age 18-49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	20.4	200
Has no functional difficulty	18.2	10,291
Ethnicity of household head		
Mandinka	20.8	3,822
Wolof	20.2	1,437
Fula	18.9	2,457
Jola	20.3	1,506
Sarahule	17.5	1,046
Other ethnic groups	25.2	983
Non Gambian	19.0	928
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	16.6	2,004
Second	17.4	2,081
Middle	19.2	2,364
Fourth	22.0	2,651
Richest	23.7	3,076

¹MICS indicator WS.13 - Exclusion from activities during menstruation

11 EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE

CHILD FUNCTIONING

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities¹⁵⁴ outlines States Parties' obligations to ensure the full realization of rights for children with disabilities on an equal basis with other children. The presence of functional difficulties may place children at risk of experiencing limited participation in an unaccommodating environment, and limit the fulfilment of their rights.

The Gambia MICS, 2018 included child functioning modules intended to provide an estimate of the number/proportion of children with functional difficulties as reported by their mothers or primary caregivers. The module included in the Questionnaire for Children Under Five covered children between 2 and 4 years of age while a similar module is also included in the Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17.

Functional domains covered in Questionnaire for Children Under Five are as follows: Seeing, hearing, walking, fine motor, communication, learning, playing, and controlling behaviour while functional domains covered in Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 are as follows: Seeing, hearing, walking, self-care, communication, learning, remembering, concentrating, accepting change, controlling behaviour, making friends, anxiety, and depression.

Tables EQ.1.1 and EQ.1.2 present the percentage of children by age group with functional difficulty by domain.

Table EQ.1.3 presents the percentage of children age 2-17 who use assistive devices and still have difficulty within the relevant functional domains.

Table EQ.1.4 is a summary table presenting the percentage of children by age group with functional difficulty.

¹⁵⁴ "Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities." United Nations. Accessed August 31, 2018. <https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities-2.html>.

Table EQ.1.1: Child functioning (children age 2-4 years)

Percentage of children age 2-4 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, The Gambia MICS, 2018										
	Percentage of children aged 2-4 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of:								Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine motor	Communication	Learning	Playing	Controlling behaviour		
Total	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.0	1.5	0.2	2.8	5.2	6,146
Sex										
Male	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.0	1.7	0.4	3.6	5.9	3,140
Female	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.0	1.4	0.1	2.0	4.4	3,006
Area										
Urban	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.3	1.5	2.8	3,757
Rural	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	1.6	2.7	0.2	4.8	9.0	2,389
LGA										
Banjul	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.3	1.3	2.5	58
Kanifing	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.7	1.7	0.5	1.5	3.8	977
Brikama	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.7	1.1	2,257
Mansakonko	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	273
Kerewan	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.1	2.4	4.6	0.3	7.0	13.4	740
Kuntaur	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	1.6	1.8	0.4	3.5	7.2	357
Janjanbureh	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.9	3.7	0.1	10.4	14.6	523
Basse	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.8	1.6	0.6	2.3	5.4	959
Age										
2	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	2.0	2.5	0.4	2.8	6.5	1,984
3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.1	2.6	4.6	2,104
4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.3	3.0	4.6	2,058
Early childhood education attendance^B										
Attending	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.7	3.7	1,010
Not attending	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.7	1.3	0.2	2.9	4.8	3,152
Mother's education										
Pre-primary or none	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.1	1.9	0.4	3.4	6.4	3455
Primary	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	2.1	4.7	957
Secondary+	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.2	1.9	3.0	1728
DK / Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6

Table EQ.1.1: Child functioning (children age 2-4 years)

Percentage of children age 2-4 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children aged 2-4 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of:								Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine motor	Communication	Learning	Playing	Controlling behaviour		
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.0	0.4	0.0	10.6	12.8	119
Has no functional difficulty	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.9	1.5	0.2	2.7	5.0	5576
No information	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.1	2.1	2.4	0.7	1.7	5.9	451
Ethnicity of household head										
Mandinka	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.9	1.2	0.1	2.1	3.9	1,881
Wolof	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.1	1.6	2.7	0.4	5.6	10.1	819
Fula	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.9	1.7	0.2	3.3	5.6	1,343
Jola	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.9	611
Sarahule	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.5	2.8	0.6	3.7	8.1	582
Other ethnic groups	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.5	1.0	0.1	2.1	3.8	439
Non Gambian	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.3	1.4	2.8	471
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.5	2.7	0.2	4.7	8.5	1,434
Second	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.9	1.6	0.3	3.4	6.1	1,373
Middle	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.2	0.2	2.3	4.1	1,266
Fourth	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.1	1.1	0.9	0.5	1.1	2.6	1,218
Richest	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	2.0	3.4	856

^A Functional difficulty for children age 2-4 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domain of controlling behaviour, for which the response category "A lot more" is considered a functional difficulty.

^B Children age 2 are excluded, as early childhood education attendance is only collected for age 3-4 years.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children aged 5-17 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of:														Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression			
Total	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.7	0.8	1.5	1.1	0.6	2.7	1.6	0.3	2.2	1.6	10.1	21,074	
Sex																
Male	0.4	0.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	2.4	1.6	0.9	3.5	2.5	0.4	2.1	1.7	12.4	9,793	
Female	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.3	1.9	0.9	0.2	2.2	1.5	8.0	11,281	
Area																
Urban	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.9	1.0	0.5	3.4	2.1	0.2	2.0	1.1	10.0	13,584	
Rural	0.5	0.2	2.0	0.8	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.7	1.4	0.8	0.4	2.4	2.4	10.2	7,491	
LGA																
Banjul	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.2	1.4	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.0	2.0	2.0	7.3	220	
Kanifing	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.5	1.1	2.0	0.0	2.8	1.9	9.1	3,622	
Brikama	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.9	1.0	0.3	4.6	2.1	0.2	1.3	0.2	9.0	8,276	
Mansakonko	0.9	0.5	1.7	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.2	6.0	1.3	9.8	963	
Kerewan	0.4	0.2	5.0	1.1	1.4	2.0	2.3	2.4	3.6	1.9	1.1	1.4	3.5	18.1	2,425	
Kuntaur	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.5	1.0	1.4	0.6	0.0	2.1	3.5	10.0	1,024	
Janjanbureh	0.2	0.1	2.3	2.4	0.2	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	3.1	2.1	10.2	1,575	
Basse	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.4	2.5	2.4	7.9	2,970	
Age																
5-9	0.5	0.1	1.5	1.1	0.8	1.7	1.3	0.8	3.0	2.1	0.3	2.1	1.8	12.1	9,977	
10-14	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.5	1.4	1.0	0.4	2.4	1.4	0.3	2.4	1.4	9.0	7,518	
15-17	0.6	0.0	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.5	2.2	0.8	0.3	1.8	1.4	6.6	3,579	
School attendance																
Attending	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.5	2.4	1.5	0.2	2.2	1.5	9.7	16,114	
Not attending	0.2	0.1	2.0	2.1	1.1	2.7	1.8	1.1	3.6	1.8	0.4	2.0	1.7	11.1	4,960	

Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children aged 5-17 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of:													Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression		
Mother's education															
Pre-primary or none	0.4	0.1	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.6	1.2	0.8	3.1	1.6	0.4	2.1	1.6	10.6	13,291
Primary	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.6	1.2	1.8	1.7	0.6	2.3	1.2	0.2	1.6	1.4	8.8	2,800
Secondary+	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.2	1.7	2.0	0.0	2.7	1.5	9.5	4,890
No information	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.5)	(0.5)	82
DK / Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)															
Has functional difficulty	0.0	0.1	1.9	0.0	6.0	3.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.7	4.5	17.1	404
Has no functional difficulty	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.3	1.0	0.5	2.9	1.6	0.3	2.2	1.6	10.1	16,534
No information	0.5	0.0	1.3	0.7	1.0	2.1	1.4	1.0	1.8	1.9	0.3	1.9	1.2	9.3	4,137
Ethnicity of household head															
Mandinka	0.4	0.1	1.4	0.3	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.7	3.8	2.3	0.4	1.6	0.8	9.9	6,458
Wollof	0.2	0.0	1.6	1.6	0.6	1.5	1.4	0.7	0.9	1.6	0.3	1.0	3.1	11.7	2,649
Fula	0.3	0.1	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	2.6	1.3	0.1	1.7	1.0	8.5	4,634
Jola	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	4.1	2.3	0.0	4.0	0.9	0.0	1.5	0.6	8.9	2,283
Sarahule	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.3	3.2	2.6	8.7	2,093
Other ethnic groups	1.3	0.2	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.5	2.1	1.0	6.5	3.5	15.0	1,550
Non Gambian	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.8	0.6	1.9	0.4	0.5	3.4	1.6	0.2	3.0	2.2	11.6	1,406

Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children aged 5-17 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of:														Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression			
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	0.7	0.0	1.9	0.8	0.7	1.4	0.9	0.6	2.1	1.3	0.3	2.1	1.7	10.3	4,593	
Second	0.5	0.2	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	2.7	1.1	0.2	1.4	1.5	9.8	4,596	
Middle	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.8	0.4	1.1	0.5	0.8	3.0	1.7	0.8	2.8	2.1	10.7	4,303	
Fourth	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.8	2.1	2.0	0.5	3.8	2.0	0.0	1.5	1.2	10.0	3,972	
Richest	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	1.0	2.3	1.1	0.4	1.6	2.2	0.0	3.1	1.2	9.5	3,611	

^A Functional difficulty for children age 5-17 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domains of anxiety and depression, for which the response category "Daily" is considered a functional difficulty.
 () Figures that based on 25-49 unweighted cases
 (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.1.3: Use of assistive devices (children age 2-17 years)

Percentage of children age 2-17 years who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of assistive devices, The Gambia MICS, 2018											
	Percentage of children age 2-17 years who:			Number of children age 2-17 years	Percentage of children with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses	Number of children age 2-17 years who wear glasses	Percentage of children with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of children age 2-17 years who use hearing aid	Percentage of children with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance	Number of children age 2-17 years who use equipment or receive assistance for walking	
	Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking								
Total	0.7	0.5	0.8	27,220	11.3	183	1.4	124	15.6	223	
Sex											
Male	0.7	0.4	0.8	12,933	(17.8)	93	(1.4)	54	8.4	99	
Female	0.6	0.5	0.9	14,288	(4.6)	91	(1.4)	70	21.5	123	
Area											
Urban	0.8	0.5	1.0	17,341	(11.5)	144	(1.2)	82	19.9	167	
Rural	0.4	0.4	0.6	9,880	(10.5)	39	(1.8)	42	3.0	56	
LGA											
Banjul	1.7	1.4	1.7	278	(*)	5	(*)	4	(*)	5	
Kanifing	0.9	0.3	1.1	4,599	(*)	39	(*)	13	(*)	49	
Brikama	0.8	0.5	0.8	10,533	(*)	88	(*)	57	(*)	85	
Mansakonko	0.4	0.3	0.8	1,236	(*)	5	(*)	4	(*)	10	
Kerewan	0.6	0.6	0.7	3,165	(*)	20	(*)	18	(*)	21	
Kuntaur	0.4	0.3	0.5	1,381	(*)	6	(*)	5	(*)	7	
Janjanbureh	0.2	0.3	0.8	2,098	(*)	5	(*)	6	(*)	17	
Basse	0.4	0.5	0.7	3,929	(*)	15	(*)	18	(*)	28	
Age											
2-4	0.7	0.5	1.3	6,146	(1.9)	45	(2.6)	29	4.9	83	
5-9	0.6	0.4	0.4	9,977	(*)	61	(*)	37	(*)	39	
10-14	0.7	0.7	0.7	7,518	(*)	51	(*)	50	(*)	51	
15-17	0.7	0.2	1.4	3,579	(*)	26	(*)	7	(*)	50	
School Attendance [A]											
Attending	0.7	0.5	0.5	17,124	(16.7)	123	(1.2)	85	(4.1)	87	
Not attending	0.5	0.4	1.4	8,112	(0.0)	44	(*)	30	24.4	111	

Table EQ.1.3: Use of assistive devices (children age 2-17 years)

Percentage of children age 2-17 years who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of assistive devices, The Gambia MICS, 2018										
	Percentage of children age 2-17 years who:			Number of children age 2-17 years	Percentage of children with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses	Number of children age 2-17 years who wear glasses	Percentage of children with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of children age 2-17 years who use hearing aid	Percentage of children with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance	Number of children age 2-17 years who use equipment or receive assistance for walking
	Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking							
Mother's education										
Pre-primary or none	0.4	0.4	0.8	16,746	(5.6)	74	(1.1)	71	(*)	139
Primary	0.5	0.4	0.7	3,757	(*)	17	(*)	13	(*)	26
Secondary+	1.4	0.6	0.9	6,618	(*)	92	(*)	39	(1.5)	57
No information	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	82	(*)	0	(*)	0	(*)	0
DK / Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	0	(*)	0	(*)	0
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	1.6	0.0	0.1	523	(*)	8	(*)	0	(*)	0
Has no functional difficulty	0.7	0.5	0.9	22,110	12.7	155	(0.9)	110	16.5	190
No information	0.4	0.3	0.7	4,588	(*)	20	(*)	14	(*)	33
Ethnicity of household head										
Mandinka	0.5	0.2	0.5	8,339	(*)	43	(*)	14	(8.6)	41
Wollof	0.6	0.3	1.4	3,468	(*)	21	(*)	9	(*)	47
Fula	0.3	0.6	1.2	5,977	(*)	20	(*)	37	(36.0)	71
Jola	0.8	0.4	0.4	2,894	(*)	24	(*)	13	(*)	11
Sarahule	0.6	0.5	0.8	2,676	(*)	15	(*)	13	(*)	21
Other ethnic groups	2.5	0.4	0.3	1,989	(*)	51	(*)	8	(*)	6
Non Gambian	0.5	1.6	1.3	1,878	(*)	9	(*)	30	(*)	25
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.6	0.4	0.4	6,027	(*)	34	(*)	26	(6.4)	26
Second	0.5	0.6	0.8	5,969	(*)	30	(*)	37	(0.0)	47
Middle	0.4	0.3	0.9	5,568	(*)	21	(*)	14	(*)	49
Fourth	0.6	0.6	1.1	5,190	(*)	31	(*)	30	(*)	58
Richest	1.5	0.4	0.9	4,467	(*)	67	(*)	16	(*)	42

^A Children age 2 are excluded, as early childhood education attendance is only collected for age 3-4 years.
 () Figures that based on 25-49 unweighted cases
 (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.1.4: Child functioning (children age 2-17 years)

Percentage of children age 2-4, 5-17 and 2-17 years with functional difficulty, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years	Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years	Percentage of children age 2-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain ¹	Number of children age 2-17 years
Total	5.2	6,146	10.1	21,074	9.0	27,220
Sex						
Male	5.9	3,140	12.4	9,793	10.9	12,933
Female	4.4	3,006	8.0	11,281	7.3	14,288
Area						
Urban	2.8	3,757	10.0	13,584	8.5	17,341
Rural	9.0	2,389	10.2	7,491	9.9	9,880
LGA						
Banjul	2.5	58	7.3	220	6.3	278
Kanifing	3.8	977	9.1	3,622	7.9	4,599
Brikama	1.1	2,257	9.0	8,276	7.3	10,533
Mansakonko	0.7	273	9.8	963	7.8	1,236
Kerewan	13.4	740	18.1	2,425	17.0	3,165
Kuntaur	7.2	357	10.0	1,024	9.3	1,381
Janjanbureh	14.6	523	10.2	1,575	11.3	2,098
Basse	5.4	959	7.9	2,970	7.3	3,929
Mother's education						
Pre-primary or none	6.4	3,455	10.6	13,291	9.7	16,746
Primary	4.7	957	8.8	2,800	7.8	3,757
Secondary+	3.0	1,728	9.5	4,890	7.8	6,618
No information	(*)	0	(0.5)	82	(0.5)	82
DK/Missing	(*)	6	(*)	12	(*)	18
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	12.8	119	17.1	404	16.1	523
Has no functional difficulty	5.0	5,576	10.1	16,534	8.8	22,110
No information	5.9	451	9.3	4,137	9.0	4,588
Ethnicity of household head						
Mandinka	3.9	1,881	9.9	6,458	8.5	8,339
Wollof	10.1	819	11.7	2,649	11.3	3,468
Fula	5.6	1,343	8.5	4,634	7.8	5,977
Jola	1.9	611	8.9	2,283	7.4	2,894
Sarahule	8.1	582	8.7	2,093	8.6	2,676
Other ethnic groups	3.8	439	15.0	1,550	12.5	1,989
Non Gambian	2.8	471	11.6	1,406	9.4	1,878
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	8.5	1,434	10.3	4,593	9.9	6,027
Second	6.1	1,373	9.8	4,596	8.9	5,969
Middle	4.1	1,266	10.7	4,303	9.2	5,568
Fourth	2.6	1,218	10.0	3,972	8.3	5,190
Richest	3.4	856	9.5	3,611	8.3	4,467

¹ MICS indicator EQ.1 - Children with functional difficulty

() Figures that based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

HEALTH INSURANCE

Social protection is the set of public and private policies and programmes aimed at preventing, reducing and eliminating economic and social vulnerabilities to poverty and deprivation. Changing demographics, unequal access to health services, Increasing volatility at the macro and household level, threats posed to sustainable development by climate change and changing population trends have heightened the relevance and political momentum for social protection globally.¹⁵⁵ An emerging area of concern in Gambia is access to health especially through insurance as a social protection scheme. Examples include health insurance cards for social protection targeted populations.

Health insurance is one protection scheme and tables EQ.2.1W and EQ.2.1M present the percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who have a health insurance and among those with an insurance, the percentage insured by type of insurance. Tables EQ.2.2 and EQ.2.3 further elaborates the existence of health insurance for children under age five and 5-17 separately.

It is well known that social and economic shocks affect the health conditions of individuals and undermine household resilience. These shocks affect the capacity of families to care for their children and place barriers to services that stand in the way of achieving goals and progress for children. In particular poor households are vulnerable to the impacts of these shocks through the increased burden of health costs; the illness and death of household members, leading to labour constraints in the household and the further impoverishment of children who have lost one or both parents, or their primary caregiver; and other vulnerable children, cause them to drop out of school and engage in harmful child labour and other risky behaviours. As an attempt to measure coverage of social protection programmes, a global indicator, ‘Proportion of the poorest households that received external economic support in the past three months’, was proposed to measure the extent to which economic support is reaching households severely affected by various shocks.¹⁵⁶

¹⁵⁵ UNICEF. *Collecting Data to Measure Social Protection Programme Coverage: Pilot-Testing the Social Protection Module in Viet Nam*. A methodological report. New York: UNICEF, 2016.

<http://mics.unicef.org/files?job=W1siZiIsIjIwMTgvMDcvMTkvMjAvMzcvMzAvNzQ0L1ZpZXRuYW1fUmVwb3J0X1BpbG90X1Rlc3RpbmdfU1BftW9kdWxlX0RlY2VtYmVyXzlwMTZfRkIQQUwuUERGI1d&sha=3df47c3a17992c8f>

¹⁵⁶ UNAIDS, UNICEF, and WHO. *Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting 2014: Construction of core indicators for monitoring the 2011 United Nations Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS*. Geneva: UNAIDS/WHO Press, 2014. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/GARPR_2014_guidelines_en_0.pdf.

Table EQ.2.1W: Health insurance coverage (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Among women having health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by						Number of women with health insurance
	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of women	Health insurance through employer	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other		
Total	2.4	13,640	93.2	7.1	0.4	334	
Area							
Urban	3.4	9,706	93.1	7.2	0.4	329	
Rural	0.1	3,934	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	
LGA							
Banjul	3.5	195	(96.6)	(3.4)	(0.0)	7	
Kanifing	5.1	3,156	91.5	9.0	0.8	163	
Brikama	2.7	5,444	94.0	6.0	0.0	145	
Mansakonko	0.7	512	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	
Kerewan	0.6	1,316	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	
Kuntaur	0.0	562	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	
Janjanbureh	0.2	832	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	
Basse	0.4	1,622	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	
Age							
15-19	1.3	2,983	(*)	(*)	(*)	39	
20-24	2.5	2,716	(89.3)	(13.9)	(0.0)	67	
25-29	2.1	2,319	(83.2)	(16.8)	(0.0)	49	
30-34	3.3	2,040	(95.6)	(4.4)	(0.0)	67	
35-39	3.2	1,703	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	55	
40-44	2.8	1,110	(*)	(*)	(*)	31	
45-49	3.6	769	(*)	(*)	(*)	27	
Education							
Pre-primary or none	0.5	5,069	(*)	(*)	(*)	28	
Primary	1.2	2,150	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	
Secondary+	4.4	6,421	93.6	6.7	0.4	281	
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	2.4	9408	95.5	4.5	0.0	221	
Never married/in union	2.7	4230	88.7	12.1	1.1	113	
Missing	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	3.1	244	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	
Has no functional difficulty	2.6	11,594	93.8	6.9	0.0	300	
Ethnicity of household head							
Mandinka	2.8	4,303	95.2	4.8	0.0	121	
Wollof	3.2	1,684	(97.3)	(2.7)	(0.0)	54	
Fula	1.3	2,758	(*)	(*)	(*)	35	
Jola	3.0	1,616	(87.6)	(9.9)	(2.6)	49	
Sarahule	0.7	1,166	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	
Other ethnic groups	4.1	1,083	(88.7)	(11.3)	(0.0)	45	
Non Gambian	2.1	1,030	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	0.0	2,401	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	
Second	0.3	2,447	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	
Middle	0.8	2,619	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	
Fourth	2.0	2,892	(95.0)	(5.1)	(0.0)	58	
Richest	7.5	3,281	91.9	8.4	0.5	247	
¹ MICS indicator EQ.2a - Health insurance coverage							
() Figures that based on 25-49 unweighted cases							
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases							

Table EQ.2.1M: Health insurance coverage (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of men	Among men having health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by			Number of men with health insurance
			Health insurance through employer	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Total	3.9	4,522	92.6	7.4	1.7	178
Area						
Urban	5.0	3,497	92.9	7.1	1.7	173
Rural	0.4	1,025	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
LGA						
Banjul	7.2	74	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	5
Kanifing	6.2	1,129	(87.4)	(12.6)	(0.0)	70
Brikama	4.5	2,008	(96.9)	(3.1)	(3.3)	91
Mansakonko	0.5	151	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Kerewan	1.0	378	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Kuntaur	0.0	137	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Janjanbureh	0.0	259	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Basse	1.8	387	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Age						
15-19	1.8	1,141	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
20-24	1.9	941	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
25-29	3.5	645	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
30-34	4.5	560	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
35-39	6.6	529	(*)	(*)	(*)	35
40-44	6.6	402	(*)	(*)	(*)	27
45-49	9.7	304	(*)	(*)	(*)	29
Education						
Pre-primary or none	0.6	1,165	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Primary	0.6	742	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Secondary+	6.4	2,616	93.8	6.2	1.8	167
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	5.9	1,778	94.5	5.5	0.0	105
Never married/in union	2.6	2,742	89.6	10.4	4.3	71
Missing	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	0.0	122	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Has no functional difficulty	4.4	3,669	93.5	6.5	1.9	160
Ethnicity of household head						
Mandinka	3.4	1,461	(95.3)	(4.7)	(0.0)	50
Wolof	3.1	561	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Fula	3.0	875	(*)	(*)	(*)	26
Jola	7.0	551	(*)	(*)	(*)	39
Sarahule	2.3	296	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Other ethnic groups	8.0	350	(100.0)	(0.0)	(10.7)	28
Non Gambian	2.5	428	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	0.1	668	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Second	0.7	749	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Middle	1.7	851	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Fourth	2.8	1,039	(*)	(*)	(*)	29
Richest	10.6	1,215	93.7	6.3	2.3	129

¹ MICS indicator EQ.2a - Health insurance coverage

() Figures that based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.2: Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17 years)

Percentage of children age 5-17 with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Among children age 5-17 having health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by					Number of children age 5-17 with health insurance
	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of children age 5-17	Health insurance through employer	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Total	1.7	21,074	97.1	4.5	1.5	361
Area						
Urban	2.6	13,584	97.0	4.4	1.4	357
Rural	0.1	7,491	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
LGA						
Banjul	2.0	220	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Kanifing	4.0	3,622	(96.9)	(6.6)	(3.5)	146
Brikama	2.2	8,276	(*)	(*)	(*)	184
Mansakonko	0.4	963	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Kerewan	0.3	2,425	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Kuntaur	0.0	1,024	-	-	-	0
Janjanbureh	0.2	1,575	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Basse	0.4	2,970	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Age						
5-11	1.6	9,977	(93.3)	(6.7)	(0.0)	158
12-14	1.9	7,518	(*)	(*)	(*)	140
15-17	1.8	3,579	(*)	(*)	(*)	64
School attendance						
Attending	2.2	16,114	97.0	4.6	1.6	349
Not attending	0.3	4,960	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Mother's education						
Pre-primary or none	0.4	13,291	(*)	(*)	(*)	47
Primary	1.5	2,800	(*)	(*)	(*)	42
Secondary+	5.6	4,890	(96.9)	(4.9)	(1.9)	272
No information ^a	(0.0)	82	-	-	-	0
DK / Missing	(*)	12	-	-	-	0
Child's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	2.0	2,123	(*)	(*)	(*)	42
Has no functional difficulty	1.7	18,952	97.9	3.9	1.7	320
Ethnicity of household head						
Mandinka	2.2	6,458	(100.0)	(3.5)	(3.5)	145
Wollof	3.5	2,649	(*)	(*)	(*)	93
Fula	0.6	4,634	(*)	(*)	(*)	26
Jola	0.8	2,283	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Sarahule	0.2	2,093	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Other ethnic groups	4.0	1,550	(*)	(*)	(*)	62
Non Gambian	1.0	1,406	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	0.0	4,593	-	-	-	0
Second	0.2	4,596	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Middle	0.0	4,303	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Fourth	2.0	3,972	(*)	(*)	(*)	79
Richest	7.5	3,611	96.1	5.8	1.9	272

¹ MICS indicator EQ.2b - Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17)^a Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated

() Figures that based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.3: Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)

Percentage of children under age 5 with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of children under age 5	Among children under age 5 having health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by			Number of children under age 5 with health insurance
			Health insurance through employer	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Total	1.6	9,907	98.3	1.7	0.0	160
Area						
Urban	2.6	6,075	98.3	1.7	0.0	157
Rural	0.1	3,832	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
LGA						
Banjul	2.8	96	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Kanifing	4.5	1,620	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	74
Brikama	2.1	3,645	(96.3)	(3.7)	(0.0)	75
Mansakonko	0.6	431	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Kerewan	0.1	1,231	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Kuntaur	0.1	577	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Janjanbureh	0.2	804	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Basse	0.2	1,504	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Age						
0-11 months	1.0	1,789	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
12-23 months	1.7	1,880	(*)	(*)	(*)	33
24-35 months	1.7	1,998	(*)	(*)	(*)	33
36-47 months	1.7	2,114	(*)	(*)	(*)	36
48-59 months	1.8	2,126	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	39
Mother's education						
Pre-primary or none	0.5	5,343	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
Primary	0.5	1,598	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Secondary+	4.3	2,953	97.8	2.2	0.0	127
DK / Missing	(*)	13	-	-	-	0
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)^A						
Has functional difficulty	1.9	319	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Has no functional difficulty	1.8	5,827	97.3	2.7	0.0	102
Ethnicity of household head						
Mandinka	2.5	3,014	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	77
Wollof	0.9	1,360	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Fula	1.0	2,117	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Jola	2.2	953	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Sarahule	0.2	948	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Other ethnic groups	2.2	707	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Non Gambian	1.4	808	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	0.0	2,311	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Second	0.3	2,185	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Middle	0.5	2,035	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Fourth	2.3	1,905	(*)	(*)	(*)	43
Richest	6.7	1,471	97.2	2.8	0.0	99

¹ MICS indicator EQ.2c - Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)

^A Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-4 years

() Figures that based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

Subjective perceptions of individuals of their incomes, health, living environments and the like, play a significant role in their lives and can impact their perception of well-being, irrespective of objective conditions such as actual income and physical health status¹⁵⁷.

The Gambia MICS, 2018 included a question about happiness and the respondents' overall satisfaction with life. To assist respondents in answering the question on happiness, they were shown a card with smiling faces (and not so smiling faces) that corresponded to the response categories (see the Questionnaires in Appendix E) 'very happy', 'somewhat happy', 'neither happy nor unhappy', 'somewhat unhappy' and 'very unhappy'. They were then shown a pictorial of a ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top and asked to indicate at which step of the ladder they feel they are standing at the time of the survey to indicate their level of life satisfaction. Tables EQ.4.1W and EQ.4.1M present the percentage of women age 15-49 years, and age 15-24 years separately, who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, ladder step reported and the average life satisfaction score.

In addition to the questions on life satisfaction and happiness, respondents were also asked two simple questions on whether they think their life improved during the last one year, and whether they think their life will be better in one year's time. Such information may contribute to the understanding of desperation that may exist among young people, as well as hopelessness and hopes for the future. Specific combinations of the perceptions during the last one year and expectations for the next one year may be valuable information to understand the general sense of well-being among young people. In Tables EQ.4.2W and EQ.4.2M, women's and men's perceptions of a better life are shown.

¹⁵⁷ OECD. *OECD Guidelines on Measuring Subjective Well-being*. Paris: OECD Publishing, 2013. https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/economics/oecd-guidelines-on-measuring-subjective-well-being_9789264191655-en#page1.

Table EQ.4.1W: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Ladder step reported:					Average life satisfaction score ¹	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ³	Number of women age 15-24 years	Ladder step reported:					Average life satisfaction score ²	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ⁴	Number of women age 15-49 years
	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total				0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total			
Total	12.3	49.6	37.8	0.2	100.0	6.0	79.0	5,699	13.3	51.5	34.9	0.2	100.0	5.8	74.6	13,640
Area																
Urban	11.5	51.3	37.1	0.1	100.0	6.0	78.4	4,059	12.2	53.3	34.3	0.2	100.0	5.8	74.6	9,706
Rural	14.5	45.4	39.7	0.4	100.0	6.0	80.5	1,640	16.1	47.3	36.3	0.3	100.0	5.8	74.7	3,934
LGA																
Banjul	9.1	60.3	30.6	0.0	100.0	5.8	78.1	79	8.0	59.2	32.8	0.0	100.0	5.9	78.3	195
Kanifing	16.6	48.6	34.6	0.1	100.0	5.8	72.7	1,350	14.7	52.6	32.6	0.1	100.0	5.8	69.9	3,156
Brikama	7.9	54.3	37.6	0.2	100.0	6.1	82.4	2,257	10.2	55.6	34.1	0.1	100.0	5.9	77.3	5,444
Mansakonko	17.3	50.9	31.5	0.3	100.0	5.7	85.3	217	17.8	51.5	30.1	0.7	100.0	5.6	79.8	512
Kerewan	16.2	35.7	47.8	0.3	100.0	6.4	82.0	561	17.0	36.5	46.1	0.4	100.0	6.3	78.3	1,316
Kuntaur	24.3	45.2	30.0	0.5	100.0	5.3	75.1	222	25.1	46.8	27.6	0.5	100.0	5.2	69.7	562
Janjanbureh	9.8	44.4	45.5	0.2	100.0	6.3	75.8	359	11.4	53.4	35.1	0.1	100.0	5.8	68.9	832
Basse	11.3	50.0	38.2	0.4	100.0	5.9	78.6	655	14.5	48.0	37.1	0.4	100.0	5.8	74.5	1,622
Age																
15-19	12.4	48.8	38.5	0.2	100.0	6.0	80.1	2,983	12.4	48.8	38.5	0.2	100.0	6.0	80.1	2,983
15-17	12.6	48.7	38.4	0.3	100.0	6.0	81.1	1,801	12.6	48.7	38.4	0.3	100.0	6.0	81.1	1,801
18-19	12.0	49.1	38.7	0.2	100.0	6.0	78.6	1,182	12.0	49.1	38.7	0.2	100.0	6.0	78.6	1,182
20-24	12.3	50.5	37.1	0.2	100.0	5.9	77.8	2,716	12.3	50.5	37.1	0.2	100.0	5.9	77.8	2,716
25-29	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	13.7	51.7	34.4	0.2	100.0	5.9	75.4	2,319
30-34	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	13.0	54.5	32.2	0.3	100.0	5.7	70.4	2,040
35-39	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	14.7	53.6	31.4	0.3	100.0	5.7	71.1	1,703
40-44	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	14.2	54.0	31.7	0.0	100.0	5.7	68.2	1,110
45-49	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	16.3	49.2	34.2	0.3	100.0	5.7	68.2	769
Education																
Pre-primary or none	13.5	49.1	37.0	0.4	100.0	6.0	77.4	1,146	15.5	53.8	30.3	0.4	100.0	5.6	70.4	5,069
Primary	12.9	49.4	37.6	0.1	100.0	6.0	81.0	969	15.3	50.1	34.5	0.1	100.0	5.9	75.1	2,150
Secondary+	11.8	49.8	38.2	0.2	100.0	6.0	79.0	3,584	11.0	50.2	38.7	0.1	100.0	6.0	77.8	6,421

Table EQ.4.1W: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Ladder step reported:					Average life satisfaction score ¹	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ³	Number of women age 15-24 years	Ladder step reported:					Average life satisfaction score ²	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ⁴	Number of women age 15-49 years
	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total				0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total			
Marital Status																
Ever married/in union	11.8	49.8	38.1	0.3	100.0	6.0	79.4	2,038	13.5	52.3	33.9	0.2	100.0	5.8	73.4	9,408
Never married/in union	12.6	49.5	37.7	0.2	100.0	6.0	78.7	3,659	12.9	49.9	37.0	0.2	100.0	5.9	77.4	4,230
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																
Has functional difficulty	27.6	38.8	32.5	1.0	100.0	5.6	64.2	56	24.1	50.0	25.3	0.6	100.0	5.2	59.6	244
Has no functional difficulty	12.0	50.2	37.7	0.2	100.0	6.0	78.2	3,842	13.2	52.0	34.6	0.2	100.0	5.8	73.9	11,594
Ethnicity of household head																
Mandinka	12.3	49.5	38.0	0.2	100.0	6.0	79.0	1,835	13.1	51.3	35.5	0.1	100.0	5.8	74.6	4,303
Wolof	16.0	47.8	36.1	0.1	100.0	5.9	78.3	695	15.0	50.3	34.6	0.2	100.0	5.9	74.6	1,684
Fula	11.6	51.0	37.3	0.1	100.0	5.9	78.8	1,169	14.2	53.3	32.2	0.3	100.0	5.7	74.4	2,758
Jola	14.5	49.4	36.0	0.0	100.0	6.0	77.0	664	13.7	53.5	32.6	0.2	100.0	5.8	73.0	1,616
Sarahule	6.5	46.3	47.3	0.0	100.0	6.4	86.1	483	9.9	45.7	44.2	0.1	100.0	6.2	78.6	1,166
Other ethnic groups	11.9	45.1	42.9	0.1	100.0	6.1	77.4	443	13.2	45.5	41.3	0.0	100.0	6.1	75.6	1,083
Non Gambian	12.3	58.3	27.7	1.7	100.0	5.7	77.2	410	12.9	59.5	26.8	0.8	100.0	5.6	72.2	1,030
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	16.1	49.6	33.9	0.4	100.0	5.7	79.9	996	20.3	50.4	28.9	0.4	100.0	5.4	73.6	2,401
Second	12.3	48.6	38.6	0.5	100.0	6.1	80.1	992	15.3	49.8	34.6	0.4	100.0	5.8	75.2	2,447
Middle	10.9	50.2	38.7	0.2	100.0	6.0	77.8	1,105	10.9	54.3	34.6	0.3	100.0	5.9	74.4	2,619
Fourth	13.9	52.3	33.7	0.2	100.0	5.8	79.4	1,188	13.2	56.1	30.6	0.1	100.0	5.7	73.7	2,892
Richest	9.5	47.6	42.9	0.0	100.0	6.3	78.1	1,418	8.9	47.5	43.6	0.0	100.0	6.3	75.9	3,281

¹ MICS Indicator EQ.9a - Life satisfaction among women age 15-24

² MICS Indicator EQ.9b - Life satisfaction among women age 15-49

³ MICS indicator EQ.10a - Happiness among women age 15-24

⁴ MICS indicator EQ.10b - Happiness among women age 15-49

na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.4.1M: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Ladder step reported:					Average life satisfaction score ¹	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy ³	Number of men age 15-24 years	Ladder step reported:					Average life satisfaction score ²	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy ⁴	Number of men age 15-49 years
	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total				0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total			
	Total	14.4	43.9	41.0	0.8				100.0	6.1	70.5	2,081	14.8			
Area																
Urban	14.1	44.4	41.1	0.4	100.0	6.1	69.2	1,612	13.7	46.4	39.4	0.5	100.0	6.0	70.6	3,497
Rural	15.5	42.1	40.4	2.0	100.0	6.1	75.0	470	18.8	41.0	38.9	1.4	100.0	5.8	72.4	1,025
LGA																
Banjul	20.4	49.5	29.5	0.5	100.0	5.2	68.7	29	18.6	51.8	28.6	1.0	100.0	5.3	70.5	74
Kanifing	15.4	44.3	39.7	0.6	100.0	6.0	75.3	444	13.5	45.2	40.3	1.0	100.0	6.0	77.1	1,129
Brikama	12.6	44.8	42.6	0.0	100.0	6.2	66.2	1,015	13.4	46.2	40.3	0.1	100.0	6.0	67.6	2,008
Mansakonko	2.5	20.8	76.7	0.0	100.0	8.1	86.5	66	4.7	28.3	67.0	0.0	100.0	7.5	84.5	151
Kerewan	19.0	56.8	19.0	5.2	100.0	5.0	64.9	175	21.1	55.0	21.3	2.7	100.0	5.0	60.7	378
Kuntaur	34.0	33.4	30.7	1.8	100.0	5.1	79.8	49	35.4	36.7	25.5	2.3	100.0	4.7	75.6	137
Janjanbureh	16.0	34.3	47.4	2.3	100.0	6.3	73.7	121	17.6	35.9	44.5	2.0	100.0	6.1	70.5	259
Basse	14.7	42.3	43.1	0.0	100.0	6.1	78.0	181	13.7	44.9	41.4	0.0	100.0	6.0	75.0	387
Age																
15-19	12.2	40.3	46.7	0.7	100.0	6.4	75.7	1,141	12.2	40.3	46.7	0.7	100.0	6.4	75.7	1,141
15-17	9.9	40.6	48.6	0.9	100.0	6.6	78.6	731	9.9	40.6	48.6	0.9	100.0	6.6	78.6	731
18-19	16.4	39.9	43.3	0.4	100.0	6.1	70.4	410	16.4	39.9	43.3	0.4	100.0	6.1	70.4	410
20-24	17.0	48.2	34.0	0.8	100.0	5.7	64.2	941	17.0	48.2	34.0	0.8	100.0	5.7	64.2	941
25-29	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	16.6	43.8	39.3	0.3	100.0	5.8	69.4	645
30-34	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	16.1	46.9	36.2	0.9	100.0	5.8	71.9	560
35-39	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	12.4	49.1	37.3	1.2	100.0	5.8	71.7	529
40-44	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	14.6	46.7	38.3	0.3	100.0	5.9	75.5	402
45-49	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	16.1	44.8	38.5	0.6	100.0	5.8	69.7	304
Education																
Pre-primary or none	16.0	41.0	40.4	2.6	100.0	6.1	69.5	396	16.9	44.4	37.2	1.5	100.0	5.8	70.9	1,165
Primary	13.0	46.4	40.4	0.2	100.0	6.1	69.7	398	17.4	46.9	35.4	0.3	100.0	5.8	69.3	742
Secondary+	14.3	44.0	41.3	0.4	100.0	6.1	71.0	1,288	13.2	45.1	41.3	0.4	100.0	6.1	71.6	2,616

Table EQ.4.1M: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Ladder step reported:					Average life satisfaction score ¹	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy ³	Number of men age 15-24 years	Ladder step reported:					Average life satisfaction score ²	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy ⁴	Number of men age 15-49 years
	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total				0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total			
Marital Status																
Ever married/in union	19.7	48.7	31.6	0.0	100.0	5.5	53.5	46	15.3	46.6	37.5	0.6	100.0	5.8	71.2	1,778
Never married/in union	14.3	43.8	41.1	0.8	100.0	6.1	70.8	2,034	14.5	44.3	40.5	0.7	100.0	6.0	70.9	2,742
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																
Has functional difficulty	(19.5)	56.8	(23.8)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(5.1)	(64.3)	38	17.0	55.1	27.7	0.2	100.0	5.2	56.3	122
Has no functional difficulty	16.7	45.4	37.2	0.7	100.0	5.8	66.1	1312	15.7	45.8	37.8	0.7	100.0	5.8	70.0	3669
Ethnicity of household head																
Mandinka	14.3	44.3	40.7	0.7	100.0	6.1	71.1	759	14.8	44.9	39.9	0.4	100.0	6.0	69.8	1,461
Wollof	15.6	41.5	39.4	3.4	100.0	5.9	73.0	236	16.6	45.5	35.9	2.0	100.0	5.7	72.3	561
Fula	14.8	44.6	40.4	0.2	100.0	6.1	68.1	411	15.1	44.7	40.0	0.2	100.0	6.0	69.1	875
Jola	15.1	41.3	43.6	0.0	100.0	6.2	70.3	230	16.2	41.3	41.9	0.6	100.0	6.0	73.1	551
Sarahule	10.2	44.9	44.9	0.0	100.0	6.3	71.0	174	9.4	47.5	43.1	0.0	100.0	6.3	74.4	296
Other ethnic groups	13.3	53.7	33.1	0.0	100.0	5.9	67.8	148	11.8	51.8	35.8	0.6	100.0	6.0	70.2	350
Non Gambian	17.2	35.7	45.9	1.2	100.0	6.3	72.7	124	16.5	44.9	37.0	1.7	100.0	5.9	73.1	428
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	16.0	39.2	43.1	1.7	100.0	6.2	76.5	288	20.4	39.9	38.5	1.2	100.0	5.8	72.3	668
Second	14.5	48.7	35.8	1.0	100.0	5.9	73.3	356	14.9	48.6	35.8	0.6	100.0	5.8	71.5	749
Middle	16.7	41.2	40.7	1.5	100.0	6.0	67.3	384	16.8	45.3	36.9	1.0	100.0	5.8	69.4	851
Fourth	12.6	40.6	46.5	0.3	100.0	6.2	67.4	474	12.4	45.2	41.4	0.9	100.0	6.1	69.4	1,039
Richest	13.5	47.8	38.7	0.0	100.0	6.0	70.4	579	12.3	45.8	41.7	0.1	100.0	6.1	72.5	1,215

¹ MICS Indicator EQ.9a - Life satisfaction among men age 15-24

² MICS Indicator EQ.9b - Life satisfaction among men age 15-49

³ MICS indicator EQ.10a - Happiness among men age 15-24

⁴ MICS indicator EQ.10b - Happiness among men age 15-49

na: not applicable

() Figures that based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.4.2W: Perception of a better life (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 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, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who think that their life			Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who think that their life			Number of women age 15-49 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ¹		Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ²	
Total	63.7	93.4	62.1	5,699	61.9	92.9	60.4	13,640
Area								
Urban	63.2	93.8	61.8	4,059	62.3	93.2	60.8	9,706
Rural	64.8	92.4	62.7	1,640	60.9	92.0	59.4	3,934
LGA								
Banjul	71.8	92.0	68.9	79	72.5	92.0	69.7	195
Kanifing	62.4	95.2	61.3	1,350	61.7	95.8	60.5	3,156
Brikama	62.5	93.0	61.1	2,257	62.1	91.7	60.5	5,444
Mansakonko	67.7	97.2	66.8	217	69.0	97.1	68.2	512
Kerewan	67.3	89.0	63.2	561	66.7	90.0	64.1	1,316
Kuntaur	55.2	87.0	52.9	222	48.5	86.9	46.4	562
Janjanbureh	63.2	92.4	61.7	359	55.9	91.7	54.9	832
Basse	67.8	96.6	67.0	655	61.9	94.7	61.1	1,622
Age								
15-19	64.1	93.7	62.8	2,983	64.1	93.7	62.8	2,983
15-17	63.7	93.4	62.4	1,801	63.7	93.4	62.4	1,801
18-19	64.6	94.0	63.5	1,182	64.6	94.0	63.5	1,182
20-24	63.2	93.2	61.3	2,716	63.2	93.2	61.3	2,716
25-29	na	na	na	na	63.1	94.0	61.3	2,319
30-34	na	na	na	na	60.3	92.4	58.9	2,040
35-39	na	na	na	na	59.5	91.8	57.9	1,703
40-44	na	na	na	na	59.4	92.1	58.8	1,110
45-49	na	na	na	na	58.8	89.9	57.3	769
Education								
Pre-primary or none	65.0	93.1	63.2	1,146	59.3	91.7	57.8	5,069
Primary	63.0	91.6	61.7	969	60.4	91.6	59.0	2,150
Secondary+	63.4	94.0	61.8	3,584	64.5	94.2	62.9	6,421
Marital Status								
Ever married/in union	65.6	93.1	63.8	2,038	61.7	92.4	60.2	9,408
Never married/in union	62.6	93.6	61.1	3,659	62.4	93.8	60.9	4,230
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	63.3	85.3	56.2	56	51.4	82.5	49.0	244
Has no functional difficulty	63.6	93.6	62.0	3,842	61.9	93.0	60.4	11,594
Ethnicity of household head								
Mandinka	64.5	93.4	63.0	1,835	63.4	93.0	61.9	4,303
Wolof	64.3	93.4	62.6	695	61.1	91.6	59.5	1,684
Fula	65.4	93.1	63.7	1,169	61.2	92.8	59.7	2,758
Jola	53.7	90.5	52.3	664	56.1	91.3	54.5	1,616
Sarahule	71.8	96.3	70.1	483	68.5	94.3	67.1	1,166
Other ethnic groups	64.6	94.8	62.9	443	63.9	94.7	62.2	1,083
Non Gambian	59.4	94.5	58.0	410	58.7	93.6	57.3	1,030
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	61.3	91.4	59.3	996	55.5	90.4	54.2	2,401
Second	61.3	91.9	60.1	992	58.9	90.5	57.7	2,447
Middle	62.4	94.4	61.2	1,105	61.4	93.7	59.9	2,619
Fourth	62.9	92.9	60.6	1,188	63.0	92.7	60.8	2,892
Richest	68.6	95.7	67.4	1,418	68.3	95.9	67.0	3,281

¹ MICS indicator EQ.11a - Perception of a better life among women age 15-24² MICS indicator EQ.11b - Perception of a better life among women age 15-49

na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.4.2M: Perception of a better life (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 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, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who think that their life			Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who think that their life			Number of men age 15-49 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ¹		Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ²	
Total	69.1	97.0	67.7	2,081	64.2	96.5	63.0	4,522
Area								
Urban	70.3	97.2	68.8	1,612	65.8	96.8	64.5	3,497
Rural	64.8	96.3	63.9	470	58.7	95.6	57.7	1,025
LGA								
Banjul	67.5	99.3	66.8	29	66.6	98.9	66.1	74
Kanifing	70.2	95.8	68.6	444	68.5	94.1	66.4	1,129
Brikama	70.6	97.7	69.0	1,015	64.0	98.5	63.2	2,008
Mansakonko	71.3	100.0	71.3	66	65.5	99.8	65.5	151
Kerewan	57.7	97.0	57.1	175	57.2	96.5	56.2	378
Kuntaur	61.3	90.7	57.8	49	55.4	93.1	53.0	137
Janjanbureh	75.2	96.4	74.3	121	66.7	95.2	65.9	259
Basse	66.3	96.3	65.6	181	59.3	93.8	58.4	387
Age								
15-19	71.8	96.2	69.8	1,141	71.8	96.2	69.8	1,141
15-17	71.9	95.8	69.5	731	71.9	95.8	69.5	731
18-19	71.5	96.9	70.4	410	71.5	96.9	70.4	410
20-24	65.8	98.0	65.2	941	65.8	98.0	65.2	941
25-29	na	na	na	na	65.5	95.7	64.3	645
30-34	na	na	na	na	61.6	96.0	60.1	560
35-39	na	na	na	na	61.1	97.0	59.9	529
40-44	na	na	na	na	50.5	96.8	50.5	402
45-49	na	na	na	na	55.8	95.1	55.1	304
Education								
Pre-primary or none	65.5	96.4	64.9	396	57.8	95.3	56.3	1,165
Primary	70.2	96.5	69.0	398	61.5	96.4	60.7	742
Secondary+	69.8	97.3	68.2	1,288	67.8	97.1	66.6	2,616
Marital Status								
Ever married/in union	61.3	96.6	61.3	46	57.6	96.1	56.7	1,778
Never married/in union	69.2	97.0	67.8	2,034	68.4	96.8	67.1	2,742
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	56.1	93.6	56.1	38	52.5	92.8	52.1	122
Has no functional difficulty	67.9	97.8	67.1	1,312	63.0	96.8	62.1	3,669
Ethnicity of household head								
Mandinka	72.2	97.2	70.6	759	69.0	97.3	67.9	1,461
Wolof	68.6	97.1	68.5	236	64.3	95.6	63.5	561
Fula	65.1	98.0	64.8	411	60.5	97.5	59.9	875
Jola	62.6	92.4	57.2	230	57.0	95.9	54.4	551
Sarahule	74.3	97.7	74.1	174	67.7	94.0	65.8	296
Other ethnic groups	68.7	98.1	68.0	148	65.5	96.6	64.2	350
Non Gambian	69.0	98.3	68.8	124	60.6	95.7	60.2	428
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	62.4	95.7	61.7	288	53.4	96.1	52.6	668
Second	66.6	97.3	65.6	356	62.9	96.9	62.0	749
Middle	69.9	97.4	68.8	384	62.2	96.9	61.5	851
Fourth	70.7	97.9	70.2	474	66.6	97.0	66.0	1,039
Richest	72.0	96.5	69.3	579	70.2	95.9	67.8	1,215

¹ MICS indicator EQ.11a - Perception of a better life among men age 15-24

² MICS indicator EQ.11b - Perception of a better life among men age 15-49

na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

APPENDIX A SAMPLE DESIGN

The major features of the sample design are described in this appendix. Sample design features include defining the sampling frame, target sample size, sample allocation, listing in sample clusters, choice of domains, sampling stages, stratification, and the calculation of sample weights.

The primary objective of the sample design for the The Gambia MICS was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for the eight Local Government Areas (LGAs) of the country: Banjul, Kanifing, Brikama, Mansakonko, Kerewan, Kuntaur, Janjanbureh and Basse. Urban and rural areas in each of the eight LGAs were defined as the sampling strata. In designing the sample for the The Gambia MICS, it was useful to review the sample design and results of the MICS conducted in 2010, documented in the Final Report of that survey.

A multi-stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample. The sampling frame was based on the 2013 Gambia Population and Housing Census. The primary sampling units (PSUs) selected at the first stage were the enumeration areas (EAs) defined for the census enumeration. A listing of households was conducted in each sample EA, and a sample of households was selected at the second stage.

A.1 SAMPLE SIZE AND SAMPLE ALLOCATION

Since the overall sample size for The Gambia MICS partly depends on the geographic domains of analysis that are defined for the survey tables, the distribution of EAs and households in The Gambia from the 2013 Census sampling frame was first examined by LGA, urban and rural strata, shown in Table SD.1.

Table SD.1: Distribution of Enumeration Areas and households in sampling frame						
Distribution of EAs and households, by LGA, urban and rural strata, Census 2013						
	Number of EAs			Number of Households (2013 Census)		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	4,098	2,540	1,558	280,854	200,527	80,327
LGA						
Banjul	74	74	-	7,403	7,403	-
Kanifing	773	773	-	69,907	69,907	-
Brikama	1,466	1,338	128	103,669	97,329	6,340
Mansakonko	204	32	172	11,958	2,513	9,445
Kerewan	493	106	387	27,866	7,655	20,211
Kuntaur	237	16	221	10,956	1,032	9,924
Janjanbureh	297	43	254	14,455	3,008	11,447
Basse	554	158	396	34,640	11,680	22,960

The overall sample size for the The Gambia MICS was calculated as 7,800 households. For the calculation of the sample size, the key indicator used was the stunting prevalence among children age 0-4 years. Since the survey results are tabulated at the LGA level, it was necessary to determine the minimum sample size for each LGA. The following formula was used to estimate the required sample size for this indicator:

$$n = \frac{[4(r)(1-r)(deff)]}{[(RME \times r)^2 (pb)(AveSize)(RR)],}$$

where:

n = the required sample size, expressed as number of households

4 = a factor to achieve the 95 percent level of confidence

r = the predicted or anticipated value of the indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion

$deff$ = the design effect for the indicator, estimated from a previous survey or using a default value of 1.5

RME = the relative margin of error of r to be tolerated at the 95 percent level of confidence; it is generally not more than 0.12 (12 percent) for national-level estimates

pb = the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, r , is based

$AveSize$ = the average household size (mean number of persons per household)

RR = the predicted response rate

For the calculation, r (stunting prevalence) was assumed to be 23.4 percent based on the national estimate from the MICS 2010. The value of $deff$ (design effect) was taken as 2.0 based on the estimate from the MICS 2010, pb (percentage of children age 0-4 years in the total population) was taken as 14.4 percent, $AveSize$ (mean household size) was taken as 6.8 persons per household, and the response rate was assumed to be 98 percent, based on experience from the MICS 2010. Although an RME of 12% is needed for the national-level estimates, for the LGA-level estimates it was sufficient to use an RME of 18% (that is, a margin of error of 0.18 r). The resulting number of sample households from this exercise was 861, rounded to 900, which is the sample size needed in each LGA excluding Kanifing and Brikama, which were allocated 1,200 each. Therefore, the total sample size at the national level was 7,800 households.

The number of households selected per cluster for The Gambia MICS was determined as 20 households, based on several considerations, including the design effect, the budget available, and the time that would be needed per team to complete one cluster. Dividing the total number of households by the number of sample households per cluster, it was calculated that 45 sample clusters would need to be selected in each LGA except for Kanifing and Brikama where 60 clusters were selected in each LGA.

A sample of 900 households is allocated to all LGAs except for Kanifing, which has 25% of the households in the Census frame, and Brikama, which has 37% of the households in the frame; a sample of 1,200 households is allocated to each of these two large LGAs. Within each LGA, except for Banjul and Kanifing which are entirely urban settlements, the sample is allocated to the urban and rural strata proportionally to the number of households in the 2013 Census frame. Table SD.2 shows the allocation of the clusters and households to the sampling strata.

Table SD.2: Sample allocation						
Allocation of sample clusters (EAs) and sample households to sampling strata, The Gambia MICS						
	Sample Clusters			Sample Households		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	390	210	180	7,800	4,200	3,600
LGA						
Banjul	45	45	-	900	900	-
Kanifing	60	60	-	1,200	1,200	-
Brikama	60	56	4	1,200	1,120	80
Mansakonko	45	9	36	900	180	720
Kerewan	45	12	33	900	240	660
Kuntaur	45	4	41	900	80	820
Janjanbureh	45	9	36	900	180	720
Basse	45	15	30	900	300	600

A.2 SELECTION OF ENUMERATION AREAS (CLUSTERS)

Census enumeration areas were selected from each of the sampling strata by using systematic probability proportional to size (pps) sampling procedures, based on the number of households in each enumeration area from the 2013 Census frame. The first stage of sampling was thus completed by selecting the required number of sample EAs (specified in Table SD.2) from each of the eight LGAs, separately for the urban and rural strata.

A.3 LISTING ACTIVITIES

Given that there had been many changes in the households enumerated in the 2013 Census, a new listing of households was conducted in all the sample enumeration areas prior to the selection of households. For this purpose, listing teams were trained to visit all the selected enumeration areas and list all households in each enumeration area. The listing exercise involved mapping out the households and important landmarks within the 390 enumeration areas selected for the survey. Ten teams were trained for two days to acquaint themselves with the guidelines in the customized manual and on how to conduct the listing process before deployment to the field. The manual also describes the selection or eligibility of households to be included in the MICS survey.

The teams traversed all the sampled EAs within the 35 days allocated for the listing exercise. The field activities involved actual listing process and it was conducted in two stages or periods within the 35 days. The first stage was conducted from the 16th to 28th August, 2017 followed by a short break for the Muslim feast of Eid ul-Adha and a total of 180 clusters were covered during this period. The teams resumed for the second stage from 5th September and completed the remaining 110 clusters on the 25th of the same month.

Each team was allocated 39 EAs to list all the households and mapped the structures within for easy identification during the household interviews. The mapper in each team helped to identify the boundaries of the EAs within the communities before the listing of the households was done by the listers. Mappers also provided listers with the serial number of structures where households reside and other important landmarks such as mosques, schools, markets etc. that are located within the EAs. The listing team comprised of a mapper and four listers.

A.4 SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS

Lists of households were prepared by the listing teams in the field for each enumeration area. The households were then sequentially numbered from 1 to M_{hi} (the total number of households in each enumeration area) at The Gambia Bureau of Statistics where the selection of 20 households in each enumeration area was carried out using random systematic selection procedures. The MICS6 spreadsheet template for systematic random selection of households was adapted for this purpose.¹⁵⁸

The survey also included a questionnaire for individual men that was to be administered in half of the sample of households. The MICS household selection template includes an option to specify the proportion of households to be selected for administering the individual questionnaire for men, and the spreadsheet automatically selected the corresponding subsample

¹⁵⁸ Available here: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 31, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

of households. All men age 15 to 49 years in the selected households were eligible for interview.

The Gambia MICS also included water quality testing for a subsample of households within each sample cluster. A subsample of 5 of the 20 selected households was selected in each sample cluster using random systematic sampling for conducting water quality testing, for both water in the household and at the source. The MICS household selection template includes an option to specify the number of households to be selected for the water quality testing, and the spreadsheet automatically selected the corresponding subsample of households.

A.5 CALCULATION OF SAMPLE WEIGHTS

The Gambia MICS sample is not self-weighting. Essentially, by allocating equal numbers of households to each of the LGAs, different sampling fractions were used in each LGA since the number of households in the Census frame varies by LGA. For this reason, sample weights were calculated and used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data.

The major component of the weight is the reciprocal of the sampling fraction employed in selecting the number of sample households in that particular sampling stratum (h) and PSU (i):

$$W_{hi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}}$$

The term f_{hi} , the sampling probability for the i -th sample PSU in the h -th stratum, is the product of the probabilities of selection at every stage in each sampling stratum:

$$f_{hi} = p_{1hi} \times p_{2hi} \times p_{3hi},$$

where p_{shi} is the probability of selection of the sampling unit at stage s for the i -th sample PSU in the h -th sampling stratum. Based on the sample design, these probabilities were calculated as follows:

$$p_{1hi} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h},$$

n_h = number of sample PSUs selected in stratum h

M_{hi} = number of households in the 2013 Census frame for the i -th sample PSU in stratum h

M_h = total number of households in the 2013 Census frame for stratum h

p_{2hi} = proportion of the PSU listed in the i -th sample PSU in stratum h (in the case of PSUs that were segmented); for non-segmented PSUs, $p_{2hi} = 1$

$$p_{3hi} = \frac{20}{M'_{hi}}$$

M'_{hi} = number of households listed in the i -th sample PSU in stratum h

Since the number of households in each enumeration area (PSU) from the 2013 Census frame used for the first stage selection and the updated number of households in the EA from the listing are generally different, individual overall probabilities of selection for households in each sample EA (cluster) were calculated.

A final component in the calculation of sample weights takes into account the level of non-response for the household and individual interviews. The adjustment for household non-response in each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_h}$$

where RR_h is the response rate for the sample households in stratum h , defined as the proportion of the number of interviewed households in stratum h out of the number of selected households found to be occupied during the fieldwork in stratum h .

Similarly, adjustment for non-response at the individual level (women, men, and under-5 children) for each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_{qh}}$$

where RR_{qh} is the response rate for the individual questionnaires in stratum h , defined as the proportion of eligible individuals (women, men, and under-5 children) in the sample households in stratum h who were successfully interviewed.

After the completion of fieldwork, response rates were calculated for each sampling stratum. These were used to adjust the sample weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates in The Gambia MICS are shown in Table SR.1.1 in this report.

The non-response adjustment factors for the individual women and under-5 questionnaires were applied to the adjusted household weights. Numbers of eligible women and under-5 children were obtained from the list of household members in the Household Questionnaire for households where interviews were completed.

The weights for the questionnaire for individual men were calculated in a similar way. In this case the number of eligible men in the list of household members in all the MICS sample households in the stratum was used as the numerator of the non-response adjustment factor, while the number of completed questionnaires for men in the stratum was obtained from the 50% subsample of households. Therefore, this adjustment factor includes an implicit subsampling weighting factor of 2 in addition to the adjustment for the non-response to the individual questionnaire for men.

In the case of the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years, in each sample household, one child was randomly selected from all the children in this age group recorded in the list of household members. The household weight for the children age 5-17 years is first adjusted based on the response rate for this questionnaire at the stratum level. Once this adjusted

household weight is normalised as described below, it is multiplied by the number of children age 5-17 years recorded in the list of household members. Therefore, the weights for the individual children age 5-17 years will vary by sample household. This weighting of the data for the children age 5-17 years old is implemented in the tabulation programs for the corresponding tables.

For the water quality testing (both in household and at source) a subsample of 5 households was selected from the 20 MICS sample households in each sample cluster. Therefore, the basic (unadjusted) household weight would be multiplied by the inverse of this subsampling rate as follows:

$$W_{wqhi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}} \times \frac{20}{5} = \frac{4}{f_{hi}},$$

where:

W_{wqhi} = basic weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing in the i -th sample EA in stratum h

Since the response rate may be different for the water quality testing for home consumption and at the source, the basic weights for each were adjusted separately for non-response at the stratum level as follows:

$$W'_{wqhi} = W_{wqhi} \times \frac{m_{wqh}}{m'_{wqh}},$$

where:

W'_{wqhi} = adjusted weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing in the i -th sample EA in stratum h (separately for water quality testing in the household and at the source)

m_{wqh} = number of valid (occupied) sample households selected for water quality testing in stratum h

m'_{wqh} = number of sample households with completed water quality testing in stratum h (separately for water quality testing in the household and at the source)

The Gambia MICS full (raw) weights for the households were calculated by multiplying the inverse of the probabilities of selection by the non-response adjustment factor for each stratum. These weights were then standardised (or normalised), one purpose of which is to make the weighted sum of the interviewed sample units equal to the total sample size at the national level. Normalisation is achieved by dividing the full sample weights (adjusted for nonresponse) by the average of these weights across all households at the national level. This is performed by multiplying the sample weights by a constant factor equal to the unweighted number of households at the national level divided by the weighted total number of households (using the full sample weights adjusted for non-response). A similar standardisation procedure was followed in obtaining standardised weights for the individual women, men, under-5 questionnaires and water quality testing. Adjusted (normalised) household weights varied between 0.040010 and 3.990250 in the 390 sample enumeration areas (clusters).

Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting the data for households, women, men, under-5s, 5-17-year olds and water quality testing with these sample weights.

APPENDIX B LIST OF PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE SURVEY

Enumerators:

Bintouba Barrow	Abie Jabang	Penda Jallow
Fatou Gaye	Mariama Marong	Manyima Sanyang
Tida Gassama	Isatou Jarju	Isatou Jallow
Ndey Binta Bojang	Isatou Jamba	Tida Gitteh
Mansour Dibba	Ebrima Jammeh	Musa Sanyang
Mariama Jarju	Mariama Jatta	Fatou Fadera
Mam Kumba Cham	Fatoumatta Ceesay	Amie Bahoum
Tabara Gibba	Rakey Jarra	Isatou Bah
Mariama Koteh	Adam Ndow	Halima Camara
Marafang Janneh	Saikou Jawara	Kutub Hydara
Maimuna Faal	Amie Sallah	Aminatta Fatty
Antoinette Mendy Musa	Fatoumatta B. Jallow	
Mamading Colley	Indira Hendry Jammeh	
Haddy I. Bojang	Fatou Nyass	
Almameh Badjie	Kebba Lowe	

Supervisors:

Aja Mariama Tamamu Kinteh	Olimatou Sissoho	Ramatoulie Bojang
Momodou Mansoor B Joof	Omar C.F Kebbeh	Abdou Sanyang
Ousman Cham	Amie Bojang	

Measurers:

Ebrima Bah	Basiru Sanyang	Fatou Tamba
Lamin Darboe	Jogob Gassama	Lamin Jammeh
Balla Cham	Fatou Cham	

Data Processing Team:

Mohammed L Janneh	Sainabou Jassey	Sanna Manjang
Baboucarr Camara	Pa Ousman Ceesay	

Ministry of Water Resources Technical Staff:

Foday Conteh	Deputy Director Water Resources/ Laboratory Technician
Yaya Trawally	Laboratory Technician
Badou Saine	Laboratory Technician

Drivers:

Momodou Drammeh	Lamin Sanyang	Malafi Jawo
Nfa Tunkara	Seedou Sanno	Sandi Jatta
Dembo Dibba	Lamin Cham	
Ba Nuha Cham	Faburama Darboe	

Guest Trainers/Lecturers:

Malang Fofana	Deputy Director, National Nutrition Agency (NaNA)
Momodou Kalleh	M&E Specialist, National Malaria Control Programme, MoH& SW
Fanta Bai Secka	Director, Department of Social Welfare, MoH&SW
Chaba Saidyleigh	Senior Superintendent Officer, Department of Water Resources
Dembo Fatty	Sanitation and Hygiene Officer, Health Promotion Unit, MoH&SW
Mary Small	Executive Director, GAMCOTRAP
Sainey Camara	Senior Orthopaedic/rehabilitation technician, Department of Social Welfare, MoH&SW
Ebba Secka	Child Survival and Development Officer, UNICEF CO
Lamin Fatty	Registrar, Births and Deaths Unit, MoH &SW
Lamin kujabi	Senior Education Officer, Directorate of Planning, MoBSE
Baba Jammeh	Coordinator Health System Strengthening , National Aids Secretariat, MoH&SW
Demba Jallow	Director of Planning, National Water & Electricity Company Limited
Fanny Njie	Principal Education Officer, Early Childhood Development Unit, MoBSE

Survey Findings Report Compilation:

Baba Suwareh	Director of Social Statistics, Gambia Bureau of Statistics
Ebrima Suso	Statistician, Gambia Bureau of Statistics
Kutub Hydera	Senior Statistician, Gambia Bureau of Statistics
Lamin Kanteh	Senior Statistician, Gambia Bureau of Statistics
Alagie Fanneh	Statistician, Gambia Bureau of Statistics
Omar CF Kebbeh	Statistician, Gambia Bureau of Statistics
Momodou Mansoor B Joof	Statistician, Gambia Bureau of Statistics
Muhammed Bittaye	Statistician, Gambia Bureau of Statistics
Abdou Sanyang	Statistician, Gambia Bureau of Statistics
Mohammed L Janneh	Principal Statistician, Gambia Bureau of Statistics
Pa Ousman Ceesay	Statistician, Gambia Bureau of Statistics
Baba Mustafa Marong	Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist, UNICEF CO
Alieu Saho	National MICS Consultant, UNICEF CO

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Awa Nagib	Field Coordinator, Gambia Bureau of Statistics
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Alagie Fanneh	GIS Officer, Gambia Bureau of Statistics
Ebrima Wally Manneh	GIS Officer, Gambia Bureau of Statistics
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Aliou Saho	National MICS Consultant, UNICEF CO

Guest Trainers/Lecturers

Malang Fofana	Ag. Deputy Executive Director, National Nutrition Agency (NaNA)
Momodou Kalleh	M&E Coordinator, National Malaria Control Programme. MoH&SW
Fanta Bai Secka	Executive Director of Social Welfare. MoH & SW
Chaba Saidyleigh	Senior Superintendent Officer, Department of Water Resources
Dembo Fatty	Sanitation and Hygiene Officer, Directorate of Health Promotion. MoH & SW
Mary Small	Executive Director, GAMCOTRAP
Sainey Camara	Senior Orthopaedic/ Rehabilitation Technician Department of Social Welfare, MoH & SW
Ebba Secka	Child Survival Development Officer, UNICEF CO
Lamin Kujabi	Senior Education Officer, Directorate of Planning Unit, MoBSE
Fanny Njie	Senior Education Officer, ECD Unit, MoBSE
Demba Jallow	Director of Planning, National Water & Electricity Company Limited

Regional MICS Team

Issa Kone	Regional MICS Coordinator, UNICEF
Achraf Mohamed Mrabet	Household Survey Expert, UNICEF
Pierre Martel	Regional MICS Consultant, Household Survey Specialist
Ghislain Mbep	Consultant, Data processing specialist

Global MICS Team

Ivana Bjelic	Data Processing Specialist, UNICEF Headquarters
Yadigar Coskun	Data Processing Specialist, UNICEF Headquarters
Bo Beshanski-Pedersen	Consultant, Household Survey specialist
David Megill	Consultant, Sampling Expert
Harry Hernandez	Consultant, Data processing specialist
Mamadou Djerma	Consultant, Water quality testing specialist

The sample of respondents selected in The Gambia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey is only one of the samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results based on the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between the estimates from all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly, but can be estimated statistically from the survey data.

The following sampling error measures are presented in this appendix for each of the selected indicators:

- *Standard error (se)*: Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. For survey indicators that are means, proportions or ratios, the Taylor series linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors. For more complex statistics, such as fertility and mortality rates, the Jackknife repeated replication method is used for standard error estimation.
- *Coefficient of variation (se/r)* is the ratio of the standard error to the value (r) of the indicator, and is a measure of the relative sampling error.
- *Design effect (deff)* is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling based on the same sample size. The *square root of the design effect (deft)* is used to show the efficiency of the sample design in relation to the precision. A *deft* value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design of the survey is as efficient as a simple random sample for a particular indicator, while a *deft* value above 1.0 indicates an increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design.
- *Confidence limits* are calculated to show the interval which contains the true value of the indicator for the population, with a specified level of confidence. For MICS results 95% confidence intervals are used, which is the standard for this type of survey. The concept of the 95% confidence interval can be understood in this way: if many repeated samples of identical size and design were taken and the confidence interval computed for each sample, then 95% of these intervals would contain the true value of the indicator.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, programs developed in CSPRO Version 5.0 and SPSS Version 23 Complex Samples module have been used.

The results are shown in the tables that follow. Sampling errors are calculated for SDG indicators for which SEs can be calculated, and several other MICS indicators. Definitions, numerators and denominators of each of these indicators are provided in Chapter III. Results are presented for the national level (Table SE.1), for urban and rural areas (Tables SE.2 and SE.3), and for all Local Government Areas (LGAs): Banjul, Kanifing, Brikama, Mansakonko, Kerewan, Kuntaur, Janjanbureh and Basse (Tables SE.4 to SE.11).

In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator. Given the use of normalized weights, by comparing the weighted and unweighted counts it is possible to determine whether a particular domain has been under-sampled or over-sampled compared to the average sampling rate. If the weighted count is smaller than the unweighted count, this means that the domain had been over-sampled.

For the following indicators, however, the unweighted count represents the number of sample households, and the weighted counts reflect the total population living in these households.

- Access to electricity
- Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting
- Use of basic drinking water services
- Use of safely managed drinking water services
- Handwashing facility with water and soap
- Use of basic sanitation services
- Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities
- Population covered by social transfers

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.603	0.017	0.028	8.686	2.947	59219	7405	0.570	0.637
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.741	0.007	0.009	3.319	1.822	13640	13640	0.727	0.755
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.851	0.009	0.011	3.132	1.770	4522	4522	0.832	0.869
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.421	0.010	0.024	5.639	2.375	13640	13640	0.401	0.441
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.596	0.012	0.019	2.522	1.588	4522	4522	0.573	0.619
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.060	0.005	0.089	6.826	2.613	13640	13640	0.049	0.071
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.173	0.011	0.064	3.882	1.970	4522	4522	0.151	0.195
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.004	0.001	0.233	2.927	1.711	13640	13640	0.002	0.006
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.189	0.007	0.040	1.659	1.288	4522	4522	0.174	0.204
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	31	2.590	0.085	na	na	na	na	25.465	35.823
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	41	2.693	0.066	na	na	na	na	35.618	46.389
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	57	3.330	0.058	na	na	na	na	50.587	63.906
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	4.356	0.012	0.110	na	na	na	na	4.136	4.575
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	67.467	14.457	3.802	na	na	na	na	59.863	75.071
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.168	0.006	0.038	2.774	1.666	8680	9308	0.155	0.181
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.163	0.006	0.039	2.796	1.672	8680	9308	0.150	0.175
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.756	0.010	0.014	2.237	1.496	3472	3796	0.735	0.777
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.827	0.012	0.015	3.980	1.995	3472	3796	0.803	0.852
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.941	0.007	0.008	1.869	1.367	1880	1895	0.926	0.956
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.940	0.007	0.007	1.667	1.291	1880	1895	0.926	0.954
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.868	0.010	0.012	1.738	1.318	1880	1895	0.847	0.888
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	59219	7405	0.000	0.000
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.636	0.020	0.03	0.976	0.988	625	590	0.597	0.675

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.474	0.011	0.023	28.353	5.325	57018	59527	0.452	0.496
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.552	0.021	0.038	1.595	1.263	940	910	0.510	0.594
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.190	0.005	0.029	1.881	1.371	9686	9719	0.179	0.201
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.062	0.004	0.062	2.428	1.558	9677	9713	0.054	0.069
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.012	0.001	0.110	1.451	1.205	9677	9713	0.010	0.015
Early child development index	TC.53	0.293	0.010	0.033	1.903	1.379	4240	4304	0.274	0.312
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.746	0.015	0.021	2.772	1.665	2044	2235	0.715	0.776
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading)	LN.22a	0.124	0.008	0.064	1.974	1.405	12813	3421	0.108	0.140
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy)	LN.22d	0.086	0.008	0.093	2.709	1.646	12061	3294	0.070	0.102
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.579	0.009	0.016	3.652	1.911	9907	9907	0.560	0.598
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.892	0.005	0.005	3.143	1.773	25525	12864	0.882	0.902
Child labour	PR.3	0.247	0.010	0.039	2.842	1.686	21074	5696	0.228	0.266
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.095	0.004	0.039	2.120	1.456	13640	13640	0.087	0.102
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.342	0.009	0.027	4.014	2.003	10657	10567	0.323	0.360
Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.9	0.757	0.010	0.014	7.818	2.796	13640	13640	0.737	0.778
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.848	0.012	0.014	7.742	2.782	59219	7405	0.825	0.872
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.314	0.021	0.067	4.310	2.076	15267	1865	0.272	0.356
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.309	0.010	0.032	3.340	1.828	58940	7335	0.289	0.329
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.618	0.012	0.019	4.547	2.132	59219	7405	0.594	0.642
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.471	0.012	0.025	4.019	2.005	59219	7405	0.448	0.494
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.422	0.010	0.025	3.272	1.809	59219	7405	0.401	0.443
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.079	0.004	0.054	3.903	1.976	30981	15603	0.070	0.087
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.988	0.043	0.007	1.985	1.409	5686	5694	5.902	6.074
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.075	0.072	0.012	1.717	1.310	2066	1997	5.931	6.219

na: not applicable

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.764	0.021	0.027	9.389	3.064	40029	3932	0.723	0.806
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.798	0.009	0.011	3.031	1.741	9706	6604	0.781	0.815
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.876	0.012	0.014	3.349	1.830	3497	2531	0.852	0.900
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.505	0.012	0.024	3.993	1.998	9706	6604	0.480	0.530
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.673	0.014	0.021	2.378	1.542	3497	2531	0.644	0.702
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.082	0.007	0.090	4.797	2.190	9706	6604	0.067	0.096
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.216	0.014	0.066	3.032	1.741	3497	2531	0.188	0.245
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.005	0.001	0.271	2.274	1.508	9706	6604	0.002	0.007
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.189	0.009	0.048	1.371	1.171	3497	2531	0.170	0.207
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	32	3.770	0.118	na	na	na	na	24.471	39.550
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	40	3.953	0.100	na	na	na	na	31.780	47.591
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	53	4.515	0.085	na	na	na	na	43.871	61.933
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	3.768	0.018	0.133	na	na	na	na	3.503	4.033
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	51.246	18.173	4.263	na	na	na	na	42.720	59.772
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.181	0.009	0.049	2.017	1.420	5654	3824	0.164	0.199
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.177	0.009	0.049	1.995	1.413	5654	3824	0.160	0.195
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.762	0.015	0.020	1.851	1.360	2159	1415	0.731	0.793
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.872	0.018	0.021	4.248	2.061	2159	1415	0.835	0.908
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.930	0.011	0.012	1.342	1.158	1133	676	0.907	0.952
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.931	0.011	0.011	1.181	1.087	1133	676	0.910	0.952
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.862	0.015	0.017	1.193	1.092	1133	676	0.833	0.891
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	19191	3473	0.000	0.000
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.627	0.026	0.042	0.630	0.794	397	217	0.575	0.679
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.456	0.015	0.032	22.240	4.716	38607	26135	0.427	0.485
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.535	0.029	0.054	1.186	1.089	598	356	0.477	0.592
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.170	0.008	0.047	1.581	1.257	5907	3555	0.154	0.186
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.060	0.006	0.095	2.033	1.426	5898	3551	0.049	0.071

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.014	0.002	0.144	1.050	1.025	5898	3551	0.010	0.018
Early child development index	TC.53	0.343	0.015	0.044	1.558	1.248	2579	1572	0.313	0.373
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.788	0.021	0.026	2.264	1.505	1299	879	0.747	0.830
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading)	LN.22a	0.157	0.011	0.071	1.467	1.211	8163	1555	0.135	0.179
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy)	LN.22d	0.123	0.012	0.102	2.107	1.452	7515	1463	0.098	0.148
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.575	0.014	0.024	2.899	1.703	6075	3654	0.547	0.603
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.892	0.005	0.005	3.143	1.773	25525	12864	0.882	0.902
Child labour	PR.3	0.170	0.011	0.067	2.443	1.563	13584	2680	0.147	0.193
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.081	0.005	0.058	1.978	1.406	9706	6604	0.071	0.090
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.292	0.011	0.039	3.307	1.818	7645	5178	0.269	0.315
Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.9	0.773	0.011	0.014	4.704	2.169	9706	6604	0.751	0.796
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.903	0.015	0.016	9.651	3.107	40029	3932	0.874	0.932
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.458	0.031	0.068	4.223	2.055	10273	988	0.396	0.520
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.318	0.013	0.042	3.239	1.800	39927	3894	0.291	0.345
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.739	0.016	0.021	5.088	2.256	40029	3932	0.707	0.770
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.559	0.016	0.028	3.895	1.974	40029	3932	0.528	0.590
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.453	0.013	0.029	2.687	1.639	40029	3932	0.427	0.479
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.079	0.004	0.054	3.903	1.976	30981	15603	0.070	0.087
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.979	0.056	0.009	1.702	1.305	4053	2777	5.867	6.091
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.067	0.088	0.014	1.490	1.220	1605	1116	5.892	6.243

na: not applicable

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.268	0.030	0.111	15.507	3.938	19191	3473	0.209	0.327
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.600	0.011	0.019	3.725	1.930	3934	7036	0.577	0.622
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.765	0.011	0.015	1.439	1.200	1025	1991	0.743	0.788
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.213	0.017	0.082	12.635	3.555	3934	7036	0.178	0.247
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.333	0.015	0.044	1.912	1.383	1025	1991	0.304	0.363
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.006	0.001	0.169	1.289	1.135	3934	7036	0.004	0.009
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.026	0.004	0.143	1.091	1.045	1025	1991	0.019	0.033
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.002	0.001	0.295	1.324	1.151	3934	7036	0.001	0.003
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.190	0.011	0.060	1.657	1.287	1025	1991	0.167	0.213
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	28	3.007	0.106	na	na	na	na	22.446	34.472
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	43	3.085	0.072	na	na	na	na	36.948	49.289
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	64	4.834	0.075	na	na	na	na	54.767	74.104
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	5.845	0.016	0.126	na	na	na	na	5.594	6.097
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	107.521	35.400	5.950	na	na	na	na	95.622	119.421
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.142	0.009	0.060	3.303	1.817	3026	5484	0.125	0.159
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.135	0.009	0.064	3.515	1.875	3026	5484	0.118	0.152
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.745	0.011	0.015	1.522	1.234	1312	2381	0.723	0.767
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.754	0.012	0.016	1.883	1.372	1312	2381	0.730	0.779
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.958	0.007	0.007	1.503	1.226	747	1219	0.944	0.972
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.954	0.007	0.008	1.541	1.242	747	1219	0.939	0.969
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.876	0.014	0.016	2.097	1.448	747	1219	0.849	0.904
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	19191	3473	0.000	0.000
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.652	0.029	0.044	1.361	1.167	228	373	0.594	0.709
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.511	0.015	0.029	29.618	5.442	18411	33392	0.482	0.541
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.582	0.029	0.049	1.863	1.365	343	554	0.525	0.639
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.220	0.007	0.032	1.805	1.344	3780	6164	0.206	0.234

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deft</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, The Gambia MICS, 2018										
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.065	0.004	0.062	1.664	1.290	3779	6162	0.057	0.073
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.009	0.001	0.155	1.412	1.188	3779	6162	0.006	0.012
Early child development index	TC.53	0.214	0.010	0.045	1.484	1.218	1661	2732	0.195	0.234
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.671	0.023	0.034	3.119	1.766	746	1356	0.626	0.716
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading)	LN.22a	0.066	0.010	0.151	3.006	1.734	4649	1866	0.046	0.086
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy)	LN.22d	0.026	0.005	0.194	1.857	1.363	4546	1831	0.016	0.036
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.584	0.011	0.018	2.876	1.696	3832	6253	0.563	0.605
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.892	0.005	0.005	3.143	1.773	25525	12864	0.882	0.902
Child labour	PR.3	0.386	0.016	0.041	3.155	1.776	7491	3016	0.355	0.418
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.129	0.005	0.036	1.323	1.150	3934	7036	0.120	0.138
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.468	0.013	0.029	3.918	1.979	3012	5389	0.441	0.495
Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.9	0.717	0.022	0.031	16.901	4.111	3934	7036	0.673	0.761
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.734	0.019	0.026	6.696	2.588	19191	3473	0.695	0.773
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.018	0.006	0.312	1.940	1.393	4995	877	0.007	0.030
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.290	0.012	0.042	2.458	1.568	19012	3441	0.266	0.314
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.366	0.017	0.048	4.578	2.140	19191	3473	0.331	0.401
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.287	0.015	0.051	3.704	1.924	19191	3473	0.257	0.317
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.357	0.017	0.048	4.341	2.084	19191	3473	0.323	0.390
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.079	0.004	0.054	3.903	1.976	30981	15603	0.070	0.087
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.013	0.058	0.010	1.622	1.274	1633	2917	5.898	6.129
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.101	0.101	0.017	1.306	1.143	460	881	5.899	6.303

na: not applicable

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Banjul

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.963	0.005	0.005	0.585	0.765	761	824	0.953	0.973
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.878	0.009	0.010	0.843	0.918	195	1072	0.860	0.897
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.909	0.013	0.014	0.864	0.930	74	445	0.883	0.934
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.666	0.016	0.024	1.197	1.094	195	1072	0.634	0.697
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.746	0.025	0.033	1.455	1.206	74	445	0.696	0.795
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.164	0.011	0.067	0.941	0.970	195	1072	0.142	0.186
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.215	0.020	0.095	1.102	1.050	74	445	0.174	0.255
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.007	0.003	0.400	1.188	1.090	195	1072	0.001	0.012
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.205	0.022	0.109	1.353	1.163	74	445	0.161	0.250
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	27	10.074	0.367	na	na	na	na	7.312	47.607
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	35	10.549	0.299	na	na	na	na	14.222	56.417
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	51	11.362	0.223	na	na	na	na	28.249	73.695
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	2.984	0.039	0.197	na	na	na	na	2.590	3.377
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	39.470	69.026	8.308	na	na	na	na	22.853	56.086
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.263	0.015	0.058	0.648	0.805	97	532	0.232	0.294
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.258	0.015	0.059	0.647	0.804	97	532	0.228	0.289
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.793	0.033	0.041	1.224	1.107	35	188	0.728	0.859
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.969	0.013	0.013	0.977	0.988	35	188	0.944	0.994
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.925	0.031	0.033	1.174	1.084	18	89	0.864	0.986
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.901	0.033	0.037	1.080	1.039	18	89	0.835	0.967
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.856	0.023	0.026	0.365	0.604	18	89	0.811	0.901
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	761	824	0.000	0.000
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	17	(*)	(*)
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.517	0.019	0.038	6.024	2.454	734	3977	0.478	0.556
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.594)	(0.087)	(0.146)	(1.218)	(1.104)	8	40	0.421	0.768
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.166	0.017	0.099	0.865	0.930	91	440	0.133	0.199

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Banjul

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, The Gambia MICS, 2018										
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.046	0.011	0.245	1.264	1.124	92	442	0.023	0.068
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.019	0.008	0.425	1.570	1.253	92	442	0.003	0.036
Early child development index	TC.53	0.527	0.040	0.075	1.148	1.071	38	183	0.448	0.606
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.878	0.025	0.029	0.605	0.778	18	101	0.827	0.929
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading)	LN.22a	0.273	0.037	0.135	1.828	1.352	125	269	0.200	0.347
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy)	LN.22d	0.165	0.032	0.193	1.851	1.361	116	251	0.101	0.229
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.737	0.023	0.031	1.209	1.099	96	463	0.692	0.782
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.892	0.005	0.005	3.143	1.773	25525	12864	0.882	0.902
Child labour	PR.3	0.076	0.012	0.162	1.023	1.012	220	475	0.051	0.101
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.067	0.007	0.109	0.910	0.954	195	1072	0.052	0.081
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.207	0.017	0.083	1.520	1.233	154	844	0.173	0.242
Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.9	0.488	0.023	0.047	2.237	1.496	195	1072	0.443	0.534
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.140	0.374	761	824	0.999	1.000
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.863	0.024	0.028	1.035	1.017	178	205	0.814	0.912
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.530	0.023	0.043	1.701	1.304	749	806	0.484	0.576
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.997	0.003	0.003	1.945	1.394	761	824	0.992	1.000
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.560	0.024	0.044	1.982	1.408	761	824	0.511	0.608
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.001	0.001	0.542	0.348	0.590	761	824	0.000	0.003
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.079	0.004	0.054	3.903	1.976	30981	15603	0.070	0.087
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.842	0.121	0.021	1.421	1.192	79	436	5.599	6.084
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.182	0.156	0.030	0.667	0.817	29	178	4.870	5.494
na: not applicable										

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Kanifing

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.937	0.01132	0.012	2.446	1.564	11802	1132	0.914	0.959
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.837	0.012	0.014	2.074	1.440	3156	1927	0.813	0.861
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.906	0.012	0.013	1.169	1.081	1129	743	0.883	0.929
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.593	0.018	0.031	2.670	1.634	3156	1927	0.556	0.629
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.753	0.020	0.026	1.546	1.244	1129	743	0.713	0.792
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.124	0.012	0.098	2.638	1.624	3156	1927	0.100	0.149
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.300	0.024	0.081	2.066	1.437	1129	743	0.251	0.348
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.004	0.002	0.549	2.448	1.565	3156	1927	0.000	0.009
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.181	0.016	0.089	1.285	1.134	1129	743	0.149	0.213
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	24	5.401	0.224	na	na	na	na	13.348	34.954
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	35	5.652	0.161	na	na	na	na	23.849	46.456
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	9	3.137	0.334	na	na	na	na	3.122	15.670
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	3.032	0.021	0.143	na	na	na	na	2.745	3.318
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	33.412	28.605	5.348	na	na	na	na	22.715	44.109
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.193	0.012	0.062	0.907	0.952	1633	997	0.170	0.217
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.189	0.012	0.063	0.926	0.962	1633	997	0.165	0.213
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.789	0.029	0.036	1.725	1.313	579	350	0.732	0.847
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.934	0.015	0.016	1.270	1.127	579	350	0.904	0.964
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.904	0.028	0.030	1.501	1.225	318	172	0.849	0.959
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.899	0.028	0.031	1.437	1.199	318	172	0.843	0.954
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.835	0.033	0.040	1.365	1.168	318	172	0.769	0.902
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	11802	1132	0.000	0.001
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(0.744)	(0.053)	(0.072)	(0.654)	(0.809)	80	45	0.637	0.850
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.449	0.017	0.038	8.070	2.841	11433	6923	0.415	0.483
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.598	0.048	0.080	0.915	0.957	175	96	0.502	0.695
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.144	0.011	0.074	0.802	0.896	1590	861	0.123	0.166

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Kanifing

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.048	0.009	0.183	1.436	1.198	1584	858	0.030	0.065
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.017	0.004	0.257	0.955	0.977	1584	858	0.008	0.025
Early child development index	TC.53	0.417	0.030	0.072	1.378	1.174	678	370	0.356	0.477
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.844	0.019	0.023	0.572	0.757	337	206	0.806	0.882
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading)	LN.22c	0.241	0.024	0.100	1.329	1.153	2114	419	0.193	0.289
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy)	LN.22f	0.133	0.026	0.194	2.283	1.511	2022	396	0.082	0.185
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.593	0.018	0.031	1.197	1.094	1620	876	0.557	0.630
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.892	0.005	0.005	3.143	1.773	25525	12864	0.882	0.902
Child labour	PR.3	0.105	0.012	0.116	1.166	1.080	3622	733	0.081	0.130
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.077	0.006	0.072	0.829	0.910	3156	1927	0.066	0.088
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.244	0.012	0.050	1.233	1.110	2486	1517	0.219	0.268
Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.9	0.694	0.018	0.025	2.784	1.669	3156	1927	0.659	0.729
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.980	0.005	0.005	1.517	1.232	11802	1132	0.970	0.991
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.688	0.037	0.053	1.965	1.402	3032	287	0.615	0.761
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.341	0.024	0.071	2.923	1.710	11781	1126	0.292	0.389
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.886	0.014	0.016	2.213	1.488	11802	1132	0.857	0.914
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.626	0.024	0.038	2.742	1.656	11802	1132	0.578	0.673
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.310	0.018	0.059	1.769	1.330	11802	1132	0.273	0.346
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.079	0.004	0.054	3.903	1.976	30981	15603	0.070	0.087
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.811	0.094	0.016	1.346	1.160	1348	828	5.622	5.999
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.967	0.194	0.033	1.774	1.332	442	290	5.579	6.355

na: not applicable

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Brikama

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.660	0.036	0.054	6.466	2.543	23452	1144	0.588	0.731
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.776	0.013	0.016	1.924	1.387	5444	2058	0.751	0.802
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.856	0.019	0.022	2.495	1.580	2008	850	0.817	0.894
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.432	0.019	0.044	2.997	1.731	5444	2058	0.394	0.470
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.613	0.021	0.035	1.643	1.282	2008	850	0.570	0.656
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.061	0.011	0.178	4.261	2.064	5444	2058	0.039	0.083
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.176	0.019	0.109	2.167	1.472	2008	850	0.137	0.214
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.005	0.002	0.338	1.264	1.124	5444	2058	0.002	0.009
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.187	0.013	0.067	0.889	0.943	2008	850	0.162	0.213
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	35	5.693	0.161	na	na	na	na	24.075	46.845
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	41	5.922	0.144	na	na	na	na	29.348	53.035
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	56	7.328	0.131	na	na	na	na	41.479	70.791
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	4.150	0.038	0.195	na	na	na	na	3.760	4.541
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	56.501	34.285	5.855	na	na	na	na	44.790	68.212
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.179	0.014	0.077	1.570	1.253	3264	1224	0.152	0.207
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.175	0.014	0.077	1.547	1.244	3264	1224	0.148	0.202
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.743	0.021	0.029	1.154	1.074	1307	488	0.700	0.786
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.835	0.027	0.033	2.622	1.619	1307	488	0.781	0.890
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.949	0.012	0.013	0.732	0.856	688	235	0.924	0.974
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.955	0.010	0.011	0.594	0.771	688	235	0.935	0.976
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.872	0.016	0.019	0.567	0.753	688	235	0.839	0.905
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	23452	1144	0.000	0.000
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.5750	0.0336	0.058	0.384	0.620	256	84	0.508	0.642
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.434	0.020	0.045	13.291	3.646	22526	8561	0.395	0.473
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.518	0.042	0.081	0.808	0.899	346	116	0.434	0.602
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.178	0.011	0.062	1.008	1.004	3533	1208	0.156	0.200

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Brikama

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.057	0.008	0.132	1.276	1.129	3531	1207	0.042	0.072
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.014	0.003	0.198	0.649	0.806	3531	1207	0.008	0.019
Early child development index	TC.53	0.364	0.019	0.053	0.854	0.924	1541	528	0.326	0.403
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.777	0.031	0.040	1.675	1.294	787	299	0.715	0.840
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading)	LN.22a	0.142	0.016	0.111	1.040	1.020	5032	510	0.110	0.173
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy)	LN.22d	0.124	0.016	0.133	1.155	1.075	4491	462	0.091	0.157
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.568	0.020	0.036	2.062	1.436	3645	1244	0.528	0.608
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.892	0.005	0.005	3.143	1.773	25525	12864	0.882	0.902
Child labour	PR.3	0.105	0.012	0.116	1.166	1.080	3622	733	0.081	0.130
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.072	0.007	0.101	1.617	1.272	5444	2058	0.057	0.086
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.298	0.020	0.067	3.066	1.751	4286	1612	0.258	0.338
Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.9	0.822	0.017	0.021	4.142	2.035	5444	2058	0.788	0.856
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.863	0.024	0.028	5.551	2.356	23452	1144	0.815	0.911
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.343	0.046	0.135	2.828	1.682	5917	285	0.251	0.436
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.315	0.018	0.058	1.730	1.315	23397	1138	0.279	0.351
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.663	0.022	0.033	2.423	1.557	23452	1144	0.619	0.706
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.526	0.020	0.038	1.841	1.357	23452	1144	0.486	0.566
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.514	0.019	0.036	1.580	1.257	23452	1144	0.477	0.551
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.079	0.004	0.054	3.903	1.976	30981	15603	0.070	0.087
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.068	0.074	0.012	1.017	1.008	2253	864	5.920	6.216
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.196	0.111	0.018	0.972	0.986	1015	434	5.973	6.418

na: not applicable

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Mansakonko

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.504	0.043	0.086	6.499	2.549	2489	868	0.418	0.591
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.683	0.020	0.030	2.650	1.628	512	1387	0.642	0.724
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.778	0.028	0.036	2.118	1.455	151	459	0.721	0.834
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.319	0.031	0.097	6.092	2.468	512	1387	0.257	0.381
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.406	0.041	0.102	3.253	1.804	151	459	0.323	0.489
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.060	0.005	0.089	6.826	2.613	13640	13640	0.049	0.071
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.055	0.015	0.273	2.000	1.414	151	459	0.025	0.086
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.001	0.001	0.994	1.558	1.248	512	1387	0.000	0.003
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.243	0.023	0.095	1.336	1.156	151	459	0.197	0.290
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	29	4.978	0.169	na	na	na	na	19.539	39.450
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	44	5.931	0.136	na	na	na	na	31.898	55.624
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	54	7.135	0.132	na	na	na	na	39.655	68.195
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	4.884	0.072	0.268	na	na	na	na	4.348	5.420
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	74.717	134.165	11.583	na	na	na	na	51.551	97.883
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.143	0.015	0.106	1.813	1.346	356	977	0.112	0.173
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.140	0.014	0.101	1.612	1.269	356	977	0.112	0.168
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.789	0.027	0.034	1.740	1.319	148	414	0.736	0.842
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.732	0.029	0.039	1.737	1.318	148	414	0.674	0.789
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.973	0.012	0.012	1.075	1.037	83	210	0.949	0.996
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.973	0.012	0.012	1.075	1.037	83	210	0.949	0.996
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.926	0.019	0.020	1.089	1.044	83	210	0.888	0.964
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	2489	868	0.000	0.000
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(0.614)	(0.034)	(0.055)	(0.222)	(0.471)	20	48	0.547	0.680
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.581	0.029	0.051	23.041	4.800	2386	6446	0.522	0.640
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.609	0.056	0.091	1.156	1.075	36	90	0.498	0.720
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.190	0.015	0.081	1.618	1.272	421	1040	0.159	0.221

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Mansakonko

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, The Gambia MICS, 2018										
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.071	0.007	0.103	0.840	0.916	420	1036	0.056	0.086
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.008	0.004	0.457	1.786	1.336	420	1036	0.001	0.016
Early child development index	TC.53	0.224	0.023	0.102	1.474	1.214	201	493	0.179	0.270
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.848	0.017	0.020	0.643	0.802	106	279	0.814	0.883
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading)	LN.22a	0.095	0.014	0.152	1.140	1.068	620	470	0.066	0.124
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy)	LN.22d	0.047	0.011	0.225	1.139	1.067	608	460	0.026	0.068
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.677	0.025	0.036	2.962	1.721	431	1064	0.628	0.727
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.892	0.005	0.005	3.143	1.773	25525	12864	0.882	0.902
Child labour	PR.3	0.377	0.039	0.103	4.676	2.163	963	732	0.300	0.455
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.098	0.008	0.083	1.048	1.024	512	1387	0.082	0.115
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.465	0.020	0.044	1.772	1.331	394	1066	0.425	0.506
Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.9	0.917	0.024	0.026	10.349	3.217	512	1387	0.869	0.965
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.875	0.023	0.026	4.232	2.057	2489	868	0.829	0.921
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.184	0.045	0.243	4.415	2.101	582	212	0.095	0.274
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.451	0.042	0.093	6.156	2.481	2489	867	0.367	0.535
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.488	0.027	0.056	2.578	1.606	2489	868	0.434	0.543
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.411	0.031	0.075	3.357	1.832	2489	868	0.349	0.472
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.484	0.027	0.056	2.506	1.583	2489	868	0.430	0.538
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.079	0.004	0.054	3.903	1.976	30981	15603	0.070	0.087
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.684	0.146	0.026	2.045	1.430	216	586	5.393	5.976
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	8.111	0.168	0.021	1.408	1.187	66	207	7.775	8.447

na: not applicable

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Kerewan

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, The Gambia MICS, 2018											
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>	
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents											
	Access to electricity	SR.1	0.268	0.030	0.113	3.993	1.998	6412	855	0.208	0.329
	Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.658	0.019	0.029	2.524	1.589	1316	1542	0.620	0.697
	Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.805	0.016	0.020	0.631	0.794	378	399	0.773	0.837
	Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.243	0.019	0.077	2.947	1.717	1316	1542	0.206	0.281
	Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.449	0.029	0.064	1.335	1.156	378	399	0.391	0.506
	ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.022	0.005	0.223	1.701	1.304	1316	1542	0.012	0.031
	ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.065	0.019	0.286	2.268	1.506	378	399	0.028	0.102
	Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	1316	1542	0.000	0.000
	Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.184	0.020	0.106	1.016	1.008	378	399	0.145	0.223
Survive											
	Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	32	6.507	0.204	na	na	na	na	18.916	44.945
	Infant mortality rate	CS.3	45	6.646	0.146	na	na	na	na	32.109	58.691
	Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	63	7.908	0.126	na	na	na	na	46.856	78.488
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health											
	Total fertility rate	-	6.056	0.080	0.283	na	na	na	na	5.491	6.621
	Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	89.257	139.725	11.821	na	na	na	na	65.616	112.898
	Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.193	0.018	0.095	2.412	1.553	955	1118	0.157	0.230
	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.181	0.019	0.106	2.773	1.665	955	1118	0.143	0.220
	Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.724	0.022	0.031	1.261	1.123	443	515	0.680	0.769
	Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.878	0.016	0.019	1.264	1.124	443	515	0.845	0.910
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development											
	Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.948	0.018	0.019	1.588	1.260	239	253	0.912	0.983
	Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.936	0.020	0.021	1.605	1.267	239	253	0.897	0.975
	Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.891	0.024	0.027	1.448	1.203	239	253	0.844	0.938
	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	6412	855	0.000	0.000
	Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.709	0.055	0.078	0.827	0.910	53	57	0.599	0.820
	Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.602	0.024	0.039	17.601	4.195	6056	7569	0.555	0.649
	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.543	0.039	0.071	0.726	0.852	116	121	0.465	0.620
	Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.208	0.015	0.074	1.862	1.364	1200	1284	0.177	0.239

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Kerewan

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, The Gambia MICS, 2018										
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.051	0.006	0.123	1.040	1.020	1199	1282	0.039	0.064
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.019	0.004	0.192	0.896	0.947	1199	1282	0.011	0.026
Early child development index	TC.53	0.207	0.019	0.092	1.172	1.083	495	530	0.168	0.245
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.652	0.039	0.060	1.954	1.398	233	292	0.574	0.730
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading)	LN.22a	0.078	0.017	0.214	1.576	1.255	1501	409	0.044	0.111
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy)	LN.22d	0.046	0.013	0.283	1.526	1.235	1465	399	0.020	0.072
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.613	0.017	0.027	1.525	1.235	1231	1316	0.580	0.646
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.892	0.005	0.005	3.143	1.773	25525	12864	0.882	0.902
Child labour	PR.3	0.436	0.032	0.072	2.761	1.662	2425	681	0.373	0.500
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.102	0.007	0.071	0.892	0.945	1316	1542	0.088	0.117
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.405	0.016	0.040	1.243	1.115	1003	1172	0.373	0.437
Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.9	0.509	0.045	0.088	12.233	3.498	1316	1542	0.420	0.598
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.715	0.039	0.054	6.224	2.495	6412	855	0.638	0.792
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.087	0.022	0.250	1.439	1.199	2036	215	0.044	0.131
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.311	0.015	0.047	0.855	0.925	6385	844	0.281	0.340
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.398	0.027	0.068	2.596	1.611	6412	855	0.344	0.451
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.246	0.023	0.094	2.438	1.561	6412	855	0.200	0.292
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.365	0.024	0.065	2.050	1.432	6412	855	0.318	0.412
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.079	0.004	0.054	3.903	1.976	30981	15603	0.070	0.087
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.424	0.117	0.018	1.070	1.034	559	656	6.191	6.658
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.022	0.145	0.029	0.885	0.941	166	174	4.732	5.312

na: not applicable

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: KuntaurStandard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.137	0.022	0.158	3.461	1.860	2704	875	0.094	0.181
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.518	0.024	0.046	3.796	1.948	562	1689	0.470	0.565
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.812	0.021	0.026	1.397	1.182	137	486	0.770	0.854
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.070	0.008	0.121	1.856	1.362	562	1689	0.053	0.087
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.235	0.031	0.131	2.558	1.599	137	486	0.173	0.297
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.006	0.002	0.362	1.285	1.133	562	1689	0.002	0.010
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.037	0.008	0.226	0.944	0.972	137	486	0.020	0.053
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.003	0.002	0.660	2.044	1.430	562	1689	0.000	0.006
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.188	0.022	0.117	1.536	1.239	137	486	0.144	0.232
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	38	6.937	0.183	na	na	na	na	24.044	51.793
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	55	6.906	0.125	na	na	na	na	41.610	69.236
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	77	8.335	0.109	na	na	na	na	60.017	93.359
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	6.038	0.059	0.244	na	na	na	na	5.550	6.525
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	113.939	149.761	12.238	na	na	na	na	89.464	138.415
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.166	0.016	0.097	2.598	1.612	461	1385	0.134	0.199
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.166	0.016	0.096	2.552	1.598	461	1385	0.134	0.198
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.694	0.023	0.033	1.536	1.239	204	617	0.648	0.740
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.650	0.038	0.058	3.871	1.967	204	617	0.574	0.725
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.961	0.011	0.011	1.012	1.006	111	308	0.939	0.984
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.956	0.013	0.013	1.175	1.084	111	308	0.931	0.981
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.920	0.014	0.016	0.873	0.934	111	308	0.891	0.949
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	2704	875	0.000	0.000
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.685	0.056	0.081	1.057	1.028	26	75	0.574	0.796
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.560	0.026	0.047	22.053	4.696	2582	7850	0.508	0.613

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: KuntaurStandard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.538	0.055	0.102	1.809	1.345	55	150	0.428	0.648
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.266	0.015	0.057	1.811	1.346	568	1555	0.236	0.297
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.078	0.007	0.091	1.080	1.039	567	1552	0.064	0.092
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.005	0.002	0.413	1.387	1.177	567	1552	0.001	0.010
Early child development index	TC.53	0.260	0.019	0.074	1.336	1.156	257	699	0.221	0.298
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.518	0.045	0.087	2.536	1.592	102	311	0.428	0.609
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading)	LN.22a	0.043	0.016	0.365	2.766	1.663	635	461	0.012	0.075
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy)	LN.22d	0.016	0.006	0.373	1.043	1.021	629	457	0.004	0.028
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.585	0.019	0.032	2.263	1.504	577	1580	0.548	0.622
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.892	0.005	0.005	3.143	1.773	25525	12864	0.882	0.902
Child labour	PR.3	0.310	0.021	0.069	1.598	1.264	1024	750	0.268	0.353
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.175	0.011	0.060	1.290	1.136	562	1689	0.154	0.196
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.442	0.014	0.032	1.068	1.034	437	1312	0.413	0.470
Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.9	0.497	0.050	0.100	16.704	4.087	562	1689	0.397	0.596
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.659	0.046	0.069	8.091	2.844	2704	875	0.568	0.751
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.022	0.010	0.466	1.556	1.247	674	220	0.001	0.042
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.293	0.018	0.062	1.362	1.167	2695	867	0.257	0.329
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.2191	0.0193	0.088	1.903	1.379	2704	875	0.180	0.258
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.130	0.010	0.079	0.805	0.897	2704	875	0.109	0.150
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.219	0.019	0.088	1.903	1.379	2704	875	0.180	0.258
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.079	0.004	0.054	3.903	1.976	30981	15603	0.070	0.087
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.302	0.105	0.020	1.074	1.036	221	669	5.093	5.512
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.056	0.151	0.030	0.517	0.719	48	174	4.753	5.358

na: not applicable

Table SE.10: Sampling errors: JanjanburehStandard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.317	0.043	0.137	7.625	2.761	4125	880	0.230	0.404
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.587	0.025	0.042	4.275	2.068	832	1684	0.537	0.636
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.769	0.024	0.031	1.872	1.368	259	586	0.721	0.817
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.202	0.045	0.224	21.413	4.627	832	1684	0.111	0.292
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.324	0.033	0.102	2.915	1.707	259	586	0.258	0.390
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.015	0.003	0.184	0.861	0.928	832	1684	0.009	0.020
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.027	0.005	0.178	0.520	0.721	259	586	0.018	0.037
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.005	0.002	0.423	1.385	1.177	832	1684	0.001	0.008
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.174	0.021	0.123	1.871	1.368	259	586	0.131	0.216
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	23	3.038	0.133	na	na	na	na	16.767	28.918
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	33	3.269	0.098	na	na	na	na	26.723	39.797
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	53	6.269	0.117	na	na	na	na	40.931	66.005
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	5.503	0.072	0.269	na	na	na	na	4.965	6.040
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	121.160	385.158	19.625	na	na	na	na	81.909	160.411
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.178	0.021	0.116	3.733	1.932	634	1273	0.137	0.220
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.168	0.021	0.126	4.086	2.021	634	1273	0.126	0.211
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.746	0.019	0.026	0.984	0.992	254	517	0.708	0.784
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.715	0.025	0.035	1.626	1.275	254	517	0.665	0.766
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.963	0.012	0.012	1.062	1.031	152	276	0.940	0.987
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.965	0.011	0.012	1.060	1.030	152	276	0.943	0.988
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.878	0.025	0.029	1.618	1.272	152	276	0.828	0.928
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	4125	880	0.000	0.000
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.649	0.039	0.061	0.617	0.785	55	92	0.571	0.728

Table SE.10: Sampling errors: JanjanburehStandard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.632	0.025	0.040	21.819	4.671	3956	7813	0.581	0.683
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.590	0.039	0.067	0.777	0.881	70	122	0.511	0.669
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.243	0.011	0.045	0.945	0.972	799	1430	0.221	0.265
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.074	0.009	0.123	1.729	1.315	801	1433	0.055	0.092
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.007	0.002	0.358	1.262	1.123	801	1433	0.002	0.012
Early child development index	TC.53	0.215	0.022	0.104	1.912	1.383	361	647	0.171	0.260
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.610	0.060	0.098	4.948	2.224	170	333	0.491	0.729
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading)	LN.22a	0.058	0.015	0.268	1.971	1.404	1002	449	0.027	0.088
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy)	LN.22d	0.043	0.018	0.422	3.516	1.875	996	446	0.007	0.078
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.457	0.025	0.054	3.523	1.877	804	1438	0.408	0.506
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.892	0.005	0.005	3.143	1.773	25525	12864	0.882	0.902
Child labour	PR.3	0.367	0.021	0.057	1.413	1.189	1575	745	0.325	0.409
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.126	0.012	0.092	2.043	1.429	832	1684	0.102	0.149
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.550	0.024	0.044	3.086	1.757	633	1275	0.502	0.599
Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.9	0.728	0.047	0.064	18.495	4.301	832	1684	0.635	0.821
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.690	0.044	0.064	8.045	2.836	4125	880	0.602	0.779
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.022	0.009	0.390	0.987	0.994	1017	224	0.005	0.040
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.180	0.021	0.115	2.541	1.594	4096	874	0.139	0.222
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.309	0.028	0.091	3.252	1.803	4125	880	0.253	0.365
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.255	0.028	0.110	3.638	1.907	4125	880	0.199	0.312
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.291	0.028	0.097	3.392	1.842	4125	880	0.235	0.347
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.079	0.004	0.054	3.903	1.976	30981	15603	0.070	0.087
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.265	0.134	0.021	2.960	1.720	358	727	5.996	6.533
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.345	0.212	0.033	1.708	1.307	118	277	5.920	6.769

na: not applicable

Table SE.11: Sampling errors: BasseStandard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.510	0.058	0.114	11.107	3.333	7473	827	0.395	0.626
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.661	0.020	0.031	4.194	2.048	1622	2281	0.621	0.702
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.796	0.022	0.028	1.692	1.301	387	554	0.751	0.840
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.429	0.031	0.071	8.694	2.949	1622	2281	0.368	0.490
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.549	0.025	0.046	1.396	1.181	387	554	0.499	0.599
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.005	0.002	0.348	1.273	1.128	1622	2281	0.001	0.008
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.080	0.014	0.180	1.556	1.247	387	554	0.051	0.108
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.003	0.001	0.452	1.207	1.099	1622	2281	0.000	0.005
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.213	0.021	0.096	1.392	1.180	387	554	0.172	0.254
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	26	4.870	0.185	na	na	na	na	16.650	36.129
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	41	5.480	0.133	na	na	na	na	30.146	52.065
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	65	6.866	0.105	na	na	na	na	51.495	78.958
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	5.212	0.040	0.199	na	na	na	na	4.813	5.610
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	110.098	109.726	10.475	na	na	na	na	89.148	131.048
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.081	0.010	0.123	2.413	1.553	1281	1802	0.061	0.101
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.079	0.010	0.122	2.303	1.518	1281	1802	0.059	0.098
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.795	0.020	0.025	1.690	1.300	502	707	0.755	0.834
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.787	0.034	0.044	4.949	2.225	502	707	0.719	0.856
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.929	0.017	0.019	1.627	1.275	271	352	0.894	0.964
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.927	0.017	0.018	1.502	1.226	271	352	0.893	0.961
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.830	0.032	0.039	2.607	1.615	271	352	0.765	0.895

Table SE.11: Sampling errors: BasseStandard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	7473	827	0.000	0.000
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.642	0.049	0.076	1.774	1.332	132	172	0.544	0.739
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.376	0.047	0.125	96.850	9.841	7345	10388	0.282	0.469
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.556	0.059	0.105	2.421	1.556	134	175	0.439	0.673
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.195	0.015	0.077	2.712	1.647	1482	1901	0.165	0.225
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.082	0.012	0.144	3.509	1.873	1484	1903	0.058	0.105
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.005	0.002	0.343	1.203	1.097	1484	1903	0.002	0.009
Early child development index	TC.53	0.128	0.014	0.113	1.595	1.263	670	854	0.099	0.157
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.734	0.035	0.047	2.532	1.591	290	414	0.665	0.804
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading)	LN.22a	0.041	0.016	0.391	2.849	1.688	1784	434	0.009	0.074
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy)	LN.22d	0.028	0.014	0.498	3.036	1.742	1733	423	0.000	0.056
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.586	0.026	0.044	5.243	2.290	1504	1926	0.535	0.637
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.892	0.005	0.005	3.143	1.773	25525	12864	0.882	0.902
Child labour	PR.3	0.325	0.029	0.089	2.743	1.656	2970	713	0.267	0.384
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.160	0.010	0.063	1.726	1.314	1622	2281	0.140	0.180
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.472	0.018	0.038	2.258	1.503	1263	1769	0.437	0.508
Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.9	0.950	0.011	0.011	5.313	2.305	1622	2281	0.929	0.971
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.841	0.024	0.029	3.628	1.905	7473	827	0.793	0.890
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.111	0.030	0.270	2.227	1.492	1831	217	0.051	0.170
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.244	0.028	0.113	3.338	1.827	7348	813	0.189	0.299
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.564	0.052	0.093	9.232	3.038	7473	827	0.459	0.669
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.499	0.048	0.096	7.651	2.766	7473	827	0.403	0.595

Table SE.11: Sampling errors: BasseStandard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.527	0.043	0.082	6.225	2.495	7473	827	0.440	0.614
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.079	0.004	0.054	3.903	1.976	30981	15603	0.070	0.087
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.907	0.136	0.023	3.974	1.994	652	928	5.634	6.179
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.115	0.172	0.028	1.244	1.116	181	263	5.772	6.459
na: not applicable										

APPENDIX D DATA QUALITY

D.1 AGE DISTRIBUTION

Table DQ.1.1: Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population, by sex, The Gambia MICS, 2018

Age	Male		Female		Age	Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	834	3.0	871	2.8	45	255	0.9	216	0.7
1	864	3.1	882	2.8	46	201	0.7	171	0.5
2	902	3.2	911	2.9	47	189	0.7	182	0.6
3	1,011	3.6	948	3.0	48	144	0.5	142	0.5
4	984	3.5	907	2.9	49	130	0.5	84	0.3
5	1,093	3.9	984	3.1	50	217	0.8	302	1.0
6	1,024	3.7	1,117	3.6	51	149	0.5	236	0.8
7	929	3.3	1,017	3.3	52	211	0.8	271	0.9
8	894	3.2	939	3.0	53	194	0.7	265	0.8
9	930	3.3	836	2.7	54	145	0.5	177	0.6
10	821	2.9	936	3.0	55	154	0.6	183	0.6
11	683	2.4	806	2.6	56	132	0.5	137	0.4
12	720	2.6	800	2.6	57	114	0.4	151	0.5
13	781	2.8	746	2.4	58	126	0.5	119	0.4
14	676	2.4	790	2.5	59	87	0.3	78	0.3
15	607	2.2	630	2.0	60	145	0.5	183	0.6
16	504	1.8	626	2.0	61	93	0.3	96	0.3
17	640	2.3	626	2.0	62	119	0.4	88	0.3
18	590	2.1	693	2.2	63	78	0.3	82	0.3
19	514	1.8	574	1.8	64	94	0.3	74	0.2
20	453	1.6	662	2.1	65	132	0.5	99	0.3
21	464	1.7	483	1.5	66	66	0.2	54	0.2
22	465	1.7	521	1.7	67	72	0.3	85	0.3
23	475	1.7	596	1.9	68	86	0.3	83	0.3
24	419	1.5	531	1.7	69	41	0.1	43	0.1
25	404	1.4	674	2.2	70	104	0.4	124	0.4
26	312	1.1	465	1.5	71	52	0.2	59	0.2
27	328	1.2	463	1.5	72	55	0.2	48	0.2
28	342	1.2	415	1.3	73	42	0.2	28	0.1
29	273	1.0	448	1.4	74	34	0.1	26	0.1
30	373	1.3	549	1.8	75	68	0.2	52	0.2
31	281	1.0	411	1.3	76	40	0.1	24	0.1
32	252	0.9	403	1.3	77	31	0.1	25	0.1
33	291	1.0	406	1.3	78	27	0.1	34	0.1
34	237	0.8	366	1.2	79	11	0.0	18	0.1
35	343	1.2	407	1.3	80	43	0.2	99	0.3
36	269	1.0	392	1.3	81	13	0.0	15	0.0
37	337	1.2	382	1.2	82	15	0.1	20	0.1
38	276	1.0	305	1.0	83	12	0.0	6	0.0
39	220	0.8	268	0.9	84	13	0.0	13	0.0
40	304	1.1	283	0.9	85+	76	0.3	127	0.4
41	202	0.7	244	0.8					
42	237	0.8	211	0.7	DK/Missing	2	0.0	2	0.0
43	214	0.8	249	0.8					
44	173	0.6	167	0.5					
					Total	27,955	100.0	31,264	100.0

Table DQ.1.2W: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

Household population of women age 10-54 years, interviewed women age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Household population of women age 10-54 years		Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Number	Percent	
Age					
10-14	4,079	na	na	na	na
15-19	3,148	2,979	22.0		94.6
20-24	2,792	2,657	19.6		95.2
25-29	2,465	2,335	17.2		94.7
30-34	2,135	2,054	15.2		96.2
35-39	1,754	1,678	12.4		95.6
40-44	1,154	1,097	8.1		95.1
45-49	795	755	5.6		94.9
50-54	1,252	na	na		na
Total (15-49)	14,243	13,555	100.0		95.2
Ratios					
10-14 to 15-19	1.30	na	na		na
50-54 to 45-49	1.58	na	na		na
na: not applicable					

Table DQ.1.2M: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

Household population of men age 10-54 years, in all households and in households selected for men's interviews, interviewed men age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Household population of men age 10-54 years		Interviewed men age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible men interviewed (Completion rate)
	In all households	In selected households	Number	Percent	
	Number	Number	Number	Percent	
Age					
10-14	3,681	1,885	na	na	na
15-19	2,856	1,415	1,231	25.3	87.0
20-24	2,275	1,132	985	20.2	87.0
25-29	1,659	821	697	14.3	85.0
30-34	1,433	719	610	12.5	84.8
35-39	1,445	701	582	12.0	83.0
40-44	1,131	535	439	9.0	82.0
45-49	918	391	322	6.6	82.4
50-54	917	523	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	11,717	5,713	4,866	100.0	85.2

Table DQ.1.2M: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

Household population of men age 10-54 years, in all households and in households selected for men's interviews, interviewed men age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Household population of men age 10-54 years				Percentage of eligible men interviewed (Completion rate)
	In all households	In selected households	Interviewed men age 15-49 years		
	Number	Number	Number	Percent	
Ratios					
10-14 to 15-19	1.29	1.33	na	na	na
50-54 to 45-49	1.00	1.34	na	na	na
na: not applicable					

Table DQ.1.3: Age distribution of young children in households and under-5 questionnaires

Household population of children age 0-7 years, children age 0-4 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single years of age, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Household population of children 0-7 years	Under-5s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible under-5s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
0	1,705	1,661	18.7	97.4
1	1,746	1,702	19.1	97.5
2	1,813	1,781	20.0	98.2
3	1,960	1,914	21.5	97.7
4	1,891	1,844	20.7	97.5
5	2,077	na	na	na
6	2,141	na	na	na
7	1,947	na	na	na
Total (0-4)	9,115	8,902	100.0	97.7
Ratios				
Ratio of 2 to 1	1.04	na	na	na
Ratio of 5 to 4	1.10	na	na	na
na: not applicable				

Table DQ.1.4: Age distribution of children age 3-20 in households and 5-17 questionnaires

Number of households with at least one member age 3-20 years, percent distribution of children selected for interview and number and percent of children age 5-17 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single years of age, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Number of households with at least one household member age 3-20 years	Percent distribution of children selected for interview ^A	5-17s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible 5-17s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
			Number	Percent	
Age					
3	1,866	na	na	na	na
4	1,793	na	na	na	na
5	1,937	10.2	575	10.4	98.7
6	1,894	11.7	654	11.8	98.2
7	1,866	9.0	488	8.8	95.5
8	1,717	9.8	542	9.8	97.1
9	1,590	9.3	516	9.3	97.6
10	1,598	7.3	411	7.4	98.6
11	1,406	6.6	366	6.6	96.9
12	1,439	6.1	339	6.1	96.7
13	1,396	6.4	360	6.5	98.0
14	1,365	6.6	372	6.7	98.0
15	1,158	5.8	318	5.7	96.5
16	1,053	5.3	294	5.3	97.2
17	1,052	5.9	318	5.7	95.4
18	1,146	na	na	na	na
19	938	na	na	na	na
20	952	na	na	na	na
Total (5-17)	19,471	na	na	na	na
Ratios					
Ratio of 4 to 5	0.93	na	na	na	na
Ratio of 6 to 7	1.02	1.31	na	na	na
Ratio of 15 to 14	0.85	0.24	na	na	na
Ratio of 18 to 17	1.09	na	na	na	na

na: not applicable

^A Number of cases are used to calculate the 'Ratio of 6 to 7' and 'Ratio of 15 to 14'

D.2 BIRTH DATE REPORTING

Table DQ.2.1: Birth date reporting (household population)

Percent distribution of household population by completeness of date of birth information, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of household members
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other		
Total	85.8	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	59,219
Area							
Urban	88.4	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	40,029
Rural	80.4	19.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	19,191
LGA							
Banjul	93.2	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	761
Kanifing	90.3	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11,802
Brikama	88.7	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	23,452
Mansakonko	82.3	17.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,489
Kerewan	75.8	24.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,412
Kuntaur	77.8	22.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,704
Janjanbureh	85.7	14.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,125
Basse	81.9	18.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,473
Age							
0-4	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,115
5-14	93.1	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	17,524
15-24	86.4	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11,072
25-49	79.5	20.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	14,888
50-64	66.4	33.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,503
65-84	52.7	47.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,911
85+	36.4	62.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	202
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4

na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table DQ.2.2W: Birth date and age reporting (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of women age 15-49 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other		
Total	85.5	14.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	13,640
Area							
Urban	90.0	9.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	9,706
Rural	74.3	25.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,934
LGA							
Banjul	96.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	195
Kanifing	92.6	7.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	3,156
Brikama	91.2	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,444
Mansakonko	80.3	19.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	512
Kerewan	72.0	28.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,316
Kuntaur	68.9	31.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	562
Janjanbureh	81.9	18.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	832
Basse	71.2	28.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,622
Age							
15-19	90.0	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,983
20-24	89.4	10.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,716
25-29	87.4	12.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,319
30-34	85.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,040
35-39	80.1	19.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,703
40-44	76.7	23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,110
45-49	73.9	26.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	769

Table DQ.2.2M: Birth date and age reporting (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of men age 15-49 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other		
Total	91.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,522
Area							
Urban	94.6	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,497
Rural	81.8	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,025
LGA							
Banjul	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	74
Kanifing	96.6	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,129
Brikama	95.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,008
Mansakonko	85.1	14.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	151
Kerewan	81.0	19.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	378
Kuntaur	76.3	23.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	137
Janjanbureh	88.7	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	259
Basse	79.2	20.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	387
Age							
15-19	91.4	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,141
20-24	93.8	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	941
25-29	93.5	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	645
30-34	92.7	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	560
35-39	88.9	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	529
40-44	90.4	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	402
45-49	86.9	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	304

Table DQ.2.3: Birth date reporting (first and last births)

Percent distribution of first and last births to women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth (unimputed), The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth										
	Date of first birth					Number of first births	Date of last birth				Number of last births
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Completed years since first birth only	Missing/DK/Other	Total		Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Missing/DK/Other	Total	
Total	99.3	0.3	0.0	0.4	100.0	8,866	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	7,163
Area											
Urban	99.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	5,979	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,751
Rural	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	2,887	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,412
LGA											
Banjul	99.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	111	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	86
Kanifing	98.9	0.9	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,788	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,346
Brikama	99.1	0.3	0.0	0.6	100.0	3,465	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,798
Mansakonko	99.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	358	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	303
Kerewan	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	916	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	770
Kuntaur	99.6	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	428	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	364
Janjanbureh	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	608	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	512
Basse	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,192	99.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	983

Table DQ.2.4: Birth date and age reporting (children under age 5 years)

Percent distribution children under 5 by completeness of date of birth/age information, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	<u>Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age</u>					Total	Number of under-5 children
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only			
Total	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,907	
Area							
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,075	
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,832	
LGA							
Banjul	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96	
Kanifing	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,620	
Brikama	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,645	
Mansakonko	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	431	
Kerewan	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,231	
Kuntaur	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	577	
Janjanbureh	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	804	
Basse	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,504	
Age							
0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,877	
1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,884	
2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,984	
3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,104	
4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,058	

Table DQ.2.5: Birth date reporting (children age 5-17 years)

Percent distribution of selected children age 5-17 years by completeness of date of birth information, The Gambia MICCS, 2018

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of selected children age 5-17 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other		
Total	94.6	0.7	4.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,696
Area							
Urban	95.5	0.5	4.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,005
Rural	92.5	1.2	6.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,691
LGA							
Banjul	98.4	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	88
Kanifing	96.3	0.4	3.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,230
Brikama	94.8	0.6	4.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,371
Mansakonko	89.9	0.7	9.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	271
Kerewan	94.8	1.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	592
Kuntaur	88.1	1.1	10.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	259
Janjanbureh	95.9	0.8	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	378
Basse	93.3	0.9	5.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	508
Age							
5-9	96.4	1.4	2.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,853
10-14	93.1	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,888
15-17	92.1	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	955

D.3 COMPLETENESS AND MEASUREMENTS

Table DQ.3.1: Completeness of salt iodisation testing

Percent distribution of households by completion of test for salt iodisation, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Salt was tested			Salt was not tested, by reason		Total	Number of households
	1st test >0 ppm	2nd test >0 ppm	2nd test 0 ppm	No salt in household	Other ^A		
Total	68.6	4.8	14.4	10.4	1.7	100.0	7,405
Area							
Urban	71.9	3.4	10.2	12.4	2.0	100.0	5,527
Rural	58.6	9.2	26.7	4.7	0.7	100.0	1,878
LGA							
Banjul	66.2	0.6	3.7	24.6	4.8	100.0	152
Kanifing	73.6	2.4	7.4	13.9	2.7	100.0	1,880
Brikama	72.3	3.6	12.9	9.9	1.1	100.0	3,049
Mansakonko	37.0	9.7	44.7	6.4	2.2	100.0	319
Kerewan	48.7	6.0	34.4	8.0	2.7	100.0	688
Kuntaur	58.5	17.7	14.6	8.4	0.8	100.0	292
Janjanbureh	73.8	9.3	10.3	6.5	0.1	100.0	446
Basse	75.1	6.2	10.7	7.6	0.4	100.0	578
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	58.1	9.8	25.3	5.8	0.9	100.0	1,429
Second	65.4	4.6	19.0	9.9	1.1	100.0	1,278
Middle	66.2	4.0	12.9	15.2	1.5	100.0	1,392
Fourth	69.5	3.9	8.9	14.5	3.1	100.0	1,614
Richest	80.8	2.4	8.2	6.9	1.5	100.0	1,692

^A Includes those tests indicating 0 ppm in first test where a second test was not performed

Table DQ.3.2: Completeness and quality of information of water quality testing

Percentage of households selected and completed household and source water quality testing and percentage of positive blank tests by area, The Gambia MICS,2018

	Percentage of households:		With complete water quality test for:		Total number of households in sample	Percentage of positive blank tests	Number of blank tests completed	Number of households selected for blank test ^A
	Selected for Water Quality Testing questionnaire	With completed Water Quality Testing questionnaire	Household					
			Household	Source				
Total	25.4	25.2	16.8	9.1	7,405	8.5	368	381
Area								
Urban	25.4	25.1	25.1	22.8	5,527	10.0	276	285
Rural	25.5	25.4	25.2	24.1	1,878	4.0	92	96

^A One blank test (a test of uncontaminated water) was designed to be performed in each cluster. For practical reasons, the blank test was assigned to one of the households selected for water quality testing.

Table DQ.3.3W: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union and sexual intercourse (women)

Percentage of women with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage/union and age at first intercourse and time since last intercourse, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percent with missing/ incomplete information ^A	Number of women
Ever married (age 15-49 years)		
Date of first marriage/union missing	53.8	9,410
Only month missing	32.1	9,410
Both month and year missing	21.3	9,410
Age at first marriage/union missing	0.4	9,410
Ever had sex (age 15-49 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	0.4	9,817
Time since last intercourse missing	0.0	9,749
Ever had sex (age 15-24 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	0.2	2,242
Time since last intercourse missing	0.0	2,231

^A Includes "Don't know" responses

Table DQ.3.3M: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union and sexual intercourse (men)

Percentage of men with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage/union and age at first intercourse and time since last intercourse, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percent with missing/ incomplete information ^A	Number of men
Ever married (age 15-49 years)		
Date of first marriage/union missing	23.6	1,780
Only month missing	22.6	1,780
Both month and year missing	1.0	1,780
Age at first marriage/union missing	0.0	1,780
Ever had sex (age 15-49 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	2.5	3,022
Time since last intercourse missing	0.3	2,941
Ever had sex (age 15-24 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	0.7	742
Time since last intercourse missing	0.0	737

^A Includes "Don't know" responses

Table DQ.3.4: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Underweight

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and weight, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Valid weight and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured and incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	98.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	1.3	9,907
Age (in months)								
<6	99.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	0.9	940
6-11	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.6	849
12-23	99.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	0.8	1,880
24-35	98.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1.4	1,998
36-47	98.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	1.2	2,114
48-59	97.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.2	2,126

Table DQ.3.5: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Stunting

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and length or height, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Valid length/ height and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Length /Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Length/ Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	97.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	2.2	9,907
Age (in months)								
<6	98.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	1.9	940
6-11	99.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	0.8	849
12-23	98.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	1.2	1,880
24-35	96.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	4.0	1,998
36-47	98.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	2.0	2,114
48-59	97.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	2.3	2,126

Table DQ.3.6: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Wasting and overweight

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on weight and length or height, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Valid weight and length/height	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Flagged cases (outliers)	Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Length/Height not measured	Weight and length/height not measured					
Total	97.7	0.0	0.9	0.2	1.2	100.0	2.3	9,907	
Age (in months)									
<6	97.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.7	100.0	2.1	940	
6-11	99.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	0.7	849	
12-23	98.6	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.7	100.0	1.4	1,880	
24-35	95.8	0.0	2.6	0.5	1.1	100.0	4.2	1,998	
36-47	97.8	0.0	0.9	0.2	1.0	100.0	2.2	2,114	
48-59	97.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.9	100.0	2.3	2,126	

Table DQ.3.7: Heaping in anthropometric measurements

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by decimal digit recorded, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	9,796	100.0	9,798	100.0
Digit				
0	976	10.0	676	6.9
1	1,035	10.6	1,041	10.6
2	949	9.7	1,153	11.8
3	1,004	10.2	1,047	10.7
4	1,055	10.8	1,109	11.3
5	967	9.9	630	6.4
6	947	9.7	1,082	11.0
7	935	9.5	1,087	11.1
8	948	9.7	1,127	11.5
9	979	10.0	845	8.6

Table DQ.3.8: Completeness of information for foundational learning skills indicators

Percent distribution of selected children age 7-14 years by completion of the foundational learning skills (FL) module, percentage for whom the reading book was unavailable in appropriate language and those with insufficient number recognition skills for testing, and percentage children age 7-9 years who did not complete the reading and comprehension practise, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percent distribution of children with:					Number of selected children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children:		Number of children age 7-14 years with completed FL module	Percentage of children who did not complete reading and comprehension practise	Number of children age 7-9 years with completed FL module	
	Completed foundational learning skills (FL) module	Incomplete FL modules, by reason:					For whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	With insufficient number recognition skill for testing				
		Mother refused	Child refused	Child not available	Other	Total						
Total	96.7	0.2	0.2	2.1	0.8	100.0	3,480	15.5	18.4	3,364	45.6	1,548
Area												
Urban	96.9	0.3	0.1	1.8	0.9	100.0	2,405	14.3	12.3	2,330	46.2	1,075
Rural	96.3	0.1	0.3	2.9	0.5	100.0	1,074	18.4	32.1	1,034	44.1	472
LGA												
Banjul	97.0	0.7	0.0	1.5	0.8	100.0	51	5.4	4.7	50	55.5	20
Kanifing	98.9	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.4	100.0	717	8.1	10.0	709	53.0	340
Brikama	96.2	0.3	0.2	2.2	1.1	100.0	1,437	17.6	10.6	1,383	43.7	628
Mansakonko	96.7	0.0	0.2	2.4	0.7	100.0	180	19.0	28.1	174	57.7	77
Kerewan	93.2	0.0	0.6	5.8	0.4	100.0	380	18.8	29.3	354	42.5	178
Kuntaur	97.4	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.6	100.0	164	15.5	30.5	159	35.4	74
Janjanbureh	98.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.4	100.0	235	6.5	32.1	231	45.5	101
Basse	96.4	0.0	0.3	2.2	1.0	100.0	317	26.3	40.2	305	36.5	129
Age												
7	98.1	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.1	100.0	497	18.0	41.2	488	40.5	488
8	97.4	0.0	0.1	1.9	0.6	100.0	563	16.0	31.3	548	45.9	548
9	96.2	0.6	0.0	2.3	0.9	100.0	532	16.5	16.3	512	50.0	512
10	95.5	0.0	0.1	2.9	1.5	100.0	432	13.3	12.6	412	na	-
11	96.9	0.0	0.2	1.6	1.3	100.0	363	15.4	10.2	352	na	-
12	96.7	0.0	0.1	2.4	0.7	100.0	347	11.8	6.0	336	na	-
13	94.2	1.0	0.2	3.6	1.0	100.0	362	16.3	7.4	341	na	-
14	97.9	0.1	0.2	1.4	0.4	100.0	384	15.7	7.7	376	na	-

D.4 OBSERVATIONS

Table DQ.4.1: Observation of bednets

Percentage of bednets in all households observed by the interviewers, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Percentage of bednets observed by interviewer	Total number of bednets
Total	84.6	25,839
Area		
Urban	81.3	15,498
Rural	89.5	10,340
LGA		
Banjul	76.5	312
Kanifing	69.7	4,193
Brikama	85.9	8,892
Mansakonko	88.8	1,397
Kerewan	86.8	3,717
Kuntaur	84.8	1,621
Janjanbureh	94.2	2,190
Basse	89.5	3,516
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	90.4	6,263
Second	86.5	5,765
Middle	86.4	5,350
Fourth	79.3	4,627
Richest	75.9	3,834

Table DQ.4.2: Observation handwashing facility

Percent distribution of handwashing facility observed by the interviewers in all interviewed households, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Handwashing facility					Total	Number of households
	Observed		Not in the dwelling, plot or yard	Not observed			
	Fixed facility	Mobile object		No permission to see	Other reason		
Total	19.6	71.1	8.5	0.3	0.5	100.0	7,405
Area							
Urban	22.3	67.5	9.6	0.3	0.3	100.0	5,527
Rural	11.7	81.7	5.5	0.2	0.8	100.0	1,878
LGA							
Banjul	47.6	43.6	6.5	0.7	1.6	100.0	152
Kanifing	30.3	54.3	14.8	0.3	0.3	100.0	1,880
Brikama	17.6	74.5	7.4	0.2	0.3	100.0	3,049
Mansakonko	40.3	50.8	8.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	319
Kerewan	5.5	89.6	3.6	0.7	0.6	100.0	688
Kuntaur	5.2	90.3	3.4	0.3	0.7	100.0	292
Janjanbureh	11.0	83.7	4.7	0.0	0.6	100.0	446
Basse	7.3	85.0	6.2	0.2	1.4	100.0	578
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	7.8	83.9	7.3	0.5	0.5	100.0	1,429
Second	7.8	83.0	8.4	0.3	0.5	100.0	1,278
Middle	6.9	82.1	10.1	0.3	0.6	100.0	1,392
Fourth	13.4	75.2	10.8	0.2	0.3	100.0	1,614
Richest	54.9	38.3	6.2	0.1	0.5	100.0	1,692

Table DQ.4.3: Observation of birth certificates

Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificates, and percentage of birth certificates seen, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Child has birth certificate		Child does not have birth certificate	DK/Missing	Total	Percentage of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under age 5
	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)					
Total	32.3	14.4	52.9	0.4	100.0	69.2	9,907
Area							
Urban	30.8	16.3	52.5	0.3	100.0	65.4	6,075
Rural	34.7	11.4	53.5	0.4	100.0	75.3	3,832
LGA							
Banjul	44.1	21.6	34.2	0.0	100.0	67.1	96
Kanifing	30.6	16.2	52.8	0.4	100.0	65.5	1,620
Brikama	30.9	16.1	52.7	0.3	100.0	65.7	3,645
Mansakonko	44.7	11.2	43.1	1.1	100.0	80.0	431
Kerewan	32.8	16.5	50.2	0.5	100.0	66.5	1,231
Kuntaur	37.4	9.9	52.4	0.3	100.0	79.1	577
Janjanbureh	26.0	6.7	67.1	0.2	100.0	79.5	804
Basse	34.4	13.0	52.2	0.4	100.0	72.6	1,504
Age (in months)							
0-5	10.3	4.7	84.9	0.1	100.0	68.5	940
6-11	19.2	7.7	73.1	0.0	100.0	71.4	849
12-23	26.2	11.6	62.1	0.1	100.0	69.3	1,880
24-35	33.3	13.9	52.4	0.5	100.0	70.6	1,998
36-47	39.4	18.4	41.8	0.4	100.0	68.2	2,114
48-59	45.0	20.4	33.9	0.7	100.0	68.7	2,126

Table DQ.4.4: Observation of vaccination records

Percent distribution of children age 0-35 months by presence of vaccination records, and the percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewers, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Child does not have vaccination records		Child has vaccination records			Total	Percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children age 0-35 months
	Had vaccination records previously	Never had vaccination records	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	DK/Missing			
Total	3.9	3.7	90.4	2.0	0.0	100.0	97.8	5,667
Area								
Urban	4.7	3.4	89.6	2.2	0.0	100.0	97.6	3,495
Rural	2.6	4.1	91.5	1.7	0.0	100.0	98.2	2,172
LGA								
Banjul	4.9	2.7	87.2	5.1	0.0	100.0	94.5	58
Kanifing	4.5	3.5	88.2	3.8	0.0	100.0	95.9	941
Brikama	5.0	3.2	90.3	1.5	0.0	100.0	98.4	2,104
Mansakonko	4.2	2.6	91.2	2.0	0.0	100.0	97.8	229
Kerewan	1.9	3.1	92.6	2.3	0.0	100.0	97.6	736
Kuntaur	2.3	4.8	91.8	1.1	0.0	100.0	98.8	320
Janjanbureh	3.5	2.1	92.5	1.8	0.2	100.0	98.1	444
Basse	3.0	6.4	89.2	1.4	0.0	100.0	98.4	835
Age (in months)								
0-5	2.0	10.2	87.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	99.0	940
6-11	1.6	1.5	94.6	2.3	0.0	100.0	97.7	849
12-23	1.9	1.7	95.5	0.9	0.0	100.0	99.1	1,880
24-35	7.8	3.3	85.3	3.6	0.0	100.0	96.0	1,998

D.5 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Table DQ.5.1: School attendance by single age

Distribution of household population age 3-24 years by educational level and grade attended in the current (or most recent) school year, The Gambia MICS, 2018

Age at beginning of school year	Currently attending															Total	Number of household members		
	Not attending school	Early Childhood Education	Primary school Grade						Lower secondary school Grade			Upper secondary school Grade			Higher than secondary			DK/Missing	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	1	2	3					
3	74.5	23.9	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,977
4	51.0	43.4	4.9	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,966
5	37.7	45.8	13.2	2.8	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,112
6	25.3	30.8	31.6	10.4	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,044
7	21.4	13.4	35.5	22.7	6.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,880
8	16.8	3.0	19.2	36.1	19.5	4.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,713
9	17.2	1.7	10.0	21.6	29.3	16.3	3.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,842
10	16.7	0.2	2.9	13.2	23.5	25.6	13.8	3.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,627
11	18.6	0.2	2.2	6.0	14.2	22.3	22.7	10.5	2.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,503
12	20.1	0.1	1.4	4.1	8.3	11.9	18.6	20.7	11.6	1.8	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,558
13	22.2	0.2	0.4	1.5	4.9	11.0	11.8	15.9	18.3	10.5	2.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,460
14	28.4	0.0	0.1	1.1	2.7	6.1	7.4	8.2	17.4	18.7	8.3	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,365
15	29.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.9	2.4	5.1	5.6	8.2	15.8	19.9	7.5	3.1	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,224
16	32.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.0	2.6	3.6	7.5	12.8	14.5	13.3	9.0	2.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,119
17	40.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.1	1.4	1.2	4.4	6.1	10.7	12.2	13.3	6.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,370
18	53.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	1.7	2.4	5.7	5.8	8.0	7.8	11.9	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,081
19	58.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.1	1.9	2.7	5.5	4.2	5.2	13.7	6.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,154
20	64.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.8	1.3	4.3	6.6	9.4	10.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	997
21	76.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.9	1.0	1.6	3.0	8.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	962
22	80.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.8	3.2	5.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	961
23	86.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.8	1.3	3.1	7.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,078
24 ^A	86.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.0	1.2	10.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	461

^A Those age 25 at the time of interview who were age 24 at beginning of school year are excluded as current attendance was only collected for those age 5-24 at the time of interview

D.6 BIRTH HISTORY

Table DQ.6.1: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living

Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) among children ever born (at birth), children living, and deceased children, by age of women, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children Deceased			Number of women
	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio at birth	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	
Total	17,502	16,773	1.04	15,924	15,489	1.03	1,578	1,283	1.23	13,640
Age										
15-19	183	164	1.11	176	157	1.12	7	7	0.98	2,983
20-24	1,236	1,218	1.01	1,161	1,152	1.01	75	66	1.13	2,716
25-29	2,560	2,464	1.04	2,393	2,338	1.02	168	126	1.33	2,319
30-34	3,647	3,564	1.02	3,376	3,367	1.00	272	197	1.38	2,040
35-39	4,190	4,019	1.04	3,818	3,688	1.04	372	332	1.12	1,703
40-44	3,321	3,124	1.06	2,937	2,804	1.05	384	320	1.20	1,110
45-49	2,365	2,219	1.07	2,064	1,984	1.04	301	235	1.28	769

Table DQ.6.2: Births by periods preceding the survey

Number of births, sex ratio at birth, and period ratio by periods preceding the survey, according to living, deceased, and total children (imputed), as reported in the birth histories, The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Number of births			Percent with complete birth date ^A			Sex ratio at birth ^B			Period ratio ^C		
	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total
Total	31,413	2,861	34,274	99.7	98.5	99.6	102.8	123.0	104.3	na	na	na
Years preceding survey												
0	1,601	59	1,661	99.9	100.0	99.9	94.7	138.0	96.0	na	na	na
1	1,677	67	1,744	100.0	99.0	99.9	105.2	341.5	109.5	100.9	88.4	100.3
2	1,724	92	1,816	100.0	99.5	100.0	96.4	115.1	97.3	98.9	115.6	99.6
3	1,811	93	1,903	100.0	99.7	99.9	109.1	94.2	108.3	103.5	94.0	103.0
4	1,776	105	1,881	99.6	96.8	99.4	111.2	141.4	112.7	95.3	97.2	95.4
5	1,916	123	2,040	99.7	97.5	99.6	115.4	138.5	116.7	105.2	111.6	105.6
6	1,867	116	1,983	99.7	99.7	99.7	91.7	141.8	94.1	101.2	88.9	100.4
7	1,773	138	1,910	99.4	96.4	99.2	99.0	154.8	102.2	100.8	113.3	101.6
8	1,649	127	1,776	99.6	99.3	99.6	97.2	125.2	98.9	98.7	98.1	98.7
9	1,567	121	1,689	99.6	99.7	99.6	106.2	137.7	108.2	20.0	12.5	19.1
10+	14,051	1,820	15,872	99.6	98.4	99.4	103.2	114.6	104.5	na	na	na
Five-year periods preceding survey												
0-4	8,589	416	9,005	99.9	98.9	99.8	103.3	138.9	104.7	na	na	na
5-9	8,773	625	9,398	99.6	98.5	99.5	101.6	139.4	103.8	na	na	na
10-14	6,207	555	6,761	99.7	98.4	99.6	99.2	133.6	101.6	na	na	na
15-19	4,061	516	4,577	99.5	97.0	99.3	102.7	99.4	102.3	na	na	na
20+	3,784	750	4,534	99.4	99.3	99.4	110.8	113.0	111.2	na	na	na

na: not applicable

^A Both month and year of birth given. The inverse of the percent reported is the percent with incomplete and therefore imputed date of birth

^B $(B_m/B_f) \times 100$, where B_m and B_f are the numbers of male and female births, respectively

^C $(2 \times B_t / (B_{t-1} + B_{t+1})) \times 100$, where B_t is the number of births in year t preceding the survey

Table DQ.6.3: Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of reported deaths under one month of age by age at death in days and the percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0–6 days, by 5-year periods preceding the survey (imputed), The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total for the 20 years preceding the survey
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
Age at death (in days)					
0	73	63	58	50	244
1	48	47	61	20	175
2	31	28	13	11	84
3	26	43	25	10	104
4	10	13	13	6	43
5	13	8	6	6	34
6	8	11	12	16	47
7	8	11	12	5	35
8	7	6	6	1	21
9	4	2	2	3	11
10	4	1	0	3	7
11	4	4	0	0	9
12	4	3	2	0	9
13	3	6	1	1	11
14	10	5	9	10	33
15	2	4	1	3	11
16	4	1	1	1	7
17	0	0	0	0	1
18	1	2	0	0	3
19	0	0	1	3	4
20	0	0	0	0	0
21	1	10	1	1	14
22	0	0	1	0	1
23	1	0	0	0	1
24	0	0	0	2	2
25	0	0	4	0	4
26	1	0	0	0	1
27	0	2	0	0	2
28	0	0	0	0	0
29	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	0
Total 0–30 days	265	271	228	153	917
Percent early neonatal ^A	79.3	79.1	81.9	78.1	79.7

^A Deaths during the first 7 days (0-6), divided by deaths during the first month (0-30 days)

Table DQ.6.4: Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under two years of age by age at death in months and the percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under one month, for the 5-year periods of birth preceding the survey (imputed), The Gambia MICS, 2018

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total for the 20 years preceding the survey
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
Age at death (in months)					
0 ^A	265	271	228	153	917
1	18	32	12	17	79
2	8	20	13	24	66
3	12	15	18	12	56
4	10	11	5	5	32
5	5	16	8	6	35
6	6	15	11	10	42
7	3	11	19	14	46
8	5	2	6	16	30
9	1	10	14	13	38
10	5	8	4	3	20
11	7	6	3	6	21
12	0	0	1	1	2
13	8	9	6	10	33
14	2	8	11	7	27
15	1	6	6	2	15
16	7	2	3	6	17
17	3	2	4	5	14
18	6	8	7	14	36
19	2	10	7	0	19
20	3	3	4	4	14
21	4	4	1	4	11
22	2	2	4	2	10
23	2	1	3	2	7
Total 0–11 months	344	417	342	278	1,381
Percent neonatal ^B	77.0	65.1	66.6	54.9	66.4

^A Includes deaths under one month reported in days
^B Deaths under one month, divided by deaths under one year

APPENDIX E THE GAMBIA QUESTIONNAIRES



HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Gambia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2018



HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL		HH
HH1. Cluster number: _____		HH2. Household number: _____
HH3. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____		HH4. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____
HH5. Day / Month / Year of interview: ____ / ____ / 2 0 1 8		HH7. LGA:
HH6. AREA:	URBAN 1	BANJUL..... 1
	RURAL 2	KANIFING 2
HH8. Is the household selected for Questionnaire for Men?	YES 1	BRIKAMA 3
	NO 2	MANSAKONKO 4
		KEREWAN..... 5
		KUNTAUR..... 6
		JANJANBUREH 7
		BASSE..... 8
HH9. Is the household selected for Water Quality Testing?	YES 1 NO 2	HH10. Is the household selected for blank testing? YES..... 1 NO 2

Check that the respondent is a knowledgeable member of the household and at least 18 years old before proceeding. You may only interview a child age 15-17 if there is no adult member of the household or all adult members are incapacitated. You may not interview a child under age 15.	HH11. Record the time.
	HOURS : MINUTES ____ : ____
HH12. Hello, my name is (<i>your name</i>). We are from The Gambia Bureau of Statistics . We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about these subjects. This interview usually takes about 45 minutes. Following this, I may ask to conduct additional interviews with you or other individual members of your household. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you do not wish to answer a question or stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	
YES..... 1 NO / NOT ASKED..... 2	1 ⇨ LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 2 ⇨ HH46

HH46. Result of Household Questionnaire interview:	COMPLETED..... 01
	NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT 02
Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.	ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME..... 03
	REFUSED 04
	DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING..... 05
	DWELLING DESTROYED 06
	DWELLING NOT FOUND 07
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96

HH47. Name and line number of the respondent to Household Questionnaire interview:	
NAME _____	
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	
WOMEN AGE 15-49	
<i>If household is selected for Questionnaire for Men:</i> MEN AGE 15-49	
CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5	
CHILDREN AGE 5-17	

<i>To be filled after the Household Questionnaire is completed</i>	
TOTAL NUMBER	
HH48	__ __
HH49	__
HH50	__ __
HH51	__ __
HH52	__ __

<i>To be filled after <u>all</u> the questionnaires are completed</i>	
COMPLETED NUMBER	
HH53	__ __
HH54	__ __
HH55	__ __
HH56	ZERO.... 0 ONE..... 1

LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

HL

First complete HL2 for all members of the household. Then proceed with HL3 and HL4 vertically. Once HL2-HL4 are complete for all members, make sure to probe for additional members: Those that are not currently at home, any infants or small children and any others who may not be family (such as servants, friends) but who usually live in the household. Then, ask questions HL5-HL20 for each member one at a time. If additional questionnaires are used, indicate by ticking this box:

HL1. Line number	HL2. First, please tell me the name of each person who usually lives here, starting with the head of the household. Probe additional household members.	HL3. What is the relationship of (name) to (name of the head of household)?	HL4. Is (name) male or female? 1 MALE 2 FEMALE	HL5. What is (name)'s date of birth?	HL6. How old is (name)? Record in completed years. If age is 95 or above, record '95'.	HL7. Did (name) stay here last night? 1 YES 2 NO	HL8. Record line number if woman and age 15-49.	HL9. Record line number if man, age 15-49 and HH8 is yes.	HL10. Record line number if age 0-4.	HL11. Age 0-17? 1 YES 2 NO \diamond Next Line	HL12. Is (name)'s natural mother alive? 1 YES 2 NO \diamond 8 DK \diamond HL16	HL13. Does (name)'s natural mother live in this household? 1 YES 2 NO \diamond HL15	HL14. Record the line number of mother and go to HL16.	HL15. Where does (name)'s natural mother live? 1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THE SAME LGA 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER LGA 4 INSTITUTION IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK	HL16. Is (name)'s natural father alive? 1 YES 2 NO \diamond HL20 8 DK \diamond HL20	HL17. Does (name)'s natural father live in this household? 1 YES 2 NO \diamond HL19	HL18. Record the line number of father and go to HL20.	HL19. Where does (name)'s natural father live? 1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THE SAME LGA 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER LGA 4 INSTITUTION IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK	HL20. Copy the line number of mother from HL14. If blank, ask: Who is the primary caretaker of (name)? If 'No one' for a child age 15-17, record '90'.
LINE	NAME	RELATION*	M F	MONTH	YEAR	AGE	Y N	W 15-49	M 15-49	0-4	Y N	Y N DK	Y N	MOTHER	Y N DK	Y N	FATHER		
01		0 1	1 2	__	__	__	1 2	01	01	01	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8
02		__	1 2	__	__	__	1 2	02	02	02	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8
03		__	1 2	__	__	__	1 2	03	03	03	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8
04		__	1 2	__	__	__	1 2	04	04	04	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8
05		__	1 2	__	__	__	1 2	05	05	05	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8
06		__	1 2	__	__	__	1 2	06	06	06	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8
07		__	1 2	__	__	__	1 2	07	07	07	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8
08		__	1 2	__	__	__	1 2	08	08	08	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8
09		__	1 2	__	__	__	1 2	09	09	09	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8
10		__	1 2	__	__	__	1 2	10	10	10	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8
11		__	1 2	__	__	__	1 2	11	11	11	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8
12		__	1 2	__	__	__	1 2	12	12	12	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8
13		__	1 2	__	__	__	1 2	13	13	13	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8
14		__	1 2	__	__	__	1 2	14	14	14	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8
15		__	1 2	__	__	__	1 2	15	15	15	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__	1 2 3 4 8

* Codes for HL3: 01 HEAD
 Relationship to head of household: 02 SPOUSE / PARTNER
 03 SON / DAUGHTER
 04 SON-IN-LAW / DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
 05 GRANDCHILD
 06 PARENT
 07 PARENT-IN-LAW
 08 BROTHER / SISTER
 09 BROTHER-IN-LAW / SISTER-IN-LAW
 10 UNCLE/AUNT
 11 NIECE / NEPHEW
 12 OTHER RELATIVE
 13 ADOPTED / FOSTER / STEPCHILD
 14 SERVANT (LIVE-IN)
 15 CO-WIFE
 96 OTHER (NOT RELATED)
 98 DK

EDUCATION 1																ED								
ED1. Line number	ED2. Name and age. Copy names and ages of <u>all</u> members of the household from HL2 and HL6 to below <u>and to next page of the module.</u>		ED3. Age 3 or above? 1 YES 2 NO ☹ Next Line		ED4. Has (name) ever attended school or any Early Childhood Education programme? 1 YES 2 NO ☹ Next Line		ED5. What is the highest level and grade or year of school (name) has ever attended? LEVEL: 0 ECE ☹ ED7 1 PRIMARY 2 LOWER SECONDARY 3 UPPER SECONDARY 4 VOCATIONAL 5 DIPLOMA 6 HIGHER 8 DK								ED6. Did (name) ever complete that (grade/year)? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK			ED7. Age 3-24? 1 YES 2 NO ☹ Next Line		ED8. Check ED4: Ever attended school or ECE? 1 YES 2 NO ☹ Next Line				
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES	NO	YES	NO	LEVEL								GRADE/YEAR			Y	N	DK	YES	NO	YES	NO
01		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	___	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2	
02		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	___	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2	
03		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	___	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2	
04		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	___	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2	
05		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	___	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2	
06		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	___	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2	
07		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	___	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2	
08		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	___	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2	
09		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	___	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2	
10		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	___	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2	
11		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	___	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2	
12		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	___	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2	
13		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	___	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2	
14		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	___	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2	
15		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	___	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2	

ED1. Line number	ED2. Name and age.		ED9. At any time during the 2017/2018 school year did (<i>name</i>) attend school or any Early Childhood Education programme? 1 YES 2 NO ☺ <i>ED15</i>	ED10. During 2017/2018 school year, which level and grade or year is (<i>name</i>) <u>attending</u> ? LEVEL: 0 ECE ☺ <i>ED15</i> 1 Primary 2 Lower Secondary 3 Upper Secondary 4 Vocational 5 Diploma 6 Higher 8 DK	GRADE/YEAR: 98 DK	ED15. At any time during the 2016/2017 school year did (<i>name</i>) attend school or any Early Childhood Education programme? 1 YES 2 NO ☺ <i>Next Line</i> 8 DK ☺ <i>Next Line</i>	ED16. During 2016/2017 school year, which level and grade or year did (<i>name</i>) <u>attend</u> ? LEVEL: 0 ECE ☺ <i>Next Line</i> 1 Primary 2 Lower Secondary 3 Upper Secondary 4 Vocational 5 Diploma 6 Higher 8 DK	GRADE/YEAR: 98 DK
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES NO	LEVEL	GRADE/YEAR	YES NO DK	LEVEL	GRADE/YEAR
01		_____	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	_____	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	_____
02		_____	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	_____	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	_____
03		_____	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	_____	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	_____
04		_____	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	_____	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	_____
05		_____	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	_____	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	_____
06		_____	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	_____	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	_____
07		_____	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	_____	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	_____
08		_____	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	_____	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	_____
09		_____	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	_____	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	_____
10		_____	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	_____	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	_____
11		_____	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	_____	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	_____
12		_____	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	_____	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	_____
13		_____	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	_____	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	_____
14		_____	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	_____	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	_____
15		_____	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	_____	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	_____

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

HC

HC1A. What is the religion of (<i>name of the head of the household from HL2</i>)?	ISLAM.....1 CHRISTIANITY2 TRADITIONAL3 OTHER RELIGION (<i>specify</i>).....6 NO RELIGION.....7	
HC1B. What is the nationality of (<i>name of the head of the household from HL2</i>)?	GAMBIAN01 SENEGALESE02 GUINEAN03 BISSAU GUINEAN04 MALIAN05 NIGERIAN06 SIERRA LEONEAN07 MAURITANIAN08 GHANAIAI09 LIBERIAN10 OTHER WEST AFRICAN11 OTHER AFRICAN12 NON-AFRICAN13	02 ⇒HC3 03 ⇒HC3 04 ⇒HC3 05 ⇒HC3 06 ⇒HC3 07 ⇒HC3 08 ⇒HC3 09 ⇒HC3 10 ⇒HC3 11 ⇒HC3 12 ⇒HC3 13 ⇒HC3
HC1C. What is the mother tongue/native language of (<i>name of the head of the household from HL2</i>)?	MANDINKA01 WOLLOF02 FULA03 JOLA04 SARAHULE05 SERERE06 MANJAGO07 CREOLE/ AKU MARABOUT08 BAMBARA09 OTHER LANGUAGE (<i>specify</i>).....96	
HC2. To what ethnic group does (<i>name of the head of the household from HL2</i>) belong?	MANDINKA01 WOLLOF02 FULA03 JOLA04 SARAHULE05 SERERE06 MANJAGO07 CREOLE/ AKU MARABOUT08 BAMBARA09 OTHER ETHNIC GROUP BAMBARA09 (<i>specify</i>).....96	

<p>HC3. How many rooms do members of this household usually use for sleeping?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF ROOMS__ __</p>	
<p>HC4. Main material of the dwelling floor.</p> <p><i>Record observation.</i></p> <p><i>If observation is not possible, ask the respondent to determine the material of the dwelling floor.</i></p>	<p>NATURAL FLOOR EARTH / SAND 11 DUNG..... 12</p> <p>RUDIMENTARY FLOOR WOOD PLANKS21</p> <p>FINISHED FLOOR PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD31 LINOLEUM (Tapeh)/VINYL32 CERAMIC TILES33 CEMENT34 CARPET35</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	
<p>HC5. Main material of the roof.</p> <p><i>Record observation.</i></p>	<p>NATURAL ROOFING NO ROOF 11 THATCH / PALM LEAF 12</p> <p>RUDIMENTARY ROOFING PALM / BAMBOO.....22 WOOD PLANKS23 CARDBOARD24</p> <p>FINISHED ROOFING METAL / TIN31 WOOD32 CALAMINE / CEMENT FIBRE.....33 CERAMIC TILES34 CEMENT35 ROOFING SHINGLES36</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	

<p>HC6. Main material of the exterior walls.</p> <p><i>Record observation.</i></p>	<p>NATURAL WALLS</p> <p>NO WALLS 11</p> <p>CANE / PALM / TRUNKS 12</p> <p>RUDIMENTARY WALLS</p> <p>BAMBOO WITH MUD 21</p> <p>STONE WITH MUD 22</p> <p>UNCOVERED ADOBE 23</p> <p>PLYWOOD 24</p> <p>CARDBOARD 25</p> <p>REUSED WOOD 26</p> <p>MUD/ MUD BRICKS 27</p> <p>FINISHED WALLS</p> <p>CEMENT 31</p> <p>STONE WITH LIME / CEMENT 32</p> <p>BRICKS 33</p> <p>CEMENT BLOCKS 34</p> <p>WOOD PLANKS / SHINGLES 36</p> <p>BAMBOO WITH CEMENT 37</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>																															
<p>HC7. Does your household have:</p> <p>[A] A fixed telephone line?</p> <p>[B] A radio?</p> <p>[C] Bed?</p> <p>[D] Sofa?</p> <p>[E] Dining table?</p> <p>[F] Cupboard?</p> <p>[G] A Mattress?</p> <p>[H] Generator?</p> <p>[I] Solar panel?</p>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>FIXED TELEPHONE LINE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RADIO</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BED</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SOFA</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DINING TABLE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CUPBOARD</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MATTRESS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GENERATOR</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SOLAR PANEL</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	FIXED TELEPHONE LINE	1	2	RADIO	1	2	BED	1	2	SOFA	1	2	DINING TABLE	1	2	CUPBOARD	1	2	MATTRESS	1	2	GENERATOR	1	2	SOLAR PANEL	1	2	
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HC8. Does your household have electricity?	YES, INTERCONNECTED GRID 1 YES, OFF-GRID (GENERATOR/ISOLATED SYSTEM) 2 NO 3	3 ⇒ HC10																								
HC9. Does your household have:	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[A] A television?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B] A refrigerator?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[C] Fan?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[D] Air conditioner?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[E] Satellite dish?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	[A] A television?	1	2	[B] A refrigerator?	1	2	[C] Fan?	1	2	[D] Air conditioner?	1	2	[E] Satellite dish?	1	2							
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HC10. Does any member of your household own:	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[A] A watch?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B] A bicycle?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[C] A motorcycle or scooter?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[D] An animal-drawn cart?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[E] A car, truck or van?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[F] A boat with a motor?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[G] Boat without motor?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	[A] A watch?	1	2	[B] A bicycle?	1	2	[C] A motorcycle or scooter?	1	2	[D] An animal-drawn cart?	1	2	[E] A car, truck or van?	1	2	[F] A boat with a motor?	1	2	[G] Boat without motor?	1	2	
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HC11. Does any member of your household have a computer or a tablet?	YES..... 1 NO 2																									
HC12. Does any member of your household have a mobile telephone?	YES..... 1 NO 2																									
HC13. Does your household have access to internet at home?	YES..... 1 NO 2																									
HC14. Do you or someone living in this household own this dwelling? <i>If 'No', then ask: Do you rent this dwelling from someone not living in this household?</i> <i>If 'Rented from someone else', record '2'. For other responses, record '6' and specify.</i>	OWN..... 1 RENT..... 2 RENT-FREE..... 3 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6																									

HC15. Does any member of this household own any land that can be used for agriculture?	YES.....1 NO2	2⇒HC17
HC16. How many hectares or acres of agricultural land do members of this household own? <i>If less than 1, record '00'.</i>	HECTARES..... 1 ___ ___ ACRES2 ___ ___ 95 OR MORE95 DK98	
HC17. Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?	YES.....1 NO2	2⇒HC19
HC18. How many of the following animals does this household have? [A] Milk cows or bulls? [B] Other cattle? [C1] Horses? [C2] Donkey or mules? [D] Goats? [E] Sheep? [F] Chickens? [G] Pigs? <i>If none, record '00'. If 95 or more, record '95'. If unknown, record '98'.</i>	MILK COWS OR BULLS ___ ___ OTHER CATTLE..... ___ ___ HORSES,..... ___ ___ DONKEYS OR MULES ___ ___ GOATS..... ___ ___ SHEEP ___ ___ CHICKENS ___ ___ PIGS ___ ___	
HC19. Does any member of this household have a bank account?	YES.....1 NO2 DK8	

HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE		EU
EU1. In your household, what type of cookstove is <u>mainly</u> used for <u>cooking</u> ?	ELECTRIC STOVE.....01	01 ⇒EU5
	SOLAR COOKER02	02 ⇒EU5
	LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS STOVE03	03 ⇒EU5
	PIPED NATURAL GAS STOVE.....04	04 ⇒EU5
	BIOGAS STOVE05	05 ⇒EU5
	LIQUID FUEL STOVE06	06 ⇒EU4
	MANUFACTURED SOLID FUEL STOVE.....07	
	TRADITIONAL SOLID FUEL STOVE08	
	THREE STONE STOVE / OPEN FIRE09	09 ⇒EU4
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>)_____ 96	96 ⇒EU4
NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD97	97 ⇒EU6	
EU2. Does it have a chimney?	YES 1	
	NO.....2	
	DK..... 8	
EU3. Does it have a fan?	YES 1	
	NO.....2	
	DK..... 8	
EU4. What type of fuel or energy source is used in this cookstove? <i>If more than one, record the main energy source for this cookstove.</i>	ALCOHOL / ETHANOL.....01	
	GASOLINE / DIESEL02	
	KEROSENE / PARAFFIN.....03	
	COAL / LIGNITE04	
	CHARCOAL.....05	
	WOOD06	
	CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS07	
	ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE08	
	PROCESSED BIOMASS (PELLETS) OR WOODCHIPS09	
	GARBAGE / PLASTIC10	
	SAWDUST11	
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>)_____ 96	
EU5. Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors? <i>If in main house, probe to determine if cooking is done in a separate room.</i> <i>If outdoors, probe to determine if cooking is done on veranda, covered porch, or open air.</i>	IN MAIN HOUSE NO SEPARATE ROOM 1	
	IN A SEPARATE ROOM..... 2	
	IN A SEPARATE BUILDING 3	
	OUTDOORS OPEN AIR.....4	
	ON VERANDA OR COVERED PORCH 5	
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>)_____ 6	

<p>EU6. What does your household <u>mainly</u> use for <u>space heating</u> when needed?</p>	<p>CENTRAL HEATING..... 01</p> <p>MANUFACTURED SPACE HEATER 02</p> <p>TRADITIONAL SPACE HEATER..... 03</p> <p>MANUFACTURED COOKSTOVE 04</p> <p>TRADITIONAL COOKSTOVE..... 05</p> <p>THREE STONE STOVE / OPEN FIRE 06</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)..... 96</p> <p>NO SPACE HEATING IN HOUSEHOLD 97</p>	<p>01 ⇒EU8</p> <p>06 ⇒EU8</p> <p>96 ⇒EU8</p> <p>97 ⇒EU9</p>
<p>EU7. Does it have a chimney?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	
<p>EU8. What type of fuel and energy source is used in this heater?</p> <p><i>If more than one, record the main energy source for this heater.</i></p>	<p>SOLAR AIR HEATER..... 01</p> <p>ELECTRICITY 02</p> <p>PIPED NATURAL GAS..... 03</p> <p>LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS..... 04</p> <p>BIOGAS 05</p> <p>ALCOHOL / ETHANOL..... 06</p> <p>GASOLINE / DIESEL 07</p> <p>KEROSENE / PARAFFIN..... 08</p> <p>COAL / LIGNITE..... 09</p> <p>CHARCOAL..... 10</p> <p>WOOD 11</p> <p>CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS 12</p> <p>ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE 13</p> <p>PROCESSED BIOMASS (PELLETS) OR WOODCHIPS 14</p> <p>GARBAGE / PLASTIC 15</p> <p>SAWDUST 16</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)..... 96</p>	

<p>EU9. At night, what does your household <u>mainly</u> use to <u>light</u> the household?</p>	<p>ELECTRICITY 01 SOLAR LANTERN 02 RECHARGEABLE FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN 03 BATTERY POWERED FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN 04 BIOGAS LAMP 05 GASOLINE LAMP 06 KEROSENE OR PARAFFIN LAMP 07 CHARCOAL 08 WOOD 09 CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS 10 ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE 11 OIL LAMP 12 CANDLE 13 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96 NO LIGHTING IN HOUSEHOLD 97</p>	
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INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS		TN
TN1. Does your household have any mosquito nets?	YES.....1 NO2	2 ⇒ End
TN2. How many mosquito nets does your household have?	NUMBER OF NETS ____ ____	

	1 ST NET	2 ND NET	3 RD NET
TN3. Ask the respondent to show you all the nets in the household.	OBSERVED 1 NOT OBSERVED 2	OBSERVED1 NOT OBSERVED.....2	OBSERVED 1 NOT OBSERVED2
TN4. How many months ago did your household get the mosquito net? <i>If less than one month, record '00'.</i>	MONTHS AGO..... ____ ____ MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO 95 DK / NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO ____ ____ MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO 95 DK / NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO ____ ____ MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO 95 DK / NOT SURE 98
TN5. Observe or ask the brand/type of mosquito net. <i>If brand is unknown and you cannot observe the net, show pictures of typical net types/brands to respondent.</i>	LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS (LLIN) RECTANGULAR 11 CONICAL 12 OTHER BRAND (specify) 16 DK BRAND 18 OTHER TYPE (specify) 36 DK BRAND/TYPE 98	LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS (LLIN) RECTANGULAR11 CONICAL12 OTHER BRAND (specify)16 DK BRAND18 OTHER TYPE (specify)36 DK BRAND/TYPE 98	LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS (LLIN) RECTANGULAR 11 CONICAL 12 OTHER BRAND (specify) 16 DK BRAND 18 OTHER TYPE (specify) 36 DK BRAND/TYPE 98
TN6. Is net type LLIN (TN5=11-18)?	YES.....1 ♡ TN10 NO2	YES 1 ♡ TN10 NO2	YES 1 ♡ TN10 NO 2
TN7. Since you got the net, was it ever soaked or dipped in a liquid to kill or repel mosquitoes?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE 8	YES1 NO2 DK / NOT SURE8	YES 1 NO2 DK / NOT SURE8
TN8. Was the net soaked or dipped (TN7=1)?	YES.....1 NO2 ♡ TN10	YES 1 NO2 ♡ TN10	YES 1 NO 2 ♡ TN10

<p>TN9. How many months ago was the net last soaked or dipped?</p> <p><i>If less than one month, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>MONTHS AGO..... __ __</p> <p>MORE THAN 24 MONTHS AGO..... 95</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE..... 98</p>	<p>MONTHS AGO__ __</p> <p>MORE THAN 24 MONTHS AGO95</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE.....98</p>	<p>MONTHS AGO__ __</p> <p>MORE THAN 24 MONTHS AGO95</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE 98</p>
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TN10. Did you get the net through the mass LLIN distribution campaign, during an antenatal care visit, or during an infant welfare clinic (IWC) visit?	YES, MASS LL IN DISTRIBUTION CAMPAIGN 1 YES, ANC 2 YES, IWC 3 NO 4 DK 8	YES, MASS LL IN DISTRIBUTION CAMPAIGN 1 YES, ANC 2 YES, IWC 3 NO 4 DK 8	YES, MASS LL IN DISTRIBUTION CAMPAIGN 1 YES, ANC 2 YES, IWC 3 NO 4 DK 8
TN11. Check TN10: Is TN10=4?	YES 1 NO 2 ♡ TN13	YES 1 NO 2 ♡ TN13	YES 1 NO 2 ♡ TN13
TN12. Where did you get the net?	GOVERNMENT HEALTH FACILITY 01 PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY 02 PHARMACY 03 SHOP / MARKET / STREET 04 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER 05 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION 06 SCHOOL 07 OTHER 96 DK 98	GOVERNMENT HEALTH FACILITY 01 PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY 02 PHARMACY 03 SHOP / MARKET / STREET 04 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER 05 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION 06 SCHOOL 07 OTHER 96 DK 98	GOVERNMENT HEALTH FACILITY 01 PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY 02 PHARMACY 03 SHOP / MARKET / STREET 04 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER 05 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION 06 SCHOOL 07 OTHER 96 DK 98
TN13. Did anyone sleep under this mosquito net last night?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE 8
TN14. Did anyone sleep under the net (TN13=1)?	YES 1 NO 2 ♡ TN16	YES 1 NO 2 ♡ TN16	YES 1 NO 2 ♡ TN16
TN15. Who slept under this mosquito net last night? <i>Record the person's line number from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.</i> <i>If someone not in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS slept under the mosquito net, record '00'.</i>	NAME #1 _____ LINE NUMBER ____ NAME #2 _____ LINE NUMBER ____ NAME #3 _____ LINE NUMBER ____ NAME #4 _____ LINE NUMBER ____	NAME #1 _____ LINE NUMBER ____ NAME #2 _____ LINE NUMBER ____ NAME #3 _____ LINE NUMBER ____ NAME #4 _____ LINE NUMBER ____	NAME #1 _____ LINE NUMBER ____ NAME #2 _____ LINE NUMBER ____ NAME #3 _____ LINE NUMBER ____ NAME #4 _____ LINE NUMBER ____

TN16. <i>Is there another net?</i>	YES.....1 ☺ <i>Next Net</i>	YES1 ☺ <i>Next Net</i>	YES.....1 ☺ <i>Next Net</i>
	NO2 ☺ <i>End</i>	NO2 ☺ <i>End</i>	NO.....2 ☺ <i>End</i>

Tick here if additional questionnaire used:

INDOOR RESIDUAL SPRAYING		IR
IR1. At any time in the past 12 months, has anyone come into your dwelling to spray the interior walls against mosquitoes?	YES..... 1	2 ⇒End
	NO..... 2	
	DK..... 8	
IR2. Who sprayed the dwelling? <i>Record all that apply.</i>	GOVERNMENT WORKER / PROGRAM..... A PRIVATE COMPANY.....B NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONC OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X DK.....Z	8 ⇒End

WATER AND SANITATION		WS
WS1. What is the <u>main</u> source of drinking water used by members of your household? <i>If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect drinking water (collection point).</i>	PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING..... 11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT..... 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR..... 13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE..... 14 TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE..... 21	11 ⇒WS7 12 ⇒WS7 13 ⇒WS3 14 ⇒WS3 21 ⇒WS3
	DUG WELL PROTECTED WELL..... 31 UNPROTECTED WELL..... 32	31 ⇒WS3 32 ⇒WS3
	SPRING PROTECTED SPRING..... 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING..... 42	41 ⇒WS3 42 ⇒WS3
	RAINWATER..... 51 CART WITH SMALL TANK..... 71	51 ⇒WS3 71 ⇒WS4
	SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 81	81 ⇒WS3
	PACKAGED WATER BOTTLED WATER..... 91 SACHET WATER..... 92	
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96	96 ⇒WS3

<p>WS2. What is the <u>main</u> source of water used by members of your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing?</p> <p><i>If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect water for other purposes.</i></p>	<p>PIPED WATER</p> <p>PIPED INTO DWELLING 11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR..... 13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE 14</p> <p>TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE..... 21</p> <p>DUG WELL</p> <p>PROTECTED WELL 31 UNPROTECTED WELL..... 32</p> <p>SPRING</p> <p>PROTECTED SPRING 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING..... 42</p> <p>RAINWATER 51 TANKER-TRUCK 61 CART WITH SMALL TANK 71 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL)81</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	<p>11 ⇨WS7 12 ⇨WS7</p> <p>61 ⇨WS4 71 ⇨WS4</p>
<p>WS3. Where is that water source located?</p>	<p>IN OWN DWELLING..... 1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT 2 ELSEWHERE..... 3</p>	<p>1 ⇨WS7 2 ⇨WS7</p>
<p>WS4. How long does it take for members of your household to go there, get water, and come back?</p>	<p>MEMBERS DO NOT COLLECT 000</p> <p>NUMBER OF MINUTES ___ ___</p> <p>DK 998</p>	<p>000 ⇨WS7</p>
<p>WS5. Who usually goes to this source to collect the water for your household?</p> <p><i>Record the name of the person and copy the line number of this person from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS Module.</i></p>	<p>NAME _____</p> <p>LINE NUMBER ___ ___</p>	
<p>WS6. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), how many times has this person collected water?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES ___ ___</p> <p>DK 98</p>	
<p>WS7. In the last month, has there been any time when your household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water?</p>	<p>YES, AT LEAST ONCE 1 NO, ALWAYS SUFFICIENT 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇨WS9 8 ⇨WS9</p>

<p>WS8. What was the main reason that you were unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed?</p>	<p>WATER NOT AVAILABLE FROM SOURCE.. 1 WATER TOO EXPENSIVE.....2 SOURCE NOT ACCESSIBLE 3</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)..... 6</p> <p>DK 8</p>	
<p>WS9. Do you or any other member of this household do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒WS11</p> <p>8 ⇒WS11</p>
<p>WS10. What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Anything else?</p> <p><i>Record all methods mentioned.</i></p>	<p>BOIL..... A ADD BLEACH / CHLORINE..... B STRAIN IT THROUGH A CLOTH..... C USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC.)..... D SOLAR DISINFECTION E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE F</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X</p> <p>DK Z</p>	
<p>WS11. What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use?</p> <p><i>If 'Flush' or 'Pour flush', probe:</i> Where does it flush to?</p> <p><i>If not possible to determine, ask permission to observe the facility.</i></p>	<p>FLUSH / POUR FLUSH</p> <p>FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM 11 FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK 12 FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE..... 13 FLUSH TO DK WHERE 18</p> <p>PIT LATRINE</p> <p>VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE 21 PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB 22 PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB / OPEN PIT 23</p> <p>NO FACILITY / BUSH / FIELD 95</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	<p>11 ⇒WS14</p> <p>18 ⇒WS14</p> <p>95 ⇒End</p> <p>96 ⇒WS14</p>
<p>WS12. Has your (<i>answer from WS11</i>) ever been emptied?</p>	<p>YES, EMPTIED</p> <p>WITHIN THE LAST 5 YEARS 1 MORE THAN 5 YEARS AGO 2 DON'T KNOW WHEN..... 3</p> <p>NO, NEVER EMPTIED 4</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>4 ⇒WS14</p> <p>8 ⇒WS14</p>

<p>WS13. The last time it was emptied, where were the contents emptied to?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Was it removed by a service provider?</p>	<p>REMOVED BY SERVICE PROVIDER TO A TREATMENT PLANT 1 BURIED IN A COVERED PIT 2 TO DON'T KNOW WHERE 3</p> <p>EMPTIED BY HOUSEHOLD BURIED IN A COVERED PIT 4 TO UNCOVERED PIT, OPEN GROUND, WATER BODY OR ELSEWHERE 5</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6</p> <p>DK 8</p>	
<p>WS14. Wheres this toilet facility located?</p>	<p>IN OWN DWELLING..... 1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT 2 ELSEWHERE..... 3</p>	
<p>WS15. Do you share this facility with others who are not members of your household?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ End</p>
<p>WS16. Do you share this facility only with members of other households that you know, or is the facility open to the use of the general public?</p>	<p>SHARED WITH KNOWN HOUSEHOLDS (NOT PUBLIC) 1 SHARED WITH GENERAL PUBLIC 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ End</p>
<p>WS17. How many households in total use this toilet facility, including your own household?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (IF LESS THAN 10)..... <u>0</u> _</p> <p>TEN OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS 10</p> <p>DK 98</p>	

HANDWASHING		HW
<p>HW1. We would like to learn about where members of this household wash their hands.</p> <p>Can you please show me where members of your household <u>most often</u> wash their hands?</p> <p><i>Record result and observation.</i></p>	<p>OBSERVED</p> <p>FIXED FACILITY OBSERVED (SINK / TAP)</p> <p>IN DWELLING 1</p> <p>IN YARD / PLOT 2</p> <p>MOBILE OBJECT OBSERVED (BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE)..... 3</p> <p>NOT OBSERVED</p> <p>NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT 5</p> <p>NO PERMISSION TO SEE..... 6</p> <p>OTHER REASON (<i>specify</i>) 7</p>	<p>5 ⇨HW5</p> <p>6 ⇨HW4</p> <p>7 ⇨HW5</p>
<p>HW2. Observe presence of water at the place for handwashing.</p> <p><i>Verify by checking the tap/pump, or basin, bucket, water container or similar objects for presence of water.</i></p>	<p>WATER IS AVAILABLE 1</p> <p>WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE 2</p>	
<p>HW3. Is soap or detergent or ash/mud/sand present at the place for handwashing?</p>	<p>YES, PRESENT 1</p> <p>NO, NOT PRESENT 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨HW7</p> <p>2 ⇨HW5</p>
<p>HW4. Where do you or other members of your household most often wash your hands?</p>	<p>FIXED FACILITY (SINK / TAP)</p> <p>IN DWELLING 1</p> <p>IN YARD / PLOT 2</p> <p>MOBILE OBJECT (BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE)..... 3</p> <p>NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT 4</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6</p>	
<p>HW5. Do you have any soap or detergent or ash/mud/sand in your house for washing hands?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇨End</p>
<p>HW6. Can you please show it to me?</p>	<p>YES, SHOWN 1</p> <p>NO, NOT SHOWN 2</p>	<p>2 ⇨End</p>
<p>HW7. Record your observation.</p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p>	<p>BAR OR LIQUID SOAP A</p> <p>DETERGENT (POWDER / LIQUID / PASTE)....B</p> <p>ASH / MUD / SANDC</p>	

SALT IODIZATION

SA

SA1. We would like to check whether the salt used in your household is iodized. May I have a sample of the salt used to cook meals in your household?

Apply 2 drops of test solution, observe the darkest reaction within 30 seconds, compare to the colour chart and then record the response (1, 2 or 3) that corresponds to test outcome.

SALT TESTED
 0 PPM (NO REACTION)..... 1
 BELOW 15 PPM (BETWEEN 0 AND 15 PPM)..... 2
 ABOVE 15 PPM (AT LEAST 15 PPM) . 3

SALT NOT TESTED
 NO SALT IN THE HOUSE 4
 OTHER REASON
 (specify) _____ 6

2⇒HH13
 3⇒HH13
 4⇒HH13
 6⇒HH13

SA2. The salt did not react to my test, so I would like to perform more tests. May I have another sample of the same salt?

Apply 5 drops of the solution. Then apply 2 drops of test solution on the same spot. Observe the darkest reaction within 30 seconds, compare to the colour chart and then record the response (1, 2 or 3) that corresponds to test outcome.

SALT TESTED
 0 PPM (NO REACTION)..... 1
 BELOW 15 PPM (BETWEEN 0 AND 15 PPM)..... 2
 ABOVE 15 PPM (AT LEAST 15 PPM) . 3

SALT NOT TESTED
 OTHER REASON
 (specify) _____ 6

HH13. Record the time.	HOUR AND MINUTES __ __ : __ __	
HH14. Language of the Questionnaire.	ENGLISH..... 1	
HH15. Language of the Interview.	ENGLISH.....01 MANDINKA02 WOLLOF03 FULA04 JOLA.....05 SARAHULE06 SERERE.....07 MANJAGO08 CREOLE/ AKU MARABOUT09 BAMBARA10 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify)_____96	

HH16. <i>Native language of the Respondent.</i>	ENGLISH..... 01 MANDINKA 02 WOLLOF 03 FULA 04 JOLA..... 05 SARAHULE 06 SERERE..... 07 MANJAGO 08 CREOLE/ AKU MARABOUT..... 09 BAMBARA 10 OTHER LANGUAGE <i>(specify)</i> 96	
HH17. <i>Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?</i>	YES, ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE 1 YES, PART OF QUESTIONNAIRE..... 2 NO, NOT USED 3	
HH18. <i>Check HL6 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS and indicate the total number of children age 5-17 years:</i>	NO CHILDREN 0 1 CHILD..... 1 2 OR MORE CHILDREN (NUMBER) ... __	0 ⇨ HH29 1 ⇨ HH27

HH19. List each of the children age 5-17 years below in the order they appear in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 5-17 years. Record the line number, name, sex, and age for each child.

HH20. <i>Rank Number</i>	HH21. <i>Line number from HL1</i>	HH22. <i>Name from HL2</i>	HH23. <i>Sex from HL4</i>		HH24. <i>Age from HL6</i>
RANK	LINE	NAME	M	F	AGE
1	___		1	2	___
2	___		1	2	___
3	___		1	2	___
4	___		1	2	___
5	___		1	2	___
6	___		1	2	___
7	___		1	2	___
8	___		1	2	___
9	___		1	2	___
10	___		1	2	___
11	___		1	2	___
12	___		1	2	___
13	___		1	2	___
14	___		1	2	___
15	___		1	2	___

HH25. Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below.

Check the total number of children age 5-17 years in HH18 above. This is the number of the column you should go to in the table below.

Find the box where the row and the column meet and record the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number (HH20) of the selected child.

LAST DIGIT OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER (FROM HH2)	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD (FROM HH18)						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

HH26. Record the rank number (HH20), line number (HH21), name (HH22) and age (HH24) of the selected child.

RANK NUMBER

LINE NUMBER

HH27. (When HH18=1 or when there is a single child age 5-17 in the household): Record the rank number as '1' and record the line number (HL1), the name (HL2) and age (HL6) of this child from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.

NAME

AGE

HH28. Issue a QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 to be administered to the mother/caretaker of this child.

HH29. Check HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any women age 15-49?

YES, AT LEAST ONE WOMAN AGE 15-49.....1
NO.....2

2 ⇨ HH34

HH30. Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN for each woman age 15-49 years.

HH31. Check HL6 and HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any girls age 15-17?

YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17..1
NO.....2

2 ⇨ HH34

HH32. Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Is consent required for interviewing at least one girl age 15-17?

YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17 WITH HL20≠901
NO, HL20=90 FOR ALL GIRLS AGE 15-172

2 ⇨ HH34

HH33. As part of the survey we are also interviewing women age 15-49. We ask each person we interview for permission. A female interviewer conducts these interviews.

For girls age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.

May we interview (*name(s) of female member(s) age 15-17*) later?

- 'Yes' for all girls age 15-17 ⇒ Continue with HH34.
- 'No' for at least one girl age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one girl age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in WM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on individual questionnaires for those adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH34.
- 'No' for all girls age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in WM17 on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH34.

HH34. CHECK HH8 IN THE HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL: IS THE HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MEN?	YES, HH8=1	1	2 ⇒ HH40
	NO, HH8=0	2	

HH35. Check HL9 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any men age 15-49?	YES, AT LEAST ONE MAN AGE 15-49..	1	2 ⇒ HH40
	NO	2	

HH36. Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL MEN for each man age 15-49 years.

HH37. Check HL6 and HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any boys age 15-17?	YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-17...	1	2 ⇒ HH40
	NO	2	

HH38. Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Is consent required for interviewing at least one boy age 15-17?	YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-17 WITH HL20≠90	1	2 ⇒ HH40
	NO, HL20=90 FOR ALL BOYS AGE 15-17	2	

HH39. As part of the survey we are also interviewing men age 15-49. We ask each person we interview for permission. A male interviewer conducts these interviews.

For boys age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.

May we interview (*name(s) of male member(s) age 15-17*) later?

- 'Yes' for all boys age 15-17 ⇒ Continue with HH40.
- 'No' for at least one boy age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one boy age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in MWM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on individual questionnaires for those adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.
- 'No' for all boys age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in MWM7 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.

HH40. Check HL10 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any children age 0-4?	YES, AT LEAST ONE 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ HH42
HH41. Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for each child age 0-4 years.		
HH42. CHECK HH9 IN THE HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL: IS THE HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE?	YES, HH9=1 1 NO, HH9=2 2	2 ⇒ HH45
HH43. Issue a separate WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE for this household		
HH44. As part of the survey we are also looking at the quality of drinking water. We would like to do a simple test of your drinking water. A colleague will come and collect the water samples. May we do such a test? <i>If the respondent requests to learn the results, explain that results will not be shared with individual households but will be made available to local authorities.</i>	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN..... 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN..... 2	2 ⇒ Record '02' in WQ31 on the WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE
HH45. Now return to the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL and, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Record '01' in question HH46 (Result of the Household Questionnaire interview), • Record the name and the line number (from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS) of the Respondent to the Household Questionnaire interview in HH47, • Fill the questions HH48 – HH52, • Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and then • Proceed with the administration of the remaining individual questionnaire(s) in this household. <i>If there is no individual questionnaire and no WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE to be completed in this household thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and move to the next household you have been assigned by your supervisor.</i>		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

WATER QUALITY TESTING INFORMATION PANEL		WQ
WQ1. Cluster number: _____	WQ2. Household number: _____	
WQ3. Measurer's name and number: NAME _____	WQ4. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	
WQ5. Day / Month / Year: ____ / ____ / <u>2 0 1 8</u>		
WQ6. Check HH10 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the household selected for blank testing?	YES 1 NO 2	

WQ7. Name of the respondent to Water Quality Testing Questionnaire: NAME _____		
WQ8. Check HH44. Is permission given to test water?	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN 2	1 ⇨ WQ10 2 ⇨ WQ31

WQ31. Result of Water Quality Testing Questionnaire. <i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i>	COMPLETED 01 PERMISSION NOT GIVEN 02 GLASS OF WATER NOT GIVEN 03 PARTLY COMPLETED 04 OTHER (specify) _____ 96
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WATER QUALITY TESTING

<p>WQ10. Record the time:</p>	<p>HOURS: ____ ____</p> <p>MINUTES: ____ ____</p>	
<p>WQ11. Could you please provide me with a glass of the water that members of your household usually drink?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ WQ31 and record '03'</p>
<p>WQ12. Observe and record whether the water was collected directly from the source or from a separate storage container.</p>	<p>DIRECT FROM SOURCE..... 1</p> <p>COVERED CONTAINER 2</p> <p>UNCOVERED CONTAINER..... 3</p> <p>UNABLE TO OBSERVE..... 8</p>	
<p>WQ13. Label sample H-XXX-YY, where XXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household number (WQ2).</p>		
<p>WQ14. Have you or any other member of this household done anything to this water to make it safer to drink?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ WQ16</p> <p>8 ⇒ WQ16</p>
<p>WQ15. What has been done to the water to make it safer to drink?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Anything else?</p> <p><i>Record all items mentioned.</i></p>	<p>BOILED IT A</p> <p>ADDED BLEACH/CHLORINE B</p> <p>STRAINED IT THROUGH A CLOTH C</p> <p>USED A WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC.) D</p> <p>SOLAR DISINFECTION..... E</p> <p>LEFT IT STAND AND SETTLE..... F</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X</p> <p>DK Z</p>	
<p>WQ16. Is this water from the main source of drinking water used by members of your household?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ WQ18</p>

<p>WQ17. What source was this water collected from?</p>	<p>PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING 11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR..... 13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE 14</p> <p>TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE 21</p> <p>DUG WELL PROTECTED WELL 31 UNPROTECTED WELL..... 32</p> <p>SPRING PROTECTED SPRING 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING 42</p> <p>RAINWATER 51 CART WITH SMALL TANK 71 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 81</p> <p>PACKAGED WATER BOTTLED WATER 91 SACHET 92</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>	
<p>WQ18. Can you please show me the source of the glass of drinking water so that I can take a sample from there as well?</p> <p><i>If 'No' probe to find out why this is not possible?</i></p>	<p>YES, SHOWN 1</p> <p>NO</p> <p>WATER SOURCE WAS NOT FUNCTIONAL..... 2</p> <p>WATER SOURCE TOO FAR..... 3</p> <p>UNABLE TO ACCESS SOURCE 4</p> <p>DO NOT KNOW WHERE SOURCE IS LOCATED 5</p> <p>OTHER REASON (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6</p>	<p>2 ⇒ WQ20</p> <p>3 ⇒ WQ20</p> <p>4 ⇒ WQ20</p> <p>5 ⇒ WQ20</p> <p>6 ⇒ WQ20</p>
<p>WQ19. Record whether source water sample collected.</p> <p><i>Label sample S-XXX-YY, where XXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household number (WQ2).</i></p>	<p>SOURCE WATER COLLECTED 1</p> <p>SOURCE WATER NOT COLLECTED (<i>specify</i>) _____ 2</p>	
<p>WQ20. Check WQ6: Is the household selected for blank testing?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ WQ22</p>

<p>WQ21. Take out the sample of sterile/mineral water that you got from your supervisor.</p> <p>Label B-XXX-YY, where XXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household number (WQ2).</p> <p>Record whether the sample is available.</p>	<p>BLANK WATER SAMPLE AVAILABLE..... 1</p> <p>BLANK WATER SAMPLE NOT AVAILABLE (specify)..... 2</p>	
<p>WQ22. Conduct test within 30 minutes of collecting sample. Record the results following 24-48 hours of incubation.</p>		
<p>WQ23. Record the time.</p>	<p>HOURS AND MINUTES : ..</p>	

WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS		
<p>Following 24-48 hours of incubation the results from the water quality tests should be recorded.</p>		
<p>WQ24. Day / Month / Year of recording test results:</p>	<p>___ ___ / ___ ___ / <u>2 0 1 8</u></p>	
<p>WQ25. Record the time:</p>	<p>HOUR AND MINUTES..... : ..</p>	
<p>In the boxes below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Record 3-digit count of colonies. • If 101 or more colonies are counted, record '101' • If it is not possible to read results / results are lost, record '998' 		
<p>WQ26. <u>Household</u> water test (100ml):</p>	<p>NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES ___ ___ ___</p>	
<p>WQ26A. Check WQ19: Was a source water sample collected?</p>	<p>YES, WQ19=1 1 NO, WQ19=2 OR BLANK..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ WQ28</p>
<p>WQ27. <u>Source</u> water test (100ml):</p>	<p>NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES ___ ___ ___</p>	
<p>WQ28. Check WQ21: Was a blank water sample available?</p>	<p>YES, WQ21=1 1 NO, WQ21=2 OR BLANK..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ WQ31</p>
<p>WQ29. <u>Blank</u> water test (100ml):</p>	<p>NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES ___ ___ ___</p>	<p>⇒ WQ31</p>

MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL		WM
WM1. Cluster number: _____	WM2. Household number: _____	
WM3. Woman's name and line number: NAME _____	WM4. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____	
WM5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	WM6. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / <u>2</u> <u>0</u> <u>1</u> <u>8</u>	

Check woman's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify in HH33 that adult consent for interview is obtained or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in WM17.	WM7. Record the time: HOURS : MINUTES ____ : ____
WM8. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY 1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2 1 ⇨ WM9B 2 ⇨ WM9A
WM9A. Hello, my name is (<i>your name</i>). We are from the Gambia Bureau of Statistics . We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics. This interview usually takes about 50 minutes. We are also interviewing mothers about their children. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	WM9B. Now I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics in more detail. This interview will take about 50 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?
YES.....1 NO / NOT ASKED.....2	1 ⇨ WOMAN'S BACKGROUND Module 2 ⇨ WM17

WM17. Result of woman's interview. Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.	COMPLETED..... 01 NOT AT HOME 02 REFUSED 03 PARTLY COMPLETED 04 INCAPACITATED (<i>specify</i>) _____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-17 06 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96
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WOMAN'S BACKGROUND		WB
WB1. Check the respondent's line number (WM3) in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47):	WM3=HH47 1 WM3≠HH47 2	2 ⇒WB3
WB2. Check ED5 in EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for this respondent: Highest level of school attended:	ED5=2, 3 OR 4..... 1 ED5=0, 1, 8 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇒WB15 2 ⇒WB14
WB3. In what month and year were you born?	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH __ __ DK MONTH 98 YEAR..... __ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998	
WB4. How old are you? <i>Probe: How old were you at your last birthday?</i> <i>If responses to WB3 and WB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)..... __ __	
WB5. Have you ever attended school or any early childhood education programme?	YES 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒WB14
WB6. What is the highest level and grade or year of school you have attended?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION..... 000 PRIMARY 1 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY 2 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY 3 __ __ VOCATIONAL 4 __ __ DIPLOMA 5 __ __ HIGHER..... 6 __ __	000 ⇒WB14
WB7. Did you complete that (grade/year)?	YES 1 NO..... 2	
WB8. Check WB4: Age of respondent:	AGE 15-24 1 AGE 25-49 2	2 ⇒WB13
WB9. At any time during the 2017/18 school year did you attend school?	YES 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒WB11
WB10. During the 2017/18 school year, which level and grade or year are you <u>attending</u> ?	PRIMARY 1 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY 2 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY 3 __ __ VOCATIONAL 4 __ __ DIPLOMA 5 __ __ HIGHER..... 6 __ __	
WB11. At any time during the 2016/17 school year did you attend school?	YES 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒WB13

<p>WB12. During the 2016/17 school year, which level and grade or year did you <u>attend</u>?</p>	<p>PRIMARY 1 ___ LOWER SECONDARY 2 ___ UPPER SECONDARY 3 ___ VOCATIONAL4 ___ DIPLOMA 5 ___ HIGHER..... 6 ___</p>	
<p>WB13. Check WB6: Highest level of school attended:</p>	<p>WB6=2, 3, 4, 5 OR 6..... 1 WB6=1 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨WB15</p>
<p>WB14. Now I would like you to read this sentence to me.</p> <p><i>Show sentence on the card to the respondent.</i></p> <p><i>If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe: Can you read part of the sentence to me?</i></p>	<p>CANNOT READ AT ALL 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE 3</p> <p>NO SENTENCE IN REQUIRED LANGUAGE / BRAILLE (specify) 4</p>	
<p>WB15. How long have you been continuously living in (name of current city, town or village of residence)?</p> <p><i>If less than one year, record '00' years.</i></p>	<p>YEARS..... ___ ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH 95</p>	<p>95 ⇨WB18</p>
<p>WB16. Just before you moved here, did you live in Banjul, in another urban area , or in a rural area?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether the place is Banjul, other urban area or a rural area, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '9' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>BANJUL 1 OTHER URBAN 2 RURAL AREA 3</p> <p>OUTSIDE THE GAMBIA (specify) 6</p>	<p>6 ⇨WB18</p>
<p>WB17. Before you moved here, in which LGA did you live in?</p>	<p>BANJUL01 KANIFING02 BRIKAMA.....03 MANSAKONKO04 KEREWAN.....05 KUNTAUR06 JANJANBUREH.....07 BASSE08</p>	
<p>WB18. Are you covered by any health insurance?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇨End</p>

WB19. What type of health insurance are you covered by?

Record all mentioned.

HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH
EMPLOYERB
OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL
HEALTH INSURANCE D

OTHER (*specify*)..... X

MASS MEDIA AND ICT		MT
<p>MT1. Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i></p>	NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY3	
<p>MT2. Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2</i></p>	NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY3	
<p>MT3. Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2</i></p>	NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY3	
<p>MT4. Have you ever used a computer or a tablet from any location?</p>	YES 1 NO2	2 ⇨ MT9
<p>MT5. During the last 3 months, did you use a computer or a tablet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happened almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2</i></p>	NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY3	0 ⇨ MT9

MT6. During the last 3 months, did you:	YES	NO
[A] Copy or move a file or folder?	COPY/MOVE FILE 1	2
[B] Use a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document?	USE COPY/PASTE IN DOCUMENT 1	2
[C] Send e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video?	SEND E-MAIL WITH ATTACHMENT 1	2
[D] Use a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet?	USE BASIC SPREADSHEET FORMULA. 1	2
[E] Connect and install a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer?	CONNECT DEVICE..... 1	2
[F] Find, download, install and configure software?	INSTALL SOFTWARE 1	2
[G] Create an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts?	CREATE PRESENTATION 1	2
[H] Transfer a file between a computer and other device?	TRANSFER FILE 1	2
[I] Write a computer program in any programming language?	PROGRAMMING..... 1	2
MT7. Check MT6[C]: Is 'Yes' recorded?	YES, MT6[C]=1 1 NO, MT6[C]=2 2	1 ⇔ MT10
MT8. Check MT6[F]: Is 'Yes' recorded?	YES, MT6[F]=1 1 NO, MT6[F]=2 2	1 ⇔ MT10
MT9. Have you ever used the internet from any location and any device?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇔ MT11
MT10. During the last 3 months, did you use the internet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day? If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	
MT11. Do you own a mobile phone?	YES 1 NO 2	

<p>MT12. During the last 3 months, did you use a mobile telephone at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><i>Probe if necessary:</i> I mean have you communicated with someone using a mobile phone.</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe:</i> Would you say this happens almost every day? <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY3</p>	
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FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY		CM
<p>CM1. Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth?</p> <p><i>This module and the birth history should only include children born alive. Any stillbirths should not be included in response to any question.</i></p>	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CM8
<p>CM2. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?</p>	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CM5
<p>CM3. How many sons live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	SONS AT HOME.....__ __	
<p>CM4. How many daughters live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	DAUGHTERS AT HOME.....__ __	
<p>CM5. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?</p>	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CM8
<p>CM6. How many sons are alive but do not live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	SONS ELSEWHERE.....__ __	
<p>CM7. How many daughters are alive but do not live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE.....__ __	
<p>CM8. Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died?</p> <p><i>If 'No' probe by asking: I mean, to any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?</i></p>	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CM11
<p>CM9. How many boys have died?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	BOYS DEAD.....__ __	
<p>CM10. How many girls have died?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	GIRLS DEAD.....__ __	
<p>CM11. Sum answers to CM3, CM4, CM6, CM7, CM9 and CM10.</p>	SUM.....__ __	

<p>CM12. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have had in total (<i>total number in CM11</i>) births during your life. Is this correct?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ <i>CM14</i></p>
<p>CM13. Check responses to <i>CM1-CM10</i> and make corrections as necessary until response in <i>CM12</i> is 'Yes'.</p>		
<p>CM14. Check <i>CM11</i>. How many live births?</p>	<p>NO LIVE BIRTHS, <i>CM11=00</i>..... 0 ONE LIVE BIRTH ONLY, <i>CM11=01</i>..... 1 TWO OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS, <i>CM11=02 OR MORE</i>..... 2</p>	<p>0 ⇒ <i>End</i></p>

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY

BH

BH0. Now I would like to record the names of all of your births, whether still alive or not, starting with the first one you had.

Record names of all of the births in BH1. Record twins and triplets on separate lines.

BH0. BH Line Number	BH1. What name was given to your (first/next) baby?	BH2. Were any of these births twins?		BH3. Is (name of birth) a boy or a girl?		BH4. In what month and year was (name of birth) born? <i>Probe: What is (his/her) birthday?</i>			BH5. Is (name of birth) still alive?		BH6. How old was (name of birth) at (his/her) last birthday? <i>Record age in completed years.</i>		BH7. Is (name of birth) living with you?		BH8. Record household line number of child (from HL1) <i>Record '00' if child is not listed.</i>		BH9. How old was (name of birth) when (he/she) died? <i>If '1 year', probe: How many months old was (name of birth)? Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years</i>		BH10. Were there any other live births between (name of previous birth) and (name of birth), including any children who died after birth?	
		S	M	B	G	Day	Month	Year	Y	N	Age	Y	N	Line No	Unit	Number	Y	N		
01		1	2	1	2	___	___	___	1	2	___	___	1	2	___	___	⇒ Next Birth	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	___	___
02		1	2	1	2	___	___	___	1	2	___	___	1	2	___	___	⇒ BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	1	2
03		1	2	1	2	___	___	___	1	2	___	___	1	2	___	___	⇒ BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	1	2
04		1	2	1	2	___	___	___	1	2	___	___	1	2	___	___	⇒ BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	1	2

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY

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BH0. BH Line Number	BH1. What name was given to your (first/next) baby?	BH2. Were any of these births twins?		BH3. Is (<i>name of birth</i>) a boy or a girl?		BH4. In what month and year was (<i>name of birth</i>) born? <i>Probe: What is (his/her) birthday?</i>			BH5. Is (<i>name of birth</i>) still alive?		BH6. How old was (<i>name of birth</i>) at (his/her) last birthday? <i>Record age in completed years.</i>		BH7. Is (<i>name of birth</i>) living with you?		BH8. <i>Record household line number of child (from HL1) Record '00' if child is not listed.</i>		BH9. How old was (<i>name of birth</i>) when (he/she) died? <i>If '1 year', probe: How many months old was (<i>name of birth</i>)? Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years</i>		BH10. Were there any other live births between (<i>name of previous birth</i>) and (<i>name of birth</i>), including any children who died after birth?	
		S	M	B	G	Day	Month	Year	Y	N	Age	Y	N	Line No	Unit	Number	Y	N		
05		1	2	1	2	___	___	___	1	2 ☺	___	___	1	2	___	___	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	1 ☺ 2 ☺ <i>Add Next Birth Birth</i>		
06		1	2	1	2	___	___	___	1	2 ☺	___	___	1	2	___	___	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	1 ☺ 2 ☺ <i>Add Next Birth Birth</i>		
07		1	2	1	2	___	___	___	1	2 ☺	___	___	1	2	___	___	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	1 ☺ 2 ☺ <i>Add Next Birth Birth</i>		
08		1	2	1	2	___	___	___	1	2 ☺	___	___	1	2	___	___	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	1 ☺ 2 ☺ <i>Add Next Birth Birth</i>		

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY

BH

BH0. Now I would like to record the names of all of your births, whether still alive or not, starting with the first one you had.

Record names of all of the births in BH1. Record twins and triplets on separate lines.

BH0. BH Line Number	BH1. What name was given to your (first/next) baby?	BH2. Were any of these births twins?		BH3. Is (name of birth) a boy or a girl?		BH4. In what month and year was (name of birth) born? Probe: What is (his/her) birthday?			BH5. Is (name of birth) still alive?	BH6. How old was (name of birth) at (his/her) last birthday? Record age in completed years.	BH7. Is (name of birth) living with you?	BH8. Record household line number of child (from HL1) Record '00' if child is not listed.	BH9. How old was (name of birth) when (he/she) died? If '1 year', probe: How many months old was (name of birth)? Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years		BH10. Were there any other live births between (name of previous birth) and (name of birth), including any children who died after birth?			
		S	M	B	G	Day	Month	Year					Y	N	Age	Y	N	Line No
09		1	2	1	2	___	___	___	___	___	1	2	___	DAYS1	___	1	2	
													⇒BH10	MONTHS ..2	___		Add	Next
														YEARS3			Birth	Birth
10		1	2	1	2	___	___	___	___	___	1	2	___	DAYS1	___	1	2	
													⇒BH10	MONTHS ..2	___		Add	Next
														YEARS3			Birth	Birth
11		1	2	1	2	___	___	___	___	___	1	2	___	DAYS1	___	1	2	
													⇒BH10	MONTHS ..2	___		Add	Next
														YEARS3			Birth	Birth
12		1	2	1	2	___	___	___	___	___	1	2	___	DAYS1	___	1	2	
													⇒BH10	MONTHS ..2	___		Add	Next
														YEARS3			Birth	Birth

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY

BH

BH0. Now I would like to record the names of all of your births, whether still alive or not, starting with the first one you had.

Record names of all of the births in BH1. Record twins and triplets on separate lines.

BH0. BH Line Number	BH1. What name was given to your (first/next) baby?	BH2. Were any of these births twins?	BH3. Is (name of birth) a boy or a girl?	BH4. In what month and year was (name of birth) born? Probe: What is (his/her) birthday?			BH5. Is (name of birth) still alive?	BH6. How old was (name of birth) at (his/her) last birthday? Record age in completed years.	BH7. Is (name of birth) living with you?	BH8. Record household line number of child (from HL1) Record '00' if child is not listed.	BH9. How old was (name of birth) when (he/she) died? If '1 year', probe: How many months old was (name of birth)? Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years		BH10. Were there any other live births between (name of previous birth) and (name of birth), including any children who died after birth?
		S M	B G	Day	Month	Year	Y N	Age	Y N	Line No	Unit	Number	Y N
13		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	___ ⇒BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	___	1 2 Add Birth Next Birth
14		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	___ ⇒BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	___	1 2 Add Birth Next Birth
BH11. Have you had any live births since the birth of (name of last birth listed)?								YES..... 1 NO..... 2		1 ⇒Record birth(s) in Birth History			

<p>CM15. Compare number in CM11 with number of births listed in the birth history above and check:</p>	<p>NUMBERS ARE THE SAME 1 NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ <i>CM17</i></p>
<p>CM16. Probe and reconcile responses in the birth history until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.</p>		
<p>CM17. Check BH4: Last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since (month of interview) in 2016?</p> <p>If the month of interview and the month of birth are the same, and the year of birth is 2016, consider this as a birth within the last 2 years.</p>	<p>NO LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS 0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS 1</p>	<p>0 ⇒ <i>End</i></p>
<p>CM18. Copy name of the last child listed in <i>BH1</i>.</p> <p><i>If the child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.</i></p>	<p>NAME OF LAST-BORN CHILD</p> <p>_____</p>	

DESIRE FOR LAST BIRTH		DB
<p>DB1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?</p> <p>Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:</p> <p>Name _____</p>	<p>YES, CM17=1..... 1</p> <p>NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2</p>	<p>2 ⇨ <i>End</i></p>
<p>DB2. When you got pregnant with (<i>name</i>), did you want to get pregnant at that time?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨ <i>End</i></p>
<p>DB3. Check CM11: Number of births:</p>	<p>ONLY 1 BIRTH..... 1</p> <p>2 OR MORE BIRTHS 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨ <i>DB4A</i></p> <p>2 ⇨ <i>DB4B</i></p>
<p>DB4A. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any children?</p> <p>DB4B. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any more children?</p>	<p>LATER..... 1</p> <p>NO MORE 2</p>	

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH		MN												
<p>MN1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?</p> <p>Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:</p> <p>Name _____</p>	<p>YES, CM17=11</p> <p>NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK.....2</p>	2⇒End												
<p>MN2. Did you see anyone for antenatal care during your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	2⇒MN7												
<p>MN3. Whom did you see?</p> <p><i>Probe: Anyone else?</i></p> <p><i>Probe for the type of person seen and record all answers given.</i></p>	<p>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL</p> <p>DOCTOR.....A</p> <p>NURSE / MIDWIFEB</p> <p>AUXILIARY NURSE.....C</p> <p>OTHER PERSON</p> <p>COMMUNITY BIRTH COMPANION F</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER.....G</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>).....X</p>													
<p>MN4. How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy?</p> <p><i>Record the answer as stated by respondent. If “9 months” or later, record 9.</i></p>	<p>WEEKS1 _ _</p> <p>MONTHS2 0 _</p> <p>DK998</p>													
<p>MN5. How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the number of times antenatal care was received. If a range is given, record the minimum number of times antenatal care received.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES _ _</p> <p>DK98</p>													
<p>MN6. As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, were any of the following done at least once:</p> <p>[A] Was your blood pressure measured?</p> <p>[B] Did you give a urine sample?</p> <p>[C] Did you give a blood sample?</p>	<table> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BLOOD PRESSURE.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>URINE SAMPLE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BLOOD SAMPLE.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	BLOOD PRESSURE.....	1	2	URINE SAMPLE	1	2	BLOOD SAMPLE.....	1	2	
	YES	NO												
BLOOD PRESSURE.....	1	2												
URINE SAMPLE	1	2												
BLOOD SAMPLE.....	1	2												

<p>MN7. Do you have an ANC card or other document with your own immunisations listed?</p> <p><i>If yes, ask: May I see it please?</i></p> <p><i>If an ANC card is presented, use it to assist with answers to the following questions.</i></p>	<p>YES (ANC CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN).....1</p> <p>YES (ANC CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT NOT SEEN).....2</p> <p>NO3</p> <p>DK8</p>	
<p>MN8. When you were pregnant with (<i>name</i>), did you receive any injection in the arm or shoulder to prevent the baby from getting tetanus, that is, convulsions after birth?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MN11</p> <p>8 ⇒ MN11</p>
<p>MN9. How many times did you receive this tetanus injection during your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES__</p> <p>DK8</p>	<p>8 ⇒ MN11</p>
<p>MN10. Check MN9: How many tetanus injections during last pregnancy were reported?</p>	<p>ONLY 1 INJECTION.....1</p> <p>2 OR MORE INJECTIONS2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MN15</p>
<p>MN11. At any time before your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>), did you receive any tetanus injection either to protect yourself or another baby?</p> <p><i>Include DPT (Tetanus) vaccinations received as a child if mentioned.</i></p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MN15</p> <p>8 ⇒ MN15</p>
<p>MN12. Before your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>), how many times did you receive a tetanus injection?</p> <p><i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i></p> <p><i>Include DPT (Tetanus) vaccinations received as a child if mentioned.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES__</p> <p>DK8</p>	
<p>MN13. Check MN12: How many tetanus injections before last pregnancy were reported?</p>	<p>ONLY 1 INJECTION.....1</p> <p>2 OR MORE INJECTIONS OR DK2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ MN14A</p> <p>2 ⇒ MN14B</p>
<p>MN14A. How many years ago did you receive that tetanus injection</p> <p>MN14B. How many years ago did you receive the last of those tetanus injections?</p> <p><i>The reference is to the last injection received <u>prior</u> to this pregnancy, as recorded in MN12.</i></p> <p><i>If less than 1 year, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>YEARS AGO__ __</p> <p>DK98</p>	
<p>MN15. Check MN2: Was antenatal care received?</p>	<p>YES, MN2=11</p> <p>NO, MN2=2.....2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MN19</p>
<p>MN16. During the pregnancy with (<i>name</i>), did you take SP/Fansidar to keep <u>you</u> from getting malaria?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MN19</p> <p>8 ⇒ MN19</p>

<p>MN17. How many times did you take SP/Fansidar during your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES _____</p> <p>DK98</p>	
<p>MN18. Did you get the SP/Fansidar during an antenatal care visit, during another visit to a health facility or at another source?</p>	<p>ANTENATAL VISIT.....A</p> <p>ANOTHER FACILITY VISIT.....B</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE (<i>specify</i>)X</p>	
<p>MN19. Who assisted with the delivery of (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p><i>Probe: Anyone else?</i></p> <p><i>Probe for the type of person assisting and record all answers given.</i></p>	<p>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL</p> <p>DOCTOR.....A</p> <p>NURSE / MIDWIFEB</p> <p>AUXILIARY NURSE.....C</p> <p>OTHER PERSON</p> <p>COMMUNITY BIRTH COMPANION F</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER.....G</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIENDH</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)X</p> <p>NO ONEY</p>	
<p>MN20. Where did you give birth to (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(<i>Name of place</i>)</p>	<p>HOME</p> <p>RESPONDENT'S HOME 11</p> <p>OTHER HOME12</p> <p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL21</p> <p>GOVERNMENT CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE.....22</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST23</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>) 26</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL31</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC32</p> <p>PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME33</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>) 36</p> <p>OTHER MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>COMMUNITY CLINIC..... 41</p> <p>NGO CLINIC..... 42</p> <p>DK PRIVATE OR PUBLIC 76</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	<p>11 ⇒MN23</p> <p>12 ⇒MN23</p> <p>96 ⇒MN23</p>
<p>MN21. Was (<i>name</i>) delivered by caesarean section? That is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	<p>2 ⇒MN23</p>

<p>MN22. When was the decision made to have the caesarean section?</p> <p><i>Probe if necessary:</i> Was it before or after your labour pains started?</p>	<p>BEFORE LABOUR PAINS1 AFTER LABOUR PAINS.....2</p>	
<p>MN23. Immediately after the birth, was (<i>name</i>) put directly on the bare skin of your chest?</p> <p><i>If necessary, show the picture of skin-to-skin position.</i></p>  <p><small>Photo Credit: Joyce Baldwin</small></p>	<p>YES1 NO2</p> <p>DK/ DON'T REMEMBER8</p>	<p>2 ⇒MN25 8 ⇒MN25</p>
<p>MN24. Before being placed on the bare skin of your chest, was the baby wrapped up?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2</p> <p>DK/ DON'T REMEMBER8</p>	
<p>MN25. Was (<i>name</i>) dried or wiped soon after birth?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2</p> <p>DK/ DON'T REMEMBER8</p>	
<p>MN26. How long after the birth was (<i>name</i>) bathed for the first time?</p> <p><i>If "immediately" or less than 1 hour, record '000'. If less than 24 hours, record hours.</i></p> <p><i>If "1 day" or "next day", probe: About how many hours after the delivery?</i></p> <p><i>If "24 hours", probe to ensure best estimate of less than 24 hours or 1 day. If 24 hours or more, record days.</i></p>	<p>IMMEDIATELY/LESS THAN 1 HOUR000</p> <p>HOURS1 ___</p> <p>DAYS2 ___</p> <p>NEVER BATHED.....997</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER998</p>	
<p>MN27. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?</p>	<p>YES, MN20=21-36 OR 761 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96.....2</p>	<p>1 ⇒MN30</p>

MN28. What was used to cut the cord?	NEW BLADE.....1 BLADE USED FOR OTHER PURPOSES.....2 SCISSORS.....3 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6 DK8	
MN29. Was the instrument used to cut the cord boiled or sterilised prior to use?	YES1 NO2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER8	
MN30. After the cord was cut and until it fell off, was anything applied to the cord?	YES1 NO2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER8	2 ⇒ MN32 8 ⇒ MN32
MN31. What was applied to the cord? <i>Probe: Anything else?</i>	CHLORHEXIDINE..... A OTHER ANTISEPTIC (ALCOHOL, SPIRIT, GENTIAN VIOLET).....B SHEA BUTTER.....C WATER..... D VASELINEE OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X DK / DON'T REMEMBER.....Z	
MN32. When (<i>name</i>) was born, was (he/she) very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?	VERY LARGE.....1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE.....2 AVERAGE.....3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE4 VERY SMALL.....5 DK8	
MN33. Was (<i>name</i>) weighed at birth?	YES1 NO2 DK8	2 ⇒ MN35 8 ⇒ MN35
MN34. How much did (<i>name</i>) weigh? <i>If ANC card is available, record weight from card.</i>	FROM CARD..... 1 (KG) __ . __ __ __ FROM RECALL 2 (KG) __ . __ __ __ DK99998	
MN35. Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (<i>name</i>)?	YES1 NO2	
MN36. Did you ever breastfeed (<i>name</i>)?	YES1 NO2	2 ⇒ MN39B

<p>MN37. How long after birth did you first put (<i>name</i>) to the breast?</p> <p><i>If less than 1 hour, record '00' hours.</i> <i>If less than 24 hours, record hours.</i> <i>Otherwise, record days.</i></p>	<p>IMMEDIATELY000</p> <p>HOURS 1 __ __</p> <p>DAYS 2 __ __</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER998</p>	
<p>MN38. In the first three days after delivery, was (<i>name</i>) given anything to drink other than breast milk?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ MN39A</p> <p>2 ⇒ End</p>
<p>MN39A. What was (<i>name</i>) given to drink?</p> <p><i>Probe: Anything else?</i></p> <p><i>'Not given anything to drink' is not a valid response and response category Y cannot be recorded.</i></p> <p>MN39B. In the first three days after delivery, what was (<i>name</i>) given to drink?</p> <p><i>Probe: Anything else?</i></p> <p><i>'Not given anything to drink' (category Y) can only be recorded if no other response category is recorded.</i></p>	<p>MILK (OTHER THAN BREAST MILK)A</p> <p>PLAIN WATERB</p> <p>SUGAR OR GLUCOSE WATER.....C</p> <p>GRIPE WATERD</p> <p>SUGAR-SALT-WATER SOLUTION.....E</p> <p>FRUIT JUICE.....F</p> <p>INFANT FORMULAG</p> <p>TEA / INFUSIONS / TRADITIONAL HERBAL PREPARATIONSH</p> <p>HONEYI</p> <p>PRESCRIBED MEDICINEJ</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____X</p> <p>NOT GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK.....Y</p>	

POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS		PN
<p>PN1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?</p> <p>Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:</p> <p>Name _____</p>	<p>YES, CM17=1.....1</p> <p>NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK.....2</p>	2 ⇨ End
<p>PN2. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?</p>	<p>YES, MN20=21-36 OR 76.....1</p> <p>NO, MN20=11-12 OR 962</p>	2 ⇨ PN7
<p>PN3. Now I would like to ask you some questions about what happened in the hours and days after the birth of (<i>name</i>).</p> <p>You have said that you gave birth in (<i>name or type of facility in MN20</i>). How long did you stay there after the delivery?</p> <p><i>If less than one day, record hours.</i></p> <p><i>If less than one week, record days.</i></p> <p><i>Otherwise, record weeks.</i></p>	<p>HOURS1 __ __</p> <p>DAYS.....2 __ __</p> <p>WEEKS.....3 __ __</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER998</p>	
<p>PN4. I would like to talk to you about checks on (<i>name</i>)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (<i>name</i>), checking the cord, or seeing if (<i>name</i>) is ok.</p> <p>Before you left the (<i>name or type of facility in MN20</i>), did anyone check on (<i>name</i>)'s health?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	
<p>PN5. And what about checks on <u>your</u> health – I mean, someone assessing your health, for example asking questions about your health or examining you?</p> <p>Did anyone check on <u>your</u> health before you left (<i>name or type or facility in MN20</i>)?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	
<p>PN6. Now I would like to talk to you about what happened after you left (<i>name or type of facility in MN20</i>).</p> <p>Did anyone check on (<i>name</i>)'s health after you left (<i>name or type of facility in MN20</i>)?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	1 ⇨ PN12 2 ⇨ PN17
<p>PN7. Check MN19: Did a health professional, community birth companion, or community health worker assist with the delivery?</p>	<p>YES, AT LEAST ONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED1</p> <p>NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED2</p>	2 ⇨ PN11

<p>PN8. You have already said that (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) assisted with the birth. Now I would like to talk to you about checks on (<i>name</i>)’s health after delivery, for example examining (<i>name</i>), checking the cord, or seeing if (<i>name</i>) is ok.</p> <p>After the delivery was over and before (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) left you, did (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) check on (<i>name</i>)’s health?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>PN9. And did (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) check on <u>your</u> health before leaving, for example asking questions about your health or examining you?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>PN10. After the (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) left you, did anyone check on the health of (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨ PN12</p> <p>2 ⇨ PN19</p>
<p>PN11. I would like to talk to you about checks on (<i>name</i>)’s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (<i>name</i>), checking the cord, or seeing if the baby is ok.</p> <p>After (<i>name</i>) was delivered, did anyone check on (his/her) health?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇨ PN20</p>
<p>PN12. Did such a check happen only once, or more than once?</p>	<p>ONCE 1</p> <p>MORE THAN ONCE 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨ PN13A</p> <p>2 ⇨ PN13B</p>
<p>PN13A. How long after delivery did that check happen?</p> <p>PN13B. How long after delivery did the first of these checks happen?</p> <p><i>If less than one day, record hours.</i> <i>If less than one week, record days.</i> <i>Otherwise, record weeks.</i></p>	<p>HOURS 1 __ __</p> <p>DAYS 2 __ __</p> <p>WEEKS 3 __ __</p> <p>DK / DON’T REMEMBER 998</p>	
<p>PN14. Who checked on (<i>name</i>)’s health at that time?</p>	<p>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL</p> <p>DOCTOR A</p> <p>NURSE / MIDWIFE B</p> <p>AUXILIARY NURSE C</p> <p>OTHER PERSON</p> <p>COMMUNITY BIRTH COMPANION F</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER G</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND H</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X</p>	

<p>PN15. Where did this check take place?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>HOME</p> <p>RESPONDENT'S HOME.....11</p> <p>OTHER HOME.....12</p> <p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL.....21</p> <p>GOVERNMENT CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE.....22</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST23</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>) _____ 26</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL.....31</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC.....32</p> <p>PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME.....33</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>) _____ 36</p> <p>OTHER MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>COMMUNITY CLINIC 41</p> <p>NGO CLINIC..... 42</p> <p>DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE 76</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>	
<p>PN16. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?</p>	<p>YES, MN20=21-36 OR 76.....1</p> <p>NO, MN20=11-12 OR 962</p>	<p>2 ⇨PN18</p>
<p>PN17. After you left (<i>name or type of facility in MN20</i>), did anyone check on <u>your</u> health?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	<p>1 ⇨PN21</p> <p>2 ⇨PN25</p>
<p>PN18. Check MN19: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker assist with the delivery?</p>	<p>YES, AT LEAST ONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED1</p> <p>NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED2</p>	<p>2 ⇨PN20</p>
<p>PN19. After the delivery was over and (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) left, did anyone check on <u>your</u> health?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	<p>1 ⇨PN21</p> <p>2 ⇨PN25</p>
<p>PN20. After the birth of (<i>name</i>), did anyone check on <u>your</u> health, for example asking questions about your health or examining you?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	<p>2 ⇨PN25</p>
<p>PN21. Did such a check happen only once, or more than once?</p>	<p>ONCE.....1</p> <p>MORE THAN ONCE2</p>	<p>1 ⇨PN22A</p> <p>2 ⇨PN22B</p>

<p>PN22A. How long after delivery did that check happen?</p> <p>PN22B. How long after delivery did the first of these checks happen?</p> <p><i>If less than one day, record hours.</i> <i>If less than one week, record days.</i> <i>Otherwise, record weeks.</i></p>	<p>HOURS1 ___</p> <p>DAYS.....2 ___</p> <p>WEEKS3 ___</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER998</p>	
<p>PN23. Who checked on <u>your</u> health at that time?</p>	<p>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL</p> <p>DOCTORA</p> <p>NURSE / MIDWIFE B</p> <p>AUXILIARY NURSE C</p> <p>OTHER PERSON</p> <p>COMMUNITY BIRTH COMPANION.....F</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER..... G</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND H</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p>	
<p>PN24. Where did this check take place?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>HOME</p> <p>RESPONDENT'S HOME.....11</p> <p>OTHER HOME.....12</p> <p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL.....21</p> <p>GOVERNMENT CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE.....22</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST23</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>) _____ 26</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL.....31</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC.....32</p> <p>PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME.....33</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>) _____ 36</p> <p>OTHER MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>COMMUNITY CLINIC41</p> <p>NGO CLINIC42</p> <p>DK PRIVATE OR PUBLIC76</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>	

<p>PN25. During the first two days after birth, did any health care provider do any of the following either at home or at a facility:</p> <p>[A] Examine (<i>name</i>)’s cord?</p> <p>[B] Take the temperature of (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p>[C] Counsel you on breastfeeding?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO DK</p> <p>EXAMINE THE CORD..... 1 2 8</p> <p>TAKE TEMPERATURE 1 2 8</p> <p>COUNSEL ON BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8</p>	
<p>PN26. Check MN36: Was child ever breastfed?</p>	<p>YES, MN36=1 1</p> <p>NO, MN36=2 2</p>	<p>2 ⇨ PN28</p>
<p>PN27. Observe (<i>name</i>)’s breastfeeding?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO DK</p> <p>OBSERVE BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8</p>	
<p>PN28. Check MN33: Was child weighed at birth?</p>	<p>YES, MN33=1 1</p> <p>NO, MN33=2 2</p> <p>DK, MN33=8 3</p>	<p>1 ⇨ PN29A</p> <p>2 ⇨ PN29B</p> <p>3 ⇨ PN29C</p>
<p>PN29A. You mentioned that (<i>name</i>) was weighed at birth. After that, was (<i>name</i>) weighed again by a health care provider within two days?</p> <p>PN29B. You mentioned that (<i>name</i>) was not weighed at birth. Was (<i>name</i>) weighed at all by a health care provider within two days after birth?</p> <p>PN29C. You mentioned that you do not know if (<i>name</i>) was weighed at birth. Was (<i>name</i>) weighed at all by a health care provider within two days after birth?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>PN30. During the first two days after (<i>name</i>)’s birth, did any health care provider give you information on the symptoms that require you to take your sick child to a health facility for care?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	

CONTRACEPTION		CP
<p>CP1. I would like to talk with you about another subject: family planning.</p> <p>Are you pregnant now?</p>	<p>YES, CURRENTLY PREGNANT 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK OR NOT SURE 8</p>	1 ⇨ CP3
<p>CP2. Couples use various ways or methods to delay or avoid getting pregnant.</p> <p>Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	1 ⇨ CP4
<p>CP3. Have you ever done something or used any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	1 ⇨ End 2 ⇨ End
<p>CP4. What are you doing to delay or avoid a pregnancy?</p> <p>Do not prompt. If more than one method is mentioned, record each one.</p>	<p>FEMALE STERILIZATION A</p> <p>MALE STERILIZATION B</p> <p>IUD C</p> <p>INJECTABLES D</p> <p>IMPLANTS E</p> <p>PILL F</p> <p>MALE CONDOM G</p> <p>FEMALE CONDOM H</p> <p>DIAPHRAGM I</p> <p>FOAM / JELLY J</p> <p>LACTATIONAL AMENORRHOEA METHOD (LAM) K</p> <p>PERIODIC ABSTINENCE / RHYTHM L</p> <p>WITHDRAWAL M</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X</p>	

UNMET NEED		UN
UN1. Check CP1: Currently pregnant?	YES, CP1=1 1 NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 8..... 2	2 ⇨ UN6
UN2. Now I would like to talk to you about your current pregnancy. When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES 1 NO..... 2	1 ⇨ UN5
UN3. Check CM11: Any births?	NO BIRTHS 0 ONE OR MORE BIRTHS 1	0 ⇨ UN4A 1 ⇨ UN4B
UN4A. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any children? UN4B. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any more children?	LATER 1 NONE / NO MORE 2	
UN5. Now I would like to ask some questions about the future. After the child you are now expecting, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD 1 NO MORE / NONE 2 UNDECIDED / DK 8	1 ⇨ UN8 2 ⇨ UN14 8 ⇨ UN14
UN6. Check CP4: Currently using 'Female sterilization'?	YES, CP4=A..... 1 NO, CP4≠A..... 2	1 ⇨ UN14
UN7. Now I would like to ask you some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD..... 1 NO MORE / NONE 2 SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT 3 UNDECIDED / DK 8	2 ⇨ UN10 3 ⇨ UN12 8 ⇨ UN10
UN8. How long would you like to wait before the birth of (a/another) child? <i>Record the answer as stated by respondent.</i>	MONTHS 1 ___ YEARS 2 ___ DOES NOT WANT TO WAIT (SOON/NOW) 993 SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT 994 AFTER MARRIAGE..... 995 OTHER 996 DK..... 998	994 ⇨ UN12
UN9. Check CP1: Currently pregnant?	YES, CP1=1 1 NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 8..... 2	1 ⇨ UN14
UN10. Check CP2: Currently using a method?	YES, CP2=1 1 NO, CP2=2 2	1 ⇨ UN14

UN11. Do you think you are physically able to get pregnant at this time?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	1 ⇒UN14 8 ⇒UN14
UN12. Why do you think you are not physically able to get pregnant?	INFREQUENT SEX / NO SEX..... A MENOPAUSALB NEVER MENSTRUATEDC HYSTERECTOMY (SURGICAL REMOVAL OF UTERUS) D HAS BEEN TRYING TO GET PREGNANT FOR 2 YEARS OR MORE WITHOUT RESULTE POSTPARTUM AMENORRHEIC F BREASTFEEDING G TOO OLD H FATALISTIC..... I OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X DK.....Z	
UN13. Check UN12: ‘Never menstruated’ mentioned?	MENTIONED, UN12=C 1 NOT MENTIONED, UN12≠C 2	1 ⇒End
UN14. When did your last menstrual period start? Record the answer using the same unit stated by the respondent. If ‘1 year’, probe: How many months ago?	DAYS AGO 1 __ __ WEEKS AGO 2 __ __ MONTHS AGO 3 __ __ YEARS AGO..... 4 __ __ IN MENOPAUSE / HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY 993 BEFORE LAST BIRTH 994 NEVER MENSTRUATED 995	993 ⇒End 994 ⇒End 995 ⇒End
UN15. Check UN14: Was the last menstrual period within last year?	YES, WITHIN LAST YEAR 1 NO, ONE YEAR OR MORE 2	2 ⇒End
UN16. Due to your last menstruation, were there any social activities, school or work days that you did not attend?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / NO SUCH ACTIVITY 8	
UN17. During your last menstrual period were you able to wash and change in privacy while at home?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	
UN18. Did you use any materials such as sanitary pads, tampons or cloth?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	2 ⇒End 8 ⇒End

UN19. Were the materials reusable?	YES 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	
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FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION/CUTTING		FG
FG1. Have you ever heard of female circumcision?	YES..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇒FG3
FG2. In some countries, there is a practice in which a girl may have part of her genitals cut. Have you ever heard about this practice?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇒End
FG3. Have you yourself ever been circumcised?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇒FG9
FG4. Now I would like to ask you what was done to you at that time. Was any flesh removed from the genital area?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	1 ⇒FG6
FG5. Was the genital area just nicked without removing any flesh?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
FG6. Was the genital area sewn closed? <i>If necessary, probe: Was it sealed?</i>	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
FG7. How old were you when you were circumcised? <i>If the respondent does not know the exact age, probe to get an estimate.</i>	AGE AT CIRCUMCISION..... _ _ DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 98	
FG8. Who performed the circumcision?	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR..... 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12 OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONAL (specify)..... 16 TRADITIONAL PERSONS TRADITIONAL 'CIRCUMCISER' 21 TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 22 OTHER TRADITIONAL (specify)..... 26 DK 98	
FG9. Sum CM4 for Number of daughters at home and CM7 for Number of daughters elsewhere:	TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVING DAUGHTERS _ _ _	
FG10. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have (<i>total number in FG9</i>) living daughters. Is this correct?	YES..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇒FG12
FG11. Check responses to CM1-CM11 and make corrections as necessary until response in FG10 is 'Yes'.		

FG12. Check FG9: Number of living daughters?	NO LIVING DAUGHTERS..... 0 AT LEAST ONE LIVING DAUGHTER..... 1	0⇒FG24
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FG13. Ask the respondent to tell you the name(s) of her daughter(s), beginning with the youngest daughter (if more than one daughter). Write down the name of each daughter in FG14. Then, ask questions FG15 to FG22 for each daughter at a time.

The total number of daughters in FG14 should be equal to the number in FG9.

If more than 4 daughters, use additional questionnaires.

	[D1] YOUNGEST	[D2] 2 ND YOUNGEST	[D3] 3 RD YOUNGEST	[D4] 4 TH YOUNGEST
FG14. Name of daughter	_____	_____	_____	_____
FG15. HOW OLD IS (<i>name</i>)?	AGE..... ____	AGE..... ____	AGE..... ____	AGE..... ____
FG16. Is (<i>name</i>) YOUNGER THAN 15 YEARS OF AGE?	YES1 NO2 ∅ FG23	YES1 NO2 ∅ FG23	YES 1 NO 2 ∅ FG23	YES..... 1 NO 2 ∅ FG23
FG17. IS (<i>name</i>) CIRCUMCISED?	YES1 NO2 ∅ FG23	YES1 NO2 ∅ FG23	YES 1 NO 2 ∅ FG23	YES..... 1 NO 2 ∅ FG23
FG18. How old was (<i>name</i>) when this occurred? <i>If the respondent does not know the age, probe to get an estimate.</i>	AGE..... ____ DK..... 98	AGE..... ____ DK..... 98	AGE..... ____ DK..... 98	AGE..... ____ DK..... 98
FG19. Now I would like to ask you what was done to (<i>name</i>) at that time. Was any flesh removed from the genital area?	YES1 ∅ FG21 NO2 DK8	YES 1 ∅ FG21 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 . ∅ FG21 NO 2 DK 8	YES..... 1 . ∅ FG21 NO 2 DK 8
FG20. Was her genital area just nicked without removing any flesh?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8
FG21. Was her genital area sewn closed? <i>If necessary, probe: Was it sealed?</i>	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8

FG22. Who performed the circumcision?	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12 OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONAL (specify) _____ 16	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR..... 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE. 12 OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONAL (specify) _____ 16	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12 OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONAL (specify) _____ 16	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12 OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONAL (specify) _____ 16
	TRADITIONAL PERSONS TRADITIONAL 'CIRCUMCISER' 21 TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 22 OTHER TRADITIONAL (specify) _____ 26 DK 98	TRADITIONAL PERSONS TRADITIONAL 'CIRCUMCISER' 21 TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 22 OTHER TRADITIONAL (specify) _____ 26 DK 98	TRADITIONAL PERSONS TRADITIONAL 'CIRCUMCISER' 21 TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 22 OTHER TRADITIONAL (specify) _____ 26 DK 98	TRADITIONAL PERSONS TRADITIONAL 'CIRCUMCISER' 21 TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 22 OTHER TRADITIONAL (specify) _____ 26 DK 98
FG23. Is there another daughter?	YES1 ♡ [D2] NO2 ♡ FG24	YES1 ♡ [D3] NO2 ♡ FG24	YES 1 ♡ [D4] NO 2 ♡ FG24	YES..... 1 ♡ [D5] NO 2 ♡ FG24

Tick here if additional questionnaire used:

FG24. Do you think this practice should be continued or should it be discontinued?	CONTINUED 1 DISCONTINUED..... 2 DEPENDS 3 DK..... 8	
FG24A. Are you aware of the law that prohibits the practice of FGM/C in The Gambia?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

DV

DV1. Sometimes a husband is annoyed or angered by things that his wife does. In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations:

[A] If she goes out without telling him?

GOES OUT WITHOUT
TELLING

YES NO DK

1 2 8

[B] If she neglects the children?

NEGLECTS CHILDREN

1 2 8

[C] If she argues with him?

ARGUES WITH HIM

1 2 8

[D] If she refuses to have sex with him?

REFUSES SEX.....

1 2 8

[E] If she burns the food?

BURNS FOOD

1 2 8

MARRIAGE/UNION		MA
MA1. Are you currently married or living together with someone as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED..... 1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER..... 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	3 ⇨MA5
MA2. How old is your (husband/partner)? <i>Probe:</i> How old was your (husband/partner) on his last birthday?	AGE IN YEARS __ __ DK 98	
MA3. Besides yourself, does your (husband/partner) have any other wives or partners or does he live with other women as if married?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 3	2 ⇨MA7 3 ⇨MA7
MA4. How many other wives or partners does he have?	NUMBER __ __ DK 98	⇨MA7 98 ⇨MA7
MA5. Have you ever been married or lived together with someone as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED..... 1 YES, FORMERLY LIVED WITH A PARTNER.. 2 NO 3	3 ⇨End
MA6. What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced or separated?	WIDOWED 1 DIVORCED..... 2 SEPARATED 3	
MA7. Have you been married or lived with someone only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE 1 MORE THAN ONCE..... 2	1 ⇨MA8A 2 ⇨MA8B
MA8A. In what month and year did you start living with your (husband/partner)? MA8B. In what month and year did you start living with your <u>first</u> (husband/partner)? <i>If woman reports to be married but never lived with first husband/partner record 96</i>	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH..... __ __ DK MONTH..... 98 NEVER LIVED WITH HUSBAND..... 96 YEAR __ __ __ __ DK YEAR..... 9998	96 ⇨End
MA9. Check MA8A/B: Is 'DK YEAR' recorded?	YES, MA8A/B=9998 1 NO, MA8A/B≠9998 2	2 ⇨End
MA10. Check MA7: In union only once?	YES, MA7=1 1 NO, MA7=2..... 2	1 ⇨MA11A 2 ⇨MA11B
MA11A. How old were you when you started living with your (husband/partner)? MA11B. How old were you when you started living with your <u>first</u> (husband/partner)?	AGE IN YEARS __ __	

ADULT FUNCTIONING		AF
AF1. Check WB4: Age of respondent?	AGE 15-17 YEARS1 AGE 18-49 YEARS2	1 ⇒ End
AF2. Do you use glasses or contact lenses? <i>Include the use of glasses for reading.</i>	YES1 NO2	
AF3. Do you use a hearing aid?	YES1 NO2	
AF4. I will now ask you about difficulties you may have doing a number of different activities. For each activity there are four possible answers: Please tell me if you have: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all. <i>Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:</i> Remember, the four possible answers are: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all.		
AF5. Check AF2: Respondent uses glasses or contact lenses?	YES, AF2=11 NO, AF2=22	1 ⇒ AF6A 2 ⇒ AF6B
AF6A. When using your glasses or contact lenses, do you have difficulty seeing? AF6B. Do you have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL4	
AF7. Check AF3: Respondent uses a hearing aid?	YES, AF3=11 NO, AF3=22	1 ⇒ AF8A 2 ⇒ AF8B
AF8A. When using your hearing aid(s), do you have difficulty hearing? AF8B. Do you have difficulty hearing?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL4	
AF9. Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT WALK/ CLIMB STEPS AT ALL4	
AF10. Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT REMEMBER/ CONCENTRATE AT ALL4	
AF11. Do you have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL4	
AF12. Using your usual language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR		SB
<p>SB1. <i>Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, make every effort to ensure privacy.</i> Now I would like to ask you some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues.</p> <p>Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question.</p> <p>How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?</p>	<p>NEVER HAD INTERCOURSE..... 00</p> <p>AGE IN YEARS __ __</p> <p>FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) HUSBAND / PARTNER..... 95</p>	00 ⇒ End
<p>SB2. I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity.</p> <p>When was the last time you had sexual intercourse?</p> <p><i>Record answers in days, weeks or months if less than 12 months (one year). If 12 months (one year) or more, answer must be recorded in years.</i></p>	<p>DAYS AGO 1 __ __</p> <p>WEEKS AGO..... 2 __ __</p> <p>MONTHS AGO 3 __ __</p> <p>YEARS AGO 4 __ __</p>	4 ⇒ End
<p>SB3. The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>SB4. What was your relationship to this person with whom you last had sexual intercourse?</p> <p><i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i></p> <p><i>If 'Boyfriend', then ask: Were you living together as if married? If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.</i></p>	<p>HUSBAND..... 1</p> <p>COHABITING PARTNER 2</p> <p>BOYFRIEND 3</p> <p>CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 4</p> <p>CLIENT / SEX WORKER 5</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ 6</p>	<p>3 ⇒ SB6</p> <p>4 ⇒ SB6</p> <p>5 ⇒ SB6</p> <p>6 ⇒ SB6</p>
<p>SB5. <i>Check MA1: Currently married or living with a partner?</i></p>	<p>YES, MA1=1 OR 2 1</p> <p>NO, MA1=3 2</p>	1 ⇒ SB7
<p>SB6. How old is this person?</p> <p><i>If response is 'DK', probe: About how old is this person?</i></p>	<p>AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER..... __ __</p> <p>DK 98</p>	
<p>SB7. Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	2 ⇒ End

SB8. The last time you had sexual intercourse with another person, was a condom used?	YES 1 NO 2	
--	---------------------------	--

<p>SB9. What was your relationship to this person?</p> <p><i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i></p> <p><i>If 'Boyfriend' then ask: Were you living together as if married? If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.</i></p>	<p>HUSBAND..... 1</p> <p>COHABITING PARTNER2</p> <p>BOYFRIEND 3</p> <p>CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 4</p> <p>CLIENT / SEX WORKER 5</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6</p>	<p>3 ⇨ SB12</p> <p>4 ⇨ SB12</p> <p>5 ⇨ SB12</p> <p>6 ⇨ SB12</p>
<p>SB10. Check MA1: Currently married or living with a partner?</p>	<p>YES, MA1=1 OR 2 1</p> <p>NO, MA1=3 2</p>	<p>2 ⇨ SB12</p>
<p>SB11. Check MA7: Married or living with a partner only once?</p>	<p>YES, MA7=1 1</p> <p>NO, MA7≠1 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨ End</p>
<p>SB12. How old is this person?</p> <p><i>If response is 'DK', probe: About how old is this person?</i></p>	<p>AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER.....__ __</p> <p>DK98</p>	

HIV/AIDS		HA																
HA1. Now I would like to talk with you about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	2 ⇒ End																
HA2. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8																	
HA3. Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8																	
HA4. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8																	
HA5. Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8																	
HA6. Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8																	
HA7. Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8																	
HA8. Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: [A] During pregnancy? [B] During delivery? [C] By breastfeeding?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NO</th> <th style="text-align: center;">DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>DURING PREGNANCY.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DURING DELIVERY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BY BREASTFEEDING.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	DURING PREGNANCY.....	1	2	8	DURING DELIVERY	1	2	8	BY BREASTFEEDING.....	1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK															
DURING PREGNANCY.....	1	2	8															
DURING DELIVERY	1	2	8															
BY BREASTFEEDING.....	1	2	8															
HA9. Check HA8[A], [B] and [C]: At least one 'Yes' recorded?	YES 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒ HA11																
HA10. Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8																	

<p>HA11. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?</p> <p>Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:</p> <p>Name _____</p>	<p>YES, CM17=11 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK2</p>	<p>2⇒HA24</p>
<p>HA12. Check MN2: Was antenatal care received?</p>	<p>YES, MN2=11 NO, MN2=22</p>	<p>2⇒HA17</p>
<p>HA13. During any of the antenatal visits for your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>), were you given any information about:</p> <p>[A] Babies getting HIV from their mother?</p> <p>[B] Things that you can do to prevent getting HIV?</p> <p>[C] Getting tested for HIV?</p> <p>Were you: [D] Offered a test for HIV?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO DK</p> <p>HIV FROM MOTHER1 2 8</p> <p>THINGS TO DO.....1 2 8</p> <p>TESTED FOR HIV1 2 8</p> <p>OFFERED A TEST FOR HIV.....1 2 8</p>	
<p>HA14. I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV as part of your antenatal care?</p>	<p>YES1 NO.....2 DK.....8</p>	<p>2⇒HA17 8⇒HA17</p>
<p>HA15. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?</p>	<p>YES1 NO.....2 DK.....8</p>	<p>2⇒HA17 8⇒HA17</p>
<p>HA16. After you received the result, were you given any health information or counselling related to HIV?</p>	<p>YES1 NO.....2 DK.....8</p>	
<p>HA17. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?</p>	<p>YES, MN20=21-36.....1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 962</p>	<p>2⇒HA21</p>
<p>HA18. Between the time you went for delivery but before the baby was born were you offered an HIV test?</p>	<p>YES1 NO.....2</p>	
<p>HA19. I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV at that time?</p>	<p>YES1 NO.....2</p>	<p>2⇒HA21</p>
<p>HA20. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?</p>	<p>YES1 NO.....2</p>	<p>1⇒HA22 2⇒HA22</p>

HA21. Check HA14: Was the respondent tested for HIV as part of antenatal care?	YES, HA14=11 NO OR NO ANSWER, HA14≠12	2⇒HA24
HA22. Have you been tested for HIV since that time you were tested during your pregnancy?	YES1 NO2	1⇒HA25
HA23. How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO1 12-23 MONTHS AGO2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO3	1⇒HA28 2⇒HA28 3⇒HA28
HA24. I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES1 NO2	2⇒HA27
HA25. How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO1 12-23 MONTHS AGO2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO3	
HA26. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES1 NO2 DK8	1⇒HA28 2⇒HA28 8⇒HA28
HA27. Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	YES1 NO2	
HA28. Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES1 NO2	2⇒HA30
HA29. Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit?	YES1 NO2	
HA30. Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES1 NO2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8	
HA31. Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES1 NO2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8	
HA32. Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV?	YES1 NO2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8	
HA33. Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?	YES1 NO2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8	
HA34. Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people?	YES1 NO2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8	

<p>HA35. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?</p> <p>I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.</p>	<p>AGREE1 DISAGREE.....2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8</p>	
<p>HA36. Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV?</p>	<p>YES1 NO.....2 SAYS SHE HAS HIV7 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8</p>	

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE		TA
TA1. Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?	YES 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒TA6
TA2. How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?	NEVER SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE 00 AGE ____ ____	00 ⇒TA6
TA3. Do you currently smoke cigarettes?	YES 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒TA6
TA4. In the last 24 hours, how many cigarettes did you smoke?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES ____ ____	
TA5. During the last one month, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'. If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i>	NUMBER OF DAYS..... <u>0</u> ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30	
TA6. Have you ever tried any smoked tobacco products other than cigarettes, such as cigars, water pipe, cigarillos or pipe?	YES 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒TA10
TA7. During the last one month, did you use any smoked tobacco products?	YES 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒TA10
TA8. What type of smoked tobacco product did you use or smoke during the last one month? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	CIGARS A WATER PIPE B CIGARILLOS C PIPE D OTHER (<i>specify</i>)..... X	
TA9. During the last one month, on how many days did you use (<i>names of products mentioned in TA8</i>)? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'. If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i>	NUMBER OF DAYS..... <u>0</u> ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30	
TA10. Have you ever tried any form of smokeless tobacco products, such as chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?	YES 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒TA14
TA11. During the last one month, did you use any smokeless tobacco products?	YES 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒TA14

<p>TA12. What type of smokeless tobacco product did you use during the last one month?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>CHEWING TOBACCO..... A SNUFF..... B DIP..... C OTHER (<i>specify</i>)..... X</p>	
<p>TA13. During the last one month, on how many days did you use (<i>names of products mentioned in TA12</i>)?</p> <p><i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'. If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF DAYS..... <u>0</u> ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30</p>	
<p>TA14. Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol.</p> <p>Have you ever drunk alcohol?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ End</p>
<p>TA15. We count one drink of alcohol as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, or one shot of cognac, vodka, whiskey or rum.</p> <p>How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol, other than a few sips?</p>	<p>NEVER HAD ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL..... 00 AGE ____ ____</p>	<p>00 ⇒ End</p>
<p>TA16. During the last one month, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol?</p> <p><i>If respondent did not drink, record '00'. If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'. If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i></p>	<p>DID NOT HAVE ONE DRINK IN LAST ONE MONTH..... 00 NUMBER OF DAYS..... <u>0</u> ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30</p>	<p>00 ⇒ End</p>
<p>TA17. In the last one month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have per day?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF DRINKS..... ____ ____</p>	

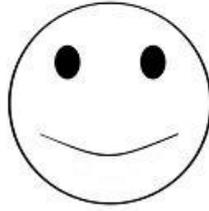
LIFE SATISFACTION **LS**

<p>LS1. I would like to ask you some simple questions on happiness and satisfaction.</p> <p>First, taking all things together, would you say you are very happy, somewhat happy, neither happy nor unhappy, somewhat unhappy or very unhappy?</p> <p>I am now going to show you pictures to help you with your response.</p> <p><i>Show smiley card and explain what each symbol represents. Record the response code selected by the respondent.</i></p>	<p>VERY HAPPY 1 SOMEWHAT HAPPY 2 NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY 3 SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY 4 VERY UNHAPPY 5</p>	
<p>LS2. <i>Show the picture of the ladder.</i></p> <p>Now, look at this ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top.</p> <p>Suppose we say that the top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you and the bottom of the ladder represents the worst possible life for you.</p> <p>On which step of the ladder do you feel you stand at this time?</p> <p><i>Probe if necessary:</i> Which step comes closest to the way you feel?</p>	<p>LADDER STEP ____ ____</p>	
<p>LS3. Compared to this time last year, would you say that your life has improved, stayed more or less the same, or worsened, overall?</p>	<p>IMPROVED 1 MORE OR LESS THE SAME 2 WORSENERD 3</p>	
<p>LS4. And in one year from now, do you expect that your life will be better, will be more or less the same, or will be worse, overall?</p>	<p>BETTER 1 MORE OR LESS THE SAME 2 WORSE 3</p>	

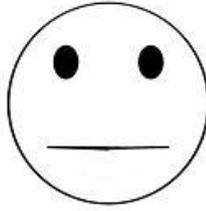
**Very
happy**



Somewhat happy



**Neither happy,
nor unhappy**



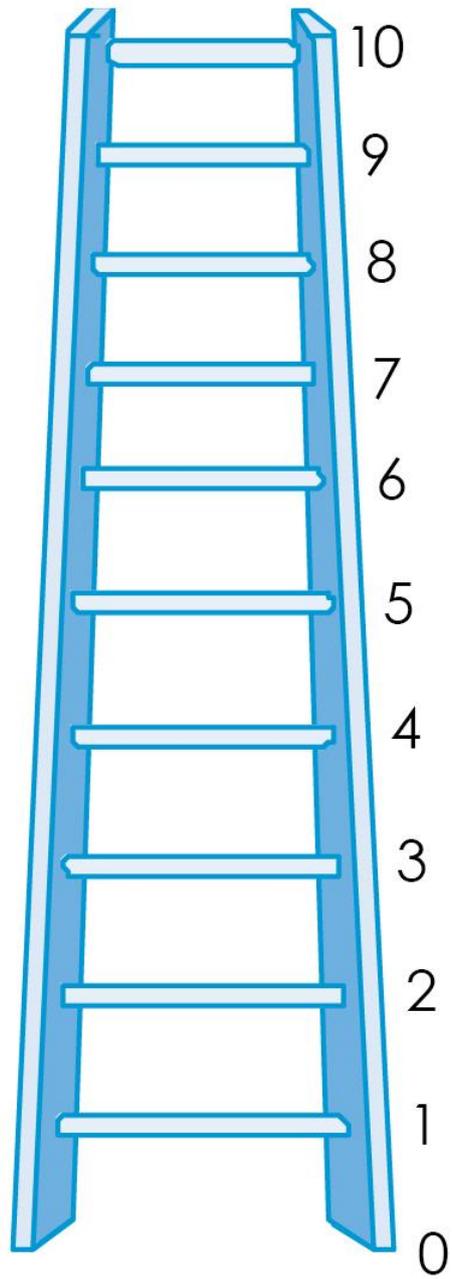
**Somewhat
unhappy**



**Very
unhappy**



Best Possible Life



Worst Possible Life

WM10. Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES__ __ : __ __	
WM11. Was the entire interview completed in private or was there anyone else during the entire interview or part of it?	<p>YES, THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETED IN PRIVATE 1</p> <p>NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW (specify) _____ 2</p> <p>NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING PART OF THE INTERVIEW (specify) _____ 3</p>	
WM12. Language of the Questionnaire.	ENGLISH..... 1	
WM13. Language of the Interview.	<p>ENGLISH.....01</p> <p>MANDINKA..... 02</p> <p>WOLLOF 03</p> <p>FULA 04</p> <p>JOLA 05</p> <p>SARAHULE..... 06</p> <p>SERERE 07</p> <p>MANJAGO 08</p> <p>CREOLE/AKU MARABOUT 09</p> <p>BAMBARA..... 10</p> <p>OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) _____ 96</p>	
WM14. Native language of the Respondent.	<p>ENGLISH.....01</p> <p>MANDINKA..... 02</p> <p>WOLLOF 03</p> <p>FULA 04</p> <p>JOLA 05</p> <p>SARAHULE..... 06</p> <p>SERERE 07</p> <p>MANJAGO 08</p> <p>CREOLE/AKU MARABOUT 09</p> <p>BAMBARA..... 10</p> <p>OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) _____ 96</p>	
WM15. Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?	<p>YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE..... 1</p> <p>YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE2</p> <p>NO, NOT USED.....3</p>	

WM16. Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:
Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?

Yes ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.

No ⇒ Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17?

Yes ⇒ Check column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:

Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of the child selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 in this household?

Yes ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 for that child and start the interview with this respondent.

No ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.

No ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL		MWM
MWM1. Cluster number: _____	MWM2. Household number: _____	
MWM3. Man's name and line number: NAME _____	MWM4. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____	
MWM5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	MWM6. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / 2 0 1 8	

<p>Check man's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify in HH39 that adult consent for interview is obtained or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in MWM17.</p>	MWM7. Record the time:
	HOURS : MINUTES ____ : ____
MWM8. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY 1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2
MWM9A. Hello, my name is (<i>your name</i>). We are from Gambia Bureau of Statistics . We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics. This interview usually takes about 30 minutes. We are also interviewing mothers about their children. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	MWM9B. Now I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics in more detail. This interview will take about 30 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?
YES..... 1 NO / NOT ASKED..... 2	1 ⇨MAN'S BACKGROUND Module 2 ⇨MWM17

<p>MWM17. Result of man's interview.</p> <p><i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i></p>	<p>COMPLETED 01</p> <p>NOT AT HOME 02</p> <p>REFUSED 03</p> <p>PARTLY COMPLETED 04</p> <p>INCAPACITATED (<i>specify</i>) _____ 05</p> <p>NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-17 06</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>
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MAN'S BACKGROUND		MWB
MWB1. Check the respondent's line number (MWM3) in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47):	MWM3=HH47.....1 MWM3≠HH47.....2	2 ⇨ MWB3
MWB2. Check ED5 in EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for this respondent: Highest level of school attended:	ED5=2, 3 OR 4.....1 ED5=0, 1, 8 OR BLANK.....2	1 ⇨ MWB15 2 ⇨ MWB14
MWB3. In what month and year were you born?	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH.....__ __ DK MONTH.....98 YEAR.....__ __ __ __ DK YEAR.....9998	
MWB4. How old are you? <i>Probe: How old were you at your last birthday?</i> <i>If responses to MWB3 and MWB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS).....__ __	
MWB5. Have you ever attended school or any early childhood education programme?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇨ MWB14
MWB6. What is the highest level and grade or year of school you have attended?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION.....000 PRIMARY.....1 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY.....2 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY.....3 __ __ VOCATIONAL.....4 __ __ DIPLOMA.....5 __ __ HIGHER.....6 __ __	000 ⇨ MWB14
MWB7. Did you complete that (grade/year)?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
MWB8. Check MWB4: Age of respondent:	AGE 15-24.....1 AGE 25-49.....2	2 ⇨ MWB13
MWB9. At any time during the 2017/2018 school year did you attend school?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇨ MWB11
MWB10. During 2017/2018 school year, which level and grade or year are you <u>attending</u> ?	PRIMARY.....1 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY.....2 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY.....3 __ __ VOCATIONAL.....4 __ __ DIPLOMA.....5 __ __ HIGHER.....6 __ __	
MWB11. At any time during the 2016/2017 school year did you attend school?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇨ MWB13

<p>MWB12. During 2016/2017 school year, which level and grade or year did you <u>attend</u>?</p>	<p>PRIMARY 1 ___</p> <p>LOWER SECONDARY 2 ___</p> <p>UPPER SECONDARY 3 ___</p> <p>VOCATIONAL 4 ___</p> <p>DIPLOMA 5 ___</p> <p>HIGHER 6 ___</p>	<p>2 ⇨WB15</p> <p>3 ⇨WB15</p> <p>4 ⇨WB15</p> <p>5 ⇨WB15</p> <p>6 ⇨WB15</p>
<p>MWB13. Check MWB6: Highest level of school attended:</p>	<p>MWB6=2, 3,4, 5 OR 61</p> <p>MWB6=12</p>	<p>1 ⇨MWB15</p>
<p>MWB14. Now I would like you to read this sentence to me.</p> <p><i>Show sentence on the card to the respondent.</i></p> <p><i>If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe: Can you read part of the sentence to me?</i></p>	<p>CANNOT READ AT ALL1</p> <p>ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE2</p> <p>ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE3</p> <p>NO SENTENCE IN REQUIRED LANGUAGE / BRAILLE (specify) 4</p>	
<p>MWB15. How long have you been continuously living in (name of current city, town or village of residence)?</p> <p><i>If less than one year, record '00' years.</i></p>	<p>YEARS__ __</p> <p>ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH95</p>	<p>95 ⇨MWB18</p>
<p>MWB16. Just before you moved here, did you live in Banjul, in another urban area or in a rural area?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether the place is Banjul, other urban area or a rural area, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '9' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>BANJUL1</p> <p>OTHER URBAN2</p> <p>RURAL AREA3</p> <p>OUTSIDE OF THE GAMBIA (specify)6</p>	<p>6 ⇨MWB18</p>
<p>MWB17. Before you moved here, in which LGA did you live in?</p>	<p>BANJUL01</p> <p>KANIFING02</p> <p>BRIKAMA03</p> <p>MANSAKONKO04</p> <p>KEREWAN05</p> <p>KUNTAUR06</p> <p>JANJANBUREH07</p> <p>BASSE08</p>	
<p>MWB18. Are you covered by any health insurance?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	<p>2 ⇨End</p>

<p>MWB19. What type of health insurance are you covered by?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER B</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE D</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)..... X</p>	
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MASS MEDIA AND ICT		MMT
<p>MMT1. Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day? If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK.....1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY3</p>	
<p>MMT2. Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day? If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK.....1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY3</p>	
<p>MMT3. Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day? If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK.....1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY3</p>	
<p>MMT4. Have you ever used a computer or a tablet from any location?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO2</p>	2 ⇒MMT9
<p>MMT5. During the last 3 months, did you use a computer or a tablet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happened almost every day? If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK.....1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY3</p>	0 ⇒MMT9

MMT6. During the last 3 months, did you:	YES	NO
[A] Copy or move a file or folder?	COPY/MOVE FILE 1	2
[B] Use a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document?	USE COPY/PASTE IN DOCUMENT 1	2
[C] Send e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video?	SEND E-MAIL WITH ATTACHMENT 1	2
[D] Use a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet?	USE BASIC SPREADSHEET FORMULA . 1	2
[E] Connect and install a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer?	CONNECT DEVICE..... 1	2
[F] Find, download, install and configure software?	INSTALL SOFTWARE 1	2
[G] Create an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts?	CREATE PRESENTATION 1	2
[H] Transfer a file between a computer and other device?	TRANSFER FILE..... 1	2
[I] Write a computer program in any programming language?	PROGRAMMING 1	2
MMT7. Check MMT6[C]: Is 'Yes' recorded?	YES, MMT6[C]=11 NO, MMT6[C]=22	1 ⇔MMT10
MMT8. Check MMT6[F]: Is 'Yes' recorded?	YES, MMT6[F]=11 NO, MMT6[F]=22	1 ⇔MMT10
MMT9. Have you ever used the internet from any location and any device?	YES.....1 NO2	2 ⇔MMT11
MMT10. During the last 3 months, did you use the internet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day? If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK.....1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY3	
MMT11. Do you own a mobile phone?	YES.....1 NO2	

<p>MMT12. During the last 3 months, did you use a mobile telephone at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><i>Probe if necessary:</i> I mean have you communicated with someone using a mobile phone.</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe:</i> Would you say this happens almost every day? <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK.....1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY3</p>	
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FERTILITY		MCM
<p>MCM1. Now I would like to ask about all the children you have had during your life. I am interested in all of the children that are biologically yours, even if they are not legally yours or do not have your last name.</p> <p>Have you ever fathered any children with any woman?</p> <p><i>This module should only include children born alive. Any stillbirths should not be included in response to any question.</i></p>	YES.....1 NO2 DK8	2 ⇒MCM8 8 ⇒MCM8
<p>MCM2. Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are now living with you?</p>	YES.....1 NO2	2 ⇒MCM5
<p>MCM3. How many sons live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	SONS AT HOME__ __	
<p>MCM4. How many daughters live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	DAUGHTERS AT HOME__ __	
<p>MCM5. Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are alive but do not live with you?</p>	YES.....1 NO2	2 ⇒MCM8
<p>MCM6. How many sons are alive but do not live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	SONS ELSEWHERE__ __	
<p>MCM7. How many daughters are alive but do not live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE.....__ __	
<p>MCM8. Have you ever fathered a son or daughter who was born alive but later died?</p> <p><i>If 'No' probe by asking:</i> I mean, to any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?</p>	YES.....1 NO2	2 ⇒MCM11
<p>MCM9. How many boys have died?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	BOYS DEAD.....__ __	
<p>MCM10. How many girls have died?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	GIRLS DEAD.....__ __	

MCM11. Sum answers to MCM3, MCM4, MCM6, MCM7, MCM9 and MCM10.	SUM.....__ __	
MCM12. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have fathered (<i>total number in MCM11</i>) live births during your life. Is this correct?	YES.....1 NO2	1 ⇒MCM14
MCM13. Check responses to MCM1-MCM10 and make corrections as necessary until response in MCM12 is ‘Yes’.		
MCM14. Check MCM11: How many live births fathered?	NO LIVE BIRTHS, MCM11=00 0 ONE LIVE BIRTH ONLY, MCM11=01 1 TWO OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS, MCM11=02 OR MORE 2	0 ⇒End 1 ⇒MCM18A
MCM15. Did all the children you have fathered have the same biological mother?	YES.....1 NO2	1 ⇒MCM17
MCM16. In all, how many women have you fathered children with?	NUMBER OF WOMEN.....__ __	
MCM17. How old were you when your first child was born?	AGE IN YEARS.....__ __	⇒MCM18B
MCM18A. In what month and year was the child you have fathered born? MCM18B. In what month and year was the last of these (<i>total number in MCM11</i>) children you have fathered born even if he or she has died? Month and year must be recorded.	DATE OF LAST BIRTH MONTH.....__ __ YEAR__ __ __ __	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

MDV

MDV1. Sometimes a husband is annoyed or angered by things that his wife does. In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations:

		YES	NO	DK
[A] If she goes out without telling him?	GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING	1	2	8
[B] If she neglects the children?	NEGLECTS CHILDREN.....	1	2	8
[C] If she argues with him?	ARGUES WITH HIM	1	2	8
[D] If she refuses to have sex with him?	REFUSES SEX	1	2	8
[E] If she burns the food?	BURNS FOOD.....	1	2	8

MARRIAGE/UNION		MMA
MMA1. Are you currently married or living together with someone as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED 1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	3 ⇨ MMA5
MMA3. Do you have other wives or do you live with other partners as if married?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ MMA7
MMA4. How many other wives or live-in partners do you have?	NUMBER __ __ DK 98	⇨ MMA7 98 ⇨ MMA7
MMA5. Have you ever been married or lived together with someone as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED..... 1 YES, FORMERLY LIVED WITH A PARTNER.. 2 NO 3	3 ⇨ End
MMA6. What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced or separated?	WIDOWED 1 DIVORCED 2 SEPARATED 3	
MMA7. Have you been married or lived with someone only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE 1 MORE THAN ONCE..... 2	1 ⇨ MMA8A 2 ⇨ MMA8B
MMA8A. In what month and year did you start living with your (wife/partner)?	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH __ __ DK MONTH..... 98	96 ⇨ End
MMA8B. In what month and year did you start living with your <u>first</u> (wife/partner)?	NEVER LIVED WITH WIFE..... 96 YEAR __ __ __ __ DK YEAR..... 9998	
<i>If man reports to be married but never lived with first wife/partner record 96</i>		
MMA9. Check MMA8A/B: Is 'DK YEAR' recorded?	YES, MMA8A/B=9998..... 1 NO, MMA8A/B≠9998..... 2	2 ⇨ End
MMA10. Check MMA7: In union only once?	YES, MMA7=1 1 NO, MMA7=2 2	1 ⇨ MMA11A 2 ⇨ MMA11B
MMA11A. How old were you when you started living with your (wife/partner)?	AGE IN YEARS..... __ __	
MMA11B. How old were you when you started living with your <u>first</u> (wife/partner)?		

ADULT FUNCTIONING		MAF
MAF1. Check MWB4: Age of respondent?	AGE 15-17 YEARS1 AGE 18-49 YEARS2	1 ⇒ End
MAF2. Do you use glasses or contact lenses? <i>Include the use of glasses for reading.</i>	YES1 NO2	
MAF3. Do you use a hearing aid?	YES1 NO2	
MAF4. I will now ask you about difficulties you may have doing a number of different activities. For each activity there are four possible answers: Please tell me if you have: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all. <i>Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:</i> Remember, the four possible answers are: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all.		
MAF5. Check MAF2: Respondent uses glasses or contact lenses?	YES, MAF2=11 NO, MAF2=22	1 ⇒ MAF6A 2 ⇒ MAF6B
MAF6A. When using your glasses or contact lenses, do you have difficulty seeing? MAF6B. Do you have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL4	
MAF7. Check MAF3: Respondent uses a hearing aid?	YES, MAF3=11 NO, MAF3=22	1 ⇒ MAF8A 2 ⇒ MAF8B
MAF8A. When using your hearing aid(s), do you have difficulty hearing? MAF8B. Do you have difficulty hearing?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL4	
MAF9. Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT WALK/ CLIMB STEPS AT ALL4	

<p>MAF10. Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT REMEMBER/ CONCENTRATE AT ALL.....4</p>	
<p>MAF11. Do you have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL.....4</p>	
<p>MAF12. Using your usual language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3</p>	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR		MSB
<p>MSB1. <i>Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, make every effort to ensure privacy.</i> Now I would like to ask you some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues.</p> <p>Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question.</p> <p>How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?</p>	<p>NEVER HAD INTERCOURSE..... 00</p> <p>AGE IN YEARS..... __ __</p> <p>FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) WIFE / PARTNER 95</p>	00 ⇒ End
<p>MSB2. I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity.</p> <p>When was the last time you had sexual intercourse?</p> <p><i>Record answers in days, weeks or months if less than 12 months (one year). If 12 months (one year) or more, answer must be recorded in years.</i></p>	<p>DAYS AGO..... 1 __ __</p> <p>WEEKS AGO..... 2 __ __</p> <p>MONTHS AGO..... 3 __ __</p> <p>YEARS AGO 4 __ __</p>	4 ⇒ End
<p>MSB3. The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>MSB4. What was your relationship to this person with whom you last had sexual intercourse?</p> <p><i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i></p> <p><i>If 'Girlfriend', then ask: Were you living together as if married? If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.</i></p>	<p>WIFE 1</p> <p>COHABITING PARTNER 2</p> <p>GIRLFRIEND 3</p> <p>CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE..... 4</p> <p>CLIENT / SEX WORKER 5</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6</p>	<p>3 ⇒ MSB6</p> <p>4 ⇒ MSB6</p> <p>5 ⇒ MSB6</p> <p>6 ⇒ MSB6</p>
<p>MSB5. <i>Check MMA1: Currently married or living with a partner?</i></p>	<p>YES, MMA1=1 OR 2..... 1</p> <p>NO, MMA1=3 2</p>	1 ⇒ MSB7
<p>MSB6. How old is this person?</p> <p><i>If response is 'DK', probe: About how old is this person?</i></p>	<p>AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER..... __ __</p> <p>DK 98</p>	
<p>MSB7. Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	2 ⇒ End
<p>MSB8. The last time you had sexual intercourse with another person, was a condom used?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	

<p>MSB9. What was your relationship to this person?</p> <p><i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i></p> <p><i>If 'Girlfriend' then ask:</i> Were you living together as if married? <i>If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.</i></p>	WIFE 1 COHABITING PARTNER 2 GIRLFRIEND 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE..... 4 CLIENT / SEX WORKER 5 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6	 3 ⇒MSB12 4 ⇒MSB12 5 ⇒MSB12 6 ⇒MSB12
<p>MSB10. Check MMA1: Currently married or living with a partner?</p>	YES, MMA1=1 OR 2.....1 NO, MMA1=32	 2 ⇒MSB12
<p>MSB11. Check MMA7: Married or living with a partner only once?</p>	YES, MMA7=11 NO, MMA7≠12	 1 ⇒End
<p>MSB12. How old is this person?</p> <p><i>If response is 'DK', probe:</i> About how old is this person?</p>	AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER.....__ __ DK98	

HIV/AIDS				MHA															
MHA1. Now I would like to talk with you about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ End																	
MHA2. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																		
MHA3. Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																		
MHA4. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																		
MHA5. Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																		
MHA6. Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																		
MHA7. Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																		
MHA8. Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: [A] During pregnancy? [B] During delivery? [C] By breastfeeding?	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NO</th> <th style="text-align: center;">DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>DURING PREGNANCY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DURING DELIVERY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BY BREASTFEEDING</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	DURING PREGNANCY	1	2	8	DURING DELIVERY	1	2	8	BY BREASTFEEDING	1	2	8		
	YES	NO	DK																
DURING PREGNANCY	1	2	8																
DURING DELIVERY	1	2	8																
BY BREASTFEEDING	1	2	8																
MHA9. Check MHA8[A], [B] and [C]: At least one 'Yes' recorded?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MHA24																	
MHA10. Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																		
MHA24. I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MHA27																	

MHA25. How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO 1 12-23 MONTHS AGO 2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO 3	
MHA26. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	1 ⇨ MHA28 2 ⇨ MHA28 8 ⇨ MHA28
MHA27. Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	YES 1 NO 2	
MHA28. Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ MHA30
MHA29. Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit?	YES 1 NO 2	
MHA30. Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA31. Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA32. Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA33. Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA34. Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA35. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.	AGREE 1 DISAGREE 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA36. Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 SAYS HE HAS HIV 7 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	

CIRCUMCISION		MMC
MMC1. Some men are circumcised, that is, the foreskin is completely removed from the penis. Are you circumcised?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 98	2 ⇒ End
MMC2. How old were you when you got circumcised?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS..... _ _ DK 98	
MMC3. Who did the circumcision?	TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER / FAMILY / FRIEND..... 1 HEALTH WORKER / PROFESSIONAL..... 2 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6 DK 8	
MMC4. Where was it done?	HEALTH FACILITY 1 HOME OF A HEALTH WORKER / PROFESSIONAL 2 AT HOME 3 RITUAL SITE 4 OTHER HOME / PLACE (<i>specify</i>) 6 DK 8	

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE		MTA
MTA1. Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MTA6
MTA2. How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?	NEVER SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE 00 AGE ____	00 ⇒ MTA6
MTA3. Do you currently smoke cigarettes?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MTA6
MTA4. In the last 24 hours, how many cigarettes did you smoke?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES ____	
MTA5. During the last one month, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'. If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i>	NUMBER OF DAYS <u>0</u> ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30	
MTA6. Have you ever tried any smoked tobacco products other than cigarettes, such as cigars, water pipe, cigarillos or pipe?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MTA10
MTA7. During the last one month, did you use any smoked tobacco products?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MTA10
MTA8. What type of smoked tobacco product did you use or smoke during the last one month? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	CIGARS A WATER PIPE B CIGARILLOS C PIPE D OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X	
MTA9. During the last one month, on how many days did you use (<i>names of products mentioned in MTA8</i>)? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'. If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i>	NUMBER OF DAYS <u>0</u> ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30	
MTA10. Have you ever tried any form of smokeless tobacco products, such as chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MTA14
MTA11. During the last one month, did you use any smokeless tobacco products?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MTA14

<p>MTA12. What type of smokeless tobacco product did you use during the last one month?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>CHEWING TOBACCO..... A SNUFF B DIP C OTHER (<i>specify</i>)..... X</p>	
<p>MTA13. During the last one month, on how many days did you use (<i>names of products mentioned in MTA12</i>)?</p> <p><i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'. If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF DAYS..... <u>0</u> ____</p> <p>10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10</p> <p>EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30</p>	
<p>MTA14. Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol.</p> <p>Have you ever drunk alcohol?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ End</p>
<p>MTA15. We count one drink of alcohol as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, or one shot of cognac, vodka, whiskey or rum.</p> <p>How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol, other than a few sips?</p>	<p>NEVER HAD ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL 00</p> <p>AGE ____ ____</p>	<p>00 ⇒ End</p>
<p>MTA16. During the last one month, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol?</p> <p><i>If respondent did not drink, record '00'. If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'. If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i></p>	<p>DID NOT HAVE ONE DRINK IN LAST ONE MONTH 00</p> <p>NUMBER OF DAYS..... <u>0</u> ____</p> <p>10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10</p> <p>EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30</p>	<p>00 ⇒ End</p>
<p>MTA17. In the last one month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have per day?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF DRINKS..... ____ ____</p>	

LIFE SATISFACTION

MLS

MLS1. I would like to ask you some simple questions on happiness and satisfaction.

First, taking all things together, would you say you are very happy, somewhat happy, neither happy nor unhappy, somewhat unhappy or very unhappy?

I am now going to show you pictures to help you with your response.

Show smiley card and explain what each symbol represents. Record the response code selected by the respondent.

- VERY HAPPY.....1
- SOMEWHAT HAPPY2
- NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY3
- SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY4
- VERY UNHAPPY.....5

MLS2. Now, think of a ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top.

Suppose we say that the top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you and the bottom of the ladder represents the worst possible life for you.

Show the picture of the Ladder.

On which step of the ladder do you feel you stand at this time?

Probe if necessary: Which step comes closest to the way you feel?

LADDER STEP__ __

MLS3. Compared to this time last year, would you say that your life has improved, stayed more or less the same, or worsened, overall?

- IMPROVED.....1
- MORE OR LESS THE SAME2
- WORSENERD3

MLS4. And in one year from now, do you expect that your life will be better, will be more or less the same, or will be worse, overall?

- BETTER1
- MORE OR LESS THE SAME2
- WORSE3

Very happy



Somewhat happy



**Neither happy,
nor unhappy**



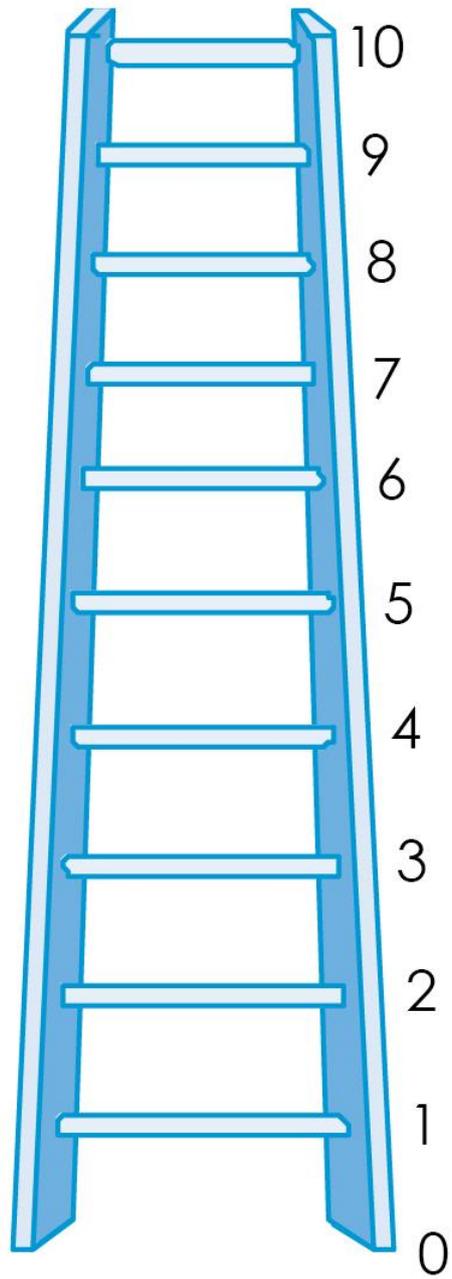
**Somewhat
unhappy**



Very unhappy



Best Possible Life



Worst Possible Life

MWM10. <i>Record the time.</i>	HOURS AND MINUTES__ __ : __ __	
MWM11. <i>Was the entire interview completed in private or was there anyone else during the entire interview or part of it?</i>	<p>YES, THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETED IN PRIVATE1</p> <p>NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW (specify) _____2</p> <p>NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING PART OF THE INTERVIEW (specify) _____3</p>	
MWM12. <i>Language of the Questionnaire.</i>	ENGLISH1	
MWM13. <i>Language of the Interview.</i>	<p>ENGLISH01</p> <p>MANDINKA02</p> <p>WOLLOF03</p> <p>FULA04</p> <p>JOLA05</p> <p>SARAHULE06</p> <p>SERERE07</p> <p>MANJAGO08</p> <p>CREOLE/AKU MARABOUT09</p> <p>BAMBARA10</p> <p>OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) _____96</p>	
MWM14. <i>Native language of the Respondent.</i>	<p>ENGLISH01</p> <p>MANDINKA02</p> <p>WOLLOF03</p> <p>FULA04</p> <p>JOLA05</p> <p>SARAHULE06</p> <p>SERERE07</p> <p>MANJAGO08</p> <p>CREOLE/AKU MARABOUT09</p> <p>BAMBARA10</p> <p>OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) _____96</p>	
MWM15. <i>Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?</i>	<p>YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE1</p> <p>YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE2</p> <p>NO, NOT USED3</p>	

MWM16. Check columns HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:

Is the respondent the caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?

Yes ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.

No ⇒ Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17?

Yes ⇒ Check column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the caretaker of the child selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 in this household?

Yes ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 for that child and start the interview with this respondent.

No ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.

No ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		UF
UF1. Cluster number: _____	UF2. Household number: _____	
UF3. Child's name and line number: NAME _____	UF4. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number: NAME _____	
UF5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	UF6. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____	
UF7. Day / Month / Year of interview: ____ / ____ / <u>2 0 1 8</u>	UF8. Record the time:	HOURS : MINUTES ____ : ____

<p>Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33 or HH39) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in UF17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old.</p>		
UF9. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY 1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW .. 2	1 ⇒UF10B 2 ⇒UF10A
UF10A. Hello, my name is (<i>your name</i>). We are from The Gambia Bureau of Statistics. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about (<i>child's name from UF3</i>)'s health and well-being. This interview will take about 30 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	UF10B. Now I would like to talk to you about (<i>child's name from UF3</i>)'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview will take about 30 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	
YES.....1 NO / NOT ASKED.....2	1 ⇒UNDER FIVE'S BACKGROUND Module 2 ⇒UF17	

UF17. Result of interview for children under 5	COMPLETED 01
Codes refer to mother/caretaker.	NOT AT HOME..... 02
Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.	REFUSED 03
	PARTLY COMPLETED 04
	INCAPACITATED
	<i>(specify)</i> _____ 05
	NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/
	CARETAKER AGE 15-17..... 06
	OTHER <i>(specify)</i> _____ 96

UNDER-FIVE'S BACKGROUND

UB

<p>UB0. Before I begin the interview, could you please bring (name)'s Birth Certificate, Infant Welfare Card (IWC), and any immunisation record from a health provider? We will need to refer to those documents.</p>		
<p>UB1. On what day, month and year was (name) born?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> What is (his/her) birthday?</p> <p>If the mother/caretaker knows the exact date of birth, also record the day; otherwise, record '98' for day.</p> <p>Month and year <u>must</u> be recorded.</p>	<p>DATE OF BIRTH DAY _ _</p> <p>DK DAY 98</p> <p>MONTH _ _</p> <p>YEAR <u>2</u> <u>0</u> <u>1</u> _</p>	
<p>UB2. How old is (name)?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> How old was (name) at (his/her) last birthday?</p> <p>Record age in completed years.</p> <p>Record '0' if less than 1 year.</p> <p>If responses to UB1 and UB2 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.</p>	<p>AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)..... _</p>	
<p>UB3. Check UB2: Child's age?</p>	<p>AGE 0, 1, OR 2 1 AGE 3 OR 4 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨ UB9</p>
<p>UB4. Check the respondent's line number (UF4) and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47):</p>	<p>RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, UF4=HH47 1 RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, UF4≠HH47 2</p>	<p>2 ⇨ UB6</p>
<p>UB5. Check ED10 in the EDUCATION MODULE in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the child attending ECE in the current school year?</p>	<p>YES, ED10=0 1 NO, ED10≠0 OR BLANK 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨ UB8B 2 ⇨ UB9</p>
<p>UB6. Has (name) ever attended any early childhood education programme, such as Nursery School?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇨ UB9</p>
<p>UB7. At any time since September, did (he/she) attend (programmes mentioned in UB6)?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨ UB8A 2 ⇨ UB9</p>

<p>UB8A. Does (he/she) currently attend (programmes mentioned in UB6)?</p> <p>UB8B. You have mentioned that (<i>name</i>) has attended an early childhood education programme this school year. Does (he/she) currently attend this programme?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>UB9. Is (<i>name</i>) covered by any health insurance?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ End</p>
<p>UB10. What type of health insurance is (<i>name</i>) covered by?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER B</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE D</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p>	

BIRTH REGISTRATION		BR
BR1. Does <i>(name)</i> have a birth certificate? <i>If yes, ask:</i> May I see it?	YES, SEEN 1 YES, NOT SEEN..... 2 NO..... 3 DK..... 8	1 ⇒ End 2 ⇒ End
BR2. Has <i>(name)</i> 's birth been registered with <i>Ministry of Health and Social Welfare</i> ?	YES 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	1 ⇒ End
BR3. Do you know how to register <i>(name)</i> 's birth?	YES 1 NO..... 2	

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT		EC
<p>EC1. How many children's books or picture books do you have for (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>NONE.....00</p> <p>NUMBER OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS <u>0</u> ___</p> <p>TEN OR MORE BOOKS10</p>	
<p>EC2. I am interested in learning about the things that (<i>name</i>) plays with when (he/she) is at home.</p> <p>Does (he/she) play with:</p> <p>[A] Homemade toys, such as dolls, cars, or other toys made at home?</p> <p>[B] Toys from a shop or manufactured toys?</p> <p>[C] Household objects, such as bowls or pots, or objects found outside, such as sticks, rocks, animal shells or leaves?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Y N DK</p> <p>HOMEMADE TOYS.....1 2 8</p> <p>TOYS FROM A SHOP1 2 8</p> <p>HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS OR OUTSIDE OBJECTS1 2 8</p>	
<p>EC3. Sometimes adults taking care of children have to leave the house to go shopping, wash clothes, or for other reasons and have to leave young children.</p> <p>On how many days in the past week was (<i>name</i>):</p> <p>[A] Left alone for more than an hour?</p> <p>[B] Left in the care of another child, that is, someone less than 10 years old, for more than an hour?</p> <p>If 'None' record '0'. If 'Don't know' record '8'.</p>	<p>NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR__</p> <p>NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT WITH ANOTHER CHILD FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR.....__</p>	
<p>EC4. Check UB2: Child's age?</p>	<p>AGE 0 OR 11</p> <p>AGE 2, 3 OR 4.....2</p>	<p>1 ⇒End</p>

<p>EC5. In the past 3 days, did you or any household member age 15 or over engage in any of the following activities with <i>(name)</i>:</p> <p><i>If 'Yes', ask:</i> Who engaged in this activity with <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p><i>A foster/step mother or father living in the household who engaged with the child should be coded as mother or father.</i></p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p> <p><i>'No one' cannot be recorded if any household member age 15 and above engaged in activity with child.</i></p> <p>[A] Read books or looked at picture books with <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p>[B] Told stories to <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p>[C] Sang songs to or with <i>(name)</i>, including lullabies?</p> <p>[D] Took <i>(name)</i> outside the home?</p> <p>[E] Played with <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p>[F] Named, counted, or drew things for or with <i>(name)</i>?</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>MOTHER</th> <th>FATHER</th> <th>OTHER</th> <th>NO ONE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>READ BOOKS</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOLD STORIES</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SANG SONGS</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOOK OUTSIDE</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PLAYED WITH</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NAMED</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		MOTHER	FATHER	OTHER	NO ONE	READ BOOKS	A	B	X	Y	TOLD STORIES	A	B	X	Y	SANG SONGS	A	B	X	Y	TOOK OUTSIDE	A	B	X	Y	PLAYED WITH	A	B	X	Y	NAMED	A	B	X	Y	
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TOOK OUTSIDE	A	B	X	Y																																	
PLAYED WITH	A	B	X	Y																																	
NAMED	A	B	X	Y																																	
<p>EC5G. Check UB2: Child's age?</p>	<p>AGE 0, 1, OR 21</p> <p>AGE 3 OR 42</p>	<p>1 ⇒End</p>																																			
<p>EC6. I would like to ask you some questions about the health and development of <i>(name)</i>. Children do not all develop and learn at the same rate. For example, some walk earlier than others. These questions are related to several aspects of <i>(name)</i>'s development.</p> <p>Can <i>(name)</i> identify or name at least ten letters of the alphabet?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK8</p>																																				
<p>EC7. Can <i>(name)</i> read at least four simple, popular words?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK8</p>																																				
<p>EC8. Does <i>(name)</i> know the name and recognize the symbol of all numbers from 1 to 10?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK8</p>																																				

<p>EC9. Can (<i>name</i>) pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground?</p>	<p>YES1 NO.....2 DK.....8</p>	
<p>EC10. Is (<i>name</i>) sometimes too sick to play?</p>	<p>YES1 NO.....2 DK.....8</p>	
<p>EC11. Does (<i>name</i>) follow simple directions on how to do something correctly?</p>	<p>YES1 NO.....2 DK.....8</p>	
<p>EC12. When given something to do, is (<i>name</i>) able to do it independently?</p>	<p>YES1 NO.....2 DK.....8</p>	
<p>EC13. Does (<i>name</i>) get along well with other children?</p>	<p>YES1 NO.....2 DK.....8</p>	
<p>EC14. Does (<i>name</i>) kick, bite, or hit other children or adults?</p>	<p>YES1 NO.....2 DK.....8</p>	
<p>EC15. Does (<i>name</i>) get distracted easily?</p>	<p>YES1 NO.....2 DK.....8</p>	

CHILD DISCIPLINE		UCD
UCD1. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0..... 1 AGE 1, 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇒ End
UCD2. Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behavior or to address a behavior problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if <u>you or any other adult in your household</u> has used this method with (name) <u>in the past month</u> .		
	YES NO	
[A] Took away privileges, forbade something (name) liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house.	TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES..... 1 2	
[B] Explained why (name)'s behavior was wrong.	EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOR 1 2	
[C] Shook (him/her).	SHOOK HIM/HER 1 2	
[D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her).	SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED 1 2	
[E] Gave (him/her) something else to do.	GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO 1 2	
[F] Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand.	SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND 1 2	
[G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object.	HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT 1 2	
[H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that.	CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME 1 2	
[I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears.	HIT / SLAPPED ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS 1 2	
[J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg.	HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG 1 2	
[K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit (him/her) over and over as hard as one could.	BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD..... 1 2	
UCD3. Check UF4: Is this respondent the mother or caretaker of any other children under age 5 or a child age 5-14 selected for the questionnaire for children age 5-17?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ UCD5
UCD4. Check UF4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5 or FCD5) for another child?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ End

<p>UCD5. Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO.....2 DK / NO OPINION.....8</p>	
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CHILD FUNCTIONING		UCF
UCF1. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0 OR 1 1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇒ End
UCF2. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (<i>name</i>) may have. Does (<i>name</i>) wear glasses?	YES 1 NO 2	
UCF3. Does (<i>name</i>) use a hearing aid?	YES 1 NO 2	
UCF4. Does (<i>name</i>) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?	YES 1 NO 2	
UCF5. In the following questions, I will ask you to answer by selecting one of four possible answers. For each question, would you say that (<i>name</i>) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all. <i>Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:</i> Remember the four possible answers: Would you say that (<i>name</i>) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all?		
UCF6. Check UCF2: Child wears glasses?	YES, UCF2=1 1 NO, UCF2=2 2	1 ⇒ UCF7A 2 ⇒ UCF7B
UCF7A. When wearing (his/her) glasses, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty seeing? UCF7B. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
UCF8. Check UCF3: Child uses a hearing aid?	YES, UCF3=1 1 NO, UCF3=2 2	1 ⇒ UCF9A 2 ⇒ UCF9B
UCF9A. When using (his/her) hearing aid(s), does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music? UCF9B. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	
UCF10. Check UCF4: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?	YES, UCF4=1 1 NO, UCF4=2 2	1 ⇒ UCF11 2 ⇒ UCF13
UCF11. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking?	SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL 4	

<p>UCF12. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL 4</p>	<p>1⇒UCF14 2⇒UCF14 3⇒UCF14 4⇒UCF14</p>
<p>UCF13. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>UCF14. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty picking up small objects with (his/her) hand?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT PICK UP AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>UCF15. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty understanding you?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT UNDERSTAND AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>UCF16. When (<i>name</i>) speaks, do you have difficulty understanding (him/her)?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>UCF17. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty learning things?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>UCF18. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty playing?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT PLAY AT ALL..... 4</p>	
<p>UCF19. The next question has five different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after the question.</p> <p>Compared with children of the same age, how much does (<i>name</i>) kick, bite or hit other children or adults?</p> <p>Would you say: not at all, less, the same, more or a lot more?</p>	<p>NOT AT ALL 1 LESS 2 THE SAME..... 3 MORE 4 A LOT MORE..... 5</p>	

[E] Milk from animals, such as fresh, tinned, or powdered milk?	MILK	1	2 ☺ BD7[X]	8 ☺ BD7[X]
[E1] How many times did (name) drink milk? <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'. If unknown, record '8'.</i>	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK MILK			
[X] Any other liquids?	OTHER LIQUIDS	1	2 ☺ BD8	8 ☺ BD8
[X1] <i>Record all other liquids mentioned.</i>	(Specify) _____			
<p>BD8. Now I would like to ask you about <u>everything</u> that (name) ate yesterday during the day or the night. Please include foods consumed outside of your home.</p> <p>- Think about when (name) woke up yesterday. Did (he/she) eat anything at that time? <i>If 'Yes' ask: Please tell me everything (name) ate at that time. Probe: Anything else? Record answers using the food groups below.</i></p> <p>- What did (name) do after that? Did (he/she) eat anything at that time? <i>Repeat this string of questions, recording in the food groups, until the respondent tells you that the child went to sleep until the next morning.</i></p>				
<p><i>For each food group not mentioned after completing the above ask: Just to make sure, did (name) eat (food group items) yesterday during the day or the night</i></p>		YES	NO	DK
[A] Yogurt made from animal milk? <i>Note that liquid/drinking yogurt should be captured in BD7[E] or BD7[X], depending on milk content.</i>	YOGURT	1	2 ☺ BD8[B]	8 ☺ BD8[B]
[A1] How many times did (name) eat yogurt? <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'. If unknown, record '8'.</i>	NUMBER OF TIMES ATE YOGURT			
[B] Any baby food, such as Cerelac, Guigoz, SMA, Lactogen, Cow & Gate, Nutrillac, Nido or Munko??	FORTIFIED BABY FOOD	1	2	8
[C] Bread, rice, noodles, porridge, or other foods made from grains?	FOODS MADE FROM GRAINS	1	2	8
[D] Pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside?	PUMPKIN, CARROTS, SQUASH, ETC.	1	2	8
[E] White potatoes, white yams, cassava, or any other foods made from roots?	FOODS MADE FROM ROOTS	1	2	8
[F] Any dark green, leafy vegetables, such as kerenkereng, Kucha/Bisap, Morong, Moringa or Nebedie?	DARK GREEN, LEAFY VEGETABLES	1	2	8
[G] Ripe mangoes or ripe papayas?	RIPE MANGO, RIPE PAPAYA	1	2	8
[H] Any other fruits or vegetables, such as Kabaa, Ditah/Taloo, Pumpkin or Banana?	KABAA, DITAH/TALOO, PUMPKIN, BANANA	1	2	8
[I] Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats?	ORGAN MEATS	1	2	8

[J] Any other meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, duck or sausages made from these meats?	OTHER MEATS	1	2	8
[K] Eggs?	EGGS	1	2	8
[L] Fish or shellfish, either fresh or dried?	FRESH OR DRIED FISH	1	2	8
[M] Beans, peas, lentils or nuts, including any foods made from these?	FOODS MADE FROM BEANS, PEAS, NUTS, ETC.	1	2	8
[N] Cheese or other food made from animal milk?	CHEESE OR OTHER FOOD MADE FROM MILK	1	2	8
[O] Any oil, fats, or butter or foods made with these	ANY OIL, FATS, OR BUTTER OR FOODS MADE WITH THESE	1	2	8
[P] Any sugary foods such as chocolates, sweets, candies, cakes or biscuits	ANY SUGARY FOODS SUCH AS CHOCOLATES, SWEETS, CANDIES, CAKES OR BISCUITS	1	2	8
[Q] Foods made with red palm oil, red pal nut, or red palm nut pulp sauce	FOODS MADE WITH RED PALM OIL, RED PAL NUT, OR RED PALM NUT PULP SAUCE	1	2	8
[R] Salt	SALT	1	2	8
[X] Other solid, semi-solid, or soft food?	OTHER SOLID, SEMI-SOLID, OR SOFT FOOD	1	2 ∅ BD9	8 ∅ BD9
[X1] Record all other solid, semi-solid, or soft food that do not fit food groups above.	(Specify) _____			
BD9. How many times did (<i>name</i>) eat any solid, semi-solid or soft foods yesterday during the day or night? <i>If BD8[A] is 'Yes', ensure that the response here includes the number of times recorded for yogurt in BD8[A1].</i> <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i>	NUMBER OF TIMES DK 8			

IMMUNISATION										IM			
IM1. Check UB2: Child's age?		AGE 0, 1, OR 2..... 1						AGE 3 OR 4..... 2		2 ⇒ End			
IM2. Do you have a Infant Welfare Card (IWC) immunisation records from a health provider or any other document where (<i>name</i>)'s vaccinations are written down?		YES, HAS ONLY CARD(S)..... 1						YES, HAS ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT..... 2		1 ⇒ IM5			
		YES, HAS CARD(S) AND OTHER DOCUMENT..... 3						NO, HAS NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT..... 4		3 ⇒ IM5			
		YES..... 1						NO..... 2					
		IM3. Did you ever have an Infant Welfare Card or immunisation records from a health provider for (<i>name</i>)?		HAS ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT, IM2=2..... 1						HAS NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT AVAILABLE, IM2=4..... 2		2 ⇒ IM11	
IM4. Check IM2:		YES, ONLY CARD(S) SEEN..... 1						YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN..... 2		4 ⇒ IM11			
IM5. May I see the card(s) (and/or) other document?		YES, CARD(S) AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN..... 3						NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN..... 4					
		IM6.											
		(a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the documents.		DATE OF IMMUNISATION									
(b) Write '44' in day column if documents show that vaccination was given but no date recorded.		DAY		MONTH		YEAR							
BCG	BCG					2	0	1					
HepB (at birth)	HepB0					2	0	1					
Polio (OPV) (at birth)	OPV0					2	0	1					
Polio (OPV) 1	OPV1					2	0	1					
Polio (OPV) 2	OPV2					2	0	1					
Polio (OPV) 3	OPV3					2	0	1					
Polio (OPV) 4	OPV4					2	0	1					
OPV Booster	OPV5					2	0	1					
Polio (IPV)	IPV					2	0	1					
Pentavalent (DPTHibHepB) 1	Penta1					2	0	1					

<p>diphtheria, Hepatitis B disease, and Haemophilus influenzae type b?</p> <p><i>Probe by indicating that Pentavalent vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the polio drops.</i></p>	<p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>8⇒IM22</p>
<p>IM21. How many times was the Pentavalent vaccine received?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES _</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	
<p>IM22. Has (<i>name</i>) ever received a Pneumococcal Conjugate vaccination – that is, an injection to prevent (him/her) from getting pneumococcal disease, including ear infections and meningitis caused by pneumococcus?</p> <p><i>Probe by indicating that Pneumococcal Conjugate vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the Pentavalent vaccination.</i></p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒IM24</p> <p>8⇒IM24</p>
<p>IM23. How many times was the Pneumococcal vaccine received?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES _</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	
<p>IM24. Has (<i>name</i>) ever received a rotavirus vaccination – that is, liquid in the mouth to prevent diarrhoea?</p> <p><i>Probe by indicating that rotavirus vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the Pentavalent vaccination.</i></p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒IM26</p> <p>8⇒IM26</p>
<p>IM25. How many times was the rotavirus vaccine received?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES _</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	
<p>IM26. Has (<i>name</i>) ever received a measles vaccine – that is, a shot in the arm at the age of 9 months or older - to prevent (him/her) from getting measles ?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	
<p>IM26A. How many times was the measles vaccine received?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES _</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	

<p>IM27. Has (<i>name</i>) ever received the Yellow Fever vaccination – that is, a shot in the arm at the age of 9 months or older - to prevent (him/her) from getting Yellow Fever?</p> <p><i>Probe by indicating that the Yellow Fever vaccine is sometimes given at the same time as the measles vaccine.</i></p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	
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CARE OF ILLNESS		CA
<p>CA1. In the last two weeks, has (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CA14 8 ⇒ CA14</p>
<p>CA2. Check BD3: Is child still breastfeeding?</p>	<p>YES OR BLANK, BD3=1 OR BLANK 1 NO OR DK, BD3=2 OR 8..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ CA3A 2 ⇒ CA3B</p>
<p>CA3A. I would like to know how much (<i>name</i>) was given to drink during the diarrhoea. This includes breastmilk, Oral Rehydration Salt Solution (ORS) and other liquids given with medicine.</p> <p>During the time (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual?</p> <p><i>If 'less', probe:</i> Was (he/she) given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less?</p>	<p>MUCH LESS..... 1 SOMEWHAT LESS..... 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE 4 NOTHING TO DRINK..... 5 DK 8</p>	
<p>CA3B. I would like to know how much (<i>name</i>) was given to drink during the diarrhoea. This includes Oral Rehydration Salt Solution (ORS) and other liquids given with medicine.</p> <p>During the time (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual?</p> <p><i>If 'less', probe:</i> Was (he/she) given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less?</p>		
<p>CA4. During the time (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat?</p> <p><i>If 'less', probe:</i> Was (he/she) given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?</p>	<p>MUCH LESS..... 1 SOMEWHAT LESS..... 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE 4 STOPPED FOOD..... 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD..... 7 DK 8</p>	
<p>CA5. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the diarrhoea from any source?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CA7 8 ⇒ CA7</p>

<p>CA6. Where did you seek advice or treatment?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Anywhere else?</p> <p>Record all providers mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions.</p> <p>Probe to identify each type of provider.</p> <p><u>If unable to determine if public or private sector</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'X' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE..... B GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST..... C COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER..... D MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC..... E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify) _____ H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC..... I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN J PRIVATE PHARMACY K COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT)..... L MOBILE CLINIC M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) _____ O</p> <p>OTHER MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>COMMUNITY CLINIC..... S NGO CLINIC T</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND P SHOP / MARKET / STREET Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER R</p> <p>OTHER (specify)..... X</p>	
<p>CA7. During the time (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given:</p> <p>[A] A fluid made from a special packet called ORS packet solution?</p> <p>[B] A pre-packaged ORS fluid?</p> <p>[C] Zinc tablets or syrup?</p> <p>[D] SUGAR SALT SOLUTION (SSS)?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Y N DK</p> <p>FLUID FROM ORS PACKET..... 1 2 8</p> <p>PRE-PACKAGED ORS FLUID 1 2 8</p> <p>ZINC TABLETS OR SYRUP..... 1 2 8</p> <p>SUGAR SALT SOLUTION (SSS) 1 2 8</p>	
<p>CA8. Check CA7[A] and CA7[B]: Was child given any ORS?</p>	<p>YES, YES IN CA7[A] OR CA7[B] 1</p> <p>NO, 'NO' OR 'DK' IN BOTH CA7[A] AND CA7[B]..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CA10</p>

<p>CA9. Where did you get the (ORS mentioned in CA7[A] and/or CA7[B])?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'X' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... A</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE..... B</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST..... C</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER..... D</p> <p>MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC..... E</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify) _____ H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC..... I</p> <p>PRIVATE PHYSICIAN J</p> <p>PRIVATE PHARMACY K</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT)..... L</p> <p>MOBILE CLINIC M</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) _____ O</p> <p>OTHER MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>COMMUNITY CLINIC..... S</p> <p>NGO CLINIC T</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND P</p> <p>SHOP / MARKET / STREET Q</p> <p>TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER R</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ X</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER Z</p>	
<p>CA10. Check CA7[C]: Was child given any zinc?</p>	<p>YES, CA7[C]=1 1</p> <p>NO, CA7[C] ≠1 2</p>	<p>2 ⇨ CA12</p>

<p>CA11. Where did you get the zinc?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'X' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... A</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE..... B</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST..... C</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER..... D</p> <p>MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC..... E</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify) _____ H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC..... I</p> <p>PRIVATE PHYSICIAN J</p> <p>PRIVATE PHARMACY K</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT)..... L</p> <p>MOBILE CLINIC M</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) _____ O</p> <p>OTHER MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>COMMUNITY CLINIC..... S</p> <p>NGO CLINIC T</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND P</p> <p>SHOP / MARKET / STREET Q</p> <p>TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER R</p> <p>OTHER (specify)..... X</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... Z</p>	
<p>CA12. Was anything else given to treat the diarrhoea?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CA14</p> <p>8 ⇒ CA14</p>
<p>CA13. What else was given to treat the diarrhoea?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i></p> <p>Anything else?</p> <p><i>Record all treatments given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of brand)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of brand)</p>	<p>PILL OR SYRUP</p> <p>ANTIBIOTIC A</p> <p>ANTIMOTILITY (ANTI-DIARRHOEA) ... B</p> <p>OTHER PILL OR SYRUP G</p> <p>UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP H</p> <p>INJECTION</p> <p>ANTIBIOTIC L</p> <p>NON-ANTIBIOTIC M</p> <p>UNKNOWN INJECTION..... N</p> <p>INTRAVENOUS (IV)..... O</p> <p>HOME REMEDY / HERBAL MEDICINE..... Q</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ X</p>	

CA14. At any time in the last two weeks, has (<i>name</i>) been ill with a fever?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ CA16 8 ⇨ CA16
CA15. At any time during the illness, did (<i>name</i>) have blood taken from (his/her) finger or heel for testing?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
CA16. At any time in the last two weeks, has (<i>name</i>) had an illness with a cough?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
CA17. At any time in the last two weeks, has (<i>name</i>) had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ CA19 8 ⇨ CA19
CA18. Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or a blocked or runny nose?	PROBLEM IN CHEST ONLY 1 BLOCKED OR RUNNY NOSE ONLY 2 BOTH 3 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6 DK 8	1 ⇨ CA20 2 ⇨ CA20 3 ⇨ CA20 6 ⇨ CA20 8 ⇨ CA20
CA19. Check CA14: Did child have fever?	YES, CA14=1 1 NO OR DK, CA14=2 OR 8 2	2 ⇨ CA30
CA20. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the illness from any source?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ CA22 8 ⇨ CA22

<p>CA21. From where did you seek advice or treatment?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Anywhere else?</p> <p>Record all providers mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions.</p> <p>Probe to identify each type of provider.</p> <p><u>If unable to determine if public or private sector</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'X' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... A</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE..... B</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST..... C</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER..... D</p> <p>MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC..... E</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify) _____ H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC..... I</p> <p>PRIVATE PHYSICIAN J</p> <p>PRIVATE PHARMACY K</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT)..... L</p> <p>MOBILE CLINIC M</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) _____ O</p> <p>OTHER MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>COMMUNITY CLINIC..... S</p> <p>NGO CLINIC T</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND P</p> <p>SHOP / MARKET / STREET Q</p> <p>TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER R</p> <p>OTHER (specify)..... X</p>	
<p>CA22. At any time during the illness, was (<i>name</i>) given any medicine for the illness?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CA30</p> <p>8 ⇒ CA30</p>

<p>CA23. What medicine was (<i>name</i>) given?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Any other medicine?</p> <p>Record all medicines given.</p> <p><u>If unable to determine type of medicine</u>, write the brand name and then temporarily record 'X' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of brand)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of brand)</p>	<p>ANTI-MALARIALS</p> <p>ARTEMISININ COMBINATION THERAPY (ACT) A</p> <p>SP / FANSIDAR..... B</p> <p>CHLOROQUINE C</p> <p>AMODIAQUINE D</p> <p>QUININE</p> <p>PILLS E</p> <p>INJECTION/IV F</p> <p>ARTESUNATE</p> <p>RECTAL G</p> <p>INJECTION/IV H</p> <p>DIHYDROARTEMISININ I</p> <p>OTHER ANTI-MALARIAL (<i>specify</i>) K</p> <p>ANTIBIOTICS</p> <p>AMOXICILLIN L</p> <p>COTRIMOXAZOLE..... M</p> <p>OTHER ANTIBIOTIC</p> <p>PILL/SYRUP N</p> <p>OTHER ANTIBIOTIC</p> <p>INJECTION/IV..... O</p> <p>OTHER MEDICATIONS</p> <p>PARACETAMOL/PANADOL/ ACETAMINOPHEN R</p> <p>ASPIRIN..... S</p> <p>IBUPROFEN T</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X</p> <p>DK Z</p>	
<p>CA24. Check CA23: Antibiotics mentioned?</p>	<p>YES, ANTIBIOTICS MENTIONED, CA23=L-O 1</p> <p>NO, ANTIBIOTICS NOT MENTIONED 2</p>	<p>2 → CA26</p>

<p>CA25. Where did you get the (<i>name of medicine from CA23, codes L to O</i>)?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'X' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... A</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE..... B</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST..... C</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER..... D</p> <p>MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC..... E</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify) _____ H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC..... I</p> <p>PRIVATE PHYSICIAN J</p> <p>PRIVATE PHARMACY K</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT)..... L</p> <p>MOBILE CLINIC M</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) _____ O</p> <p>OTHER MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>COMMUNITY CLINIC..... S</p> <p>NGO CLINIC T</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND P</p> <p>SHOP / MARKET / STREET Q</p> <p>TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER R</p> <p>OTHER (specify)..... X</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER Z</p>	
<p>CA26. Check CA23: Anti-malarials mentioned?</p>	<p>YES, ANTI-MALARIALS MENTIONED, CA23=A-K 1</p> <p>NO, ANTI-MALARIALS NOT MENTIONED 2</p>	<p>2 ⇨ CA30</p>

<p>CA27. Where did you get the (<i>name of medicine from CA23, codes A to K</i>)?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'X' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... A</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE..... B</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST..... C</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER..... D</p> <p>MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC..... E</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify) _____ H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC..... I</p> <p>PRIVATE PHYSICIAN J</p> <p>PRIVATE PHARMACY K</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT)..... L</p> <p>MOBILE CLINIC M</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) _____ O</p> <p>OTHER MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>COMMUNITY CLINIC..... S</p> <p>NGO CLINIC T</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND P</p> <p>SHOP / MARKET / STREET Q</p> <p>TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER R</p> <p>OTHER (specify)..... X</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER Z</p>	
<p>CA28. Check CA23: More than one antimalarial recorded in codes A to K?</p>	<p>YES, MULTIPLE ANTI-MALARIALS MENTIONED 1</p> <p>NO, ONLY ONE ANTIMALARIAL MENTIONED 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒CA29A</p> <p>2 ⇒CA29B</p>
<p>CA29A. How long after the fever started did (<i>name</i>) first take the first of the (<i>name all anti-malarials recorded in CA23, codes A to K</i>)?</p> <p>CA29B. How long after the fever started did (<i>name</i>) first take (<i>name of anti-malarial from CA23, codes A to K</i>)?</p>	<p>SAME DAY 0</p> <p>NEXT DAY..... 1</p> <p>2 DAYS AFTER FEVER STARTED 2</p> <p>3 OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER STARTED 3</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	
<p>CA30. Check UB2: Child's age?</p>	<p>AGE 0, 1 OR 2 1</p> <p>AGE 3 OR 4 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒End</p>

<p>CA31. The last time (<i>name</i>) passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools?</p>	<p>CHILD USED TOILET / LATRINE01 PUT / RINSED INTO TOILET OR LATRINE02 PUT / RINSED INTO DRAIN OR DITCH ...03 THROWN INTO GARBAGE (SOLID WASTE).....04 BURIED05 LEFT IN THE OPEN06</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96 DK.....98</p>	
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UF11. <i>Record the time.</i>	HOURS AND MINUTES __ : __	
UF12. <i>Language of the Questionnaire.</i>	ENGLISH..... 1	
UF13. <i>Language of the Interview.</i>	ENGLISH..... 01 MANDINKA..... 02 WOLLOF 03 FULA..... 04 JOLA 05 SARAHULE..... 06 SERERE 07 MANJAGO..... 08 CREOLE/AKU MARABOUT 09 BAMBARA..... 10 OTHER LANGUAGE <i>(specify)</i> 96	
UF14. <i>Native language of the Respondent.</i>	ENGLISH..... 01 MANDINKA..... 02 WOLLOF 03 FULA..... 04 JOLA 05 SARAHULE..... 06 SERERE 07 MANJAGO..... 08 CREOLE/AKU MARABOUT 09 BAMBARA..... 10 OTHER LANGUAGE <i>(specify)</i> 96	
UF15. <i>Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?</i>	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE..... 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE 2 NO, NOT USED 3	

UF16. Tell the respondent that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child before you leave the household and a colleague will come to lead the measurement. Issue the ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE FORM for this child and complete the Information Panel on that Form.

Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of another child age 0-4 living in this household?

Yes ⇒ Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and recorded '01'. Then go to the next QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE to be administered to the same respondent.

No ⇒ Check HL6 and column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of a child age 5-17 selected for Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 in this household?

Yes ⇒ Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 to be administered to the same respondent.

No ⇒ Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her/him for her/his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE INFORMATION PANEL		AN
AN1. Cluster number: _____	AN2. Household number: _____	
AN3. Child's name and line number: NAME _____	AN4. Child's age from UB2: AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)..... _____	
AN5. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number: NAME _____	AN6. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	

ANTHROPOMETRY		
AN7. Measurer's name and number:	NAME _____	
AN8. Record the result of weight measurement as read out by the Measurer: <i>Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.</i>	KILOGRAMS (KG) _____ . _____ CHILD NOT PRESENT99.3 CHILD REFUSED.....99.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED99.5 OTHER (specify)..... 99.6	99.3 ⇨AN13 99.4 ⇨AN10 99.5 ⇨AN10 99.6 ⇨AN10
AN9. Was the child undressed to the minimum?	YES 1 NO, THE CHILD COULD NOT BE UNDRRESSED TO THE MINIMUM 2	
AN10. Check AN4: Child's age?	AGE 0 OR 1 1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4..... 2	1 ⇨AN11A 2 ⇨AN11B
AN11A. The child is less than 2 years old and should be measured lying down. Record the result of length measurement as read out by the Measurer: <i>Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.</i>	LENGTH / HEIGHT (CM)..... _____ . _____ CHILD REFUSED.....999.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED999.5 OTHER (specify)..... 999.6	999.4 ⇨AN13 999.5 ⇨AN13 999.6 ⇨AN13
AN11B. The child is at least 2 years old and should be measured standing up. Record the result of height measurement as read out by the Measurer: <i>Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.</i>		
AN12. How was the child actually measured? <i>Lying down or standing up?</i>	LYING DOWN..... 1 STANDING UP 2	

AN13. <i>Today's date: Day / Month / Year:</i> _____ / _____ / <u>2 0 1</u> _____		
AN14. Is there another child under age 5 in the household who has not yet been measured?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ <i>Next Child</i>
AN15. Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and inform your Supervisor that the Measurer and you have completed all the measurements in this household.		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		FS
FS1. Cluster number: _____	FS2. Household number: _____	
FS3. Child's name and line number: NAME _____	FS4. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number: NAME _____	
FS5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	FS6. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____	
FS7. Day / Month / Year of interview: ____ / ____ / <u>2</u> <u>0</u> <u>1</u> _8	FS8. Record the time:	HOURS : MINUTES ____ : ____

<p>Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33 or HH39) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in FS17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old. In the very few cases where a child age 15-17 has no mother or caretaker identified in the household (HL20=90), the respondent will be the child him/herself.</p>		
FS9. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY 1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 ⇒ FS10B 2 ⇒ FS10A
FS10A. Hello, my name is (<i>your name</i>). We are from The <i>Gambia Bureau of Statistics</i> . We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about (<i>child's name from FS3</i>)'s health and well-being. This interview will take about 40 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	FS10B. Now I would like to talk to you about (<i>child's name from FS3</i>)'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview will take about 40 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	
YES 1 NO / NOT ASKED 2	1 ⇒ CHILD'S BACKGROUND Module 2 ⇒ FS17	

FS17. Result of interview for child age 5-17 years <i>Codes refer to the respondent.</i> <i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i>	COMPLETED	01
	NOT AT HOME	02
	REFUSED.....	03
	PARTLY COMPLETED	04
	INCAPACITATED (specify) _____	05
	NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CARETAKER AGE 15-17	06
	OTHER (specify) _____	96

CHILD'S BACKGROUND		CB
CB1. Check the respondent's line number (FS4) in 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47):	FS4=HH47..... 1 FS4≠HH47..... 2	1 ⇒CB11
CB2. In what month and year was (<i>name</i>) born? <i>Month and year <u>must</u> be recorded.</i>	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH..... __ __ YEAR __ __ __	
CB3. How old is (<i>name</i>)? <i>Probe:</i> How old was (<i>name</i>) at (his/her) last birthday? <i>Record age in completed years.</i> <i>If responses to CB2 and CB3 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) __ __	
CB4. Has (<i>name</i>) ever attended school or any early childhood education programme?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇒CB11
CB5. What is the highest level and grade or year of school (<i>name</i>) has ever attended?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION.....000 PRIMARY 1 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY 2 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY 3 __ __ VOCATIONAL 4 __ __ DIPLOMA 5 __ __ HIGHER 6 __ __	000 ⇒CB7
CB6. Did (he/she) ever complete that (grade/year)?	YES..... 1 NO 2	
CB7. At any time during 2017/2018 school year did (<i>name</i>) attend school or any early childhood education programme?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇒CB9
CB8. During 2017/2018 school year, which level and grade or year is (<i>name</i>) <u>attending</u> ?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION.....000 PRIMARY 1 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY 2 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY 3 __ __ VOCATIONAL 4 __ __ DIPLOMA 5 __ __ HIGHER 6 __ __	
CB9. At any time during the 2016/2017 school year did (<i>name</i>) attend school or any early childhood education programme?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇒CB11

CB10. During 2016/2017 school year, which level and grade or year did (<i>name</i>) attend?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION.....000 PRIMARY 1 ___ LOWER SECONDARY 2 ___ UPPER SECONDARY 3 ___ VOCATIONAL..... 4 ___ DIPLOMA 5 ___ HIGHER 6 ___	
CB11. Is (<i>name</i>) covered by any health insurance?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ End
CB12. What type of health insurance is (<i>name</i>) covered by? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYERB OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE..... D OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X	

CHILD LABOUR		CL
<p>CL1. Now I would like to ask about any work (<i>name</i>) may do.</p> <p>Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) do any of the following activities, even for only one hour?</p> <p>[A] Did (<i>name</i>) do any work or help on (his/her) own or the household's plot, farm, food garden or looked after animals? For example, growing farm produce, harvesting, or feeding, grazing or milking animals?</p> <p>[B] Did (<i>name</i>) help in a family business or a relative's business with or without pay, or run (his/her) own business?</p> <p>[C] Did (<i>name</i>) produce or sell articles, handicrafts, clothes, food or agricultural products?</p> <p>[X] Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) engage in any <u>other</u> activity in return for income in cash or in kind, even for only one hour?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO</p> <p>WORKED ON PLOT, FARM, FOOD GARDEN, LOOKED AFTER ANIMALS 1 2</p> <p>HELPED IN FAMILY / RELATIVE'S BUSINESS / RAN OWN BUSINESS..... 1 2</p> <p>PRODUCE / SELL ARTICLES / HANDICRAFTS / CLOTHES / FOOD OR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS 1 2</p> <p>ANY OTHER ACTIVITY 1 2</p>	
<p>CL2. Check CL1, [A]-[X]:</p>	<p>AT LEAST ONE 'YES' 1</p> <p>ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO' 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CL7</p>
<p>CL3. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>) about how many hours did (<i>name</i>) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total?</p> <p><i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOURS _ _</p>	
<p>CL4. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require carrying heavy loads?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>CL5. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require working with dangerous tools such as knives and similar or operating heavy machinery?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	

<p>CL6. How would you describe the work environment of (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p>[A] Is (he/she) exposed to dust, fumes or gas?</p> <p>[B] Is (he/she) exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity?</p> <p>[C] Is (he/she) exposed to loud noise or vibration?</p> <p>[D] Is (he/she) required to work at heights?</p> <p>[E] Is (he/she) required to work with chemicals, such as pesticides, glues and similar, or explosives?</p> <p>[X] Is (<i>name</i>) exposed to other things, processes or conditions bad for (his/her) health or safety?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2</p>	
<p>CL7. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) fetch water for household use?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2</p>	2 ⇒ CL9
<p>CL8. In total, how many hours did (<i>name</i>) spend on fetching water for household use, since last (<i>day of the week</i>)?</p> <p><i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOURS..... __ __</p>	
<p>CL9. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) collect firewood for household use?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2</p>	2 ⇒ CL11
<p>CL10. In total, how many hours did (<i>name</i>) spend on collecting firewood for household use, since last (<i>day of the week</i>)?</p> <p><i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOURS..... __ __</p>	

<p>CL11. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) do any of the following for this household?</p> <p>[A] Shopping for the household?</p> <p>[B] Cooking?</p> <p>[C] Washing dishes or cleaning around the house?</p> <p>[D] Washing clothes?</p> <p>[E] Caring for children?</p> <p>[F] Caring for someone old or sick?</p> <p>[X] Other household tasks?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO</p> <p>SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD..... 1 2</p> <p>COOKING..... 1 2</p> <p>WASHING DISHES / CLEANING HOUSE..... 1 2</p> <p>WASHING CLOTHES 1 2</p> <p>CARING FOR CHILDREN 1 2</p> <p>CARING FOR OLD / SICK 1 2</p> <p>OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS 1 2</p>	
<p>CL12. Check CL11, [A]-[X]:</p>	<p>AT LEAST ONE 'YES'1</p> <p>ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO'2</p>	<p>2⇒End</p>
<p>CL13. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), about how many hours did (<i>name</i>) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total?</p> <p><i>If less than one hour, record '00'</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOURS..... __ __</p>	

CHILD DISCIPLINE		FCD
FCD1. Check CB3: Child's age?	AGE 5-14 YEARS1 AGE 15-17 YEARS2	2⇒End
<p>FCD2. Now I'd like to talk to you about something else.</p> <p>Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behaviour or to address a behaviour problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if <u>you or any other adult in your household</u> has used this method with <u>(name) in the past month</u>.</p> <p>[A] Took away privileges, forbade something (name) liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house.</p> <p>[B] Explained why (name)'s behaviour was wrong.</p> <p>[C] Shook (him/her).</p> <p>[D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her).</p> <p>[E] Gave (him/her) something else to do.</p> <p>[F] Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand.</p> <p>[G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object.</p> <p>[H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that.</p> <p>[I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears.</p> <p>[J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg.</p> <p>[K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit him/her over and over as hard as one could.</p>	<p>YES NO</p> <p>TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES.....1 2</p> <p>EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOR1 2</p> <p>SHOOK HIM/HER1 2</p> <p>SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED1 2</p> <p>GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO1 2</p> <p>SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND1 2</p> <p>HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT1 2</p> <p>CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME1 2</p> <p>HIT / SLAPPED ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS1 2</p> <p>HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG1 2</p> <p>BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD.....1 2</p>	
FCD3. Check FS4: Is this respondent the mother or caretaker of any other children under age 5?	YES1 NO2	2⇒FCD5

FCD4. Check FS4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5) for another child?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ End
FCD5. Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NO OPINION 8	

CHILD FUNCTIONING		FCF
FCF1. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (<i>name</i>) may have. Does (<i>name</i>) wear glasses or contact lenses?	YES 1 NO 2	
FCF2. Does (<i>name</i>) use a hearing aid?	YES 1 NO 2	
FCF3. Does (<i>name</i>) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?	YES 1 NO 2	
FCF4. In the following questions, I will ask you to answer by selecting one of four possible answers. For each question, would you say that (<i>name</i>) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all. <i>Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:</i> Remember the four possible answers: Would you say that (<i>name</i>) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all?		
FCF5. Check FCF1: Child wears glasses or contact lenses?	YES, FCF1=1 1 NO, FCF1=2 2	1 ⇒ FCF6A 2 ⇒ FCF6B
FCF6A. When wearing (his/her) glasses or contact lenses, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty seeing? FCF6B. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
FCF7. Check FCF2: Child uses a hearing aid?	YES, FCF2=1 1 NO, FCF2=2 2	1 ⇒ FCF8A 2 ⇒ FCF8B

<p>FCF8A. When using (his/her) hearing aid(s), does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music?</p> <p>FCF8B. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY..... 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF9. Check FCF3: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?</p>	<p>YES, FCF3=1..... 1 NO, FCF3=2..... 2</p>	<p>2⇒FCF14</p>
<p>FCF10. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 100 meters/yards on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 1 football field.</p> <p><i>Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.</i></p>	<p>SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY..... 3 CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL..... 4</p>	<p>3⇒FCF12 4⇒FCF12</p>
<p>FCF11. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 5 football fields.</p> <p><i>Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.</i></p>	<p>SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY..... 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL..... 4</p>	
<p>FCF12. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 1 football field.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY..... 3 CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL..... 4</p>	<p>3⇒FCF16 4⇒FCF16</p>
<p>FCF13. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 5 football fields.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY..... 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL..... 4</p>	<p>1⇒FCF16</p>
<p>FCF14. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 1 football field.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY..... 3 CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL..... 4</p>	<p>3⇒FCF16 4⇒FCF16</p>

<p>FCF15. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 5 football fields.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY..... 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL..... 4</p>	
<p>FCF16. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty with self-care such as feeding or dressing (himself/herself)?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY..... 3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF17. When (<i>name</i>) speaks, does (he/she) have difficulty being understood by people inside of this household?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY..... 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF18. When (<i>name</i>) speaks, does (he/she) have difficulty being understood by people outside of this household?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY..... 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF19. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty learning things?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY..... 3 CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF20. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty remembering things?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY..... 3 CANNOT REMEMBER THINGS AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF21. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty concentrating on an activity that (he/she) enjoys doing?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY..... 3 CANNOT CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF22. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty accepting changes in (his/her) routine?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY..... 3 CANNOT ACCEPT CHANGES AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF23. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty controlling (his/her) behaviour?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY..... 3 CANNOT CONTROL BEHAVIOUR AT ALL.... 4</p>	

<p>FCF24. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty making friends?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY..... 3 CANNOT MAKE FRIENDS AT ALL..... 4</p>	
<p>FCF25. The next questions have different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after each question.</p> <p>I would like to know how often (<i>name</i>) seems very anxious, nervous or worried.</p> <p>Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?</p>	<p>DAILY 1 WEEKLY 2 MONTHLY..... 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR..... 4 NEVER 5</p>	
<p>FCF26. I would also like to know how often (<i>name</i>) seems very sad or depressed.</p> <p>Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?</p>	<p>DAILY 1 WEEKLY 2 MONTHLY..... 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR..... 4 NEVER 5</p>	

PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT		PR
PR1. Check CB3: Child's age?	AGE 5-6 YEARS 1 AGE 7-14 YEARS 2 AGE 15-17 YEARS 3	1 ⇒ End 3 ⇒ End
PR2. At the end of this interview I will ask you if I can talk to (<i>name</i>). If (he/she) is close, can you please ask (him/her) to stay here. If (<i>name</i>) is not with you at the moment could I ask that you now arrange for (him/her) to return? If that is not possible, we will later discuss a convenient time for me to call back.		
PR3. Excluding school text books and holy books, how many books do you have for (<i>name</i>) to read at home?	NONE 00 NUMBER OF BOOKS <u>0</u> ___ TEN OR MORE BOOKS 10	
PR4. Check CB7: Did the child attend any school? <i>CHECK ED9 IN THE EDUCATION MODULE IN THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILD IF CB7 WAS NOT ASKED.</i>	YES, CB7/ED9=1 1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK..... 2	2 ⇒ End
PR5. Does (<i>name</i>) ever have homework?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ PR7 8 ⇒ PR7
PR6. Does anyone help (<i>name</i>) with homework?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
PR7. Does (<i>name</i>)'s school have a school governing body in which parents can participate (such as parent teacher association or school management committee)?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ PR10 8 ⇒ PR10
PR8. In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household attended a meeting called by this school governing body?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ PR10 8 ⇒ PR10

<p>PR9. During any of these meetings, was any of the following discussed:</p> <p>[A] A plan for addressing key education issues faced by <i>(name)</i>'s school?</p> <p>[B] School budget or use of funds received by <i>(name)</i>'s school?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO DK</p> <p>PLAN FOR ADDRESSING SCHOOL'S ISSUES..... 1 2 8</p> <p>SCHOOL BUDGET 1 2 8</p>	
<p>PR10. In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household received a school or student report card for <i>(name)</i>?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	
<p>PR11. In the last 12 months, have you or any adult from your household gone to <i>(name)</i>'s school for any of the following reasons?</p> <p>[A] A school celebration or a sport event?</p> <p>[B] To discuss <i>(name)</i>'s progress with (his/her) teachers?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO DK</p> <p>CELEBRATION OR SPORT EVENT 1 2 8</p> <p>TO DISCUSS PROGRESS WITH TEACHERS..... 1 2 8</p>	
<p>PR12. In the last 12 months, has <i>(name)</i>'s school been closed on a school day due to any of the following reasons:</p> <p>[A] Natural disasters, such as flood, cyclone, epidemics or similar?</p> <p>[B] Man-made disasters, such as fire, building collapse, riots or similar?</p> <p>[C] Teacher strike?</p> <p>[X] Other?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO DK</p> <p>NATURAL DISASTERS 1 2 8</p> <p>MAN-MADE DISASTERS 1 2 8</p> <p>TEACHER STRIKE 1 2 8</p> <p>OTHER 1 2 8</p>	
<p>PR13. In the last 12 months, was <i>(name)</i> unable to attend class due to (his/her) teacher being absent?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	
<p>PR14. Check PR12[C] and PR13: Any 'Yes' recorded?</p>	<p>YES, PR12[C]=1 OR PR13=1 1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	<p>2⇒End</p>

<p>PR15. When (<i>teacher strike / teacher absence</i>) happened did you or any other adult member of your household contact any school officials or school governing body representatives?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2 DK.....8</p>	
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FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS

FL

FL0. Check CB3: Child's age?	AGE 5-6 YEARS 1	1 ⇨End
	AGE 7-14 YEARS 2	
	AGE 15-17 YEARS 3	3 ⇨End

FL1. Now I would like to talk to (*name*). I will ask (him/her) a few questions about (himself/herself) and about reading, and then ask (him/her) to complete a few reading and number activities.

These are not school tests and the results will not be shared with anyone, including other parents or the school.

You will not benefit directly from participating and I am not trained to tell you how well (*name*) has performed.

The activities are to help us find out how well children in this country are learning to read and to use numbers so that improvements can be made.

This will take about 20 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.

May I talk to (<i>name</i>)?	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN 1	2 ⇨FL28
	NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN..... 2	

FL2. Record the time.	Hours and minutes.....__ : __	
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FL3. My name is (*your name*). I would like to tell you a bit about myself.

Could you tell me a little bit about yourself?

When the child is comfortable, continue with the verbal consent:

Let me tell you why I am here today. I am from The **Gambia Bureau of Statistics**. I am part of a team trying to find out how children are learning to read and to use numbers. We are also talking to some of the children about this and asking them to do some reading and number activities. (Your mother/*Name of caretaker*) has said that you can decide if you want to help us. If you wish to help us, I will ask you some questions and give you some activities to do. I will explain each activity, and you can ask me questions any time. You do not have to do anything that you do not want to do. After we begin, if you do not want to answer a question or you do not want to continue that is alright.

Are you ready to get started?	Yes 1	1 ⇨FL4
	No / NOT ASKED..... 2	2 ⇨FL28

FL4. Before you start with the reading and number activities, tick each box to show that:

- You are not alone with the child unless they are at least visible to an adult known to the child.
- You have engaged the child in conversation and built rapport, e.g. using an Icebreaker.
- The child is sat comfortably, able to use the Reading & Numbers Book without difficulty while you can see which page is open.

FL5. Remember you can ask me a question at any time if there is something you do not understand. You can ask me to stop at any time.		
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	YES	NO	
<p>FL6. First we are going to talk about reading.</p> <p>[A] Do you read books at home?</p> <p>[B] Does someone read to you at home?</p>	<p>READS BOOKS AT HOME1</p> <p>READ TO AT HOME.....1</p>	<p>2</p> <p>2</p>	
<p>FL7. Which language do you speak most of the time at home?</p> <p><i>Probe if necessary and read the listed languages.</i></p>	<p>ENGLISH01</p> <p>FRENCH02</p> <p>ARABIC03</p> <p>MANDINKA.....04</p> <p>WOLLOF05</p> <p>FULA.....06</p> <p>JOLA07</p> <p>SARAHULE.....08</p> <p>SERERE09</p> <p>MANJAGO.....10</p> <p>CREOLE/AKU MARABOUT11</p> <p>BAMBARA12</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)..... 96</p>		
<p>FL8. Check CB7: Did the child attend any school?</p> <p><i>CHECK ED9 IN THE EDUCATION MODULE IN THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILD IF CB7 WAS NOT ASKED.</i></p>	<p>YES, CB7/ED9=1.....1</p> <p>NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK2</p>		1 ⇒FL9
<p>FL8AA. Check CB4 and CB5: Has the child ever attend primary school or higher?</p> <p><i>CHECK ED4 IN THE EDUCATION MODULE IN THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILD IF CB4 WAS NOT ASKED.</i></p>	<p>YES, CB4=1 AND CB5 >0.....1</p> <p>NO, CB5=000 OR BLANK.....2</p>		1 ⇒FL9
<p>FL8AB: Has the child ever attended any other form of education even if not a formal school such as “Dara” or other literacy program?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO2</p>		1 ⇒FL9
<p>FL8A. Check FL7: Is READING & NUMBER BOOK available in the language spoken at home?</p>	<p>YES, FL7=1,2.....1</p> <p>NO, FL7=3 TO 12 OR 96.....2</p>		1 ⇒FL10B 2 ⇒FL23

<p>FL9. What language (do/did) your teachers use most of the time when teaching you in class?</p> <p><i>Probe if necessary and name the listed languages.</i></p>	<p>ENGLISH 1 FRENCH 2 OTHER (SPECIFY) 6 DK 8</p>	<p>1⇒FL10A 2⇒FL10A 6⇒ FL23 8⇒ FL23</p>
<p>FL10A. Now I am going to give you a short story to read in (Language recorded in FL9). Would you like to start reading the story?</p> <p>FL10B. Now I am going to give you a short story to read in (Language recorded in FL7). Would you like to start reading the story?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>2⇒FL23</p>
<p>FL11. Check CB3: Child's age?</p>	<p>AGE 7-9 YEARS 1 AGE 10-14 YEARS 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒FL13</p>
<p>FL12. Check CB7: Did the child attend any school?</p> <p><i>CHECK ED9 IN THE EDUCATION MODULE IN THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILD IF CB7 WAS NOT ASKED.</i></p>	<p>YES, CB7/ED9=1..... 1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒FL19</p>
<p>FL13. Give the child the READING & NUMBER BOOK.</p> <p><i>Open the page showing the reading practice item and say:</i></p> <p>Now we are going to do some reading. <i>Point to the sentence.</i> I would like you to read this aloud. Then I may ask you a question.</p> <p><i>Sam is a boy. Tina is a girl. Sam is 5. Tina is 6.</i></p>		
<p>FL14. Did the child read every word in the practice correctly?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒FL23</p>
<p>FL15. Once the reading is done, ask: How old is Sam?</p>	<p>SAM IS 5 YEARS OLD 1 OTHER ANSWERS 2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS 3</p>	<p>1 ⇒FL17</p>
<p>FL16. Say: Sam is 5 years old. and go to FL23.</p>		<p>⇒FL23</p>
<p>FL17. Here is another question: Who is older: Sam or Tina?</p>	<p>TINA IS OLDER (THAN SAM) 1 OTHER ANSWERS 2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS 3</p>	<p>1 ⇒FL19</p>

FL18. *Say:*

Tina is older than Sam. Tina is 6 and
Sam is 5.

and go to FL23.

\Rightarrow FL23

<p>FL19. Turn the page to reveal the reading passage.</p> <p>Thank you. Now I want you to try this.</p> <p>Here is a story. I want you to read it aloud as carefully as you can.</p> <p>You will start here (point to the first word on the first line) and you will read line by line (point to the direction for reading each line).</p> <p>When you finish I will ask you some questions about what you have read.</p> <p>If you come to a word you do not know, go onto the next word.</p> <p>Put your finger on the first word. Ready? Begin.</p>	Lamin	is	in	class	two.	One	day,
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Lamin	was	going	home	from	school.	He
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	saw	some	red	flowers	on	the	way.
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	The	flowers	were	near	a	farm	. Lamin
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	wanted	to	get	some	flowers	for	his
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
	mother	. Lamin	ran	fast	across	the	farm
	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
	to	get	the	flowers	He	fell	down
	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
	near	a	banana	tree	. Lamin	started	crying
	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
	the.	farmer	saw	him	and	came	He
	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
	gave	Lamin	many	flowers	Lamin	was	very
64	65	66	67	68	69	70	
happy	.						
71							
FL20. Results of the child's reading.	LAST WORD ATTEMPTEDNUMBER __ __						
	TOTAL NUMBER OF WORDS INCORRECT OR MISSED.....NUMBER __ __						
FL21. How well did the child read the story?	THE CHILD READ AT LEAST ONE WORD CORRECT..... 1						
	THE CHILD DID NOT READ ANY WORD CORRECTLY 2						2 ⇒FL23
	THE CHILD DID NOT TRY TO READ THE STORY 3						3 ⇒FL23

<p>FL22. Now I am going to ask you a few questions about what you have read.</p> <p><i>If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, mark 'No response' and say: Thank you. That is ok. We will move on.</i></p> <p><i>Make sure the child can still see the passage and ask:</i></p> <p>[A] What class is Lamin in?</p> <p>[B] What did Lamin see on the way home?</p> <p>[C] Why did Lamin start crying?</p> <p>[D] Where did Lamin fall (down)?</p> <p>[E] Why was Lamin very happy?</p>	<p>CORRECT ((LAMIN IS) IN CLASS TWO) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3</p> <p>CORRECT (HE SAW SOME FLOWERS) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3</p> <p>CORRECT (BECAUSE HE FELL) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3</p> <p>CORRECT ((LAMIN FELL DOWN) NEAR A BANANA TREE)..... 1 INCORRECT 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3</p> <p>CORRECT (BECAUSE THE FARMER GAVE HIM MANY FLOWERS. / BECAUSE HE HAD FLOWERS TO GIVE TO HIS MOTHER)..... 1 INCORRECT 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3</p>	
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<p>FL23. Turn the page in the Reading & Numbers Book so the child is looking at the list of numbers. Make sure the child is looking at this page.</p> <p>Now here are some numbers. I want you to point to each number and tell me what the number is.</p> <p><i>Point to the first number and say:</i></p> <p>Start here.</p> <p><i>If the child stops on a number for a while, tell the child what the number is, mark the number as 'No Attempt', point to the next number and say:</i></p> <p>What is this number?</p> <p>STOP RULE <i>If the child does not attempt to read 2 consecutive numbers, say:</i></p> <p>Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity.</p>	<p>9 CORRECT..... 1 INCORRECT..... 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>12 CORRECT..... 1 INCORRECT..... 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>30 CORRECT..... 1 INCORRECT..... 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>48 CORRECT..... 1 INCORRECT..... 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>74 CORRECT..... 1 INCORRECT..... 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>731 CORRECT..... 1 INCORRECT..... 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p>	
<p>FL23A. Check FL23: Did the child correctly identify two of the first three numbers (9, 12 and 30)?</p>	<p>YES, AT LEAST TWO CORRECT1 NO, AT LEAST 2 INCORRECT OR WITH NO ATTEMPT.....2</p>	<p>2⇒FL28</p>

<p>FL24. Turn the page so the child is looking at the first pair of numbers. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Say:</p> <p>Look at these numbers. Tell me which one is bigger.</p> <p><i>Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question for the next pair of numbers.</i></p> <p><i>If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, mark a 'Z' for the answer on the appropriate row on the questionnaire, turn the booklet page and show the child the next pair of numbers.</i></p> <p><i>If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive pairs, say:</i></p> <p>Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity.</p>	<p>7 5 _____</p> <p>11 24 _____</p> <p>58 49 _____</p> <p>65 67 _____</p> <p>146 154 _____</p>	
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FL25. Give the child a pencil and paper. Turn the page so the child is looking at the first addition. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Say:

Look at this sum. How much is (**number plus number**)? Tell me the answer. You can use the pencil and paper if it helps you.

Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question for the next sum.

If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, mark a 'Z' for the answer on the appropriate row on the questionnaire, turn the booklet page and show the child the next addition.

If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive pairs, say:

Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity.

$$3 + 2 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$8 + 6 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$7 + 3 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$13 + 6 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$12 + 24 = \underline{\quad}$$

FL26. Turn the page to the practice sheet for missing numbers. Say:

Here are some numbers. 1, 2, and 4. What number goes here?

If the child answers **correctly** say:

That's correct, 3. Let's do another one.

If the child answers **incorrectly**, do not explain the child how to get the correct answer. Just say:

The number 3 goes here. Say the numbers with me. (Point to each number) 1, 2, 3, 4.
3 goes here. Let's do another one.

Now turn the page to the next practice sheet. Say:

Here are some more numbers. 5, 10, 15 and _____. What number goes here?

If the child answers **correctly** say:

That's correct, 20. Now I want you to try this on your own

If the child answers **incorrectly** say:

The number 20 goes here. Say the numbers with me. (Point to each number) 5, 10, 15, 20.
20 goes here. Now I want you to try this on your own.

FL27. Now turn the page in the Reading & Numbers Book with the first missing number activity. Say:

Here are some more numbers. Tell me what number goes here (pointing to the missing number).

Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question.

If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, mark a 'Z' for the answer on the appropriate row on the questionnaire.

If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive activities, say:

Thank you. That is ok.

5	6	7	___
14	15	___	17
20	___	40	50
2	4	6	___
5	8	11	___

<p>FL28. Result of interview with child.</p> <p>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</p>	<p>COMPLETED.....01</p> <p>NOT AT HOME02</p> <p>MOTHER / CARETAKER REFUSED03</p> <p>CHILD REFUSED.....04</p> <p>PARTLY COMPLETED05</p> <p>INCAPACITATED.....06</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>	
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FS11. Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES _ _ : _ _	
FS12. Language of the Questionnaire.	ENGLISH 1	
FS13. Language of the Interview.	ENGLISH.....01 MANDINKA02 WOLLOF03 FULA.....04 JOLA05 SARAHULE.....06 SERERE07 MANJAGO.....08 CREOLE/AKU MARABOUT09 BAMBARA.....10 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 96	
FS14. Native language of the Respondent.	ENGLISH.....01 MANDINKA02 WOLLOF03 FULA.....04 JOLA05 SARAHULE.....06 SERERE07 MANJAGO.....08 CREOLE/AKU MARABOUT09 BAMBARA.....10 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 96	
FS15. Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE..... 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE 2 NO, NOT USED..... 3	
FS16. Thank the respondent and the child for her/his cooperation. <i>Proceed to complete the result in FS17 in the 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and then go to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE and complete HH56.</i> <i>Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.</i>		

CB0A. Check HL20 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for the selected child's line number (HL1=FS3).	HL20≠90 1 HL20=90, EMANCIPATED 2	1 <input type="checkbox"/> CB1
CB0B. Check the respondent's line number (FS3) in 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the completed individual questionnaires (WM3 and MWM3) in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for an individual questionnaire?	YES, INTERVIEWED 1 NO, NOT INTERVIEWED 2	1 <input type="checkbox"/> CHILD LABOR (EMANCIPATED) Module 2 <input type="checkbox"/> CHILD'S BACKGROUND (EMANCIPATED) Module
FL28. Result of interview with child. Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.	COMPLETED 01 NOT AT HOME 02 MOTHER / CARETAKER REFUSED 03 CHILD REFUSED 04 PARTLY COMPLETED 05 INCAPACITATED 06 OTHER (specify) _____ 96	01 <input type="checkbox"/> FS11 02 <input type="checkbox"/> FS11 03 <input type="checkbox"/> FS11 04 <input type="checkbox"/> FS11 05 <input type="checkbox"/> FS11 06 <input type="checkbox"/> FS11 96 <input type="checkbox"/> FS11

CHILD'S BACKGROUND (EMANCIPATED) ECB

<p>ECB2. In what month and year were you born?</p> <p><i>Month and year <u>must</u> be recorded.</i></p>	<p>DATE OF BIRTH</p> <p>MONTH..... _ _</p> <p>YEAR..... _ _ _ _</p>	
<p>ECB3. How old are you?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i></p> <p>How old were you at your last birthday?</p> <p><i>Record age in completed years.</i></p>	<p>AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)..... _ _</p>	

<p>ECB4. Have you ever attended school or any early childhood education programme?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> ECB11</p>
<p>ECB5. What is the highest level and grade or year of school you have attended?</p>	<p>EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION..... 000</p> <p>PRIMARY..... 1 _ _</p> <p>LOWER SECONDARY 2 _ _</p> <p>UPPER SECONDARY 3 _ _</p> <p>VOCATIONAL..... 4 _ _</p> <p>DIPLOMA..... 5 _ _</p> <p>HIGHER..... 6 _ _</p>	<p>000 <input type="checkbox"/> ECB7</p>
<p>ECB6. Did you complete that (grade/year)?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>ECB7. At any time during the 2017/18 school year did you attend school or any early childhood education programme?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> ECB9</p>

<p>ECB8. During 2017/18 school year, which level and grade or year are you <u>attending</u>?</p>	<p>EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION.....000</p> <p>PRIMARY..... 1 __ __</p> <p>LOWER SECONDARY 2 __ __</p> <p>UPPER SECONDARY 3 __ __</p> <p>VOCATIONAL.....4 __ __</p> <p>DIPLOMA.....5 __ __</p> <p>HIGHER..... 6 __ __</p>	
<p>ECB9. At any time during the 2016/17 school year did you attend school or any early childhood education programme?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	<p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> <i>ECB11</i></p>
<p>ECB10. During the 2016/17 school year, which level and grade or year did you <u>attend</u>?</p>	<p>EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION.....000</p> <p>PRIMARY..... 1 __ __</p> <p>LOWER SECONDARY 2 __ __</p> <p>UPPER SECONDARY 3 __ __</p> <p>VOCATIONAL.....4 __ __</p> <p>DIPLOMA.....5 __ __</p> <p>HIGHER..... 6 __ __</p>	
<p>ECB11. Are you covered by any health insurance?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	<p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> <i>End</i></p>
<p>ECB12. What type of health insurance are you covered by?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER B</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE D</p> <p>OTHER (specify) X</p>	

CHILD LABOUR (EMANCIPATED) ECL

<p>ECL1. Now I would like to ask about any work that you may do.</p> <p>Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did you do any of the following activities, even for only one hour?</p> <p>[A] Did you do any work or help on your own or the household's plot, farm, food garden or looked after animals? For example, growing farm produce, harvesting, or feeding, grazing or milking animals?</p> <p>[B] Did you help in a family business or a relative's business with or without pay, or run your own business?</p> <p>[C] Did you produce or sell articles, handicrafts, clothes, food or agricultural products?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO</p> <p>WORKED ON PLOT, FARM, FOOD GARDEN, LOOKED AFTER ANIMALS 1 2</p> <p>HELPED IN FAMILY / RELATIVE'S BUSINESS / RAN OWN BUSINESS..... 1 2</p> <p>PRODUCE / SELL ARTICLES / HANDICRAFTS / CLOTHES / FOOD OR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS 1 2</p>	
<p>ECL2. Check ECL1, [A]-[X]:</p>	<p>AT LEAST ONE 'YES' 1</p> <p>ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO' 2</p>	<p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> ECL7</p>
<p>ECL3. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>) about how many hours did you engage in (this activity/these activities), in total?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOURS..... _ _</p>	
<p>ECL4. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require carrying heavy loads?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>ECL5. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require working with dangerous tools such as knives and similar or operating heavy machinery?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	

<p>ECL6. How would you describe your work environment?</p> <p>[A] Are you exposed to dust, fumes or gas?</p> <p>[B] Are you exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity?</p> <p>[C] Are you exposed to loud noise or vibration?</p> <p>[D] Are you required to work at heights?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>ECL7. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did you fetch water for household use?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> <i>ECL9</i></p>
<p>ECL8. In total, how many hours did you spend on fetching water for household use, since last (<i>day of the week</i>)?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOURS..... _ _</p>	
<p>ECL9. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did you collect firewood for household use?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> <i>ECL11</i></p>
<p>ECL10. In total, how many hours did you spend on collecting firewood for household use, since last (<i>day of the week</i>)?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOURS..... _ _</p>	

<p>ECL11. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did you do any of the following for this household?</p> <p>[A] Shopping for the household?</p> <p>[B] Cooking?</p> <p>[C] Washing dishes or cleaning around the house?</p> <p>[D] Washing clothes?</p> <p>[E] Caring for children?</p> <p>[F] Caring for someone old or sick?</p> <p>[X] Other household tasks?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO</p> <p>SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD.....1 2</p> <p>COOKING1 2</p> <p>WASHING DISHES /CLEANING HOUSE1 2</p> <p>WASHING CLOTHES1 2</p> <p>CARING FOR CHILDREN1 2</p> <p>CARING FOR OLD / SICK1 2</p> <p>OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS 1 2</p>	
<p>ECL12. Check CL11, [A]-[X]:</p>	<p>AT LEAST ONE 'YES' 1</p> <p>ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO' 2</p>	<p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> End</p>
<p>ECL13. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), about how many hours did you engage in (this activity/these activities), in total?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOURS..... _ _</p>	

CHILD FUNCTIONING (EMANCIPATED)	ECF
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ECF1. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties you may have.		
ECF2. Do you use a hearing aid?	YES 1 NO 2	
ECF3. Do you use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?	YES 1 NO 2	

ECF4. In the following questions, I will ask you to answer by selecting one of four possible answers. For each question, would you say that you have: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that you cannot at all. <i>Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:</i> Remember the four possible answers: Would you say that you have: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that you cannot at all?		
ECF5. Check ECF1: Child wears glasses or contact lenses?	YES, ECF1=1 1 NO, ECF1=2 2	1 <input type="checkbox"/> ECF6A 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ECF6B
ECF6A. When wearing your glasses or contact lenses, do you have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 ECF6B. Do you have difficulty seeing? A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	

<p>ECF7. Check ECF2: Child uses a hearing aid?</p>	<p>YES, ECF2=11</p> <p>NO, ECF2=22</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> ECF8A</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> ECF8B</p>
<p>ECF8A. When using your hearing aid(s), do you have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music?</p> <p>ECF8B. Do you have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY1</p> <p>SOME DIFFICULTY2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3</p> <p>CANNOT HEAR AT ALL4</p>	
<p>ECF9. Check ECF3: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?</p>	<p>YES, ECF3=11</p> <p>NO, ECF3=22</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> ECF10</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> ECF14</p>
<p>ECF10. Without your equipment or assistance, do you have difficulty walking 100 meters/yard on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 1 football field.</p> <p><i>Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.</i></p>	<p>SOME DIFFICULTY2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3</p> <p>CANNOT WALK 100 M/Y AT ALL.....4</p>	<p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> ECF12</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> ECF12</p>

<p>ECF11. Without your equipment or assistance, do you have difficulty walking 500 meters/yards on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 5 football fields.</p>	<p>SOME DIFFICULTY2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3</p> <p>CANNOT WALK 500 M/Y AT ALL.....4</p>	
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<p>ECF12. With your equipment or assistance, do you have difficulty walking 100 meters/yards on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 1 football field.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY1</p> <p>SOME DIFFICULTY2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3</p> <p>CANNOT WALK 100 M/Y AT ALL.....4</p>	<p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> ECF16</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> ECF16</p>
<p>ECF13. With your equipment or assistance, do you have difficulty walking 500 meters/yards on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 5 football fields.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY1</p> <p>SOME DIFFICULTY2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3</p> <p>CANNOT WALK 500 M/Y AT ALL.....4</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> ECF16</p>
<p>ECF14. Compared with people of your age, do you have difficulty walking 100 meters/yards on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 1 football field.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY1</p> <p>SOME DIFFICULTY2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3</p> <p>CANNOT WALK 100 M/Y AT ALL.....4</p>	<p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> ECF16</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> ECF16</p>
<p>ECF15. Compared with people of your age, do you have difficulty walking 500 meters/yards on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 5 football fields.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY1</p> <p>SOME DIFFICULTY2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3</p> <p>CANNOT WALK 500 M/Y AT ALL.....4</p>	

<p>ECF16. Do you have difficulty with self-care such as feeding or dressing yourself?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY1</p> <p>SOME DIFFICULTY2</p>	
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<p>ECF17. When you speak, do you have difficulty being understood by people inside of this household?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY1</p> <p>SOME DIFFICULTY2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3</p> <p>CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL4</p>	
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<p>ECF18. When you speak, do you have difficulty being understood by people outside of this household?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY1</p> <p>SOME DIFFICULTY2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3</p> <p>CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL4</p>	
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<p>ECF19. Compared with people of your age, do you have difficulty learning things?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY1</p> <p>SOME DIFFICULTY2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3</p> <p>CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL4</p>	
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<p>ECF20. Compared with people of your age, do you have difficulty remembering things?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT REMEMBER THINGS AT ALL4</p>	
<p>ECF21. Do you have difficulty concentrating on an activity that you enjoy doing?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT CONCENTRATE AT ALL4</p>	
<p>ECF22. Do you have difficulty accepting changes in your routine?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT ACCEPT CHANGES AT ALL4</p>	
<p>ECF23. Compared with people of your age, do you have difficulty controlling your behaviour?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT CONTROL BEHAVIOUR AT ALL..4</p>	

<p>ECF24. Do you have difficulty making friends?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY1</p> <p>SOME DIFFICULTY2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3</p> <p>CANNOT MAKE FRIENDS AT ALL.....4</p>	
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<p>ECF25. The next questions have different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after each question.</p> <p>I would like to know how often you are very anxious, nervous or worried.</p> <p>Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?</p>	<p>DAILY1</p> <p>WEEKLY2</p> <p>MONTHLY.....3</p> <p>A FEW TIMES A YEAR.....4</p> <p>NEVER5</p>	
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<p>ECF26. I would also like to know how often you are very sad or depressed.</p> <p>Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?</p>	<p>DAILY1</p> <p>WEEKLY2</p> <p>MONTHLY.....3</p> <p>A FEW TIMES A YEAR.....4</p> <p>NEVER5</p>	
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INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS



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