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Health Survey

2019-20



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FOREWORD

The Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBoS) is pleased to present the results of the 2019-20 Gambia Demographic and Health Survey (GDHS). The 2019-20 GDHS is the second Demographic and Health Survey conducted in The Gambia and is a follow-on to the 2013 survey. The 2019-20 GDHS provides an opportunity to inform policy and provide data for planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of national health programmes. GBoS wishes to express its appreciation to those who were involved in the implementation of the 2019-20 GDHS and the preparation of this report.

Our sincere appreciation is extended to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for taking the lead in the initiation, resource mobilisation, and provision of professional advice, which led to the successful implementation of the survey. Special gratitude is extended to the UNFPA resident representative for his steadfastness in ensuring that the required funds were available at all stages of the implementation process. Also, our appreciation is extended to the UNDP Banjul office for the great financial contribution towards the conduct of this survey.

Particular thanks go to the following:

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- Stakeholders for their input in reviewing the tables at various stages and the various parts of this report.

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Above all, we appreciate the cooperation of all of the survey respondents who have made the 2019-20 GDHS a success.



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACRWC	African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
ACT	artemisinin-based combination therapy
AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
ANC	antenatal care
ARI	acute respiratory infection
ART	antiretroviral therapy
ARVs	antiretroviral drugs
ASFR	age-specific fertility rate
BCG	bacille Calmette-Guérin
BFCI	Baby Friendly Community Initiative
BMI	body mass index
CAPI	computer-assisted personal interviewing
CBR	crude birth rate
CI	confidence interval
CPR	contraceptive prevalence rate
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing
DEFT	design effect
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DPT	diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus
EA	enumeration area
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunisation
FGM/C	female genital mutilation/cutting
GAR	gross attendance ratio
GBoS	Gambia Bureau of Statistics
GBV	gender-based violence
GDHS	Gambia Demographic and Health Survey
GFR	general fertility rate
GMIS	Gambia Malaria Indicator Survey
GPHC	Gambia Population and Housing Census
GPI	gender parity index
HepB	hepatitis B
Hib	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
HPV	human papillomavirus vaccine
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
IFSS	Internet file streaming system
IHS	Integrated Household Survey
IPTp	intermittent preventive treatment during pregnancy
IPV	inactivated polio vaccine
IRB	institutional review board
IT	information technology
ITN	insecticide-treated net

IUD	intrauterine contraceptive device
IYCF	infant and young child feeding
LAM	lactational amenorrhoea method
LGA	local government area
LLIN	long-lasting insecticidal net
LPG	liquefied petroleum gas
MAM	moderate acute malnutrition
MenA	meningitis A
MMR	maternal mortality ratio
MoH	Ministry of Health
MR	measles/rubella
MRC	Medical Research Council
MTCT	mother-to-child transmission
NaNA	National Nutrition Agency
NAR	net attendance ratio
NGO	nongovernmental organisation
NMCP	National Malaria Control Programme
NN	neonatal mortality
OPV	oral polio vaccine
ORS	oral rehydration salts
ORT	oral rehydration therapy
PCV	pneumococcal conjugate vaccine
Pf	<i>Plasmodium falciparum</i>
PNN	postneonatal mortality
PRMR	pregnancy-related mortality ratio
RCH	reproductive and child health
RDT	rapid diagnostic test
RHF	recommended homemade fluids
RV	rotavirus vaccine
SAM	severe acute malnutrition
SD	standard deviation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SDM	standard days method
SE	standard error
SP	sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine
STI	sexually transmitted infection
TFR	total fertility rate
TOT	training of trainers
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAD	vitamin A deficiency
VHW	village health worker
VIP	ventilated improved pit latrine
WHO	World Health Organization

READING AND UNDERSTANDING TABLES FROM THE 2019-20 GAMBIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY (GDHS)

The 2019-20 GDHS final report is based on approximately 200 tables of data. For quick reference, they are located at the end of each chapter and can be accessed through links in the pertinent text (electronic version). Additionally, this more reader-friendly version features about 90 figures that clearly highlight trends, subnational patterns, and background characteristics. Large, colourful maps display breakdowns for Local Government Areas (LGAs) in The Gambia. The text has been simplified to highlight key points in bullets and to clearly identify indicator definitions in boxes.

While the text and figures featured in each chapter highlight some of the most important findings from the tables, not every finding can be discussed or displayed graphically. For this reason, GDHS data users should be comfortable reading and interpreting tables.

The following pages provide an introduction to the organisation of GHDS tables, the presentation of background characteristics, and a brief summary of sampling and understanding denominators. In addition, this section provides some exercises for users as they practice their new skills in interpreting GDHS tables.

- A larger percentage of urban women (13%) and men (10%) have ever been tested for HIV and received the results in the last 12 months than their rural counterparts (11% and 4%, respectively) (Figure 13.5).
- By LGA, the percentage of women who have been tested in the last 12 months and received the results is lowest in Janjanbureh (4%) and highest in Kuntaur (16%) (Figure 13.6). Among men, Janjanbureh has the lowest percentage (4%), while Banjul, Kamifing, and Brikama have the highest percentages (10% each) (Table 13.7.2).

Figure 13.5 Recent HIV testing by residence
Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were tested for HIV in the 12 months before the survey and received results

Gender	Urban	Rural
Women	13%	11%
Men	10%	4%

Figure 13.6 Recent HIV testing among women by Local Government Area
Percentage of women age 15-49 who were tested for HIV in the 12 months before the survey and received results

LGA	Percentage
Kuntaur	16%
Basse	10%
Banjul	10%
Kamifing	10%
Brikama	10%
Mansakonko	11%
Kerewan	13%
Brikama	13%
Janjanbureh	4%

13.6.2 HIV Testing of Pregnant Women

Table 13.8 presents information on self-reported HIV testing during pregnancy or delivery among women age 15-49 who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey. Forty-nine percent of women received counselling on HIV, an HIV test, and the results during antenatal care (ANC). Fifty-eight percent of women had an HIV test during an ANC visit or labour and received the test results.

13.7 SELF-REPORTING OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and symptoms
Respondents who have ever had sex are asked whether they had an STI or symptoms of an STI (a bad-smelling, abnormal discharge from the vagina/penis or a genital sore or ulcer) in the 12 months before the survey.
Sample: Women and men age 15-49 who have ever had sex.

STIs have been found to increase susceptibility to HIV infection (CDC 2014b). Overall, 15% of women and 4% of men age 15-49 reported having an STI or symptoms of an STI in the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 13.9). Fifty-seven percent of women and 43% of men who had an STI or STI symptoms sought advice or treatment from a clinic, hospital, private doctor, or other health professional (Table 13.10). However, 33% of women and 45% of men with an STI or symptoms did not seek any advice or treatment at all.

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Example 1: Exposure to Mass Media: Women

A Question Asked of All Survey Respondents

Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women 1						
Percentage of women age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20						
3 Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	2 Number of women
Age						
15-19	2.9	56.5	30.7	1.4	30.9	2,633
20-24	3.9	59.4	36.5	1.0	26.1	2,181
25-29	3.3	57.5	37.2	1.3	27.1	2,248
30-34	4.2	57.6	41.9	1.9	26.3	1,619
35-39	3.3	51.9	38.4	1.5	30.0	1,438
40-44	3.0	47.1	47.3	1.8	30.7	1,028
45-49	6.4	51.2	45.1	3.9	27.7	718
Residence						
Urban	4.7	65.0	36.0	2.1	22.6	8,747
Rural	0.6	29.6	42.8	0.2	44.5	3,118
Local Government Area						
Banjul	7.2	79.5	32.6	3.8	12.9	163
Kanifing	4.2	75.6	30.6	1.9	18.2	2,590
Brikama	5.3	59.1	38.8	2.3	24.7	5,299
Mansakonko	1.2	39.4	48.3	0.2	31.5	431
Kerewan	1.0	41.2	39.3	0.4	37.9	1,129
Kuntaur	0.3	29.3	44.5	0.1	42.7	522
Janjanbureh	0.3	26.4	47.4	0.3	43.6	595
Basse	0.6	39.0	35.9	0.1	45.2	1,137
Education						
No education	0.0	41.5	37.6	0.0	38.6	4,119
Primary	0.1	54.0	38.2	0.0	30.0	1,854
Secondary or higher	7.2	66.2	37.7	3.2	20.7	5,892
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	0.7	17.2	42.6	0.0	50.9	1,998
Second	0.8	32.2	40.0	0.2	43.4	2,135
Middle	1.5	60.1	35.6	0.4	28.4	2,292
Fourth	2.3	76.8	34.4	0.7	15.4	2,591
Highest	10.6	77.6	37.5	5.4	12.9	2,849
Total	4 3.6	55.7	37.8	1.6	28.4	11,865

Step 1: Read the title and subtitle, highlighted in orange in the table above. They tell you the topic and the specific population group being described. In this case, the table is about women age 15-49 and their exposure to different types of media. All eligible female respondents age 15-49 were asked these questions.

Step 2: Scan the column headings—highlighted in green in Example 1. They describe how the information is categorised. In this table, the first three columns of data show different types of media that women access at least once a week. The fourth column shows women who access all three types of media, while the fifth column shows women who do not access any of the three types of media on a weekly basis. The last column lists the number of women age 15-49 interviewed in the survey.

Step 3: Scan the row headings—the first vertical column highlighted in blue in Example 1. These show the different ways the data are divided into categories based on population characteristics. In this case, the table presents women's exposure to media by age, urban-rural residence, Local Government Area, level of education, and wealth quintile. Most of the tables in the GDHS report will be divided into these same categories.

Step 4: Look at the row at the bottom of the table highlighted in pink. These percentages represent the totals of all women age 15-49 and their weekly access to different types of media. In this case, 3.6%* of

women age 15-49 read a newspaper at least once a week, 55.7% watch television at least weekly, and 37.8% listen to the radio on a weekly basis.

Step 5: To find out what percentage of women with a secondary education or higher listen to the radio on a weekly basis, draw two imaginary lines, as shown on the table. This shows that 37.7% of women age 15-49 with a secondary education or higher listen to the radio at least once a week.

By looking at patterns by background characteristics, we can see how exposure to mass media varies across The Gambia. Mass media are often used to communicate health messages. Knowing how mass media exposure varies among different groups can help programme planners and policymakers determine how to most effectively reach their target populations.

*For the purpose of this document, data are presented exactly as they appear in the table including decimal places. However, the text in the remainder of this report rounds data to the nearest whole percentage point.

Practice: Use the table in Example 1 to answer the following questions:

- What percentage of women in The Gambia do not access any of the three media at least once a week?
- Which age group has the highest percentage of women who watch television at least once a week?
- Compare women in urban areas to women in rural areas—which group has a higher percentage of women who read a newspaper at least once a week?
- What are the lowest and highest percentages (range) of women who do not access any of the three media at least once a week by Local Government Area?
- Is there a clear relationship in exposure to newspapers on a weekly basis by educational level?
- Is there a clear relationship in exposure to television on a weekly basis by wealth quintile?

Answers:
a) 28.4%
b) Women age 20-24: 59.4% of women in this age group watch television on a weekly basis.
c) Women in urban areas: 4.7% of urban women read a newspaper at least once a week, as compared with 0.6% of rural women.
d) Women with no exposure to media ranges from a low of 1.2.9% in Banjul to a high of 45.2% in Basse.
e) Yes. Women's exposure to newspapers on a weekly basis increases as their level of education increases; 0.0% of women with no education read a newspaper at least once a week, compared with 7.2% of women with a secondary education or higher.
f) Yes. Women's exposure to television on a weekly basis increases with increasing household wealth, from 17.2% among women in the poorest households to 77.6% among women in the wealthiest households.

Example 2: Prevalence and Treatment of Symptoms of ARI

A Question Asked of a Subgroup of Survey Respondents

Table 10.5 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI					
Among children under age 5, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; and among children with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20					
Background characteristic	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI:		
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ²	Percentage for whom treatment was sought same or next day ²	Number of children
Age in months					
<6	3.8	910	64.4	30.9	35
6-11	5.9	751	84.6	48.8	44
12-23	4.8	1,456	69.5	45.7	70
24-35	4.3	1,432	76.5	58.6	62
36-47	4.5	1,449	68.3	42.1	65
48-59	4.3	1,300	59.4	50.8	56
Sex					
Male	5.2	3,777	72.8	48.0	196
Female	3.9	3,521	66.7	45.9	137
Cooking fuel					
Electricity or gas	1.2	134	*	*	2
Kerosene	*	11	*	*	2
Charcoal	5.3	2,201	77.6	47.0	116
Wood/straw ³	4.3	4,920	66.4	46.7	210
Sawdust	*	17	*	*	2
No food cooked in household	*	13	*	*	0
Residence					
Urban	4.3	4,796	71.3	48.1	204
Rural	5.1	2,501	68.7	45.6	128
Local Government Area					
Banjul	5.8	71	(69.5)	(45.5)	4
Kanifing	7.8	1,248	64.3	40.0	98
Brikama	2.8	3,005	(79.6)	(59.4)	85
Mansakonko	4.8	314	(61.9)	(32.7)	15
Kerewan	3.4	866	(64.1)	(53.0)	29
Kuntaur	9.7	443	67.1	43.8	43
Janjanbureh	2.4	455	*	*	11
Basse	5.3	895	76.0	45.8	47
Mother's education					
No education	4.5	3,377	67.9	41.1	153
Primary	3.5	1,310	60.5	39.4	46
Secondary or higher	5.1	2,610	76.5	56.7	133
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	4.4	1,630	66.8	46.7	71
Second	4.2	1,548	75.7	51.6	65
Middle	4.8	1,518	73.7	50.4	72
Fourth	4.3	1,362	(57.1)	(34.9)	59
Highest	5.2	1,240	(77.2)	(50.7)	65
Total	4.6	7,297	70.3	47.1	332

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing which was chest-related and/or difficult breathing which was chest-related.

² Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, private medical sector, or shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.

³ Includes grass, shrubs, and crop residues

Step 1: Read the title and subtitle. In this case, the table is about two separate groups of children: all children under age 5 (a) and children under age 5 with symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks before the survey (b).

Step 2: Identify the two panels. First, identify the columns that refer to all children under age 5 (a), and then isolate the columns that refer only to children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey (b).

Step 3: Look at the first panel. What percentage of children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey? It's 4.6%. Now look at the second panel. How many children under age 5 are there who had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey? It's 332 children, or 4.6% of the 7,297 children under age 5 (with rounding). The second panel is a subset of the first panel.

Step 4: Only 4.6% of children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey. Once these children are further divided into the background characteristic categories, there may be too few cases for the percentages to be reliable.

- Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey in Banjul, what percentage of children under age 5 had treatment or advice sought? It's 69.5%. This percentage is in parentheses because there are between 25 and 49 cases (unweighted) in this category. Readers should use this number with caution—it may not be reliable. (For more information on weighted and unweighted numbers, see Example 3.)
- Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey, what percentage of children in Janjanbureh had treatment or advice sought? There is no number in this cell—only an asterisk. This is because fewer than 25 children under age 5 had recent symptoms of ARI in Janjanbureh. Results for this group are not reported. The subgroup is too small, and therefore the data are not reliable.

Note: When parentheses or asterisks are used in a table, the explanation will be noted under the table. If there are no parentheses or asterisks in a table, you can proceed with confidence that enough cases were included in all categories that the data are reliable.

Example 3: Understanding Sampling Weights in GDHS Tables

A sample is a group of people who have been selected for a survey. In the GDHS, the sample is designed to represent the national population age 15-49. In addition to national data, most countries want to collect and report data on smaller geographical or administrative areas. However, doing so requires a large enough sample size in each area. For the 2019-20 GDHS, the survey sample is representative at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for the eight Local Government Areas.

To generate statistics that are representative of the country as a whole and the eight LGAs, the number of women surveyed in each LGA should contribute to the size of the total (national) sample in proportion to size of the LGA. However, if some Local Government Areas have small populations, then a sample allocated in proportion to each LGA's population may not include sufficient women from each LGA for analysis. To solve this problem, Local Government Areas with small populations are oversampled. For example, let's say that you have enough money to interview 11,865 women and want to produce results that are representative of The Gambia as a whole and its Local Government Areas (as in modified Table 3.1). However, the total population of The Gambia is not evenly distributed among the LGAs: some LGAs, such as Brikama, are heavily populated while others, such as Banjul, are not. Thus, Banjul must be oversampled.

Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Background characteristic	Women		
	3 Weighted percent	2 Weighted number	1 Unweighted number
Local Government Area			
Banjul	1.4	163	947
Kanifing	21.8	2,590	1,612
Brikama	44.7	5,299	2,355
Mansakonko	3.6	431	1,030
Kerewan	9.5	1,129	1,391
Kuntaur	4.4	522	1,319
Janjanbureh	5.0	595	1,262
Basse	9.6	1,137	1,949
Total 15-49	100.0	11,865	11,865

A sampling statistician determines how many women should be interviewed in each Local Government Area in order to get reliable statistics. The **blue column (1)** in the table above shows the actual number of women interviewed in each LGA. The number of women interviewed per LGA ranges from 947 in Banjul to 2,355 in Brikama. The number of interviews is sufficient to get reliable results in each LGA.

With this distribution of interviews, some LGAs are overrepresented and some LGAs are underrepresented. For example, the population in Brikama is about 45% of the population in The Gambia, while Banjul's population represents only 1% of the population in The Gambia. But as the blue column shows, the number of women interviewed in Brikama accounts for only about 20% of the total sample of women interviewed (2,355/11,865) and the number of women interviewed in Banjul accounts for 8% of women interviewed (947/11,865). This unweighted distribution of women does not accurately represent the population.

In order to get statistics that are representative of The Gambia, the distribution of the women in the sample needs to be weighted (or mathematically adjusted) such that it resembles the true distribution in the country. Women from a small LGA, like Banjul, should contribute only a small amount to the national total. Women from a large LGA, like Brikama, should contribute much more. Therefore, DHS statisticians mathematically calculate a "weight" that is used to adjust the number of women from each LGA so that each LGA's contribution to the total is proportional to the actual population of the Local Government Area. The numbers in the **purple column (2)** represent the "weighted" values. The weighted values can be smaller or larger than the unweighted values at the LGA level. The total national sample size of 11,865 women has not changed after weighting, but the distribution of the women in the LGAs has been changed to represent their contribution to the total population size.

How do statisticians weight each category? They take into account the probability that a woman was selected in the sample. If you were to compare the **green column (3)** to the actual population distribution of The Gambia, you would see that women in each LGA are contributing to the total sample with the same weight that they contribute to the population of the country. The weighted number of women in the survey

now accurately represents the proportion of women who live in Brikama and the proportion of women who live in Banjul.

With sampling and weighting, it is possible to interview enough women to provide reliable statistics at national and LGA levels. In general, only the weighted numbers are shown in each of the GDHS tables, so don't be surprised if these numbers seem low: they may actually represent a larger number of women interviewed.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL INDICATORS

Sustainable Development Goal Indicators—The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Indicator	Sex		Total	DHS table number
	Male	Female		
2. Zero hunger				
2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	18.5	16.4	17.5	11.1
2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age	7.9	6.4	7.2	na
a) Prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years of age	5.9	4.1	5.1	11.1
b) Prevalence of overweight among children under 5 years of age	2.0	2.3	2.1	11.1
3. Good health and well-being				
3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio ¹	na	na	289	14.4
3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	na	na	83.8	9.6
3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate ²	60	52	56	8.2
3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate ²	31	26	29	8.2
3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	na	41.3	na	7.13.2
3.7.2 Adolescent birth rates per 1,000 women				
a) Girls aged 10-14 years ³	na	1	na	5.1
b) Women aged 15-19 years ⁴	na	65	na	5.1
3.a.1 Age-standardised prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older ⁵	18.9	0.6	9.8 ^a	3.10.1, 3.10.2
3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme				
a) Coverage of DPT-containing vaccine (3 rd dose) ⁶	92.0	93.5	92.8	10.3
b) Coverage of measles-containing vaccine (2 nd dose) ⁷	72.3	68.6	70.5	10.3
c) Coverage of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (last dose in schedule) ⁸	91.7	92.9	92.3	10.3
5. Gender equality				
5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months ^{9,10}	na	17.3	na	16.12
a) Physical violence	na	9.0	na	16.12
b) Sexual violence	na	2.4	na	16.12
c) Psychological violence	na	13.7	na	16.12
5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18				
a) Before age 15	na	5.6	na	4.3
b) Before age 18	na	23.1	na	4.3
5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting	na	72.6	na	17.2
5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care ¹¹	na	19.5	na	na
5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone ¹²	85.6	76.4	81.0 ^a	15.6.1, 15.6.2
Indicator	Residence		Total	DHS table number
	Urban	Rural		
7. Affordable clean energy				
7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	78.6	24.7	62.1	2.4
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology ¹³	3.5	0.1	2.5	2.4
Indicator	Sex		Total	DHS table number
	Male	Female		
8. Decent work and economic growth				
8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider ¹⁴	28.7	17.2	23.0 ^a	15.6.1, 15.6.2
16. Peace, justice, and strong institutions				
16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	60.3	57.7	59.0	2.11
17. Partnerships for the goals				
17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet ¹⁵	73.3	61.8	67.6 ^a	3.5

na = Not applicable

¹ Expressed in terms of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in the 7-year period preceding the survey

² Expressed in terms of deaths per 1,000 live births for the 5-year period preceding the survey

³ Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for girls age 10-14 for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 girls age 10-14

⁴ Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 women age 15-19

⁵ Data are not age-standardised and are available for women and men age 15-49 only.

⁶ The percentage of children age 12-23 months who received three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib

⁷ The percentage of children age 24-35 months who received two doses of measles or measles/rubella

⁸ The percentage of children age 12-23 months who received three doses of pneumococcal vaccine

⁹ Data are available for women age 15-49 who have ever been in union only.

¹⁰ In the DHS, psychological violence is termed emotional violence.

¹¹ Data are available for currently married women who are not pregnant only.

¹² Data are available for women and men age 15-49 only.

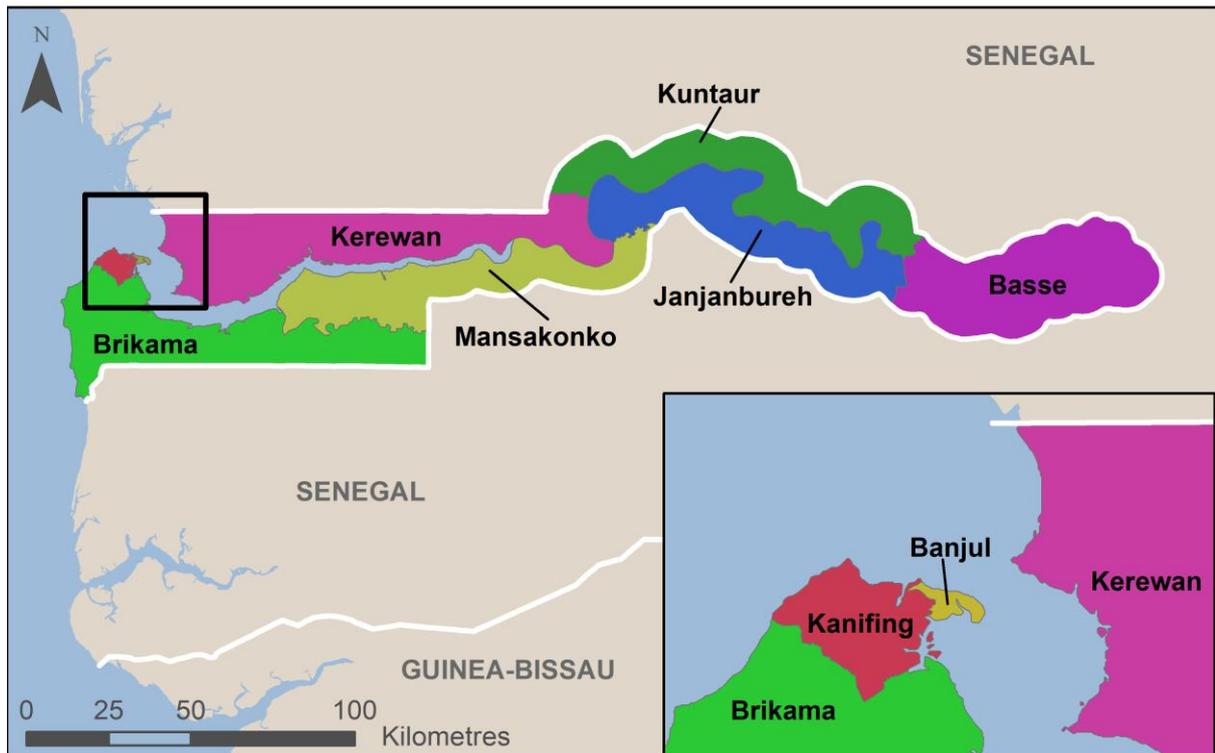
¹³ Measured as the percentage of the population using clean fuel for cooking

¹⁴ Data are available for women and men age 15-49 who have and use an account at a bank or other financial institution; information on use of a mobile-money-service provider is not available.

¹⁵ Data are available for women and men age 15-49 who have used the internet in the past 12 months.

^a The total is calculated as the simple arithmetic mean of the percentages in the columns for males and females.

THE GAMBIA



The 2019-20 Gambia Demographic and Health Survey (GDHS) was implemented by The Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBoS) in collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MoH). Data collection took place from 21 November 2019 to 30 March 2020. ICF provided technical assistance through The DHS Program, a United States Agency for International Development (USAID)-funded program that supports the implementation of population and health surveys in countries worldwide. The 2019-20 GDHS received substantial funding from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), which supported the survey from its initiation to its completion, assisting with coordination, mobilisation and management of funds, advocacy with the government, and communication. Other agencies and organisations that facilitated the successful implementation of the survey through technical or financial support were the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Health Organization (WHO), the ActionAid International The Gambia, the Network Against Gender Based Violence, the National Nutrition Agency (NaNA), and The Government of The Republic of The Gambia.

1.1 SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the 2019-20 GDHS is to provide up-to-date estimates of basic demographic and health indicators. Specifically, the 2019-20 GDHS:

- collected data on fertility levels and preferences; contraceptive use; maternal and child health; infant, child, and neonatal mortality levels; maternal mortality; gender; nutrition; awareness about HIV/AIDS; self-reported sexually transmitted infections (STIs); and other health issues relevant to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- obtained information on the availability of, access to, and use of mosquito nets as part of the National Malaria Control Programme
- gathered information on other health issues such as injections, tobacco use, hypertension, diabetes, and health insurance
- collected data on women’s empowerment, domestic violence, fistula, and female genital mutilation/cutting
- tested household salt for the presence of iodine
- obtained data on child feeding practices, including breastfeeding, and conducted anthropometric measurements to assess the nutritional status of children under age 5 and women age 15-49
- conducted anaemia testing of women age 15-49 and children age 6-59 months
- conducted malaria testing of children age 6-59 months

The information collected through the 2019-20 GDHS is intended to assist policymakers and program managers in evaluating and designing programs and strategies for improving the health of the country’s population.

1.2 SAMPLE DESIGN

The sampling frame used for the 2019-20 GDHS was based on an updated version of the 2013 Gambia Population and Housing Census (2013 GPHC) conducted by GBoS. The census counts were updated in 2015-16 based on district-level projected counts from the 2015-16 Integrated Household Survey (IHS). Administratively, The Gambia is divided into eight Local Government Areas (LGAs). Each LGA is subdivided into districts and each district is subdivided into settlements. A settlement, a group of small settlements, or a part of a large settlement can form an enumeration area (EA). These units allow the country to be easily separated into small geographical area units, each with an urban or rural designation. There are 48 districts, 120 wards, and 4,098 EAs in The Gambia; the EAs have an average size of 68 households.

The sample for the 2019-20 GDHS was a stratified sample selected in two stages. In the first stage, EAs were selected with a probability proportional to their size within each sampling stratum. A total of 281 EAs were selected.

In the second stage, the households were systematically sampled. A household listing operation was undertaken in all of the selected clusters. The resulting lists of households served as the sampling frame from which a fixed number of 25 households were systematically selected per cluster, resulting in a total sample size of 7,025 selected households. Results from this sample are representative at the national, urban, and rural levels and at the LGA levels.

All women age 15-49 who were either permanent residents of the selected households or visitors who stayed in the households the night before the survey were eligible to be interviewed. Additionally, in half of the selected households, men age 15-59 were eligible to be interviewed. In the households selected for male interviews, biomarker tests were also performed. Haemoglobin testing for anaemia was done in each of these households among eligible women age 18-49 and young emancipated women age 15-17 who consented to being tested. With the parent's or guardian's consent, children age 6-59 months and young non-emancipated women age 15-17 were also tested for anaemia in each household. In addition, with parental consent, children age 6-59 months were eligible for malaria testing using a rapid diagnostic test (RDT). Height and weight measurements were conducted on children age 0-59 months and women age 15-49. Finally, one eligible woman in each household from which the male sample was drawn was randomly selected to be asked questions about domestic violence.

1.3 QUESTIONNAIRES

Five questionnaires were used for the 2019-20 GDHS: the Household Questionnaire, the Woman's Questionnaire, the Man's Questionnaire, the Biomarker Questionnaire, and the Fieldworker Questionnaire. These questionnaires, based on The DHS Program's standard questionnaires, were adapted to reflect the population and health issues relevant to The Gambia. Suggestions were solicited from various stakeholders representing government ministries, departments, and agencies; nongovernmental organisations; and international donors. All questionnaires were written in English, and interviewers translated the questions into the appropriate local language to carry out the interview.

The Household Questionnaire listed all members of and visitors to the selected households. Basic demographic information was collected on each person listed, including age, sex, marital status, education, and relationship to the head of the household. For children under age 18, parents' survival status was determined. The data on age and sex of household members were used to identify women and men eligible for individual interviews. The Household Questionnaire also collected information on characteristics of the household's housing unit, such as source of water; type of toilet facilities; materials used for flooring, external walls, and roofing; ownership of various household goods; access to and use of mosquito nets; and the iodine content in household salt.

The Woman's Questionnaire was used to collect information from all eligible women age 15-49. These women were asked questions on the following topics:

- Background characteristics (including age, education, and media exposure)
- Reproduction and child mortality
- Contraception
- Antenatal, delivery, and postnatal care
- Vaccinations and childhood illnesses
- Maternal and child health and nutrition
- Marriage, sexual activity, and fistula
- Fertility preferences
- Women's work and husbands' background characteristics
- Knowledge, awareness, and behaviour regarding HIV/AIDS and other STIs
- Other health issues (e.g., injections, smoking, and health insurance)
- Noncommunicable diseases (e.g., hypertension and diabetes)
- Female genital mutilation/cutting
- Adult and maternal mortality
- Domestic violence

The Man's Questionnaire was used to collect information from all eligible men age 15-59 in half of the sampled households. These men were asked questions on:

- Background characteristics
- Reproduction
- Contraception
- Marriage and sexual activity
- Fertility preferences
- Employment and gender roles
- HIV/AIDS
- Other health issues (e.g., injections, smoking, female genital mutilation/cutting, hypertension, diabetes, and health insurance)

The Biomarker Questionnaire was used to record the results of the anthropometric measurements and haemoglobin and malaria testing.

The Fieldworker Questionnaire served as a tool for conducting analyses of data quality. Fieldworkers filled out a two-page self-administered questionnaire on their general background characteristics after the main training and before fieldworkers entered the field. No personal identifiers were attached to the GDHS fieldworkers' data file.

The Household, Woman's, and Man's Questionnaires were programmed into tablet computers to facilitate computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) for data collection purposes. The Biomarker Questionnaire was completed on paper during data collection and then entered into the CAPI system in the field before the data collection teams completed each cluster.

The protocols for survey methodology, biomarker measurements, and all instruments were approved by institutional review boards (IRBs) at ICF and The Gambia Government/Medical Research Council (MRC) Joint Ethics Committee in The Gambia. Both IRBs approved the protocols before the commencement of data collection activities.

1.4 ANTHROPOMETRY, MALARIA TESTING, AND ANAEMIA TESTING

The 2019-20 GDHS incorporated three biomarkers: anthropometry, malaria testing, and anaemia testing, the results of which were recorded in the Biomarker Questionnaire. For anaemia and malaria testing, a

consent statement was read to all eligible respondents or to the parent or adult responsible for children and young non-emancipated women age 15-17 and the women themselves. This statement explained the purpose of the tests, informed them that the results would be made available as soon as the test was completed, and requested permission for the test to be carried out. All households in which anthropometry measurements, anaemia testing, malaria testing, or all three were conducted were given a brochure explaining the causes of and ways to prevent anaemia and malaria.

1.4.1 Anthropometric Measurements

In households selected for biomarker collection, height and weight measurements were recorded for children age 0-59 months and women age 15-49. Weight measurements were obtained using lightweight, electronic SECA 878 scales with a digital screen and a mother and child function. Height measurements were carried out with measuring boards made by Weigh and Measure, LLC. Children younger than age 24 months were measured while lying down on the board, while standing height was measured for older children and for women.

The 2019-20 GDHS included quality assurance procedures to improve the data quality of anthropometric measurements. These procedures, undertaken in real time during data collection, included re-measurement of all children with data outside of pre-specified flagged values on a subsequent day and re-measurement of 10% of a random sample of children on a subsequent day. Fieldworkers were blinded to the reason for re-measurement.

1.4.2 Malaria Testing

Malaria testing was carried out among children age 6-59 months using SD Bioline Ag P.f/Pan RDTs, which provided respondents with immediate feedback regarding their malaria status. Results of the RDTs were given to the child's parent or another adult who was responsible for the child's care. Children with a positive malaria test were offered a full course of treatment according to the standard malaria treatment protocols in The Gambia, and those with severe malaria were referred to a nearby health facility for treatment. The results are being used to calculate the overall prevalence of malaria among children in this age group.

1.4.3 Anaemia Testing

Blood specimens were collected from all children age 6-59 months and women age 15-49 who consented to testing for anaemia. For non-emancipated young women age 15-17 who had never been married, the consent of a parent or guardian was sought first, followed by youth assent. For children age 6-59 months, consent was provided by a parent or guardian.

Blood samples were drawn from a drop of blood taken from a finger prick (or a heel prick for young children age 6-11 months or very thin children with small fingers) and collected in a microcuvette. Haemoglobin analysis was carried out on-site using a battery-operated portable HemoCue 201+ analyser, which produces a result in less than 1 minute. Results were given verbally and in writing. Parents of children with a haemoglobin level below 8 g/dl were advised to take the child to a health facility for follow-up care. Likewise, non-pregnant women and pregnant women were referred for follow-up care if their haemoglobin levels were below 8 g/dl and 9 g/dl, respectively.

Lancets and other supplies and equipment used during sample collection (HemoCue microcuvettes, gloves, gauze, alcohol swabs, bandage packaging, and waste collection bags) were disposed of safely, usually by taking the materials to a nearby health facility that uses proper protocols for the disposal of biohazardous waste.

1.5 PRETEST

Fifteen participants (10 females and 5 males) took part in training to pretest the GDHS survey questionnaires over a 4-week period from 27 August to 21 September 2019. The first 2 weeks featured classroom training focused on questionnaire content. On 8 September, all participants took part in 1 day of field practice using paper questionnaires. Using the paper questionnaires filled out during the field practice, participants were trained on the CAPI system, an electronic data capture system programmed on tablet computers, from 10-17 September.

On 11 September, all participants received a half day of training on anthropometry and their role as assistants in taking measurements. They practiced measuring adults as if they were children and then practiced on children under age 5 both standing and lying down. Seven participants also practiced as assistants during the standardisation exercise on 14 September.

DHS Program staff and consultants co-facilitated the training with GBoS personnel in English. The training consisted of classroom lectures and discussions, mock interview demonstrations in front of the class, and interview practice in pairs in English and in local languages. Tests and quizzes were given throughout training to monitor progress and identify gaps in understanding. Furthermore, four guest lecturers made presentations on mosquito net programmes and malaria treatment, family planning methods, immunisation, and domestic violence.

The biomarker technician training was held from 10-21 September 2019 at the same venue in a separate room. Five participants (two women and three men), as well as two biomarker coordinators (one woman and one man), were trained on the paper Biomarker Questionnaires and on biomarker collection. The training utilised a variety of different learning tools such as formal lectures on the technical aspects of biomarker collection, instructions on how to fill out the questionnaires, informal discussions using case scenarios, videos to demonstrate the process of biomarker collection, demonstrations using adults, and hands-on practice with children and adults. In addition to the aforementioned training, the biomarker technicians participated in anthropometry standardisation exercises, one with adults on 13 September and another with children on 14 September. After all exercises, there was group discussion, and feedback was provided to technicians.

From 18-20 September, interviewers and biomarker technicians conducted practice fieldwork to solidify skills learned during pretest training and to provide a simulated fieldwork experience to test survey materials. Three teams composed of one supervisor, three female interviewers, one male interviewer, and one or two biomarker technicians practiced data collection in the field in three communities in Brikama LGA, with data being gathered in both urban and rural areas. Each team was assigned a cluster and returned to that same cluster each day. Each team was expected to complete 16 households, half of which were selected for the Man's Questionnaire and biomarkers. Feedback was provided to individuals and teams during this exercise and during daily debriefings. The questionnaires were modified based on lessons learned from the exercise.

1.6 TRAINING OF FIELD STAFF

The 2019-20 GDHS main training was held from 16 October to 14 November 2019. Eighty-eight participants (60 women and 28 men) were trained on the paper questionnaires and the CAPI system, including 1 day of paper-based fieldwork and 4 days of CAPI-based fieldwork. The training for biomarker technicians was held from 30 October to 14 November at the same venue in a separate room. Eighteen participants (seven women and 11 men) were trained on the paper Biomarker Questionnaires and on biomarker collection.

A training of trainers (TOT) was conducted on 14 and 15 October for the four master trainers from GBoS. The purpose of this training was to prepare the master trainers for the main training. Topics included adult learning principles, effective facilitation, and expectations for trainers and participants.

The main fieldwork training was led by the master trainers and backstopped by DHS Program staff and consultants. The interviewer training was conducted in English, and sessions discussed concepts, procedures, and methodology related to conducting the survey. Participants were guided through the questionnaires. As there were no translations to local languages, 1 day was devoted to reviewing the questionnaires in the most common local languages to discuss and agree upon the verbal translations. In addition, three guest lecturers offered presentations on mosquito net programmes and malaria treatment, family planning methods, and immunisation.

The training included presentations, lectures, hands-on exercises, mock interviews, role-plays, group work, and quizzes. In-class exercises included probing for age, checking age consistencies, copying information from the vaccination cards, completing the reproductive calendar, and practicing interviews. All participants also received training on how to test household salt for iodine. Tests and quizzes were given throughout training to monitor progress and identify gaps in understanding.

On 31 October, all participants took part in 1 day of field practice using the paper questionnaires. Each participant was expected to complete at least one household and one individual questionnaire. These questionnaires were later used during the CAPI training.

On 1 November, all supervisors, all male enumerators, and 18 female enumerators received a half day of training on anthropometry and their role as assistants in taking measurements. They practiced measuring adults as if they were children and then practiced on children under age 5 both standing and lying down. These participants also practiced as assistants in anthropometry on 7 and 8 November, as well as during the CAPI field practice. This allowed each team to have three trained assistants for anthropometry, with the male enumerator serving as the primary assistant and the supervisor and one female enumerator as a backup.

Once training on use of paper questionnaires concluded, data processing staff from The DHS Program and information technology (IT) personnel from GBoS conducted weeklong training on CAPI. From 2-8 November, participants learned about features of the data collection system, different scenarios, technical issues typically encountered during fieldwork, and ways to resolve issues.

The biomarker classroom portion of the training commenced from 30 October to 14 November and was attended by 18 participants, all of whom were community health nurses. The training was led by DHS Program staff and consultants, with the assistance of two biomarker coordinators from NaNA and the laboratory at the Edward Francis Teaching Hospital in Banjul and with the support of GBoS staff. Biomarker training included classroom instruction on anthropometric measurements, anaemia testing, malaria testing, appropriate procedures for obtaining informed consent, recording biomarker information in the Biomarker Questionnaire; and reporting results back to respondents with referrals as needed. Additionally, daily break-out sessions were held during which trainees had the opportunity for hands-on practice with both adults and children.

A child anthropometry standardisation exercise was carried out on 5 November. Biomarker teams worked in pairs to measure children at 10 stations (five children less than age 24 months and five children age 24-59 months). Each team performed two independent measurements on each child. This was then repeated on 10 different children with the pair reversing roles (i.e., with the assistant as the main measurer and vice versa). Following the standardisation exercise, the results of the exercise were presented, and feedback was provided. All trainees passed the standardisation exercise, and there was no need for re-standardisation.

Team supervisors received additional training that covered supervisors' roles and responsibilities, including how they should organise fieldwork, monitor interviews, and conduct quality control checks on paper and CAPI questionnaires. Additionally, team supervisors, as well as field coordinators and quality control monitors, were trained on the use of the Biomarker Procedural Checklist. Biomarker field coordinators were trained on the Biomarker Technical Checklist. All sections on each item in the checklist were reviewed to ensure that they were fully understood.

From 9-13 November, interviewers and biomarker technicians conducted practice fieldwork to solidify skills learned during the training and to provide a simulated fieldwork experience to test survey materials. Sixteen teams comprising one supervisor, three female interviewers, one male interviewer, and one or two biomarker technicians practiced data collection in the field in two communities in Brikama LGA, (in both urban and rural areas). Each team was expected to complete 16 households in its assigned cluster, half of which were selected for the Man's Questionnaire and biomarkers. Feedback was provided during the exercise and debriefings. All teams successfully closed their clusters and sent the data to the central office.

On 14 November, the teams came together for a final debriefing session to provide feedback about the questionnaires, the CAPI system, interviewer/biomarker technician interchanges, language issues, field procedures, and any other issues encountered during the field exercise. The DHS Program and GBoS addressed all of the issues and remaining questions before fieldwork launched.

1.7 FIELDWORK

Fieldwork was carried out from 21 November 2019 to 30 March 2020 by 15 teams. Each team consisted of six members, typically with the following composition: one supervisor, three female interviewers, one male interviewer, and one biomarker technician.

All 15 teams initially began work in and around the Banjul and Kanifing LGAs, followed by a short break from 15 December to 6 January to observe the holidays. A 1-day refresher training session was held on 7 January to ensure that all aspects of the survey were well understood by all, review team performance, discuss common mistakes and issues, highlight best practices, and clarify any questions. Teams were then deployed to the various LGAs to resume fieldwork.

Fieldwork monitoring was an integral part of the 2019-20 GDHS. Two quality control teams, each composed of one female monitor, one male monitor, and one biomarker monitor, were continuously in the field visiting teams to closely monitor data collection and quality, review their work, identify any issues, and provide feedback. In addition to quality control teams, fieldwork coordinators also visited teams regularly to monitor their work, resolve any issues that arose, and provide support as needed. During field visits, monitors provided the teams they visited with critical feedback to improve their performance. All monitors used the GDHS field-check tables, based on data from the completed clusters, to illustrate problems specific to each team visited.

1.8 DATA PROCESSING

All electronic data files were transferred via the Internet File Streaming System (IFSS) to the GBoS central office. The IFSS automatically encrypts the data and sends the data to a server, and the server in turn downloads the data to the data processing supervisor's password-protected computer in the central office. The data processing operation included secondary editing, which required resolution of computer-identified inconsistencies and coding of open-ended questions. The data were processed by two IT specialists and three secondary editors who took part in the main fieldwork training; they were supervised remotely by staff from The DHS Program. Data editing was accomplished using CSPro software. During the fieldwork, field-check tables were generated to check various data quality parameters, and specific feedback was given to the teams to improve performance. Secondary editing and data processing were initiated in November 2019 and completed in May 2020.

1.9 RESPONSE RATES

Table 1.1 shows response rates for the 2019-20 GDHS. All 6,985 households in the selected housing units were eligible for the survey, of which 6,736 were occupied. Of the occupied households, 6,549 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 97%. Among the households successfully interviewed, 1,948 interviews were completed in 2019 and 4,601 in 2020.

In the interviewed households, 12,481 women age 15-49 were identified for individual interviews; interviews were completed with 11,865 women, yielding a response rate of 95%, a 4 percentage point increase from the 2013 GDHS. Among men, 5,337 were eligible for individual interviews, and 4,636 completed an interview; this yielded a response rate of 87%, a 5 percentage point increase from the previous survey.

Table 1.1 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews, and response rates, according to residence (unweighted), The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	4,322	2,663	6,985
Households occupied	4,146	2,590	6,736
Households interviewed	3,969	2,580	6,549
Household response rate ¹	95.7	99.6	97.2
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	6,906	5,575	12,481
Number of eligible women interviewed	6,510	5,355	11,865
Eligible women response rate ²	94.3	96.1	95.1
Household interviews in subsample			
Households selected	2,158	1,333	3,491
Households occupied	2,078	1,313	3,391
Households interviewed	2,003	1,308	3,311
Household response rate in subsample ¹	96.4	99.6	97.6
Interviews with men age 15-59			
Number of eligible men	3,252	2,085	5,337
Number of eligible men interviewed	2,732	1,904	4,636
Eligible men response rate ²	84.0	91.3	86.9

Note: No interviews could take place in one of the enumeration areas as a result of lack of accessibility due to COVID-19.

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Key Findings

- **Drinking water:** In The Gambia, 95% of households have an improved source for drinking water.
- **Sanitation:** 72% of households have an improved toilet facility that members of the household usually use.
- **Electricity:** 66% of households have electricity (79% in urban areas and 23% in rural areas).
- **Household population and composition:** The population of The Gambia is relatively young; almost half of the population (45%) is age 0-14, while only 4% is age 65 or older.

Information on the socioeconomic characteristics of the household population in the 2019-20 GDHS provides a context to interpret demographic and health indicators and can furnish an approximate indication of the representativeness of the survey. In addition, this information sheds light on the living conditions of the population.

This chapter presents information on sources of drinking water, sanitation, exposure to smoke inside the home, wealth, handwashing, household population and composition, educational attainment, school attendance, birth registration, and family living arrangements.

2.1 DRINKING WATER SOURCES AND TREATMENT

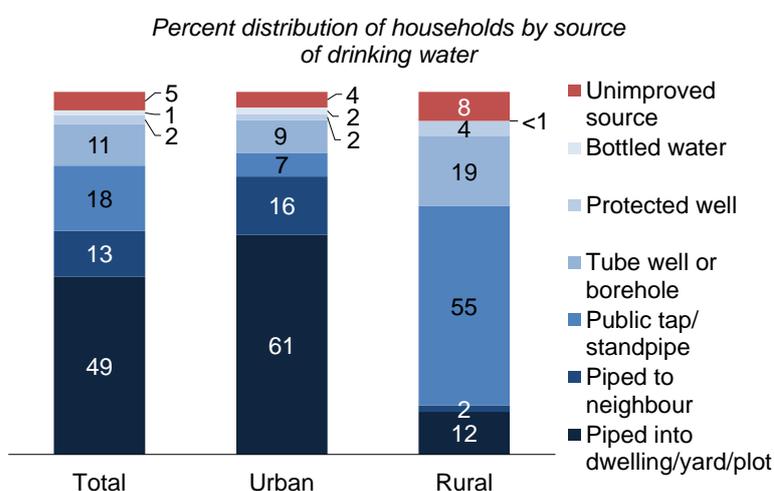
Improved sources of drinking water

Include piped water, public taps, standpipes, tube wells, boreholes, protected dug wells, and bottled water.

Sample: Households

In The Gambia, 95% of households have an improved drinking water source, with access being similar among urban (96%) and rural (92%) households (Table 2.1.1 and Figure 2.1). The most common sources of drinking water in urban households are water piped into the household's dwelling, yard, or plot (61%) and water piped to a neighbour (16%). Rural households obtain their drinking water mainly from a public tap/standpipe (55%) or tube well/borehole (19%). The higher the wealth quintile, the lower the percentage of the population with an unimproved source of drinking water (Table 2.1.2).

Figure 2.1 Household drinking water by residence



Note: Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Fetching drinking water is an additional chore that can be a great burden on household members, depending on the time spent doing so. Less than 1% of urban households and 9% of rural households report having to travel more than 30 minutes (round trip) to obtain drinking water (**Table 2.1.1**).

Trends: The percentage of households using an improved source of drinking water increased slightly from 91% in 2013 to 95% in 2019-20.

Basic drinking water service

Drinking water from an improved source, provided either water is on the premises or round-trip collection time is 30 minutes or less.

Sample: De jure population

Limited drinking water service

Drinking water from an improved source, and round-trip collection time is more than 30 minutes.

Sample: De jure population

Table 2.1.2 shows that 91% of the population has basic drinking water service, while 3% has limited drinking water service. Access to basic drinking water service varies widely by LGA, from 79% in Kuntaur and Janjanbureh to greater than 99% in Banjul and Kanifing. Access to basic drinking water service increases with increasing wealth, from 80% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to more than 99% among those in the highest quintile.

Table 2.1.3 shows that only 5% of the population (6% in urban areas and 3% in rural areas) uses an appropriate water treatment method such as boiling, bleaching, filtering, and/or solar disinfecting.

2.2 SANITATION

Improved toilet facilities

Include flush/pour flush toilets that flush water and waste to a piped sewer system, septic tank, pit latrine, or unknown destination; ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines; pit latrines with slabs; or composting toilets.

Sample: Households

In The Gambia, the Ministry of Fisheries, Water Resources and National Assembly Matters has embarked on the implementation of the 2018-2021 National Development Plan, the goal of which is to achieve improved, equitable access to safe and affordable water and sanitation, good hygiene practices, and environmental protection for all segments of the population. To that end, the Ministry of Fisheries, Water Resources and National Assembly Matters will strengthen the implementation of national, urban, peri-urban, and rural water supply and sanitation programs, which involves water supply and sanitation infrastructure development, water quality monitoring and chlorination, potable water supply provision, basic sanitation, and hygiene promotion. The targets of these efforts are to provide access to a potable water supply to 100% of the population, provide access to basic sanitation to 75% of the population, and increase the percentage of households with a place for handwashing with soap and water from 30% to 60% in urban areas and from 26% to 50% in rural areas by December 2021 (MoFEA 2018).

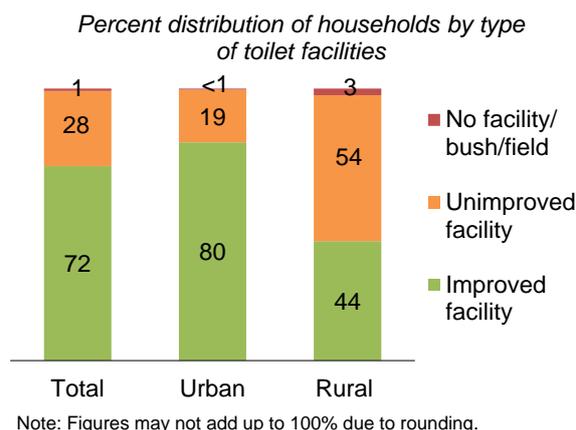
Table 2.3.1 and **Figure 2.2** provide an overview of the types of sanitation facilities used in the surveyed households at the time of data collection. Nearly three quarters (72%) of households use an improved sanitation facility, although use of such facilities is higher in urban (80%) than rural (44%) areas, where the majority of households (54%) use unimproved sanitation facilities. Almost equal percentages of the household population use a pit latrine without a slab (31%; an unimproved facility), a pit latrine with slab (30%; an improved facility), or a toilet that flushes to a septic tank (27%; an improved facility).

Among household members in The Gambia with a toilet/latrine facility, only 3% use a facility that is not in the dwelling or the yard/plot of the dwelling.

Twenty percent use a facility that is in the dwelling, and 77% use a facility that is in the yard/plot.

Trends: The percentage of households with an improved sanitation facility increased from 61% in 2013 to 72% in 2019-20.

Figure 2.2 Household toilet facilities by residence



Basic sanitation service

Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households.

Sample: De jure population

Limited sanitation service

Use of improved facilities shared by two or more households.

Sample: De jure population

In The Gambia, 17% of the household population has limited sanitation service and 51% has basic sanitation service. By residence, 59% of the population in urban areas has basic sanitation service, as compared with 32% of the rural population (**Table 2.3.1**). The percentage of the household population with basic sanitation service ranges from 18% in Janjanbureh to 63% in Kanifing (**Table 2.3.2**). Although nationally only 1% of the population engages in open defecation, the percentage is 10% in Kuntaur.

2.3 EXPOSURE TO SMOKE INSIDE THE HOME

Exposure to smoke inside the home, from either cooking with solid fuels or smoking tobacco, has potentially harmful health effects. In The Gambia, 7% of households cook inside the house, and 85% use solid fuel for cooking; only 6% of households use clean fuel for cooking. Tobacco is smoked in the home daily in 17% of households (**Table 2.4**).

Other Housing Characteristics

The 2019-20 GDHS also collected data on access to electricity, flooring materials, and the number of rooms used for sleeping. Sixty-six percent of households in The Gambia have access to electricity (79% in urban areas and 23% in rural areas). The flooring materials most commonly used are ceramic tiles (35%) and cement/concrete (30%). Usage of these materials varies widely by residence, with 54% of rural households using cement/concrete and 44% of urban households using ceramic tiles (**Table 2.4**).

2.4 HOUSEHOLD WEALTH

2.4.1 Household Durable Goods

Table 2.5 shows information on ownership of various household effects, means of transportation, agricultural land, and livestock/farm animals. Urban households are generally more likely to own most household effects; for example, 73% of urban households own television sets, as compared with 28% of rural households. However, rural households are more likely to own agricultural land (74%) and farm animals (89%) than urban households (14% and 40%, respectively).

2.4.2 Wealth Index

Wealth index

Households are given scores based on the number and kinds of consumer goods they own, ranging from a television to a bicycle or car, and housing characteristics such as source of drinking water, toilet facilities, and flooring materials. These scores are derived using principal component analysis. National wealth quintiles are compiled by assigning the household score to each usual (de jure) household member, ranking each person in the household population by her or his score, and then dividing the distribution into five equal categories, each comprising 20% of the population.

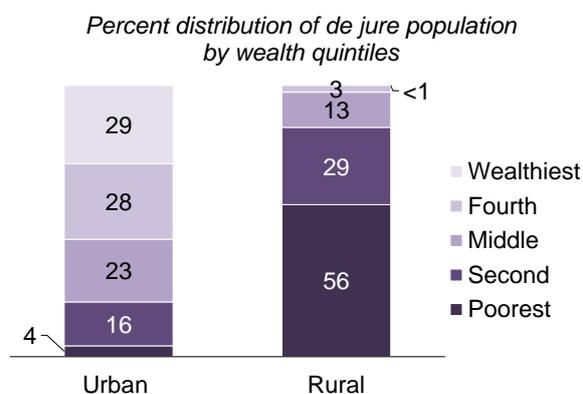
Sample: Households

Table 2.6 presents wealth quintiles according to urban-rural residence and LGA. The table also includes the Gini coefficient, a measure of disparity in wealth. The Gini coefficient ranges from 0-1, with 0 implying an equal distribution of wealth and 1 implying a totally unequal distribution.

Figure 2.3 shows that 29% of the de jure population in urban areas are in the highest quintile, as compared with less than 1% in rural areas. Over four fifths of the rural population are in either the lowest (56%) or second lowest (29%) wealth quintile.

Kuntaur has the highest percentage of the population in the lowest wealth quintile (74%). The percentage of the population in the highest wealth quintile is highest in Kanifing (42%) and Banjul (36%) (**Table 2.6**).

Figure 2.3 Household wealth by residence



Note: Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

2.5 HANDWASHING

To obtain handwashing information, interviewers asked to see the place where members of the household most often wash their hands. Interviewers were able to observe a place for handwashing in 90% of households; there was a fixed place for handwashing in 19% of households (25% in urban areas and 5% in rural areas). However, only 36% of households in which a place for handwashing was observed had water available at the time of observation, and soap or another cleansing agent was available at the place for handwashing in only 13% of households (**Table 2.7**).

2.6 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION AND COMPOSITION

Household

A person or group of related or unrelated persons who live together in the same dwelling unit(s), who acknowledge one adult male or female as the head of the household, who share the same housekeeping arrangements, and who are considered a single unit.

De facto population

All persons who stayed in the selected households the night before the interview (whether usual residents or visitors).

De jure population

All persons who are usual residents of the selected households, whether or not they stayed in the household the night before the interview.

How data are calculated

All tables are based on the de facto population unless otherwise specified.

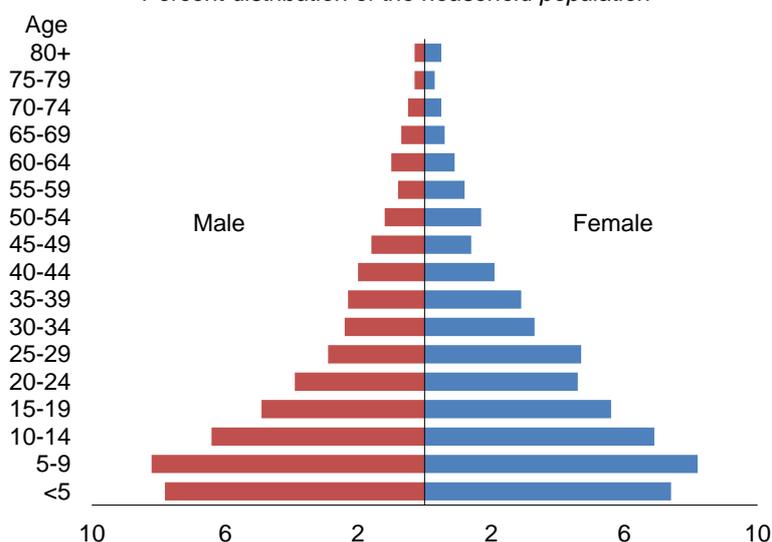
The 2019-20 GDHS included a total of 52,227 de facto persons in the households, of whom 24,684 were male and 27,543 were female. **Table 2.8** shows that 45% of the population is age 0-14, 51% is age 15-64, and only 4% is age 65 and above.

Figure 2.4 shows the de facto household population by 5-year age groups according to sex. The broad base of the pyramid demonstrates that the population of The Gambia is largely young. This kind of distribution is characteristic of developing countries with high fertility and low life expectancy.

Table 2.9 shows that women head 22% of households in The Gambia. Urban households are smaller (7.3 persons) than rural households (10.4 persons). Overall, 41% of households in The Gambia include children who are orphans or not living with either biological parent.

Figure 2.4 Population pyramid

Percent distribution of the household population



Trends: The age composition of the de facto population has remained relatively constant since 2013.

2.7 CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND PARENTAL SURVIVAL

Orphan

A child with one or both parents who are dead.

Sample: Children under age 18

Eighteen percent of children under age 18 are not living with a biological parent, and 9% are orphans (i.e., one or both parents are dead). The percentage of children not living with a biological parent and the percentage of children with one or both parents dead increases with age; among children age 15-17, one-

third (34%) do not live with a biological parent, and for one-fifth (20%) one or both parents are deceased (Table 2.10).

Trends: The percentage of children under age 18 who do not live with a biological parent increased slightly from 15% in 2013 to 18% in 2019-20.

2.8 BIRTH REGISTRATION

Registered birth

Child has a birth certificate or child does not have a birth certificate, but his/her birth is registered with the civil authorities.

Sample: De jure children under age 5

The global concern regarding the need to have all births registered by 2030 is evident in targets 16.9 and 17.19 of the SDGs. This is important given the need to protect all children because a child who is not registered is in danger of being shut out of society—denied the right to an official identity, a recognised name, and a nationality.

In The Gambia, birth registration and certification for children under age 5 are governed by the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1990. Under the procedure of registration, children are expected to be registered by their father within 14 days after birth or by their mother within 30 days of birth. The registration and certification processes 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 and 252 outreach stations throughout the country. At the regional level, children are registered and birth certificates are issued after 2 weeks or the next visit to a clinic. However, at the central level, children are registered and issued birth certificates on the day of registration.

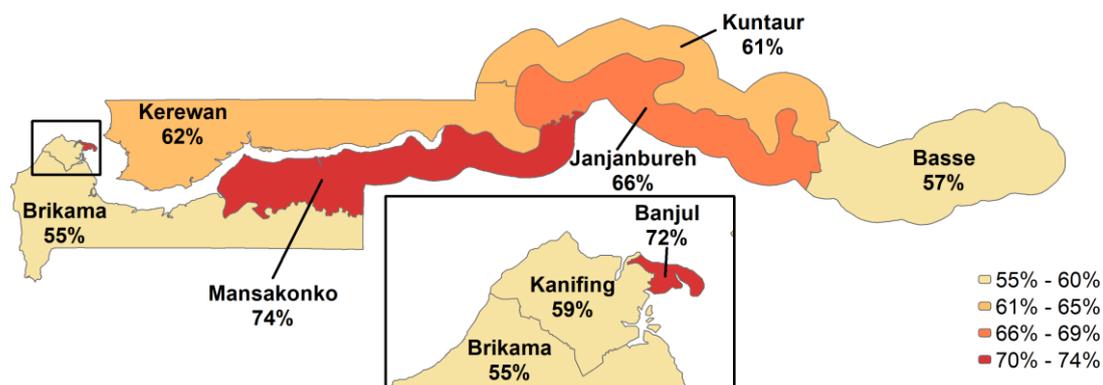
Table 2.11 presents information on birth registration of children under age 5. At the time of the survey, 59% of children's births were registered with the civil authorities. Children under age 2 (48%) are less likely to have their birth registered than children age 2-4 (67%). The percentage of children whose birth is registered is slightly lower in urban areas (57%) than in rural areas (63%).

There are large variations by LGA in the percentage of children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities, from 55% in Brikama to 74% in Mansakonko (Figure 2.5).

Trends: The percentage of children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities declined from 72% in 2013 to 59% in 2019-20.

Figure 2.5 Birth registration by Local Government Area

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities



2.9 EDUCATION

2.9.1 Educational Attainment

Median educational attainment

Half of the population has completed less than the median number of years of schooling, and half of the population has completed more than the median number of years of schooling.

Sample: De facto household population age 6 and older

Education is one of the most important aspects of social and economic development. Education improves capabilities and is strongly associated with various socioeconomic variables such as lifestyle, income, and fertility for both individuals and societies. The majority of the population either have no formal education or have attained only some primary education. Specifically, 65% of females and 60% of males age 6 and over have either no education (39% and 35%, respectively) or only some primary education (27% and 26%, respectively) (**Table 2.12.1** and **2.12.2**). The median number of years of completed education is 1.6 among women and 2.2 among men.

Trends: The percentage of females age 6 and over with no education decreased from 52% in 2013 to 39% in 2019-20; the percentage of males age 6 and over with no education declined less dramatically, from 43% to 35%. Over the same period, the median number of years of schooling increased from 0.0 to 1.6 among females and from 1.1 to 2.2 among males.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban residents are better educated than rural residents. Around half of females (53%) and males (48%) in rural areas have no education, as compared with approximately one-third of females (33%) and males (30%) in urban areas.
- Among both women and men, median number of years of education increases with increasing wealth.

2.9.2 School Attendance

Net attendance ratio (NAR)

Percentage of the school-age population that attends primary or secondary school.

Sample: Children age 7-12 for primary school NAR and children age 13-18 for secondary school NAR

Gross attendance ratio (GAR)

The total number of children attending primary school divided by the official primary school-age population and the total number of children attending secondary school divided by the official secondary school-age population.

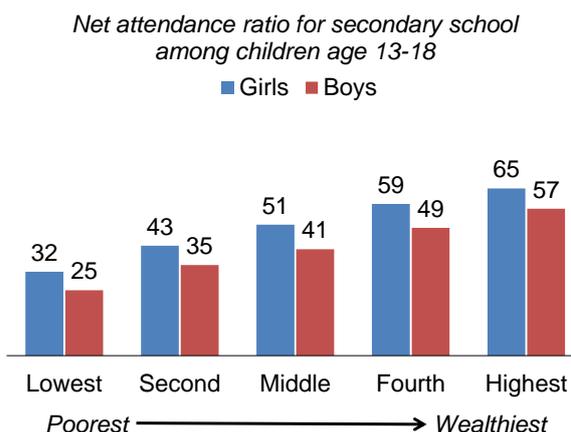
Sample: Children age 7-12 for primary school GAR and children age 13-18 for secondary school GAR

In The Gambia, the primary school net attendance ratio (NAR) for children age 7-12 is 74% (78% for girls and 70% for boys). The secondary school NAR drops drastically to 46% (50% for girls and 42% for boys). The variation in the secondary school NAR by residence is large, with a difference of 18 percentage points between urban (51%) and rural (33%) areas (**Table 2.13**).

Figure 2.6 shows the secondary school NAR among children age 13-18 by wealth quintile. Sixty-five percent of girls in the highest wealth quintile attend secondary school, as compared with 32% of those in the lowest wealth quintile. Boys follow a similar pattern (57% in the highest wealth quintile and 25% in the lowest quintile). Across all wealth quintiles, the secondary school NAR is higher among girls than boys.

The gross attendance ratio (GAR) is also presented in **Table 2.13**. A primary school GAR value of more than 100% means that some primary school students are not of the official primary school age. Similar to the NAR, the GAR is higher for girls than boys at both the primary (104% and 96%, respectively) and secondary (65% and 59%, respectively) levels.

Figure 2.6 Secondary school attendance by household wealth



Gender parity index (GPI)

The ratio of female to male students attending primary school and the ratio of female to male students attending secondary school. The index reflects the magnitude of the gender gap.

Sample: Primary school students and secondary school students

A GPI of 1 indicates parity or equality between male and female school participation. A GPI lower than 1 indicates a gender disparity in favour of males, with a higher proportion of males than females attending the specified level of schooling. A GPI higher than 1 indicates a gender disparity in favour of females. In The Gambia, the overall disparity in school attendance favours girls in both primary school and secondary school. Specifically, the NAR-based GPI is 1.12 for primary school and 1.19 for secondary school, while the GAR-based GPI is 1.08 for primary school and 1.10 for secondary school.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The NAR- and GAR-based GPIs at the primary level are highest in Kuntaur (1.34 and 1.31, respectively). The NAR- and GAR-based GPIs at the secondary level are highest in Janjanbureh (1.32 and 1.29, respectively).
- There is no clear pattern between wealth and either the NAR- or GAR-based GPI.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on household population and housing characteristics, see the following tables:

- **Table 2.1.1 Household drinking water**
- **Table 2.1.2 Drinking water according to Local Government Area and wealth**
- **Table 2.1.3 Treatment of household drinking water**
- **Table 2.2 Availability of water**
- **Table 2.3.1 Household sanitation facilities**
- **Table 2.3.2 Sanitation facility type according to Local Government Area and wealth**
- **Table 2.4 Household characteristics**
- **Table 2.5 Household possessions**
- **Table 2.6 Wealth quintiles**
- **Table 2.7 Handwashing**
- **Table 2.8 Household population by age, sex, and residence**

- **Table 2.9 Household composition**
- **Table 2.10 Children’s living arrangements and orphanhood**
- **Table 2.11 Birth registration of children under age 5**
- **Table 2.12.1 Educational attainment of the female household population**
- **Table 2.12.2 Educational attainment of the male household population**
- **Table 2.13 School attendance ratios**

Table 2.1.1 Household drinking water

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by source of drinking water and by time to obtain drinking water; percentage of households and de jure population with basic drinking water service, and percentage with limited drinking water service, according to residence, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Characteristic	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Source of drinking water						
Improved source	95.7	92.4	94.9	94.7	92.7	94.1
Piped into dwelling	9.2	0.8	7.2	6.6	0.9	4.8
Piped into yard/plot	51.4	11.0	41.8	54.0	10.0	40.5
Piped to neighbour	16.1	1.8	12.7	15.0	1.4	10.8
Public tap/standpipe	6.5	55.1	18.0	6.7	57.9	22.4
Tube well/borehole	9.0	19.3	11.4	9.1	18.4	12.0
Protected dug well	1.7	4.3	2.4	2.9	4.1	3.3
Bottled water	1.8	0.0	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.3
Unimproved source	4.3	7.6	5.1	5.2	7.2	5.8
Unprotected dug well	4.3	7.6	5.1	5.2	7.2	5.8
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)						
Water on premises ¹	85.7	18.4	69.7	85.1	16.5	64.0
30 minutes or less	13.3	72.6	27.5	13.5	74.4	32.2
More than 30 minutes	0.7	8.5	2.6	1.2	8.6	3.5
Don't know	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic drinking water service ²	94.8	84.4	92.3	93.5	84.5	90.7
Percentage with limited drinking water service ³	0.9	8.0	2.6	1.3	8.1	3.4
Number of households/population	4,989	1,560	6,549	36,581	16,236	52,817

¹ Includes water piped to a neighbour and those reporting a round-trip collection time of zero minutes

² Defined as drinking water from an improved source, provided either water is on the premises or round-trip collection time is 30 minutes or less. Includes safely managed drinking water, which is not shown separately.

³ Drinking water from an improved source, and round-trip collection time is more than 30 minutes or is unknown

Table 2.1.2 Drinking water according to Local Government Area and wealth

Percent distribution of de jure population by drinking water source, percentage of de jure population with basic drinking water service, and percentage with limited drinking water service, according to Local Government Area and wealth quintile, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Improved source of drinking water ¹	Unimproved source of drinking water ²	Total	Percentage with basic drinking water service ³	Percentage with limited drinking water service ⁴	Number of persons
Local Government Area						
Banjul	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	696
Kanifing	100.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	0.3	10,327
Brikama	91.6	8.4	100.0	89.8	1.8	22,408
Mansakonko	90.4	9.6	100.0	84.7	5.7	2,194
Kerewan	96.8	3.2	100.0	89.2	7.5	5,803
Kuntaur	89.4	10.6	100.0	78.5	10.9	2,598
Janjanbureh	86.4	13.6	100.0	79.0	7.4	3,071
Basse	97.5	2.5	100.0	92.6	4.9	5,718
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	87.4	12.6	100.0	79.5	7.9	10,561
Second	91.6	8.4	100.0	86.1	5.4	10,555
Middle	93.8	6.2	100.0	91.5	2.3	10,565
Fourth	97.7	2.3	100.0	96.7	1.0	10,570
Highest	100.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	0.3	10,564
Total	94.1	5.9	100.0	90.7	3.4	52,817

¹ See Table 2.1.1 for definition of an improved source.

² See Table 2.1.1 for definition of an unimproved source.

³ Defined as drinking water from an improved source, provided either water is on the premises or round-trip collection time is 30 minutes or less. Includes safely managed drinking water, which is not shown separately.

⁴ Drinking water from an improved source, and round-trip collection time is more than 30 minutes or is unknown

Table 2.1.3 Treatment of household drinking water

Percentage of households and de jure population using various methods to treat drinking water, and percentage using an appropriate treatment method, according to residence, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Water treatment method	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Boil	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2
Bleach/chlorine added	5.1	3.2	4.6	5.4	2.7	4.6
Strain through cloth	6.4	21.4	10.0	8.2	21.6	12.3
Ceramic, sand, or other filter	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.5
Solar disinfection	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Let it stand and settle	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No treatment	87.8	75.6	84.9	86.7	76.0	83.4
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method ¹	6.3	3.5	5.7	6.3	3.0	5.3
Number of households/population	4,989	1,560	6,549	36,581	16,236	52,817

Note: Respondents may report multiple treatment methods, so the sum of treatment may exceed 100%.

¹ Appropriate water treatment methods are boiling, bleaching, filtering, and solar disinfecting.

Table 2.2 Availability of water

Percent distribution of households and de jure population using piped water or water from a tube well or borehole, by availability of water in the last 2 weeks, according to residence, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Availability of water in last 2 weeks	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Not available for at least 1 day	24.6	31.5	26.2	23.5	31.3	25.9
Available with no interruption of at least 1 day	73.7	67.9	72.4	75.9	68.4	73.6
Don't know	1.6	0.5	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population using piped water or water from a tube well ¹	4,675	1,373	6,048	33,579	14,374	47,953

¹ Includes households/population reporting piped water or water from a tube well or borehole as their main source of drinking water and households/population reporting bottled water as their main source of drinking water if their main source of water for cooking and handwashing is piped water or water from a tube well or borehole.

Table 2.3.1 Household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by type of toilet/latrine facilities, percent distribution of households and de jure population with a toilet/latrine facility by location of the facility, percentage of households and de jure population with basic sanitation service, and percentage with limited sanitation service, according to residence, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Type and location of toilet/ latrine facility	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Improved sanitation facility	80.2	43.9	71.5	78.2	44.4	67.8
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	3.3	0.1	2.5	2.1	0.0	1.5
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	41.4	3.0	32.3	38.2	2.8	27.3
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	7.1	3.3	6.2	7.8	2.8	6.2
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	3.7	3.0	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.1
Pit latrine with slab	24.6	34.5	27.0	26.9	35.5	29.6
Unimproved sanitation facility	19.4	53.6	27.6	21.6	53.6	31.5
Flush/pour flush not to sewer/septic tank/ pit latrine	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	19.3	53.3	27.4	21.5	53.3	31.3
Other	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Open defecation (no facility/bush/field)	0.4	2.5	0.9	0.2	2.0	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population	4,989	1,560	6,549	36,581	16,236	52,817
Location of toilet facility						
In own dwelling	31.1	4.7	24.9	27.4	4.1	20.3
In own yard/plot	67.2	88.2	72.1	70.9	90.0	76.7
Elsewhere	1.8	7.1	3.0	1.7	5.9	3.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population with a toilet/latrine facility	4,970	1,521	6,491	36,501	15,903	52,404
Percentage with basic sanitation service ¹	54.4	29.9	48.5	59.4	32.3	51.1
Percentage with limited sanitation service ²	25.8	14.0	23.0	18.8	12.1	16.7
Number of households/population	4,989	1,560	6,549	36,581	16,236	52,817

¹ Defined as use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households. Includes safely managed sanitation service, which is not shown separately.

² Defined as use of improved facilities shared by 2 or more households

Table 2.3.2 Sanitation facility type according to Local Government Area and wealth

Percent distribution of de jure population by type of sanitation, percentage of de jure population with basic sanitation service, and percentage with limited sanitation service, according to Local Government Area and wealth quintile, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Type of sanitation			Total	Percentage with basic sanitation service ³	Percentage with limited sanitation service ⁴	Number of persons
	Improved sanitation facility ¹	Unimproved sanitation facility ²	Open defecation				
Local Government Area							
Banjul	98.1	1.8	0.1	100.0	54.6	43.5	696
Kanifing	91.1	8.9	0.0	100.0	62.6	28.5	10,327
Brikama	74.0	25.7	0.3	100.0	57.7	16.3	22,408
Mansakonko	49.3	49.7	1.0	100.0	38.6	10.6	2,194
Kerewan	59.9	39.2	0.9	100.0	46.3	13.6	5,803
Kuntaur	40.3	49.5	10.2	100.0	23.1	17.3	2,598
Janjanbureh	23.4	76.4	0.2	100.0	17.8	5.7	3,071
Basse	48.9	51.1	0.0	100.0	43.9	5.0	5,718
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	32.5	64.3	3.2	100.0	19.0	13.6	10,561
Second	54.1	45.4	0.5	100.0	35.7	18.4	10,555
Middle	68.4	31.3	0.3	100.0	44.2	24.3	10,565
Fourth	85.7	14.3	0.0	100.0	62.4	23.3	10,570
Highest	98.1	1.9	0.0	100.0	94.0	4.1	10,564
Total	67.8	31.5	0.8	100.0	51.1	16.7	52,817

¹ See Table 2.3.1 for definition of an improved facility.

² See Table 2.3.1 for definition of an unimproved facility.

³ Defined as use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households. Includes safely managed sanitation service, which is not shown separately.

⁴ Defined as use of improved facilities shared by 2 or more households

Table 2.4 Household characteristics

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by housing characteristics, percentage using solid fuel for cooking, percentage using clean fuel for cooking, and percent distribution by frequency of smoking in the home, according to residence, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Housing characteristic	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Electricity						
Yes	79.1	22.5	65.6	78.6	24.7	62.1
No	20.9	77.5	34.4	21.4	75.3	37.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Flooring material						
Earth, sand	1.5	21.6	6.2	1.6	20.3	7.4
Dung	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.3
Parquet or polished wood	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2
Vinyl/linoleum/plastic carpet	28.9	16.5	25.9	24.1	14.0	21.0
Ceramic tiles	43.8	7.1	35.1	47.0	6.5	34.5
Cement/concrete	22.3	53.7	29.8	24.6	58.0	34.9
Carpet	3.2	0.2	2.5	2.3	0.1	1.6
Other	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rooms used for sleeping						
One	21.0	6.0	17.4	6.6	1.8	5.1
Two	25.7	13.8	22.9	16.2	6.8	13.3
Three or more	53.3	80.2	59.7	77.2	91.4	81.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place for cooking						
In the house	8.1	1.5	6.5	4.3	0.8	3.2
In a separate building	50.7	83.3	58.4	68.5	89.0	74.8
Outdoors	30.2	13.0	26.1	24.9	9.8	20.3
No food cooked in household	10.9	2.2	8.8	2.3	0.3	1.7
Other	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel						
Electricity	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2
LPG/biogas	7.7	0.4	5.9	3.2	0.1	2.2
Kerosene	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
Charcoal	47.1	4.3	36.9	43.2	2.8	30.8
Wood	33.3	93.0	47.5	50.1	96.7	64.5
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Sawdust	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3
Other fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No food cooked in household	10.9	2.2	8.8	2.3	0.3	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ¹	80.7	97.3	84.7	93.9	99.5	95.6
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking ²	7.9	0.4	6.1	3.5	0.1	2.5
Frequency of smoking in the home						
Daily	16.4	17.8	16.7	19.2	19.2	19.2
Weekly	4.0	4.5	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1
Monthly	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.6	0.8	1.3
Less than once a month	2.3	1.5	2.1	2.2	1.3	1.9
Never	76.1	75.3	75.9	72.8	74.7	73.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/ population	4,989	1,560	6,549	36,581	16,236	52,817

LPG = Liquefied petroleum gas

¹ Includes charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, and sawdust

² Includes electricity and LPG/biogas

Table 2.5 Household possessions

Percentage of households possessing various household effects, means of transportation, agricultural land, and livestock/farm animals, according to residence, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Possession	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household effects			
Radio	60.4	66.8	62.0
Television	73.1	27.9	62.4
Mobile phone	98.3	97.0	98.0
Computer or tablet	21.8	2.9	17.3
Non-mobile telephone	1.8	0.5	1.5
Refrigerator	53.0	14.3	43.8
Sofa	65.1	25.8	55.7
Wardrobe	60.5	29.9	53.2
Bed	92.4	86.9	91.1
Table	78.2	57.4	73.2
Chair	88.0	68.2	83.3
Fan	67.2	16.8	55.2
Generator or solar panel	11.2	32.3	16.2
Microwave oven	11.0	0.1	8.4
DVD/VCD player	30.2	7.6	24.8
Satellite dish	60.3	18.3	50.3
Washing machine	3.6	0.2	2.8
Clock	22.5	8.4	19.1
Watch	62.7	43.5	58.1
Means of transport			
Bicycle	50.5	55.6	51.7
Animal-drawn cart	4.5	49.6	15.2
Motorcycle/scooter	12.1	24.4	15.0
Car/truck	22.5	5.3	18.4
Boat with a motor	0.9	0.7	0.9
Boat without a motor	0.7	0.6	0.7
Ownership of agricultural land	13.9	73.5	28.1
Ownership of farm animals¹	40.1	88.7	51.7
Number of households	4,989	1,560	6,549

¹ Cows, bulls, other cattle, horses, donkeys, mules, goats, sheep, chickens, ducks, guinea fowl, or pigs

Table 2.6 Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the de jure population by wealth quintiles and the Gini coefficient, according to residence and Local Government Area, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Residence/Local Government Area	Wealth quintile					Total	Number of persons	Gini coefficient
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest			
Residence								
Urban	4.0	16.2	23.1	27.8	28.9	100.0	36,581	0.15
Rural	56.1	28.5	13.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	16,236	0.16
Local Government Area								
Banjul	0.6	6.6	24.9	31.8	36.1	100.0	696	0.01
Kanifing	1.6	8.9	16.9	30.8	41.9	100.0	10,327	0.08
Brikama	6.7	20.8	23.0	24.6	25.0	100.0	22,408	0.18
Mansakonko	50.0	25.9	15.3	6.4	2.5	100.0	2,194	0.28
Kerewan	35.5	34.1	19.3	8.9	2.2	100.0	5,803	0.26
Kuntaur	74.3	13.8	9.9	1.7	0.3	100.0	2,598	0.28
Janjanbureh	65.8	19.2	9.7	4.6	0.6	100.0	3,071	0.31
Basse	31.2	25.3	25.9	14.4	3.2	100.0	5,718	0.18
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	52,817	0.23

Table 2.7 Handwashing

Percentage of the de jure population for whom the place most often used for washing hands was observed, by whether the location was fixed or mobile; total percentage of the de jure population for whom the place for handwashing was observed; among the de jure population for whom the place for handwashing was observed, percentage with water available, percentage with soap available, and percentage with a cleansing agent other than soap available; percentage of the de jure population with a basic handwashing facility; and percentage with a limited handwashing facility, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of the de jure population for whom place for washing hands was observed and:			Number of persons	Place for handwashing observed and:			Number of persons for whom place for handwashing was observed	Percentage of the de jure population with a basic handwashing facility ³	Percentage of the de jure population with a limited handwashing facility ⁴	Number of persons for whom a place for handwashing was observed or with no place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot
	Place for handwashing was a fixed place	Place for handwashing was mobile	Total		Water available	Soap available ¹	Cleansing agent other than soap available ²				
Residence											
Urban	25.0	65.7	90.7	36,581	37.6	14.2	0.2	33,163	9.6	83.7	35,535
Rural	4.7	85.0	89.7	16,236	31.1	8.8	0.5	14,559	5.8	86.6	15,754
Local Government Area											
Banjul	41.2	43.9	85.0	696	54.6	18.3	0.4	592	13.0	74.4	677
Kanifing	32.1	59.2	91.3	10,327	43.2	22.0	0.2	9,429	16.6	78.0	9,967
Brikama	23.3	67.3	90.6	22,408	35.3	11.8	0.2	20,299	7.1	85.9	21,838
Mansakonko	13.6	74.9	88.5	2,194	42.5	7.1	0.5	1,942	4.2	84.8	2,180
Kerewan	5.5	79.8	85.2	5,803	25.5	5.2	1.3	4,947	4.0	89.2	5,309
Kuntaur	2.8	87.3	90.1	2,598	25.3	15.5	0.1	2,340	10.0	80.8	2,577
Janjanbureh	4.8	85.1	89.9	3,071	35.8	9.0	0.0	2,761	5.4	84.6	3,066
Basse	4.5	90.2	94.7	5,718	32.7	7.9	0.0	5,413	5.7	89.6	5,675
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	4.3	85.6	89.9	10,561	25.8	8.0	0.3	9,495	4.2	87.2	10,392
Second	6.0	80.5	86.5	10,555	25.8	7.7	0.2	9,127	4.4	85.5	10,149
Middle	11.0	80.9	91.8	10,565	31.4	7.0	0.4	9,700	4.0	91.7	10,137
Fourth	20.7	71.0	91.7	10,570	37.6	11.0	0.4	9,689	6.9	86.7	10,353
Highest	51.8	40.1	91.9	10,564	56.7	28.9	0.2	9,710	22.7	71.9	10,258
Total	18.7	71.6	90.4	52,817	35.6	12.6	0.3	47,722	8.5	84.6	51,289

¹ Soap includes soap or detergent in bar, liquid, powder, or paste form.

² Cleansing agents other than soap include locally available materials such as ash, mud, or sand.

³ The availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water

⁴ The availability of a handwashing facility on premises without soap and/or water

Table 2.8 Household population by age, sex, and residence

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by various age groups and percentage of the de facto household population age 10-19, according to sex and residence, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Age	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<5	15.0	13.2	14.1	19.7	15.5	17.5	16.4	13.9	15.1
5-9	15.9	14.5	15.2	20.8	17.9	19.2	17.4	15.6	16.4
10-14	12.7	12.7	12.7	15.7	14.0	14.8	13.6	13.1	13.3
15-19	10.9	11.1	11.0	9.1	9.3	9.2	10.3	10.5	10.5
20-24	9.6	9.5	9.6	5.2	7.0	6.2	8.3	8.8	8.5
25-29	6.9	9.7	8.3	4.5	6.9	5.8	6.2	8.8	7.6
30-34	5.6	6.7	6.2	4.1	5.4	4.8	5.1	6.3	5.7
35-39	5.5	5.8	5.7	3.8	4.9	4.4	5.0	5.6	5.3
40-44	4.6	4.0	4.3	3.1	3.6	3.4	4.2	3.9	4.0
45-49	3.6	2.8	3.2	2.9	2.1	2.5	3.4	2.6	3.0
50-54	2.6	3.0	2.8	2.2	3.8	3.1	2.5	3.3	2.9
55-59	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.6	2.6	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.0
60-64	2.1	1.4	1.7	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.9
65-69	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.3
70-74	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9
75-79	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
80+	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.8
Don't know	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dependency age groups									
0-14	43.6	40.4	42.0	56.2	47.4	51.5	47.4	42.6	44.9
15-64	53.0	56.3	54.7	38.9	48.2	43.9	48.8	53.8	51.4
65+	3.3	3.3	3.3	4.9	4.4	4.6	3.7	3.6	3.7
Don't know	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Child and adult populations									
0-17	50.0	46.9	48.3	61.9	53.1	57.2	53.5	48.8	51.0
18+	49.9	53.1	51.6	38.1	46.9	42.8	46.4	51.2	48.9
Don't know	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Adolescents 10-19	23.5	23.8	23.7	24.9	23.4	24.1	23.9	23.7	23.8
Number of persons	17,301	18,985	36,286	7,383	8,558	15,941	24,684	27,543	52,227

Table 2.9 Household composition

Percent distribution of households by sex of head of household and by household size, mean size of households, and percentage of households with children under age 18 who are orphans or not living with a biological parent, according to residence, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Characteristic	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household headship			
Male	76.1	84.3	78.0
Female	23.9	15.7	22.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of usual members			
0	0.1	0.0	0.1
1	11.6	3.5	9.7
2	8.2	2.7	6.9
3	8.4	3.2	7.2
4	9.4	5.6	8.5
5	9.8	7.1	9.2
6	9.0	8.7	8.9
7	7.1	8.6	7.5
8	6.6	8.2	7.0
9+	29.8	52.4	35.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean size of households	7.3	10.4	8.1
Percentage of households with children under age 18 who are orphans or not living with a biological parent			
Double orphans	1.3	2.1	1.5
Single orphans ¹	16.2	23.8	18.0
Children not living with a biological parent ²	34.0	44.9	36.5
Orphans and/or children not living with a biological parent	38.4	51.0	41.4
Number of households	4,989	1,560	6,549

Note: Table is based on de jure household members, i.e., usual residents.

¹ Includes children with one dead parent and an unknown survival status of the other parent

² Children not living with a biological parent are those under age 18 living in households with neither their mother nor their father present.

Table 2.10 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of de jure children under age 18 by living arrangements and survival status of parents, percentage of children not living with a biological parent, and percentage of children with one or both parents dead, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Living with mother but not with father		Living with father but not with mother		Not living with either parent					Total	Percent- age not living with a bio- logical parent	Percent- age with one or both parents dead ¹	Number of children	
	Living with both parents	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Both alive	Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both dead					Missing informa- tion on father/ mother
Age														
0-4	66.7	25.3	1.5	0.9	0.1	5.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.5	2.0	7,881
<2	68.9	29.2	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	0.8	0.7	3,261
2-4	65.1	22.6	2.1	1.2	0.1	8.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.9	2.9	4,620
5-9	59.1	17.8	3.7	2.4	0.5	14.2	0.7	1.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	16.4	6.4	8,575
10-14	51.3	13.2	6.0	3.1	1.4	19.0	1.4	3.6	0.9	0.1	100.0	24.9	13.3	6,977
15-17	40.9	12.1	8.4	2.9	1.9	24.3	2.2	6.2	1.1	0.1	100.0	33.9	19.8	3,211
Sex														
Male	58.1	18.0	4.2	2.8	1.0	12.3	0.7	2.4	0.5	0.1	100.0	15.9	8.8	13,229
Female	56.2	18.2	4.2	1.6	0.5	15.7	1.1	2.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	19.2	8.3	13,414
Residence														
Urban	55.8	18.4	4.1	2.3	0.8	14.9	0.9	2.3	0.5	0.1	100.0	18.6	8.6	17,461
Rural	59.6	17.6	4.5	2.0	0.7	12.3	0.9	1.9	0.4	0.1	100.0	15.5	8.4	9,183
Local Government Area														
Banjul	55.8	20.4	4.0	2.6	0.5	13.5	1.0	1.4	0.7	0.2	100.0	16.6	7.5	275
Kanifing	51.1	22.8	4.0	1.8	0.9	15.1	1.2	2.3	0.6	0.2	100.0	19.3	9.0	4,441
Brikama	57.4	16.0	4.2	2.5	0.8	15.2	0.9	2.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	19.0	8.9	11,064
Mansakonko	54.2	17.6	4.1	1.7	0.4	16.6	1.0	3.6	0.5	0.3	100.0	21.7	9.6	1,188
Kerewan	57.9	18.7	3.7	1.5	0.6	14.7	1.1	1.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	17.6	7.1	3,237
Kuntaur	68.7	11.2	3.3	1.0	1.0	12.4	0.7	1.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	14.9	6.7	1,473
Janjanbureh	63.7	13.5	4.6	3.8	0.5	10.5	0.7	2.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	13.9	8.5	1,707
Basse	56.3	23.9	5.3	2.1	0.8	9.0	0.6	1.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	11.6	8.6	3,259
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	64.6	13.2	5.0	2.0	0.9	11.3	0.8	1.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	14.2	8.9	5,977
Second	57.3	16.8	4.5	2.7	0.7	14.5	0.8	2.2	0.3	0.1	100.0	17.9	8.6	5,683
Middle	56.6	17.9	3.9	2.2	0.7	15.0	0.8	2.2	0.6	0.1	100.0	18.6	8.3	5,379
Fourth	56.1	18.9	4.6	1.9	0.8	13.5	1.2	2.6	0.4	0.1	100.0	17.7	9.5	5,117
Highest	48.8	25.7	2.6	2.3	0.5	16.1	1.1	2.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	20.0	7.1	4,488
Total <15	59.4	18.9	3.6	2.1	0.6	12.6	0.8	1.6	0.4	0.1	100.0	15.3	7.0	23,433
Total <18	57.1	18.1	4.2	2.2	0.8	14.0	0.9	2.2	0.5	0.1	100.0	17.5	8.5	26,643

Note: Table is based on de jure members, i.e., usual residents.

¹ Includes children with father dead, mother dead, both dead, and one parent dead but missing information on survival status of the other parent

Table 2.11 Birth registration of children under age 5

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose births are registered and who:		Total percentage of children whose births are registered	Number of children
	Had a birth certificate	Did not have a birth certificate		
Age				
<2	34.6	13.5	48.0	3,261
2-4	57.1	9.7	66.8	4,620
Sex				
Male	49.8	10.5	60.3	4,057
Female	45.6	12.1	57.7	3,823
Residence				
Urban	45.4	11.3	56.7	5,066
Rural	52.1	11.2	63.3	2,814
Local Government Area				
Banjul	61.9	10.2	72.1	77
Kanifing	50.3	8.8	59.1	1,340
Brikama	41.9	13.5	55.4	3,139
Mansakonko	58.6	15.6	74.1	351
Kerewan	56.0	6.2	62.2	994
Kuntaur	51.9	9.4	61.3	488
Janjanbureh	45.4	20.1	65.5	512
Basse	49.0	7.5	56.5	981
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	48.3	11.7	60.0	1,815
Second	43.8	11.6	55.3	1,686
Middle	44.2	12.6	56.9	1,618
Fourth	51.3	11.0	62.3	1,458
Highest	52.7	9.0	61.6	1,303
Total	47.8	11.3	59.0	7,881

Table 2.12.1 Educational attainment of the female household population

Percent distribution of the de facto female household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	No education	Some primary	Completed primary ¹	Some secondary	Completed secondary ²	More than secondary	Don't know/missing	Total	Number	Median years completed
Age										
6-9	40.6	59.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,381	0.0
10-14	12.6	69.6	2.8	14.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,610	2.9
15-19	17.5	14.1	3.2	59.9	3.0	1.7	0.5	100.0	2,905	6.8
20-24	25.1	10.2	4.2	32.0	16.3	11.1	1.1	100.0	2,414	8.0
25-29	30.1	11.9	4.4	27.0	16.1	9.1	1.4	100.0	2,434	6.5
30-34	39.2	10.7	3.8	23.1	12.4	9.3	1.4	100.0	1,732	4.7
35-39	54.2	10.2	4.6	16.2	8.0	5.7	1.1	100.0	1,530	0.0
40-44	61.5	7.8	6.7	13.4	6.1	4.0	0.6	100.0	1,072	0.0
45-49	60.1	9.0	6.6	10.2	7.8	4.7	1.6	100.0	723	0.0
50-54	81.3	4.7	3.1	4.6	2.2	3.1	1.0	100.0	903	0.0
55-59	83.9	2.6	1.8	4.4	2.6	3.1	1.6	100.0	610	0.0
60-64	89.7	0.7	1.2	1.9	2.3	2.5	1.7	100.0	482	0.0
65+	90.8	1.7	0.8	2.0	1.8	2.2	0.6	100.0	993	0.0
Residence										
Urban	32.6	25.6	3.3	24.0	7.9	5.6	0.9	100.0	15,887	3.1
Rural	53.2	28.5	2.7	12.4	2.0	0.7	0.5	100.0	6,911	0.0
Local Government Area										
Banjul	26.0	21.2	3.7	29.6	12.6	6.2	0.6	100.0	285	5.4
Kanifing	27.6	22.3	4.1	26.3	11.0	7.6	1.1	100.0	4,499	4.9
Brikama	32.2	27.3	3.0	24.3	7.0	5.3	0.8	100.0	9,687	3.0
Mansakonko	44.0	31.3	2.3	17.5	2.8	1.5	0.5	100.0	910	0.2
Kerewan	51.6	25.0	3.5	14.4	3.3	1.4	0.9	100.0	2,484	0.0
Kuntaur	65.8	22.5	1.7	7.9	1.4	0.2	0.4	100.0	1,128	0.0
Janjanbureh	53.9	26.6	2.5	13.8	2.1	0.8	0.2	100.0	1,301	0.0
Basse	52.0	32.7	2.8	10.4	1.5	0.3	0.4	100.0	2,503	0.0
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	55.7	28.4	2.5	10.9	1.4	0.7	0.4	100.0	4,412	0.0
Second	46.4	29.9	2.5	17.2	2.5	0.9	0.6	100.0	4,337	0.0
Middle	40.0	28.7	3.1	20.6	4.3	2.3	0.9	100.0	4,447	1.2
Fourth	31.3	26.2	3.7	26.3	8.2	3.6	0.7	100.0	4,708	3.3
Highest	23.3	20.0	3.7	26.4	13.3	12.4	1.1	100.0	4,895	6.1
Total	38.9	26.5	3.1	20.5	6.1	4.1	0.8	100.0	22,799	1.6

Note: Total includes 9 respondents for whom information on age is missing.

¹ Completed grade 6 at the primary level

² Completed grade 12 at the secondary level

Table 2.12.2 Educational attainment of the male household population

Percent distribution of the de facto male household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	No education	Some primary	Completed primary ¹	Some secondary	Completed secondary ²	More than secondary	Don't know/missing	Total	Number	Median years completed
Age										
6-9	46.2	53.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,399	0.0
10-14	19.0	65.5	2.7	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	3,353	2.6
15-19	20.8	15.9	4.3	55.0	2.6	1.0	0.5	100.0	2,553	6.2
20-24	25.4	7.0	3.8	36.9	16.6	8.4	1.8	100.0	2,044	8.2
25-29	29.9	7.5	3.9	24.8	17.9	12.3	3.8	100.0	1,521	8.0
30-34	29.9	7.1	2.9	23.1	19.3	12.7	5.0	100.0	1,265	8.1
35-39	36.1	7.1	3.9	17.3	20.0	10.6	4.9	100.0	1,225	5.8
40-44	37.8	6.0	5.3	18.3	16.7	11.6	4.4	100.0	1,033	5.6
45-49	40.4	5.1	5.3	20.2	11.4	10.7	6.9	100.0	839	5.1
50-54	47.5	4.2	3.8	11.1	15.5	12.3	5.6	100.0	611	0.0
55-59	57.4	2.2	2.7	10.4	14.3	10.9	2.1	100.0	416	0.0
60-64	65.2	1.7	2.2	8.2	9.8	9.1	3.8	100.0	531	0.0
65+	78.3	1.5	1.9	4.9	4.3	6.3	2.8	100.0	925	0.0
Don't know/missing	(68.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.4)	(7.9)	(0.0)	(12.9)	100.0	21	*
Residence										
Urban	29.6	23.4	3.2	23.5	10.6	6.9	2.7	100.0	14,119	3.8
Rural	47.9	30.5	2.4	12.5	3.4	2.4	0.9	100.0	5,615	0.0
Local Government Area										
Banjul	28.8	21.1	3.6	25.6	11.8	6.7	2.4	100.0	305	4.6
Kanifing	25.8	19.0	4.0	26.4	13.1	8.6	3.1	100.0	4,045	5.5
Brikama	29.6	25.1	2.7	23.3	10.0	6.6	2.7	100.0	8,662	3.4
Mansakonko	38.0	34.0	2.1	15.4	5.0	4.3	1.2	100.0	808	0.8
Kerewan	41.7	29.5	3.9	15.9	4.8	3.1	1.2	100.0	2,026	0.7
Kuntaur	68.1	19.1	1.7	7.5	2.2	0.8	0.6	100.0	831	0.0
Janjanbureh	53.7	26.5	2.2	11.6	3.2	2.3	0.4	100.0	1,086	0.0
Basse	44.7	35.5	2.1	11.4	3.0	2.0	1.4	100.0	1,971	0.0
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	52.5	29.1	2.2	11.9	2.2	0.9	1.1	100.0	3,709	0.0
Second	43.2	27.2	3.0	16.9	4.4	3.2	2.2	100.0	4,016	0.3
Middle	34.4	27.2	3.3	21.5	7.2	4.4	2.0	100.0	3,944	2.2
Fourth	26.8	24.4	3.3	24.8	12.6	5.7	2.5	100.0	3,984	4.4
Highest	18.8	19.8	3.0	26.2	15.7	13.4	3.1	100.0	4,081	7.0
Total	34.8	25.5	3.0	20.4	8.5	5.6	2.2	100.0	19,734	2.2

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Completed grade 6 at the primary level

² Completed grade 12 at the secondary level

Table 2.13 School attendance ratios

Net attendance ratios (NAR) and gross attendance ratios (GAR) for the de facto household population by sex and level of schooling, and the gender parity index (GPI), according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Net attendance ratio ¹				Gross attendance ratio ²			
	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index ³	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index ³
PRIMARY SCHOOL								
Residence								
Urban	71.2	80.9	76.2	1.14	99.6	106.2	103.0	1.07
Rural	67.3	73.1	70.2	1.09	90.4	99.6	94.9	1.10
Local Government Area								
Banjul	81.5	83.8	82.7	1.03	117.0	108.1	112.3	0.92
Kanifing	75.4	80.4	78.1	1.07	107.1	104.7	105.8	0.98
Brikama	70.5	82.5	76.6	1.17	97.4	107.9	102.7	1.11
Mansakonko	73.9	78.7	76.1	1.06	108.3	109.1	108.7	1.01
Kerewan	71.5	75.6	73.5	1.06	91.1	99.8	95.4	1.10
Kuntaur	42.4	56.8	50.1	1.34	56.7	74.6	66.3	1.31
Janjanbureh	63.2	70.3	66.8	1.11	83.4	95.7	89.7	1.15
Basse	71.1	77.2	74.1	1.09	101.3	109.2	105.2	1.08
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	64.5	71.2	67.9	1.11	87.8	95.2	91.6	1.08
Second	63.8	77.3	70.2	1.21	89.4	106.0	97.3	1.18
Middle	72.9	80.1	76.6	1.10	102.9	103.1	103.0	1.00
Fourth	76.4	82.9	79.8	1.09	101.4	112.3	107.1	1.11
Highest	74.6	81.5	78.1	1.09	103.8	104.9	104.4	1.01
Total	69.7	78.2	74.1	1.12	96.2	103.9	100.1	1.08
SECONDARY SCHOOL								
Residence								
Urban	45.8	56.5	51.4	1.23	65.4	75.7	70.7	1.16
Rural	31.6	34.9	33.4	1.10	43.5	42.2	42.8	0.97
Local Government Area								
Banjul	54.8	67.2	61.4	1.23	75.0	88.9	82.3	1.18
Kanifing	48.1	58.2	53.4	1.21	70.3	77.0	73.8	1.10
Brikama	45.8	58.4	52.4	1.27	67.2	79.6	73.7	1.18
Mansakonko	36.3	45.3	40.7	1.25	46.5	53.7	50.0	1.15
Kerewan	44.7	44.3	44.5	0.99	57.8	54.5	56.1	0.94
Kuntaur	19.9	21.6	20.9	1.08	27.5	25.4	26.2	0.92
Janjanbureh	26.3	34.8	30.9	1.32	33.2	42.7	38.3	1.29
Basse	27.2	27.8	27.5	1.02	35.2	32.1	33.6	0.91
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	25.3	32.4	29.2	1.28	35.5	37.7	36.7	1.06
Second	35.0	42.5	38.7	1.21	47.0	57.2	52.0	1.22
Middle	41.1	50.6	46.2	1.23	57.0	66.4	62.0	1.17
Fourth	49.4	58.6	54.5	1.19	72.1	77.5	75.1	1.07
Highest	56.8	64.6	60.7	1.14	82.6	87.6	85.1	1.06
Total	41.8	49.9	46.1	1.19	59.2	65.4	62.5	1.10

¹ The NAR for primary school is the percentage of the primary school-age (7-12 years) population that is attending primary school. The NAR for secondary school is the percentage of the secondary school-age (13-18 years) population that is attending secondary school. By definition, the NAR cannot exceed 100.0.

² The GAR for primary school is the total number of primary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official primary school-age population. The GAR for secondary school is the total number of secondary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official secondary school-age population. If there are significant numbers of overage and underage students at a given level of schooling, the GAR can exceed 100.0.

³ The gender parity index for primary school is the ratio of the primary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males. The gender parity index for secondary school is the ratio of the secondary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males.

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

Key Findings

- **Literacy:** 47% of women and 67% of men age 15-49 are literate.
- **Exposure to mass media:** Only 2% of women and 7% of men access all three specified types of mass media (newspaper, television, and radio) on a weekly basis.
- **Internet use:** Overall, 62% of women and 73% of men age 15-49 have used the internet in the past 12 months.
- **Employment:** 51% of women age 15-49 are currently employed, as compared with 76% of men age 15-49. Of those employed in the 12 months preceding the survey, 55% of women and 53% of men work in sales and services.
- **Health insurance:** Health insurance coverage is low, with only 3% of women and 4% of men age 15-49 having any type of health insurance.
- **Tobacco:** 1% of women and 19% of men age 15-49 smoke tobacco.

This chapter presents information on the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the survey respondents such as age, education, place of residence, marital status, employment, and wealth status. This information is useful for understanding the factors that affect use of reproductive health services, contraceptive use, and other health behaviours.

3.1 BASIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

A total of 11,865 women age 15-49 and 4,636 men age 15-59 were interviewed in the 2019-20 GDHS. **Table 3.1** shows the distribution of women and men age 15-49 interviewed by background characteristics. For the most part, the female and male populations have similar distributions. In both populations, the proportion of women and men in each age group generally decreases with increasing age, reflecting the comparatively young age structure of the population in The Gambia.

A majority of women (96%) and men (97%) are Muslim. Four percent of women and 3% of men are Christian, while less than 1% of women and men either are a member of another religion or have no religion. **Table 3.1** shows that about 3 in 10 women (31%) and 6 in 10 men (60%) have never been married. More than half of women (63%) and 39% of men are either currently married or living with someone as if married; 4% of women and 1% of men are divorced or separated, and 2% of women and less than 1% of men are widowed.

Roughly three quarters of women and men (74% and 78%, respectively) live in urban areas.

By LGA, the largest proportion of female and male respondents (45% and 46%, respectively) live in Brikama, while the smallest proportion of women (1%) and men (2%) reside in Banjul.

3.2 EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Literacy

Respondents who have attended higher than secondary school are assumed to be literate. All other respondents, shown a typed sentence to read aloud, are considered literate if they could read all or part of the sentence.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Education is an important factor influencing an individual's attitudes and opportunities. **Tables 3.2.1 and 3.2.2** show that men have slightly greater educational attainment than women; the median number of years of schooling completed among men is 7.4, as compared with 5.6 among women. In addition, 35% of women have no formal education, compared with only 22% of men. Sixteen percent of women and 17% of men have attended or completed primary school, and 42% of women and 51% of men have attended or completed secondary school. Higher education is relatively rare; only 7% of women and 10% of men have attended or completed more than secondary school (**Figure 3.1**).

Literacy follows a similar pattern, with only 47% of women being literate, as compared with 67% of men (**Tables 3.3.1 and 3.3.2**).

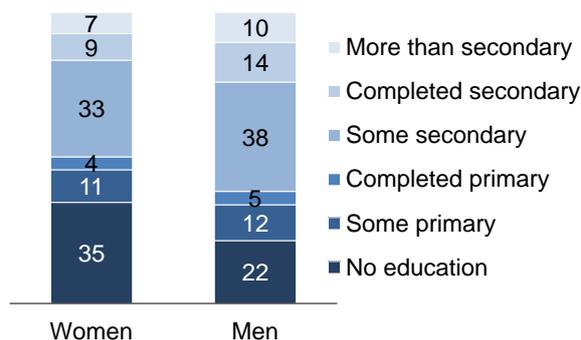
Trends: The percentage of women who attended at least some secondary education increased from 40% in 2013 to 50% in 2019-20. Among men, the percentage increased from 56% to 62%. The percentage of women and men with no education declined between 2013 (47% and 31%, respectively) and 2019-20 (35% and 22%, respectively).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Median number of years of education among women declines with age, from 7.2 years among those 15-24 to 0.0 years among those age 35-39 and older.
- Urban women have on average completed more years of education (7.0) than their rural counterparts (0.0). A similar pattern is observed between urban (8.2) and rural (3.4) men.
- There is considerable variation in educational attainment across LGAs. The proportions of women and men with no education are largest in Kuntaur (71% and 61%, respectively) and smallest in Kanifing (22% and 12%, respectively).

Figure 3.1 Education of survey respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed

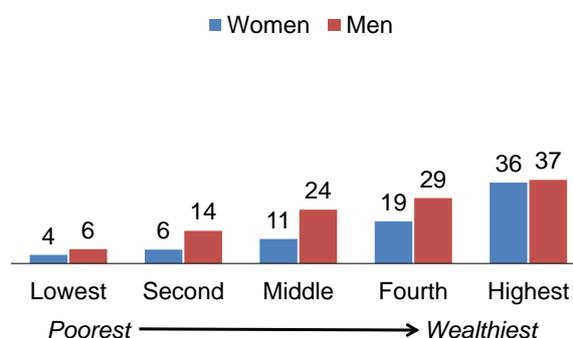


Note: Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

- The proportion of respondents who have completed secondary school or higher increases with increasing wealth. Thirty-six percent of women and 37% of men in the highest wealth quintile have completed secondary school or higher, as compared with 4% of women and 6% of men in the lowest wealth quintile (Figure 3.2).
- Literacy among women decreases with age, from 67% among those age 15-19 to 23% among those age 45-49 (Table 3.3.1).

Figure 3.2 Secondary education by household wealth

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with secondary education complete or higher



3.3 MASS MEDIA EXPOSURE

Exposure to mass media

Respondents were asked how often they read a newspaper, listened to the radio, or watched television. Those who responded *at least once a week* are considered regularly exposed to that form of media.

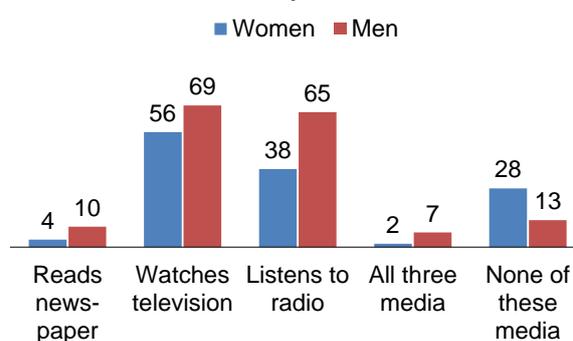
Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Access to information is essential in increasing people's knowledge and awareness of important issues. Data on women's and men's exposure to mass media are especially crucial in the development of health education programmes and the dissemination of information, particularly on family planning, nutrition, HIV/AIDS, and other essential topics.

Television is the dominant medium of information for women and men, as 56% of women and 69% of men age 15-49 watch television at least once a week (Tables 3.4.1 and 3.4.2). Men are more likely (7%) than women (2%) to access all three forms of media (newspaper, television, and radio) on a weekly basis. Twenty-eight percent of women and 13% of men do not access any of the three media on a weekly basis (Figure 3.3).

Figure 3.3 Exposure to mass media

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who are exposed to media on a weekly basis



The internet is also a critical tool through which people access and share information. Internet use includes accessing web pages, email, and social media. Among all women and men age 15-49, 62% and 73% have used the internet in the last 12

months, respectively. Of those who have accessed the internet in the past 12 months, a greater percentage of men (65%) than women (60%) use the internet on a daily basis (Tables 3.5.1 and 3.5.2).

Trends: The percentage of women age 15-49 with no weekly exposure to mass media decreased from 30% in 2013 to 28% in 2019-20. Among men, the percentage decreased from 16% to 13%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Both men and women in urban areas are more likely to have accessed all three forms of mass media in the last week than those in rural areas (2% versus less than 1% among women and 8% versus 3% among men) (Tables 3.4.1 and 3.4.2).

- Among women, exposure to the three forms of mass media increases only marginally with increasing education, from less than 1% among those with no education to 3% among those with a secondary education or higher. Among men, the corresponding increase is larger (less than 1% to 11%).
- Internet use in the last 12 months is more common in urban areas (70% of women and 78% of men) than in rural areas (39% of women and 57% of men) (Tables 3.5.1 and 3.5.2).
- Internet usage among women and men generally increases with increasing education and household wealth. Seventy-four percent of women and 82% of men with a secondary education or higher used the internet in the past 12 months, as compared with 46% of women and 58% of men with no education. Similarly, 86% of women and 90% of men in the highest wealth quintile used the internet during the past 12 months, compared with 28% of women and 47% of men in the lowest wealth quintile.

3.4 EMPLOYMENT

Currently employed

Respondents who were employed in the 7 days before the survey.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Men are more likely (76%) to be currently employed than women (51%) (Tables 3.6.1 and 3.6.2). Sixteen percent of men and 40% of women were not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey.

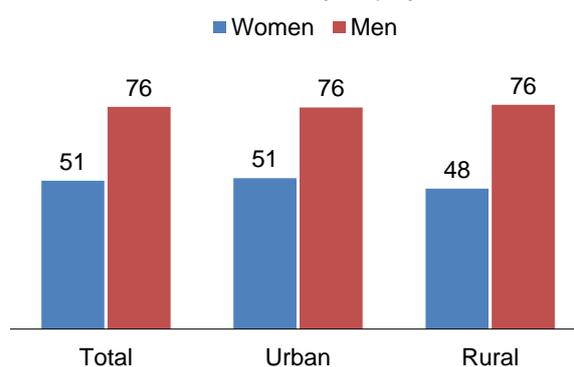
Trends: The percentage of women who are currently employed increased from 43% in 2013 to 51% in 2019-20. Among men, the percentage increased from 66% to 76% over the same period.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women currently employed increases with age, from 20% among those age 15-19 to 77% among those age 45-49. Among men, the percentage rises from 47% among those age 15-19 to 95% among those age 35-39, at which point it remains uniformly high across all remaining age groups.
- The percentage of currently employed women declines with increasing education, from 57% among those with no education to 45% among those with a secondary education or higher.
- There is only a small difference between urban and rural areas in the percentages of women who are currently employed (51% versus 48%). There is no difference in the percentage of currently employed men (76% each) (Figure 3.4).

Figure 3.4 Employment status by residence

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who are currently employed



3.5 OCCUPATION

Occupation

Categorised as professional/technical/managerial, clerical, sales and services, skilled manual, unskilled manual, agriculture, and other.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49 who were currently employed or had worked in the 12 months before the survey

Over half of women (55%) and men (53%) age 15-49 work in sales and services. Twenty-eight percent of women work in agriculture, and 13% of men work in professional, technical, and managerial jobs (**Tables 3.7.1** and **3.7.2**).

Nineteen percent of employed women in The Gambia are not paid for the work they do. Women engaged in agricultural work are more likely (39%) than women performing nonagricultural work (11%) to not be paid for their work. Sixty-four percent of women who worked in the past year are self-employed (**Table 3.8**).

Trends: The proportion of women employed in agriculture declined from 41% in 2013 to 28% in 2019-20; the corresponding decrease among men was from 19% to 12%. The proportion of women working in professional, technical, and managerial occupations increased between 2013 and 2019-20, from 5% to 8%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women in urban areas are more likely to work in sales and services (67%) than women in rural areas (28%), while rural women are more likely to work in agriculture (68%) than their urban counterparts (11%) (**Table 3.7.1**).
- Women and men with a secondary education or higher are much more likely to work in professional, technical, and managerial occupations than women and men with no education or a primary education.

3.6 HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

Only 3% of women and 4% of men age 15-49 have any type of health insurance (**Tables 3.9.1** and **3.9.2**).

Trends: The percentage of women without health insurance decreased slightly from 98% in 2013 to 97% in 2019-20, while the percentage among men decreased from 97% to 96% over the same period.

3.7 TOBACCO USE

One percent of women age 15-49 smoke any kind of tobacco (**Table 3.10.1**), as compared with 19% of men (**Table 3.10.2**). Sixteen percent of men smoke daily, and 3% are occasional smokers. Nearly three quarters (73%) of men who are daily smokers reported that they smoke on average five or more cigarettes per day (**Table 3.11**).

Trends: Smoking among women is uncommon in The Gambia; since 2013, 1% or less of women have reported that they smoke. The proportion of men who reported smoking any type of tobacco decreased from 21% in 2013 to 19% in 2019-20.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of men who use any type of tobacco increases from 6% among those age 15-19 to a peak of 33% among those age 40-44 before declining to 28% among those age 45-49.
- There is little difference in the percentage of urban (19%) and rural (18%) men who smoke any type of tobacco.

- The percentage of men who smoke any type of tobacco generally declines with rising wealth, from 22% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 17% among those in the highest quintile.

3.8 HISTORY OF DIABETES

With rapid urbanisation, sedentary lifestyles, and increasing rates of obesity, the prevalence of diabetes has increased over the years both worldwide and in The Gambia. Diabetes mellitus is a group of diseases that are characterised by elevated blood glucose levels due to defects in insulin secretion or insulin action (ADA 2004, ADA 2014). As a result, blood glucose levels remain abnormally high over a prolonged period of time. If left untreated, diabetes can cause many complications, including heart attack, stroke, kidney failure, loss of vision, leg amputation, nerve damage, and premature death. The diagnosis of diabetes is usually made when classic diabetes signs and symptoms are associated with abnormal blood glucose (Pippitt et al. 2016). Blood glucose levels are determined through tests conducted in the laboratory by a health provider or self-tests administered at home.

Twenty-five percent of women and 21% of men age 15-49 report having ever had their blood sugar measured by a health care provider, while only 1% and less than 1%, respectively, report having ever been told that they have high blood sugar or diabetes (Tables 3.13.1 and 3.13.2). Among women who have ever been informed that they have high blood sugar or diabetes, 60% were informed in the 12 months preceding the survey, 69% were prescribed medication to control their blood sugar, and 57% were taking medication to control their blood sugar at the time of the survey. Among men age 15-59, the corresponding percentages are 84%, 96%, and 58%, although these figures should be interpreted with caution due to the small sample size.

Patterns by background characteristics

- There are only small differences between urban and rural areas in the percentages of women (25% versus 24%) and men (22% versus 18%) who have been tested for diabetes.
- The proportions of women and men who have had their blood sugar measured are lowest in Janjanbureh (9% and 10%, respectively); the proportions are highest among women in Basse (42%) and men in Kuntaur (31%).
- In general, the percentage of women and men who have been tested for diabetes increases with rising wealth. Among women, the percentage increases from 20% among those in the lowest quintile to 32% among those in the highest quintile. The corresponding percentages among men are 17% and 26%.

3.9 HISTORY OF HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

High blood pressure or hypertension is among the major risk factors for cardiovascular disease. The 2019-20 GDHS included questions to determine if respondents' blood pressure had ever been measured by a doctor or other health care provider and if they had ever been diagnosed as hypertensive. Tables 3.14.1 and 3.14.2 summarise the results of the questions relating to hypertension.

Sixty-nine percent of women and 55% of men age 15-49 report ever having had their blood pressure measured by a doctor or other health care provider, while 14% of women and 3% of men report ever having been told by a doctor or other health provider that their blood pressure was high. Among women who have ever been informed that they have high blood pressure or hypertension, 58% were informed in the 12 months preceding the survey, 84% were prescribed medication to control their blood pressure, and 52% were taking medication to control their blood pressure at the time of the survey.

Among men who have ever been informed that they have high blood pressure or hypertension, 66% were informed in the 12 months preceding the survey, 86% were prescribed medication to control their blood pressure, and 28% were taking medication to control their blood pressure at the time of the survey.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentages of women and men who have ever had their blood pressure measured by a health care provider generally increase with age.
- The percentages of women and men who have had their blood pressure measured are lowest among those who live in Brikama (62% and 39%, respectively).
- Women (66%) and men (52%) in urban areas are less likely to be measured for high blood pressure than their rural counterparts (75% and 65%).
- The percentage of women who have ever had their blood pressure measured generally declines with increasing education and wealth.

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Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Age						
15-19	22.2	2,633	2,687	25.8	1,097	1,079
20-24	18.4	2,181	2,082	18.8	802	731
25-29	18.9	2,248	2,194	14.9	634	641
30-34	13.6	1,619	1,626	12.3	524	519
35-39	12.1	1,438	1,485	11.7	499	506
40-44	8.7	1,028	1,054	8.4	357	365
45-49	6.0	718	737	8.0	342	360
Religion						
Islam	96.4	11,443	11,584	96.5	4,104	4,087
Christianity	3.5	418	278	3.4	143	108
Other	0.0	3	2	0.0	2	3
No religion	0.0	1	1	0.1	6	3
Ethnic group						
Mandinka/Jahanka	33.4	3,961	3,701	33.1	1,408	1,231
Wolof	12.5	1,487	1,679	13.8	587	615
Jola/Karoninka	11.1	1,311	782	11.0	470	283
Fula/Tukulur/Lorobo	18.2	2,156	2,569	18.2	774	959
Serere	3.6	425	376	3.3	139	137
Sarahule	7.3	868	1,143	7.0	297	354
Creole/Aku Marabout	0.5	55	64	0.6	24	35
Manjago	1.2	143	105	1.5	63	47
Bambara	1.2	147	161	1.5	63	73
Other	0.9	110	82	0.9	37	31
Non-Gambian	10.1	1,201	1,203	9.2	393	436
Marital status						
Never married	31.2	3,704	3,226	60.0	2,552	2,377
Married	63.2	7,501	8,067	38.5	1,637	1,768
Living together	0.2	25	16	0.2	7	3
Divorced/separated	3.8	453	390	1.1	45	43
Widowed	1.5	182	166	0.3	13	10
Residence						
Urban	73.7	8,747	6,510	77.6	3,299	2,496
Rural	26.3	3,118	5,355	22.4	955	1,705
Local Government Area						
Banjul	1.4	163	947	1.9	80	467
Kanifing	21.8	2,590	1,612	24.4	1,040	634
Brikama	44.7	5,299	2,355	46.2	1,967	884
Mansakonko	3.6	431	1,030	3.1	134	331
Kerewan	9.5	1,129	1,391	8.2	351	466
Kuntaur	4.4	522	1,319	3.3	142	374
Janjanbureh	5.0	595	1,262	4.8	202	453
Basse	9.6	1,137	1,949	8.0	340	592
Education						
No education	34.7	4,119	4,963	21.6	921	1,251
Primary	15.6	1,854	1,972	16.8	716	748
Secondary	42.3	5,021	4,315	51.2	2,178	1,847
More than secondary	7.3	871	615	10.3	440	355
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	16.8	1,998	3,334	14.8	632	1,068
Second	18.0	2,135	2,253	18.0	768	863
Middle	19.3	2,292	2,270	19.9	848	834
Fourth	21.8	2,591	2,035	20.6	875	684
Highest	24.0	2,849	1,973	26.6	1,132	752
Total 15-49	100.0	11,865	11,865	100.0	4,255	4,201
50-59	na	na	na	na	381	435
Total 15-59	na	na	na	na	4,636	4,636

Note: Education categories refer to the highest level of education attended, whether or not that level was completed.

na = Not applicable

Table 3.2.1 Educational attainment: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling						Total	Median years completed	Number of women
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary ¹	Some secondary	Completed secondary ²	More than secondary			
Age									
15-24	20.2	11.8	3.9	49.3	8.2	6.6	100.0	7.2	4,814
15-19	16.5	14.1	3.7	60.9	3.1	1.7	100.0	6.8	2,633
20-24	24.7	8.9	4.2	35.2	14.4	12.5	100.0	8.2	2,181
25-29	30.4	11.9	5.2	29.5	13.4	9.7	100.0	6.3	2,248
30-34	38.4	11.2	3.5	25.8	11.0	10.1	100.0	5.1	1,619
35-39	52.2	11.4	4.7	18.7	7.3	5.7	100.0	0.0	1,438
40-44	62.2	7.5	5.8	13.3	5.8	5.5	100.0	0.0	1,028
45-49	62.9	10.3	4.8	11.9	5.4	4.8	100.0	0.0	718
Residence									
Urban	27.6	10.3	4.4	37.2	11.1	9.4	100.0	7.0	8,747
Rural	54.7	13.6	4.5	22.1	3.5	1.6	100.0	0.0	3,118
Local Government Area									
Banjul	23.8	6.4	4.7	38.3	16.5	10.2	100.0	8.3	163
Kanifing	21.5	9.1	4.9	37.9	13.9	12.6	100.0	8.2	2,590
Brikama	27.7	10.4	4.2	38.8	10.2	8.8	100.0	6.8	5,299
Mansakonko	39.4	17.6	4.5	31.0	4.5	3.1	100.0	4.0	431
Kerewan	48.2	10.8	4.8	27.4	6.1	2.7	100.0	2.1	1,129
Kuntaur	71.0	9.7	3.0	13.1	2.5	0.6	100.0	0.0	522
Janjanbureh	58.7	9.9	3.8	22.1	3.8	1.7	100.0	0.0	595
Basse	54.7	19.6	5.1	17.5	2.6	0.6	100.0	0.0	1,137
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	60.4	12.0	4.6	19.2	2.3	1.5	100.0	0.0	1,998
Second	47.1	13.4	4.3	29.1	4.3	1.8	100.0	2.2	2,135
Middle	38.0	14.4	3.7	33.0	7.1	3.7	100.0	4.6	2,292
Fourth	24.6	10.4	5.3	41.3	12.0	6.5	100.0	7.1	2,591
Highest	14.0	7.2	4.1	39.1	16.3	19.3	100.0	9.1	2,849
Total	34.7	11.2	4.4	33.2	9.1	7.3	100.0	5.6	11,865

¹ Completed grade 6 at the primary level

² Completed grade 12 at the secondary level

Table 3.2.2 Educational attainment: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling						Total	Median years completed	Number of men
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary ¹	Some secondary	Completed secondary ²	More than secondary			
Age									
15-24	15.1	14.7	3.8	52.6	8.7	5.1	100.0	7.2	1,898
15-19	14.3	18.4	3.3	59.6	3.2	1.1	100.0	6.4	1,097
20-24	16.1	9.6	4.5	42.9	16.3	10.7	100.0	8.6	802
25-29	22.1	13.3	3.6	26.6	17.1	17.4	100.0	8.2	634
30-34	24.0	7.4	5.2	30.9	15.8	16.8	100.0	8.3	524
35-39	29.3	11.1	3.4	25.1	19.8	11.4	100.0	7.2	499
40-44	30.4	11.3	7.2	22.2	15.6	13.4	100.0	6.5	357
45-49	33.2	7.1	8.7	19.2	20.2	11.7	100.0	6.0	342
Residence									
Urban	16.0	11.3	4.7	40.5	15.9	11.7	100.0	8.2	3,299
Rural	41.1	15.7	4.2	27.6	5.9	5.6	100.0	3.4	955
Local Government Area									
Banjul	27.1	8.8	4.4	36.9	12.7	10.1	100.0	7.5	80
Kanifing	11.5	8.8	4.1	40.9	19.0	15.5	100.0	8.8	1,040
Brikama	16.2	11.5	5.1	41.9	15.2	10.2	100.0	8.1	1,967
Mansakonko	33.4	14.7	3.3	31.6	9.5	7.5	100.0	5.3	134
Kerewan	30.1	14.1	4.4	34.7	8.6	8.1	100.0	5.8	351
Kuntaur	60.8	10.9	3.4	17.9	5.3	1.7	100.0	0.0	142
Janjanbureh	56.0	11.4	3.9	19.9	4.5	4.3	100.0	0.0	202
Basse	32.9	26.3	4.5	26.3	4.2	5.9	100.0	3.8	340
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	46.7	17.2	5.0	24.7	4.2	2.1	100.0	1.4	632
Second	32.3	16.2	5.1	31.9	7.6	6.8	100.0	5.1	768
Middle	20.8	14.7	4.6	36.2	12.9	10.8	100.0	7.3	848
Fourth	12.6	9.8	4.5	44.3	18.6	10.2	100.0	8.4	875
Highest	8.0	6.9	4.0	44.3	19.7	17.1	100.0	9.4	1,132
Total 15-49	21.6	12.3	4.6	37.6	13.6	10.3	100.0	7.4	4,255
50-59	45.1	5.6	4.2	15.7	12.8	16.5	100.0	4.8	381
Total 15-59	23.6	11.7	4.5	35.8	13.6	10.8	100.0	7.3	4,636

¹ Completed grade 6 at the primary level

² Completed grade 12 at the secondary level

Table 3.3.1 Literacy: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Higher than secondary schooling	No schooling, primary or secondary school					Total	Percentage literate ¹	Number of women
		Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	No card with required language	Blind/visually impaired			
Age									
15-24	6.6	42.6	13.3	36.2	1.3	0.0	100.0	62.5	4,814
15-19	1.7	50.0	15.0	32.1	1.2	0.0	100.0	66.6	2,633
20-24	12.5	33.7	11.3	41.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	57.5	2,181
25-29	9.7	22.8	13.0	52.7	1.9	0.0	100.0	45.5	2,248
30-34	10.1	20.6	11.7	55.9	1.7	0.0	100.0	42.4	1,619
35-39	5.7	17.1	9.0	66.9	1.0	0.2	100.0	31.9	1,438
40-44	5.5	12.6	6.6	74.3	1.1	0.0	100.0	24.7	1,028
45-49	4.8	12.3	6.3	75.0	1.5	0.2	100.0	23.3	718
Residence									
Urban	9.4	32.9	12.4	43.6	1.7	0.0	100.0	54.6	8,747
Rural	1.6	15.5	9.1	73.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	26.2	3,118
Local Government Area									
Banjul	10.2	39.5	11.2	36.6	2.5	0.0	100.0	60.8	163
Kanifing	12.6	36.7	11.8	36.1	2.7	0.1	100.0	61.1	2,590
Brikama	8.8	32.6	13.4	43.9	1.3	0.0	100.0	54.8	5,299
Mansakonko	3.1	20.4	11.2	63.0	2.3	0.0	100.0	34.6	431
Kerewan	2.7	24.1	10.4	61.9	0.8	0.1	100.0	37.2	1,129
Kuntaur	0.6	9.4	6.4	83.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	16.4	522
Janjanbureh	1.7	12.6	9.5	76.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	23.8	595
Basse	0.6	11.6	6.8	80.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	19.0	1,137
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	1.5	11.5	8.8	77.5	0.6	0.1	100.0	21.7	1,998
Second	1.8	20.3	10.6	65.5	1.7	0.0	100.0	32.8	2,135
Middle	3.7	24.9	11.7	57.8	1.9	0.0	100.0	40.4	2,292
Fourth	6.5	35.9	13.8	42.5	1.3	0.0	100.0	56.2	2,591
Highest	19.3	41.9	11.8	25.3	1.6	0.1	100.0	73.0	2,849
Total	7.3	28.3	11.5	51.4	1.4	0.0	100.0	47.2	11,865

¹ Refers to women who attended schooling higher than the secondary level and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

Table 3.3.2 Literacy: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Higher than secondary schooling	No schooling, primary or secondary school					Total	Percentage literate ¹	Number of men
		Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	No card with required language	Blind/visually impaired			
Age									
15-24	5.1	47.9	17.9	27.9	1.1	0.1	100.0	70.9	1,898
15-19	1.1	49.8	21.1	26.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	71.9	1,097
20-24	10.7	45.5	13.4	29.4	0.7	0.4	100.0	69.5	802
25-29	17.4	35.4	12.4	33.0	1.7	0.1	100.0	65.2	634
30-34	16.8	36.0	15.4	30.1	1.4	0.3	100.0	68.2	524
35-39	11.4	36.0	14.3	36.3	2.0	0.1	100.0	61.7	499
40-44	13.4	33.8	15.4	36.1	1.3	0.1	100.0	62.6	357
45-49	11.7	36.6	16.0	35.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	64.4	342
Residence									
Urban	11.7	43.5	16.9	26.4	1.4	0.1	100.0	72.1	3,299
Rural	5.6	32.9	12.9	47.8	0.6	0.2	100.0	51.4	955
Local Government Area									
Banjul	10.1	37.0	17.0	33.2	2.4	0.2	100.0	64.1	80
Kanifing	15.5	47.5	12.4	22.9	1.5	0.2	100.0	75.4	1,040
Brikama	10.2	42.7	19.4	26.5	1.1	0.1	100.0	72.3	1,967
Mansakonko	7.5	46.1	9.0	34.9	1.3	1.1	100.0	62.6	134
Kerewan	8.1	36.5	16.8	37.5	1.0	0.0	100.0	61.4	351
Kuntaur	1.7	30.5	9.4	58.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	41.5	142
Janjanbureh	4.3	20.0	14.2	61.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	38.6	202
Basse	5.9	33.0	12.4	46.2	2.5	0.0	100.0	51.3	340
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	2.1	26.7	12.8	57.8	0.4	0.2	100.0	41.5	632
Second	6.8	33.3	16.3	41.1	2.2	0.2	100.0	56.5	768
Middle	10.8	37.9	19.2	30.5	1.6	0.0	100.0	67.8	848
Fourth	10.2	51.0	16.4	21.4	0.8	0.2	100.0	77.5	875
Highest	17.1	49.3	14.7	17.7	1.1	0.0	100.0	81.2	1,132
Total 15-49	10.3	41.1	16.0	31.2	1.3	0.1	100.0	67.4	4,255
50-59	16.5	34.4	8.6	38.6	1.4	0.5	100.0	59.5	381
Total 15-59	10.8	40.6	15.4	31.8	1.3	0.2	100.0	66.8	4,636

¹ Refers to men who attended schooling higher than the secondary level and men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of women
Age						
15-19	2.9	56.5	30.7	1.4	30.9	2,633
20-24	3.9	59.4	36.5	1.0	26.1	2,181
25-29	3.3	57.5	37.2	1.3	27.1	2,248
30-34	4.2	57.6	41.9	1.9	26.3	1,619
35-39	3.3	51.9	38.4	1.5	30.0	1,438
40-44	3.0	47.1	47.3	1.8	30.7	1,028
45-49	6.4	51.2	45.1	3.9	27.7	718
Residence						
Urban	4.7	65.0	36.0	2.1	22.6	8,747
Rural	0.6	29.6	42.8	0.2	44.5	3,118
Local Government Area						
Banjul	7.2	79.5	32.6	3.8	12.9	163
Kanifing	4.2	75.6	30.6	1.9	18.2	2,590
Brikama	5.3	59.1	38.8	2.3	24.7	5,299
Mansakonko	1.2	39.4	48.3	0.2	31.5	431
Kerewan	1.0	41.2	39.3	0.4	37.9	1,129
Kuntaur	0.3	29.3	44.5	0.1	42.7	522
Janjanbureh	0.3	26.4	47.4	0.3	43.6	595
Basse	0.6	39.0	35.9	0.1	45.2	1,137
Education						
No education	0.0	41.5	37.6	0.0	38.6	4,119
Primary	0.1	54.0	38.2	0.0	30.0	1,854
Secondary or higher	7.2	66.2	37.7	3.2	20.7	5,892
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	0.7	17.2	42.6	0.0	50.9	1,998
Second	0.8	32.2	40.0	0.2	43.4	2,135
Middle	1.5	60.1	35.6	0.4	28.4	2,292
Fourth	2.3	76.8	34.4	0.7	15.4	2,591
Highest	10.6	77.6	37.5	5.4	12.9	2,849
Total	3.6	55.7	37.8	1.6	28.4	11,865

Table 3.4.2 Exposure to mass media: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of men
Age						
15-19	2.2	70.2	50.3	1.6	17.2	1,097
20-24	8.1	71.0	65.8	5.9	13.4	802
25-29	11.9	68.6	64.8	7.7	13.6	634
30-34	14.9	65.2	72.0	11.1	11.0	524
35-39	12.0	68.3	72.6	9.6	8.9	499
40-44	20.1	68.2	81.4	16.1	8.2	357
45-49	13.8	64.2	76.4	7.7	11.1	342
Residence						
Urban	11.6	74.5	65.5	8.3	10.4	3,299
Rural	4.1	48.2	64.9	3.0	21.9	955
Local Government Area						
Banjul	11.2	82.0	61.4	8.3	7.7	80
Kanifing	15.7	83.2	68.1	11.8	6.2	1,040
Brikama	10.5	69.4	66.4	7.4	12.1	1,967
Mansakonko	5.9	55.1	69.3	3.9	13.8	134
Kerewan	5.1	67.5	68.4	4.4	12.9	351
Kuntaur	1.2	32.5	63.2	1.0	27.0	142
Janjanbureh	2.7	34.1	57.8	1.1	29.6	202
Basse	2.8	58.2	52.4	1.4	24.0	340
Education						
No education	0.3	50.1	64.4	0.2	21.7	921
Primary	1.6	63.4	57.5	1.1	17.5	716
Secondary or higher	15.5	76.6	67.9	11.2	8.7	2,618
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	1.8	36.6	62.2	0.7	27.1	632
Second	5.0	48.5	67.7	3.6	19.3	768
Middle	8.5	73.2	68.9	5.4	9.8	848
Fourth	12.4	81.0	65.4	10.0	8.8	875
Highest	16.9	87.2	62.9	12.2	6.4	1,132
Total 15-49	9.9	68.6	65.4	7.1	13.0	4,255
50-59	15.2	64.9	78.1	12.3	8.3	381
Total 15-59	10.3	68.3	66.4	7.6	12.6	4,636

Table 3.5.1 Internet usage: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever used the internet and percentage who have used the internet in the past 12 months, and among women who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of internet use in the past month, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Ever used the internet	Used the internet in the past 12 months	Number of women	Among respondents who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percentage who, in the past month, used the internet:				Total	Number of women
				Almost every day	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Not at all		
Age									
15-19	50.9	46.8	2,633	47.0	32.3	13.8	6.9	100.0	1,231
20-24	76.9	72.8	2,181	63.3	26.6	5.5	4.6	100.0	1,587
25-29	75.9	72.3	2,248	66.2	23.4	5.7	4.7	100.0	1,625
30-34	70.5	67.4	1,619	63.8	25.3	6.6	4.3	100.0	1,092
35-39	62.1	58.7	1,438	60.3	29.2	6.1	4.3	100.0	843
40-44	60.5	56.6	1,028	59.6	24.6	11.2	4.6	100.0	582
45-49	56.3	52.1	718	57.0	30.9	9.1	3.1	100.0	374
Residence									
Urban	73.4	69.8	8,747	62.0	25.9	7.5	4.6	100.0	6,107
Rural	43.6	39.4	3,118	52.1	32.3	9.6	6.0	100.0	1,227
Local Government Area									
Banjul	76.0	73.4	163	67.6	23.8	6.0	2.6	100.0	120
Kanifing	78.3	74.9	2,590	71.4	20.9	4.6	3.1	100.0	1,939
Brikama	69.5	66.1	5,299	56.4	29.6	9.1	4.9	100.0	3,500
Mansakonko	50.2	47.4	431	51.3	39.6	3.3	5.9	100.0	204
Kerewan	50.6	45.5	1,129	49.5	32.3	9.7	8.6	100.0	514
Kuntaur	25.9	23.2	522	48.3	30.0	11.5	10.1	100.0	121
Janjanbureh	38.4	34.6	595	39.3	36.0	14.8	9.9	100.0	206
Basse	70.2	64.3	1,137	66.4	21.3	8.0	4.4	100.0	731
Education									
No education	49.9	45.7	4,119	51.1	31.1	11.3	6.5	100.0	1,884
Primary	63.1	58.2	1,854	56.9	29.7	6.4	6.9	100.0	1,078
Secondary or higher	77.4	74.2	5,892	65.1	24.6	6.7	3.6	100.0	4,372
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	31.7	28.2	1,998	44.1	33.8	12.0	10.1	100.0	564
Second	53.8	49.1	2,135	47.8	35.1	9.9	7.1	100.0	1,048
Middle	66.2	61.5	2,292	53.4	31.9	9.9	4.8	100.0	1,409
Fourth	76.4	72.4	2,591	58.8	27.5	8.3	5.4	100.0	1,876
Highest	87.8	85.6	2,849	74.6	18.8	4.3	2.3	100.0	2,437
Total	65.6	61.8	11,865	60.3	27.0	7.8	4.9	100.0	7,335

Table 3.5.2 Internet usage: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who have ever used the internet and percentage who have used the internet in the past 12 months, and among men who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of internet use in the past month, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Ever used the internet	Used the internet in the past 12 months	Number of men	Among respondents who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percentage who, in the past month, used the internet:				Total	Number of men
				Almost every day	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Not at all		
Age									
15-19	57.1	50.3	1,097	45.8	30.8	14.7	8.7	100.0	552
20-24	90.8	87.6	802	66.0	24.0	6.0	3.9	100.0	702
25-29	92.2	89.3	634	69.4	20.8	3.8	6.0	100.0	566
30-34	90.6	85.4	524	74.8	17.7	1.5	6.0	100.0	448
35-39	82.9	76.9	499	71.1	21.0	1.9	6.0	100.0	384
40-44	75.1	71.8	357	67.2	18.5	10.8	3.5	100.0	257
45-49	66.1	61.3	342	71.0	19.7	5.5	3.8	100.0	209
Residence									
Urban	82.2	78.0	3,299	66.8	22.0	6.8	4.3	100.0	2,574
Rural	63.8	57.0	955	58.4	25.3	4.4	11.9	100.0	544
Local Government Area									
Banjul	86.6	84.0	80	59.7	28.1	7.4	4.8	100.0	67
Kanifing	87.4	83.4	1,040	78.2	13.6	2.5	5.7	100.0	867
Brikama	78.0	73.6	1,967	60.5	26.9	9.8	2.7	100.0	1,447
Mansakonko	61.4	56.1	134	50.8	26.2	10.4	12.6	100.0	75
Kerewan	69.3	63.6	351	48.3	30.4	4.2	17.1	100.0	223
Kuntaur	56.3	52.1	142	60.8	14.2	2.2	22.8	100.0	74
Janjanbureh	67.8	53.8	202	53.3	36.4	3.9	6.4	100.0	109
Basse	78.7	75.3	340	76.4	15.9	2.8	4.9	100.0	256
Education									
No education	63.4	57.7	921	59.9	24.6	7.3	8.1	100.0	532
Primary	68.2	61.3	716	64.1	21.5	7.0	7.4	100.0	439
Secondary or higher	85.9	82.0	2,618	67.0	22.3	6.0	4.7	100.0	2,148
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	55.2	47.1	632	51.2	30.3	5.5	13.0	100.0	298
Second	69.5	62.2	768	57.0	23.1	9.0	11.0	100.0	478
Middle	77.1	72.8	848	64.0	26.3	4.1	5.6	100.0	617
Fourth	85.1	81.5	875	70.5	20.5	6.3	2.7	100.0	713
Highest	91.9	89.5	1,132	70.7	19.4	6.8	3.1	100.0	1,013
Total 15-49	78.1	73.3	4,255	65.4	22.6	6.4	5.7	100.0	3,118
50-59	65.1	58.2	381	68.9	26.0	3.8	1.3	100.0	222
Total 15-59	77.0	72.0	4,636	65.6	22.8	6.2	5.4	100.0	3,340

Table 3.6.1 Employment status: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total	Number of women
	Currently employed ¹	Not currently employed			
Age					
15-19	20.2	8.5	71.3	100.0	2,633
20-24	39.7	8.9	51.4	100.0	2,181
25-29	55.0	10.2	34.9	100.0	2,248
30-34	64.1	10.7	25.2	100.0	1,619
35-39	70.2	9.9	19.9	100.0	1,438
40-44	73.5	10.4	16.1	100.0	1,028
45-49	77.0	7.5	15.5	100.0	718
Marital status					
Never married	33.1	6.5	60.4	100.0	3,704
Married or living together	57.0	11.1	31.9	100.0	7,526
Divorced/separated/ widowed	74.6	6.9	18.5	100.0	635
Number of living children					
0	33.5	7.8	58.7	100.0	4,401
1-2	52.6	10.1	37.3	100.0	2,841
3-4	60.4	9.6	30.0	100.0	2,303
5+	70.2	11.8	18.0	100.0	2,320
Residence					
Urban	51.4	5.9	42.7	100.0	8,747
Rural	47.8	19.6	32.6	100.0	3,118
Local Government Area					
Banjul	59.7	3.9	36.4	100.0	163
Kanifing	49.1	6.6	44.3	100.0	2,590
Brikama	51.9	5.4	42.7	100.0	5,299
Mansakonko	52.9	5.7	41.4	100.0	431
Kerewan	45.1	16.6	38.3	100.0	1,129
Kuntaur	38.3	25.4	36.3	100.0	522
Janjanbureh	46.6	25.8	27.6	100.0	595
Basse	57.7	14.2	28.0	100.0	1,137
Education					
No education	57.1	13.0	29.9	100.0	4,119
Primary	52.7	9.7	37.6	100.0	1,854
Secondary or higher	45.1	7.0	47.9	100.0	5,892
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	43.9	21.1	35.0	100.0	1,998
Second	52.3	10.8	36.9	100.0	2,135
Middle	54.2	7.2	38.6	100.0	2,292
Fourth	52.0	6.6	41.4	100.0	2,591
Highest	49.3	4.8	45.8	100.0	2,849
Total	50.5	9.5	40.1	100.0	11,865

¹ "Currently employed" is defined as having done work in the past 7 days. Includes persons who did not work in the past 7 days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

Table 3.6.2 Employment status: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total	Number of men
	Currently employed ¹	Not currently employed			
Age					
15-19	47.1	12.6	40.3	100.0	1,097
20-24	68.4	9.6	22.0	100.0	802
25-29	86.6	7.7	5.7	100.0	634
30-34	93.9	4.9	1.2	100.0	524
35-39	94.5	4.3	1.2	100.0	499
40-44	93.3	5.4	1.3	100.0	357
45-49	90.2	6.7	3.1	100.0	342
Marital status					
Never married	64.0	10.2	25.8	100.0	2,552
Married or living together	93.6	5.2	1.2	100.0	1,645
Divorced/separated/ widowed	82.5	11.7	5.9	100.0	58
Number of living children					
0	65.9	10.1	24.0	100.0	2,717
1-2	93.3	4.3	2.3	100.0	606
3-4	92.8	5.5	1.7	100.0	463
5+	92.9	5.7	1.5	100.0	468
Residence					
Urban	75.5	6.8	17.8	100.0	3,299
Rural	76.4	13.6	10.0	100.0	955
Local Government Area					
Banjul	82.4	5.8	11.8	100.0	80
Kanifing	80.1	5.8	14.1	100.0	1,040
Brikama	70.1	6.9	23.0	100.0	1,967
Mansakonko	78.3	7.5	14.2	100.0	134
Kerewan	86.2	7.2	6.6	100.0	351
Kuntaur	88.1	10.5	1.4	100.0	142
Janjanbureh	72.7	21.2	6.1	100.0	202
Basse	77.2	17.5	5.3	100.0	340
Education					
No education	88.3	8.3	3.5	100.0	921
Primary	80.3	7.2	12.5	100.0	716
Secondary or higher	70.0	8.6	21.4	100.0	2,618
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	79.9	12.5	7.6	100.0	632
Second	75.6	7.3	17.2	100.0	768
Middle	78.9	6.3	14.8	100.0	848
Fourth	79.5	6.7	13.8	100.0	875
Highest	68.0	9.4	22.6	100.0	1,132
Total 15-49	75.7	8.3	16.0	100.0	4,255
50-59	86.9	7.9	5.2	100.0	381
Total 15-59	76.6	8.3	15.1	100.0	4,636

¹ "Currently employed" is defined as having done work in the past 7 days. Includes persons who did not work in the past 7 days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

Table 3.7.1 Occupation: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Professional/ technical/ managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Agriculture	Other	Total	Number of women
Age									
15-19	1.2	0.0	42.2	0.2	6.3	49.5	0.5	100.0	755
20-24	9.9	1.7	51.6	0.2	9.6	26.3	0.7	100.0	1,061
25-29	12.3	2.0	55.0	0.1	6.1	23.6	0.9	100.0	1,465
30-34	10.3	1.6	57.7	0.1	6.0	23.2	1.2	100.0	1,212
35-39	5.5	1.9	60.6	0.2	6.4	24.9	0.5	100.0	1,151
40-44	5.9	0.8	58.1	0.2	8.9	25.9	0.3	100.0	863
45-49	6.8	0.7	57.9	0.5	5.6	28.5	0.1	100.0	607
Marital status									
Never married	12.6	2.1	49.8	0.2	12.4	21.7	1.3	100.0	1,467
Married or living together	6.6	1.0	55.8	0.2	4.7	31.1	0.5	100.0	5,128
Divorced/separated/ widowed	9.6	3.0	63.0	0.3	14.1	9.6	0.5	100.0	517
Number of living children									
0	12.7	2.5	50.8	0.1	7.8	24.7	1.4	100.0	1,818
1-2	11.0	2.1	54.2	0.1	7.9	23.9	0.7	100.0	1,781
3-4	6.0	0.7	61.2	0.4	6.0	25.2	0.6	100.0	1,611
5+	2.6	0.3	54.9	0.2	6.2	35.8	0.0	100.0	1,903
Residence									
Urban	10.4	1.9	66.7	0.0	9.5	10.6	0.9	100.0	5,012
Rural	2.6	0.1	27.6	0.6	0.9	68.0	0.3	100.0	2,100
Local Government Area									
Banjul	8.9	3.2	69.5	0.0	16.8	0.4	1.2	100.0	104
Kanifing	12.1	3.1	68.4	0.0	14.3	1.0	1.1	100.0	1,442
Brikama	10.4	1.4	64.8	0.3	7.8	14.4	0.8	100.0	3,037
Mansakonko	5.2	0.7	49.0	0.2	1.4	42.3	1.2	100.0	253
Kerewan	4.0	0.5	38.1	0.0	2.4	54.6	0.3	100.0	696
Kuntaur	1.5	0.3	27.2	0.0	1.2	69.8	0.0	100.0	332
Janjanbureh	2.5	0.2	31.4	0.7	1.0	64.0	0.1	100.0	431
Basse	2.0	0.3	34.1	0.1	0.8	62.8	0.1	100.0	818
Education									
No education	0.8	0.0	52.2	0.2	6.1	40.6	0.1	100.0	2,886
Primary	0.6	0.0	58.4	0.2	8.2	32.5	0.1	100.0	1,156
Secondary or higher	17.7	3.2	56.6	0.1	7.3	13.5	1.5	100.0	3,070
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	1.9	0.2	30.3	0.7	2.9	64.0	0.1	100.0	1,298
Second	2.4	0.4	48.2	0.1	8.0	40.3	0.5	100.0	1,347
Middle	5.1	0.3	58.1	0.1	7.9	27.8	0.7	100.0	1,406
Fourth	7.5	0.9	72.1	0.0	8.4	10.1	0.9	100.0	1,519
Highest	21.5	4.7	62.6	0.0	7.2	2.8	1.2	100.0	1,543
Total	8.1	1.4	55.1	0.2	7.0	27.6	0.7	100.0	7,113

Table 3.7.2 Occupation: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Professional/ technical/ managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Agriculture	Other	Total	Number of men
Age									
15-19	3.6	0.8	48.4	4.4	20.1	21.2	1.5	100.0	654
20-24	9.2	0.9	55.8	8.0	16.4	8.7	1.1	100.0	625
25-29	17.8	0.0	58.1	8.3	7.1	7.2	1.6	100.0	598
30-34	17.9	0.5	54.1	10.1	5.1	8.9	3.4	100.0	518
35-39	15.8	2.4	51.7	13.4	6.2	8.9	1.8	100.0	493
40-44	11.9	1.0	52.8	11.1	7.2	13.2	2.8	100.0	353
45-49	21.8	0.7	47.6	11.1	5.3	12.7	0.8	100.0	331
Marital status									
Never married	11.1	0.9	53.6	6.8	14.4	11.9	1.3	100.0	1,893
Married or living together	15.4	0.9	52.1	11.6	6.1	11.4	2.5	100.0	1,625
Divorced/separated/ widowed	20.1	0.0	54.3	9.8	7.1	8.8	0.0	100.0	54
Number of living children									
0	10.7	0.8	54.0	6.6	13.9	12.5	1.4	100.0	2,064
1-2	19.8	0.9	50.2	12.8	6.6	6.5	3.3	100.0	592
3-4	11.6	1.1	57.3	13.7	4.9	9.0	2.3	100.0	455
5+	17.4	0.8	47.5	10.5	6.0	16.7	1.2	100.0	461
Residence									
Urban	14.6	1.0	56.6	9.5	10.9	5.5	1.9	100.0	2,713
Rural	8.8	0.4	41.6	7.4	9.4	30.8	1.6	100.0	860
Local Government Area									
Banjul	13.1	0.5	57.5	6.2	16.3	6.1	0.2	100.0	71
Kanifing	17.9	1.6	62.0	7.2	7.5	2.3	1.5	100.0	894
Brikama	13.4	0.8	52.7	11.6	12.7	6.4	2.4	100.0	1,515
Mansakonko	11.8	0.3	48.1	12.3	7.8	19.3	0.4	100.0	115
Kerewan	11.3	0.3	42.5	7.1	4.4	30.6	3.8	100.0	327
Kuntaur	6.1	0.4	44.9	6.4	7.6	34.3	0.2	100.0	140
Janjanbureh	6.2	0.7	46.0	5.0	10.9	30.5	0.7	100.0	190
Basse	9.0	0.4	48.0	7.0	15.5	20.1	0.0	100.0	322
Education									
No education	4.2	0.1	53.0	10.5	12.1	19.7	0.4	100.0	889
Primary	3.0	0.2	56.4	14.9	11.6	13.0	1.0	100.0	627
Secondary or higher	20.2	1.4	51.9	6.6	9.5	7.7	2.7	100.0	2,057
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	4.3	0.5	41.4	7.2	12.6	32.4	1.6	100.0	584
Second	9.1	0.0	53.9	8.4	12.7	15.3	0.6	100.0	636
Middle	12.6	0.4	58.5	9.5	7.2	9.6	2.2	100.0	722
Fourth	16.6	1.1	56.6	8.6	10.4	4.6	2.0	100.0	755
Highest	19.7	1.8	52.3	10.6	10.4	2.8	2.3	100.0	876
Total 15-49	13.2	0.9	53.0	9.0	10.5	11.6	1.8	100.0	3,573
50-59	22.7	1.4	45.4	6.4	6.0	16.3	1.9	100.0	362
Total 15-59	14.1	0.9	52.3	8.8	10.1	12.0	1.8	100.0	3,934

Table 3.8 Type of employment: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings, type of employer, and continuity of employment, according to type of employment (agricultural or nonagricultural), The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Employment characteristic	Agricultural work	Nonagricultural work	Total
Type of earnings			
Cash only	30.1	71.9	60.4
Cash and in-kind	27.2	15.9	19.0
In-kind only	3.6	1.4	2.0
Not paid	39.0	10.8	18.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of employer			
Employed by family member	27.7	8.5	13.8
Employed by non-family member	3.3	29.1	22.0
Self-employed	69.0	62.5	64.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Continuity of employment			
All year	17.7	73.9	58.4
Seasonal	79.1	16.5	33.7
Occasional	3.2	9.6	7.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women employed during the last 12 months	1,961	5,151	7,113

Table 3.9.1 Health insurance coverage: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 with specific types of health insurance coverage, and percentage with any health insurance, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Employer-based insurance	Privately purchased commercial insurance	Other	None	Any health insurance	Number of women
Age						
15-19	1.0	0.8	0.3	97.9	2.1	2,633
20-24	1.6	0.1	0.1	98.2	1.8	2,181
25-29	2.4	0.1	0.1	97.4	2.6	2,248
30-34	4.0	0.5	0.2	95.3	4.7	1,619
35-39	3.2	0.3	0.0	96.5	3.5	1,438
40-44	2.6	0.1	0.0	97.4	2.6	1,028
45-49	3.1	0.6	0.0	96.3	3.7	718
Residence						
Urban	3.0	0.5	0.2	96.4	3.6	8,747
Rural	0.5	0.1	0.1	99.4	0.6	3,118
Local Government Area						
Banjul	5.9	0.9	0.2	93.0	7.0	163
Kanifing	4.0	0.4	0.4	95.2	4.8	2,590
Brikama	2.6	0.5	0.1	96.8	3.2	5,299
Mansakonko	0.9	0.2	0.0	98.8	1.2	431
Kerewan	0.9	0.1	0.1	98.9	1.1	1,129
Kuntaur	0.4	0.0	0.0	99.6	0.4	522
Janjanbureh	0.4	0.1	0.0	99.4	0.6	595
Basse	0.3	0.0	0.0	99.7	0.3	1,137
Education						
No education	0.5	0.0	0.0	99.4	0.6	4,119
Primary	0.9	0.0	0.0	99.1	0.9	1,854
Secondary or higher	4.0	0.7	0.3	95.0	5.0	5,892
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	0.2	0.0	0.0	99.8	0.2	1,998
Second	1.0	0.2	0.1	98.6	1.4	2,135
Middle	0.9	0.2	0.0	98.9	1.1	2,292
Fourth	2.4	0.2	0.1	97.2	2.8	2,591
Highest	5.8	1.0	0.4	92.8	7.2	2,849
Total	2.3	0.4	0.1	97.2	2.8	11,865

Table 3.9.2 Health insurance coverage: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 with specific types of health insurance coverage, and percentage with any health insurance, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Employer-based insurance	Privately purchased commercial insurance	Other	None	Any health insurance	Number of men
Age						
15-19	1.1	0.3	0.1	98.5	1.5	1,097
20-24	1.4	0.7	0.1	97.9	2.1	802
25-29	4.1	0.3	0.0	95.5	4.5	634
30-34	6.0	0.0	0.0	94.0	6.0	524
35-39	7.5	0.0	0.0	92.5	7.5	499
40-44	7.1	0.0	0.0	92.9	7.1	357
45-49	6.1	0.3	0.0	93.6	6.4	342
Residence						
Urban	4.6	0.4	0.1	94.9	5.1	3,299
Rural	1.1	0.0	0.0	98.9	1.1	955
Local Government Area						
Banjul	3.2	0.0	0.2	96.6	3.4	80
Kanifing	6.6	0.6	0.1	92.7	7.3	1,040
Brikama	3.6	0.3	0.0	96.1	3.9	1,967
Mansakonko	1.4	0.0	0.0	98.6	1.4	134
Kerewan	2.0	0.0	0.0	98.0	2.0	351
Kuntaur	0.5	0.0	0.0	99.5	0.5	142
Janjanbureh	0.4	0.0	0.2	99.4	0.6	202
Basse	3.5	0.0	0.2	96.3	3.7	340
Education						
No education	0.8	0.2	0.0	99.0	1.0	921
Primary	1.2	0.0	0.1	98.7	1.3	716
Secondary or higher	5.7	0.4	0.1	93.9	6.1	2,618
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	0.3	0.0	0.0	99.7	0.3	632
Second	0.8	0.0	0.0	99.2	0.8	768
Middle	2.6	0.0	0.1	97.2	2.8	848
Fourth	6.4	0.1	0.1	93.3	6.7	875
Highest	6.8	0.9	0.0	92.3	7.7	1,132
Total 15-49	3.9	0.3	0.1	95.8	4.2	4,255
50-59	8.6	0.4	0.7	90.3	9.7	381
Total 15-59	4.2	0.3	0.1	95.4	4.6	4,636

Table 3.10.1 Tobacco smoking: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who smoke various tobacco products, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage who smoke: ¹			Number of women
	Cigarettes ²	Other type of tobacco ³	Any type of tobacco	
Age				
15-19	0.1	0.4	0.5	2,633
20-24	0.3	0.7	0.9	2,181
25-29	0.4	0.4	0.7	2,248
30-34	0.3	0.2	0.5	1,619
35-39	0.5	0.0	0.5	1,438
40-44	0.1	0.1	0.1	1,028
45-49	0.6	0.2	0.8	718
Residence				
Urban	0.3	0.5	0.7	8,747
Rural	0.2	0.1	0.2	3,118
Local Government Area				
Banjul	0.7	0.7	1.0	163
Kanifing	0.3	0.9	1.1	2,590
Brikama	0.3	0.3	0.6	5,299
Mansakonko	0.2	0.0	0.2	431
Kerewan	0.2	0.1	0.2	1,129
Kuntaur	0.1	0.0	0.1	522
Janjanbureh	0.3	0.1	0.3	595
Basse	0.2	0.0	0.2	1,137
Education				
No education	0.3	0.0	0.3	4,119
Primary	0.1	0.1	0.1	1,854
Secondary or higher	0.3	0.7	1.0	5,892
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	0.2	0.1	0.2	1,998
Second	0.4	0.0	0.4	2,135
Middle	0.3	0.2	0.5	2,292
Fourth	0.1	0.5	0.6	2,591
Highest	0.4	0.8	1.1	2,849
Total	0.3	0.4	0.6	11,865

¹ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use

² Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes

³ Includes pipes full of tobacco, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, water pipes, and e-cigarettes

Table 3.10.2 Tobacco smoking: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who smoke various tobacco products, and percent distribution of men by smoking frequency, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage who smoke: ¹			Smoking frequency			Total	Number of men
	Cigarettes ²	Other type of tobacco ³	Any type of tobacco	Daily smoker	Occasional smoker ⁴	Non-smoker		
Age								
15-19	4.9	1.2	5.5	4.0	1.7	94.3	100.0	1,097
20-24	15.2	3.9	16.2	11.0	5.5	83.5	100.0	802
25-29	18.7	2.4	19.4	16.8	2.6	80.6	100.0	634
30-34	25.7	4.3	26.4	23.8	3.1	73.1	100.0	524
35-39	27.7	2.2	27.9	24.5	3.9	71.6	100.0	499
40-44	33.4	2.6	33.4	28.3	5.0	66.6	100.0	357
45-49	28.0	1.4	28.4	27.0	2.1	70.9	100.0	342
Residence								
Urban	18.4	3.1	19.1	16.1	3.4	80.5	100.0	3,299
Rural	18.3	0.7	18.4	15.4	3.0	81.6	100.0	955
Local Government Area								
Banjul	19.6	2.6	20.0	14.3	5.9	79.8	100.0	80
Kanifing	19.2	3.7	20.9	16.4	5.5	78.1	100.0	1,040
Brikama	17.8	3.0	18.0	16.0	2.2	81.8	100.0	1,967
Mansakonko	17.9	2.2	17.9	16.2	1.7	82.1	100.0	134
Kerewan	17.6	0.6	17.6	13.5	4.1	82.4	100.0	351
Kuntaur	20.6	0.4	20.6	20.0	0.6	79.4	100.0	142
Janjanbureh	17.8	0.5	17.8	13.2	4.6	82.2	100.0	202
Basse	19.4	0.5	19.7	17.2	2.5	80.3	100.0	340
Education								
No education	17.9	1.5	18.7	16.9	2.1	81.0	100.0	921
Primary	27.0	3.7	27.0	23.2	4.1	72.7	100.0	716
Secondary or higher	16.2	2.6	16.8	13.7	3.5	82.9	100.0	2,618
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	21.6	1.3	21.9	19.1	2.8	78.1	100.0	632
Second	20.6	1.3	20.8	17.8	3.0	79.2	100.0	768
Middle	17.8	2.9	18.1	15.9	2.6	81.5	100.0	848
Fourth	18.2	3.8	19.0	16.5	3.1	80.4	100.0	875
Highest	15.6	2.8	16.6	12.6	4.5	82.9	100.0	1,132
Total 15-49	18.4	2.5	18.9	16.0	3.3	80.7	100.0	4,255
50-59	23.8	2.6	24.0	23.4	1.0	75.6	100.0	381
Total 15-59	18.8	2.5	19.4	16.6	3.1	80.3	100.0	4,636

¹ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use

² Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes

³ Includes pipes, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, and water pipes

⁴ Occasional refers to less often than daily use.

Table 3.11 Average number of cigarettes smoked daily: Men

Among men age 15-49 who smoke cigarettes daily, percent distribution by average number of cigarettes smoked per day, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day ¹					Don't know/missing	Total	Number of men who smoke cigarettes daily ¹
	<5	5-9	10-14	15-24	≥25			
Age								
15-19	(42.2)	(29.7)	(7.2)	(20.3)	(0.6)	(0.0)	(100.0)	40
20-24	34.5	30.6	18.6	13.2	3.2	0.0	100.0	81
25-29	33.7	30.2	15.3	18.6	2.3	0.0	100.0	102
30-34	24.8	31.3	20.3	17.2	6.4	0.0	100.0	123
35-39	17.8	25.8	25.1	27.0	4.3	0.0	100.0	116
40-44	23.2	22.2	21.7	29.4	3.5	0.0	100.0	101
45-49	23.1	25.3	20.3	25.5	5.7	0.0	100.0	91
Residence								
Urban	25.5	27.6	19.1	23.1	4.7	0.0	100.0	508
Rural	31.0	28.3	21.3	17.5	2.0	0.0	100.0	146
Local Government Area								
Banjul	31.5	33.5	13.0	16.5	5.4	0.0	100.0	11
Kanifing	30.2	23.7	22.0	16.8	7.3	0.0	100.0	156
Brikama	21.9	29.8	16.3	28.5	3.6	0.0	100.0	305
Mansakonko	22.8	22.9	22.2	32.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	22
Kerewan	32.2	31.1	21.7	12.2	2.9	0.0	100.0	47
Kuntaur	27.5	32.2	23.0	13.3	4.0	0.0	100.0	28
Janjanbureh	47.8	21.0	13.2	14.9	3.2	0.0	100.0	27
Basse	28.7	26.8	30.4	13.2	0.9	0.0	100.0	57
Education								
No education	26.5	31.0	19.6	21.9	0.9	0.0	100.0	146
Primary	26.8	24.1	19.1	23.6	6.3	0.0	100.0	164
Secondary or higher	26.7	28.0	19.8	21.0	4.4	0.0	100.0	344
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	31.6	30.1	18.5	19.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	119
Second	29.6	30.3	18.3	19.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	136
Middle	27.7	24.4	18.0	20.7	9.2	0.0	100.0	132
Fourth	19.6	24.7	23.8	29.1	2.8	0.0	100.0	134
Highest	25.6	29.4	19.3	21.4	4.4	0.0	100.0	133
Total 15-49	26.7	27.7	19.6	21.9	4.1	0.0	100.0	654
50-59	20.6	23.9	27.9	23.6	3.9	0.0	100.0	87
Total 15-59	26.0	27.3	20.6	22.1	4.1	0.0	100.0	741

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes

Table 3.12 Smokeless tobacco use and any tobacco use

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who currently use smokeless tobacco, according to type of tobacco product, and percentage who use any type of tobacco, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Tobacco product	Women	Men
Snuff, by mouth	0.0	0.1
Any type of smokeless tobacco ¹	0.0	0.1
Any type of tobacco ²	0.6	19.3
Number	11,865	4,255

Note: Table includes women and men who use smokeless tobacco daily or occasionally (less than daily).

¹ Includes snuff by mouth, snuff by nose, and chewing tobacco

² Includes all types of smokeless tobacco shown in this table plus cigarettes, pipes, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, water pipes, and e-cigarettes

Table 3.13.1 Blood sugar diagnosis and treatment: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever had their blood sugar measured and percentage who have been told by a health care provider that they have high blood sugar or diabetes, and among women who have been told they have high blood sugar, percentage told in the past 12 months they have high blood sugar or diabetes, percentage prescribed medication to control blood sugar, and percentage taking medication to control blood sugar, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Ever had blood sugar measured by a doctor or other health care worker	Ever told that they have high blood sugar or diabetes by a doctor or other health care worker	Can identify at least three risk factors for diabetes ¹	Can identify at least three signs or symptoms of diabetes ²	Number of women	Among women who have been told by a doctor or other health care worker they have high blood sugar or diabetes, the percentage who were:			
						Told in the past 12 months that they have high blood sugar or diabetes	Prescribed medication to control blood sugar	Taking medication to control blood sugar	Number of women
Age									
15-19	11.4	0.4	2.3	0.3	1,368	*	*	*	6
20-24	22.4	0.3	2.6	1.1	1,140	*	*	*	3
25-29	25.7	0.6	3.8	1.0	1,145	*	*	*	7
30-34	32.6	2.3	3.5	1.9	876	*	*	*	21
35-39	28.2	1.2	2.5	1.2	708	*	*	*	9
40-44	35.2	2.5	3.4	1.2	562	*	*	*	14
45-49	39.7	5.7	4.7	2.6	387	*	*	*	22
Residence									
Urban	25.2	1.6	2.4	1.2	4,567	(59.1)	(66.7)	(55.6)	75
Rural	24.1	0.4	5.0	1.1	1,619	*	*	*	6
Local Government Area									
Banjul	26.9	1.1	6.8	2.5	86	*	*	*	1
Kanifing	38.0	1.8	4.5	1.6	1,393	*	*	*	25
Brikama	18.3	1.6	2.6	1.0	2,736	*	*	*	44
Mansakonko	19.5	0.3	7.5	3.1	230	*	*	*	1
Kerewan	19.0	0.9	4.2	0.6	573	*	*	*	5
Kuntaur	22.8	0.1	0.8	0.5	263	*	*	*	0
Janjanbureh	8.5	0.4	1.0	0.5	307	*	*	*	1
Basse	41.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	598	*	*	*	4
Education									
No education	23.6	1.0	1.8	0.4	2,135	*	*	*	22
Primary	27.6	1.5	2.7	0.8	983	*	*	*	14
Secondary or higher	25.0	1.5	4.1	1.8	3,068	(55.1)	(65.6)	(56.4)	45
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	19.5	0.6	3.4	0.7	1,007	*	*	*	6
Second	23.4	0.4	2.9	0.7	1,056	*	*	*	4
Middle	24.4	0.9	2.3	0.7	1,247	*	*	*	12
Fourth	22.7	1.6	2.6	1.4	1,317	*	*	*	20
Highest	31.8	2.5	3.9	1.9	1,559	*	*	*	39
Total	24.9	1.3	3.1	1.1	6,186	59.5	68.9	57.2	81

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Risk factors include overweight/obesity, too much sugar, tobacco use, drinking alcohol, unhealthy diet, lack of exercise, family history/genetics, and age.

² Signs and symptoms include fatigue/tiredness, increased urination, increased thirst, increased hunger, numbness/tingling/burning, weight loss, and blurred vision.

Table 3.13.2 Blood sugar diagnosis and treatment: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who have ever had their blood sugar measured and percentage who have been told by a health care provider that they have high blood sugar or diabetes, and among men who have been told they have high blood sugar, percentage told in the past 12 months they have high blood sugar or diabetes, percentage prescribed medication to control blood sugar, and percentage taking medication to control blood sugar, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Ever had blood sugar measured by a doctor or other health care worker	Ever told that they have high blood sugar or diabetes by a doctor or other health care worker	Can correctly identify at least three risk factors for diabetes ¹	Can correctly identify at least three signs or symptoms of diabetes ²	Number of men	Among men who have been told by a doctor or other health care worker they have high blood sugar or diabetes, the percentage who were:			
						Told in the past 12 months that they have high blood sugar or diabetes	Prescribed medication to control blood sugar	Taking medication to control blood sugar	Number of men
Age									
15-19	8.6	0.3	2.5	0.6	1,097	*	*	*	3
20-24	11.1	0.3	6.8	2.4	802	*	*	*	3
25-29	21.9	0.0	9.5	2.7	634	*	*	*	0
30-34	25.5	0.1	9.5	3.9	524	*	*	*	1
35-39	31.8	0.2	8.9	1.8	499	*	*	*	1
40-44	36.4	0.6	9.2	5.4	357	*	*	*	2
45-49	43.0	1.4	11.7	5.2	342	*	*	*	5
Residence									
Urban	21.9	0.3	8.4	2.8	3,299	*	*	*	11
Rural	17.6	0.3	3.4	1.6	955	*	*	*	3
Local Government Area									
Banjul	26.0	0.8	9.8	1.6	80	*	*	*	1
Kanifing	29.6	0.5	14.0	5.0	1,040	*	*	*	5
Brikama	17.6	0.2	5.0	1.6	1,967	*	*	*	4
Mansakonko	14.7	0.5	7.4	1.2	134	*	*	*	1
Kerewan	11.8	0.0	4.0	2.1	351	*	*	*	0
Kuntaur	31.1	0.3	6.2	1.9	142	*	*	*	0
Janjanbureh	10.1	0.3	10.2	4.7	202	*	*	*	1
Basse	26.6	0.6	1.5	0.5	340	*	*	*	2
Education									
No education	18.1	0.3	6.0	2.2	921	*	*	*	3
Primary	17.0	0.4	4.5	0.6	716	*	*	*	3
Secondary or higher	23.0	0.3	8.5	3.2	2,618	*	*	*	8
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	17.4	0.3	4.1	1.4	632	*	*	*	2
Second	15.4	0.3	4.6	1.5	768	*	*	*	2
Middle	21.3	0.0	7.2	2.6	848	*	*	*	0
Fourth	21.3	0.5	8.1	2.9	875	*	*	*	4
Highest	26.2	0.5	10.4	3.6	1,132	*	*	*	6
Total 15-49	21.0	0.3	7.3	2.6	4,255	*	*	*	14
50-59	52.6	6.1	10.7	8.6	381	*	*	*	23
Total 15-59	23.6	0.8	7.6	3.0	4,636	(83.6)	(95.7)	(58.0)	37

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Risk factors include overweight/obesity, too much sugar, tobacco use, drinking alcohol, unhealthy diet, lack of exercise, family history/genetics, and age.

² Signs and symptoms include fatigue/tiredness, increased urination, increased thirst, increased hunger, numbness/tingling/burning, weight loss, and blurred vision.

Table 3.14.1 Blood pressure diagnosis and treatment: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever had their blood pressure measured and percentage who have been told by a health care provider that they have high blood pressure or hypertension, and among women who have been told they have high blood pressure, percentage told in the past 12 months they have high blood pressure or hypertension, percentage prescribed medication to control blood pressure, and percentage taking medication to control blood pressure, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Ever had blood pressure measured by a doctor or other health care worker	Ever told that they have high blood pressure or hypertension by a doctor or other health care worker	Can identify at least three risk factors for hypertension ¹	Can identify at least three signs or symptoms of hypertension ²	Number of women	Among women who have been told by a doctor or other health care worker they have high blood pressure or hypertension, the percentage who were:			
						Told in the past 12 months that they have high blood pressure or hypertension	Prescribed medication to control blood pressure	Taking medication to control blood pressure	Number of women
Age									
15-19	42.0	3.7	2.5	4.6	1,368	(45.5)	(70.7)	(33.3)	51
20-24	65.3	7.6	5.1	6.2	1,140	45.6	82.2	42.8	86
25-29	75.9	12.6	8.1	10.0	1,145	52.2	79.9	48.1	144
30-34	80.2	20.7	8.7	12.4	876	55.4	82.7	50.4	181
35-39	80.9	23.2	10.1	15.4	708	62.0	85.4	55.3	164
40-44	80.4	24.7	7.8	13.0	562	57.5	90.6	54.1	139
45-49	83.6	31.5	13.1	19.5	387	76.5	86.9	65.3	122
Residence									
Urban	66.2	14.7	6.7	9.4	4,567	57.5	81.3	51.9	673
Rural	75.1	13.3	7.6	11.6	1,619	58.8	91.8	51.5	215
Local Government Area									
Banjul	69.2	16.4	12.5	13.1	86	74.0	85.8	53.1	14
Kanifing	73.0	12.8	9.0	10.9	1,393	64.2	81.7	56.5	179
Brikama	61.7	15.3	6.1	9.0	2,736	53.5	80.6	50.3	418
Mansakonko	74.9	13.9	10.3	16.7	230	54.6	81.9	23.1	32
Kerewan	70.7	16.6	10.5	14.5	573	57.1	92.1	48.7	95
Kuntaur	72.8	9.9	4.9	8.5	263	54.3	98.8	58.1	26
Janjanbureh	77.5	10.0	3.2	3.4	307	60.1	93.9	54.8	31
Basse	78.2	15.6	3.0	8.5	598	64.6	87.1	59.8	93
Education									
No education	75.0	17.7	5.7	10.0	2,135	58.5	87.3	56.5	377
Primary	70.1	17.1	6.2	10.7	983	65.5	83.2	49.0	168
Secondary or higher	63.5	11.2	8.0	9.7	3,068	53.3	80.3	48.1	343
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	74.1	14.2	6.1	9.7	1,007	58.0	91.6	54.0	143
Second	69.7	14.0	5.1	10.5	1,056	54.1	79.4	44.8	147
Middle	67.9	14.0	7.0	9.1	1,247	56.8	83.0	45.2	174
Fourth	66.4	16.0	7.4	9.1	1,317	57.4	83.9	57.4	211
Highest	66.5	13.6	8.3	11.1	1,559	61.5	82.3	55.2	211
Total	68.5	14.4	6.9	9.9	6,186	57.8	83.8	51.8	888

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Risk factors include overweight/obesity, tobacco use, too much salt, unhealthy diet, lack of exercise, drinking alcohol, family history/genetics, age, and stress.

² Signs and symptoms include dizziness, headache, fatigue/tiredness, blurry vision, chest pain/pounding in chest, difficulty breathing, and blood in urine.

Table 3.14.2 Blood pressure diagnosis and treatment: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who have ever had their blood pressure measured and percentage who have been told by a health care provider that they have high blood pressure or hypertension, and among men who have been told they have high blood pressure, percentage told in the past 12 months they have high blood pressure or hypertension, percentage prescribed medication to control blood pressure, and percentage taking medication to control blood pressure, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Ever had blood pressure measured by a doctor or other health care worker	Ever told that they have high blood pressure or hypertension by a doctor or other health care worker	Can correctly identify at least three risk factors for hypertension ¹	Can correctly identify at least three signs or symptoms of hypertension ²	Number of men	Among men who have been told by a doctor or other health care worker they have high blood pressure or hypertension, the percentage who were:			Number of men
						Told in the past 12 months they have high blood pressure or hypertension	Prescribed medication to control blood pressure	Taking medication to control blood pressure	
Age									
15-19	32.8	0.1	3.0	3.8	1,097	*	*	*	1
20-24	43.2	1.7	4.6	4.7	802	*	*	*	14
25-29	60.8	2.3	9.9	10.6	634	*	*	*	15
30-34	64.9	3.0	8.2	7.7	524	(54.9)	(88.2)	(8.3)	16
35-39	73.2	5.3	7.1	10.5	499	(74.3)	(87.8)	(34.1)	27
40-44	72.0	7.8	10.4	12.2	357	(64.5)	(89.7)	(21.8)	28
45-49	80.6	8.1	12.7	16.8	342	(73.9)	(85.8)	(51.5)	28
Residence									
Urban	51.9	2.6	7.3	8.3	3,299	71.5	85.6	29.3	87
Rural	64.6	4.3	5.2	6.9	955	53.2	85.9	25.9	41
Local Government Area									
Banjul	55.0	8.7	8.1	7.4	80	(60.6)	(72.7)	(34.5)	7
Kanifing	70.6	2.9	12.2	12.6	1,040	*	*	*	30
Brikama	39.3	2.1	4.1	5.5	1,967	*	*	*	41
Mansakonko	45.8	5.7	5.8	6.8	134	*	*	*	8
Kerewan	70.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	351	*	*	*	15
Kuntaur	78.0	5.8	5.1	12.9	142	*	*	*	8
Janjanbureh	89.1	2.3	17.8	17.1	202	*	*	*	5
Basse	53.3	4.3	3.2	5.4	340	(45.0)	(84.0)	(15.3)	14
Education									
No education	57.7	4.6	5.8	7.8	921	70.1	82.1	32.2	42
Primary	50.5	2.3	1.5	4.8	716	(61.4)	(80.0)	(41.2)	16
Secondary or higher	54.9	2.7	8.7	9.0	2,618	64.0	89.1	22.8	70
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	63.8	4.1	4.6	7.4	632	52.8	88.3	28.5	26
Second	52.7	3.7	4.9	6.2	768	(71.9)	(74.6)	(31.7)	29
Middle	53.4	4.0	5.8	7.6	848	(68.6)	(94.0)	(18.7)	34
Fourth	54.0	0.9	7.2	5.5	875	*	*	*	8
Highest	52.7	2.8	9.9	11.8	1,132	(75.0)	(88.6)	(41.0)	32
Total 15-49	54.8	3.0	6.9	8.0	4,255	65.7	85.7	28.2	128
50-59	83.7	18.9	9.8	17.7	381	59.7	93.1	38.9	72
Total 15-59	57.1	4.3	7.1	8.8	4,636	63.5	88.3	32.1	201

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Risk factors include overweight/obesity, tobacco use, too much salt, unhealthy diet, lack of exercise, drinking alcohol, family history/genetics, age, and stress.

² Signs and symptoms include dizziness, headache, fatigue/tiredness, blurry vision, chest pain/pounding in chest, difficulty breathing, and blood in urine.

Key Findings

- **Current marital status:** 63% of women and 39% of men age 15-49 are currently married or living together with their partner as if married.
- **Polygyny:** 34% of women age 15-49 report having one or more co-wives, while only 14% of men report having more than one wife.
- **Median age at first marriage:** The median age at first marriage among women age 25-49 is 19.4 years, an increase from 18.6 years in 2013.
- **Age at first sexual intercourse:** 10% of women age 25-49 had their first sexual intercourse by exact age 15, as compared with 5% of men.
- **Median age at first sexual intercourse:** The median age at first sexual intercourse is 18.5 years among women age 25-49 and 21.4 years among men age 25-49.

Marriage and sexual activity help determine the extent to which women are exposed to the risk of pregnancy. Thus, they are important determinants of fertility levels. However, the timing and circumstances of marriage and sexual activity also have profound consequences for women's and men's lives.

4.1 MARITAL STATUS

Currently married

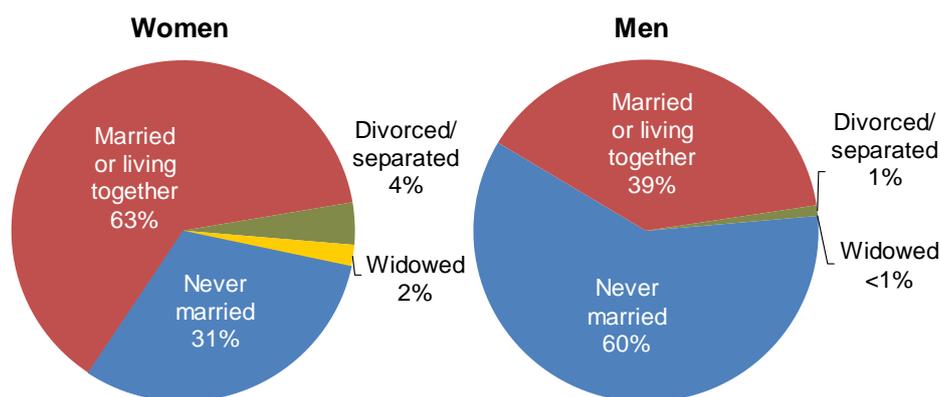
Women and men who report being married or living together with a partner as though married at the time of the survey.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Table 4.1 shows that 63% of women age 15-49 are married or living together with a partner as if married, 31% have never been married, 4% are divorced or separated, and 2% are widowed. Among men age 15-49, 39% are married or living together as if married, 60% have never been married, 1% are divorced or separated, and less than 1% are widowed (**Figure 4.1**).

Figure 4.1 Marital status

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49



Early marriage among women in The Gambia is relatively common, as roughly one in five young women age 15-19 (19%) are currently in union, compared with less than 1% of men in the same age group. The percentage of women who are married increases until age 35-39 and drops slightly thereafter. The percentage of married men continues to increase from age 15-19 to age 45-49.

Trends: The percentage of currently married women has decreased slightly since 2013, from 66% to 63%. The percentage of currently married men has remained largely stagnant (38% in 2013 and 39% in 2019-20).

4.2 POLYGYNY

Polygyny

Women who report that their husband or partner has other wives are considered to be in a polygynous marriage.

Men who report that they have more than one wife, or who live with more than one woman as if married, are considered to be in a polygynous marriage.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15-49

Thirty-four percent of married women report that their husband has more than one wife. Fourteen percent of men report having two or more wives (**Table 4.2.1** and **Table 4.2.2**).

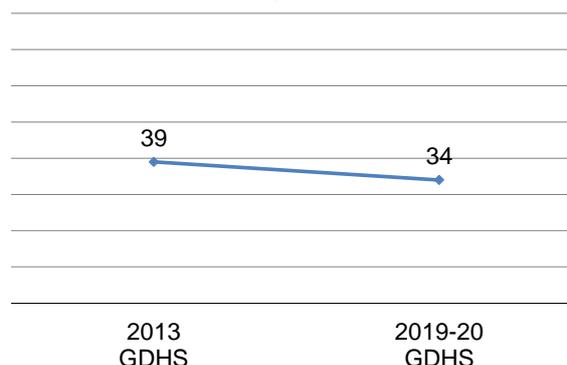
Trends: The percentage of married women in a polygynous union decreased from 39% in 2013 to 34% in 2019-20 (**Figure 4.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- More than half of women age 40-44 (53%) and age 45-49 (58%) have one or more co-wives.
- Women in urban areas are less likely to have one or more co-wives than women in rural areas (31% versus 42%). The percentage of men with two or more wives is 11% in urban areas and 21% in rural areas.

Figure 4.2 Trends in polygyny

Percentage of married women age 15-49 in a polygynous union



- Across LGAs, the percentage of women with co-wives is lowest in Banjul (21%) and highest in Basse (47%). The percentage of men with two or more wives is lowest in Kanifing (7%) and highest in Janjanbureh and Basse (22% each).
- Forty-four percent of women with no education have one or more co-wives, as compared with 22% of women with a secondary education or higher. Similarly, 20% of men with no education have two or more wives, as compared with 9% of men with a secondary education or higher.
- The percentage of women who have co-wives decreases with increasing wealth, from 39% among those in the lowest quintile to 29% among those in the highest quintile. A similar pattern is seen among men, with 19% of those in the lowest quintile and 7% of those in the highest quintile having more than one wife.

4.3 AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

Median age at first marriage

Age by which half of respondents have been married.

Sample: Women age 20-49 and 25-49 and men age 20-49, 25-49, 20-59, 25-59, 30-59, and 35-59

In The Gambia, women typically marry earlier than men. Since 2016, the legal minimum age at marriage in The Gambia has been 18 years for both women and men. Ten percent of women age 25-49 were first married by age 15, as compared with less than 1% of men. The percentage of women married by age 18 increases to 37%. Four in five women (81%) are married by age 25. The median age at first marriage among women age 25-49 is 19.4 years (**Table 4.3**).

Trends: The median age at first marriage among women age 25-49 increased from 18.6 years in 2013 to 19.4 years in 2019-20.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The median age at first marriage among women age 25-49 is lower in rural areas (17.9 years) than in urban areas (20.2 years) (**Table 4.4**).
- The median age at first marriage among women age 25-49 increases with increasing education, from 17.7 years among those with no education to 22.9 years among those with a secondary education or higher.
- The median age at first marriage among women age 25-49 increases from 17.8 years in the lowest wealth quintile to 22.5 years in the highest wealth quintile.

4.4 AGE AT FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

Median age at first sexual intercourse

Age by which half of respondents have had sexual intercourse.

Sample: Women age 20-49 and 25-49 and men age 20-49, 25-49, 20-59, 25-59, and 30-59

Table 4.5 shows the percentage of women and men who had their first sexual intercourse by exact ages. Ten percent of women age 25-49 had sexual intercourse by age 15, and 44% of women age 25-49 had intercourse by age 18. Eighty-six percent of women had their first sexual intercourse by age 25. Among men age 25-49, 5% first had sexual intercourse by age 15, and 67% had intercourse by age 25.

On average, initiation of intercourse occurs earlier than marriage among women. The median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 25-49 is 18.5 years, whereas the median age at first marriage is 19.4 years. Exposure to the risk of childbearing is therefore earlier than the median age at marriage.

Trends: The median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 25-49 remained steady from 2013 (18.6 years) to 2019-20 (18.5 years). Among men age 25-49, the median age at first sex fell from 23.1 years in 2013 to 21.4 years in 2019-20. The percentage of women age 25-49 who had sexual intercourse by age 18 remained steady from 2013 (45%) to 2019-20 (44%), while the percentage of men who had sex by age 18 increased from 13% to 17%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 25-49 is higher in urban areas (19.0 years) than in rural areas (17.1 years) (**Table 4.6**).
- The median age at first sex increases with increasing education among women but not men. Among women, median age at first sex ranges from 17.0 years among those with no education to 21.2 years among those with a secondary education or higher.
- The median age at first sexual intercourse among women increases with increasing wealth, from 16.9 years among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 21.0 years among those in the highest wealth quintile (**Table 4.6**).

4.5 RECENT SEXUAL ACTIVITY

The 2019-20 GDHS collected data on recent sexual activity among women and men age 15-49. Forty-two percent of women reported having sexual intercourse within the 4 weeks preceding the survey, while 29% of women had never had intercourse. Among men, 32% had sexual intercourse within the past 4 weeks, while 31% had never had sex. For more information on recent sexual activity, see **Tables 4.7.1** and **4.7.2**.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on marriage and sexual activity, see the following tables:

- **Table 4.1** Current marital status
- **Table 4.2.1** Number of women's co-wives
- **Table 4.2.2** Number of men's wives
- **Table 4.3** Age at first marriage
- **Table 4.4** Median age at first marriage by background characteristics
- **Table 4.5** Age at first sexual intercourse
- **Table 4.6** Median age at first sexual intercourse according to background characteristics
- **Table 4.7.1** Recent sexual activity: Women
- **Table 4.7.2** Recent sexual activity: Men

Table 4.1 Current marital status

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by current marital status, according to age, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Age	Marital status						Total	Percentage of respondents currently in union	Number of respondents
	Never married	Married	Living together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed			
WOMEN									
15-19	80.6	18.8	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	18.9	2,633
20-24	46.4	50.8	0.3	1.9	0.2	0.5	100.0	51.1	2,181
25-29	18.2	77.6	0.1	3.3	0.5	0.3	100.0	77.8	2,248
30-34	6.4	84.7	0.6	6.8	0.1	1.5	100.0	85.3	1,619
35-39	2.3	88.5	0.0	6.0	0.4	2.8	100.0	88.5	1,438
40-44	1.7	86.3	0.1	5.8	0.9	5.1	100.0	86.4	1,028
45-49	0.9	86.4	0.4	4.4	0.9	6.9	100.0	86.9	718
Total 15-49	31.2	63.2	0.2	3.5	0.3	1.5	100.0	63.4	11,865
MEN									
15-19	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.2	1,097
20-24	96.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.9	802
25-29	67.7	31.7	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	31.7	634
30-34	32.0	65.8	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.7	100.0	66.5	524
35-39	12.1	85.2	0.4	2.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	85.6	499
40-44	6.9	88.0	0.5	2.6	0.8	1.3	100.0	88.4	357
45-49	1.4	93.2	0.0	4.2	0.0	1.2	100.0	93.2	342
Total 15-49	60.0	38.5	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.3	100.0	38.7	4,255
50-59	0.9	94.0	0.8	4.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	94.9	381
Total 15-59	55.1	43.1	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.3	100.0	43.3	4,636

Table 4.2.1 Number of women's co-wives

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by number of co-wives, and percentage of currently married women with one or more co-wives, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Number of co-wives				Total	Percentage with one or more co-wives ¹	Number of women
	0	1	2+	Don't know			
Age							
15-19	86.1	12.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	13.9	497
20-24	82.4	16.3	1.4	0.0	100.0	17.6	1,115
25-29	75.1	21.7	3.1	0.0	100.0	24.9	1,749
30-34	64.7	30.1	5.2	0.0	100.0	35.3	1,381
35-39	55.0	34.4	10.5	0.2	100.0	44.8	1,273
40-44	47.5	37.7	14.8	0.0	100.0	52.5	889
45-49	42.0	41.2	16.5	0.3	100.0	57.7	623
Residence							
Urban	69.2	25.0	5.7	0.1	100.0	30.7	5,133
Rural	57.9	32.8	9.3	0.0	100.0	42.1	2,393
Local Government Area							
Banjul	78.4	18.2	3.1	0.3	100.0	21.3	85
Kanifing	76.1	19.3	4.4	0.1	100.0	23.8	1,376
Brikama	68.3	26.0	5.7	0.1	100.0	31.7	3,143
Mansakonko	59.8	29.1	11.1	0.0	100.0	40.2	308
Kerewan	60.6	30.9	8.5	0.1	100.0	39.3	813
Kuntaur	55.0	35.0	9.9	0.0	100.0	45.0	432
Janjanbureh	60.5	30.4	9.1	0.0	100.0	39.5	466
Basse	53.3	37.2	9.5	0.0	100.0	46.7	903
Education							
No education	56.1	34.0	9.9	0.1	100.0	43.8	3,571
Primary	67.2	26.4	6.4	0.0	100.0	32.8	1,298
Secondary or higher	77.6	19.3	3.0	0.1	100.0	22.4	2,657
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	61.3	32.1	6.6	0.0	100.0	38.7	1,536
Second	62.5	29.2	8.3	0.0	100.0	37.5	1,475
Middle	65.0	26.6	8.3	0.2	100.0	34.8	1,532
Fourth	67.9	25.1	7.0	0.0	100.0	32.1	1,495
Highest	71.4	24.4	4.1	0.1	100.0	28.5	1,488
Total	65.6	27.5	6.9	0.1	100.0	34.3	7,526

¹ Excludes women who responded "don't know" when asked if their husband has other wives

Table 4.2.2 Number of men's wives

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-49 by number of wives, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Number of wives		Total	Number of men
	1	2+		
Age				
15-19	*	*	100.0	2
20-24	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	31
25-29	98.0	2.0	100.0	201
30-34	96.0	4.0	100.0	349
35-39	88.2	11.8	100.0	428
40-44	81.7	18.3	100.0	316
45-49	68.6	31.4	100.0	318
Residence				
Urban	89.1	10.9	100.0	1,189
Rural	78.6	21.4	100.0	455
Local Government Area				
Banjul	90.6	9.4	100.0	34
Kanifing	93.5	6.5	100.0	347
Brikama	87.4	12.6	100.0	717
Mansakonko	88.5	11.5	100.0	59
Kerewan	80.5	19.5	100.0	150
Kuntaur	79.5	20.5	100.0	79
Janjanbureh	78.0	22.0	100.0	97
Basse	77.7	22.3	100.0	161
Education				
No education	80.0	20.0	100.0	534
Primary	84.5	15.5	100.0	271
Secondary or higher	90.7	9.3	100.0	840
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	81.5	18.5	100.0	297
Second	82.6	17.4	100.0	317
Middle	83.9	16.1	100.0	391
Fourth	90.2	9.8	100.0	299
Highest	93.0	7.0	100.0	340
Total 15-49	86.2	13.8	100.0	1,645
50-59	65.5	34.5	100.0	362
Total 15-59	82.5	17.5	100.0	2,006

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 4.3 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were first married by specific exact ages, and median age at first marriage, according to current age, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage
	15	18	20	22	25			
WOMEN								
15-19	3.8	na	na	na	na	80.6	2,633	a
20-24	5.6	23.1	37.1	na	na	46.4	2,181	a
25-29	7.6	30.6	47.1	59.0	73.6	18.2	2,248	20.4
30-34	8.0	34.1	51.0	65.1	79.7	6.4	1,619	19.9
35-39	12.5	38.3	54.4	68.1	82.6	2.3	1,438	19.4
40-44	17.0	50.7	67.1	77.7	88.6	1.7	1,028	17.9
45-49	11.0	43.3	65.8	77.4	88.4	0.9	718	18.6
20-49	9.3	33.9	50.2	na	na	17.1	9,232	20.0
25-49	10.4	37.2	54.3	66.9	80.5	8.1	7,051	19.4
MEN								
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	99.8	1,097	a
20-24	0.0	0.2	1.0	na	na	96.1	802	a
25-29	0.0	0.6	1.7	5.3	15.1	67.7	634	a
30-34	0.0	0.6	1.7	6.1	17.1	32.0	524	29.8
35-39	0.0	1.1	4.3	10.3	19.5	12.1	499	29.1
40-44	0.0	1.5	3.4	11.5	21.2	6.9	357	28.9
45-49	0.0	2.4	6.4	9.8	26.1	1.4	342	28.2
20-49	0.0	0.9	2.6	na	na	46.1	3,158	a
25-49	0.0	1.1	3.2	8.2	19.0	29.2	2,356	a
20-59	0.0	1.0	3.1	na	na	41.3	3,539	a
25-59	0.0	1.2	3.7	8.5	20.3	25.2	2,738	a

Note: Age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her/his first spouse/partner.

na = Not applicable due to censoring

a = Omitted because less than 50% of the respondents began living with their spouse or partner for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.4 Median age at first marriage by background characteristics

Median age at first marriage among women age 20-49 and age 25-49, and median age at first marriage among men age 30-59 and 35-59, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Women age		Men age	
	20-49	25-49	30-59	35-59
Residence				
Urban	a	20.2	29.7	29.4
Rural	18.1	17.9	26.9	26.8
Local Government Area				
Banjul	a	22.2	a	30.3
Kanifing	a	21.7	a	30.2
Brikama	a	20.0	29.4	29.0
Mansakonko	18.3	18.0	26.5	26.0
Kerewan	18.7	18.4	27.3	27.1
Kuntaur	17.6	17.6	26.7	26.5
Janjanbureh	18.0	18.0	26.5	26.6
Basse	17.9	17.7	27.8	28.1
Education				
No education	17.7	17.7	27.5	27.5
Primary	18.4	18.3	29.3	29.5
Secondary or higher	a	22.9	29.7	29.2
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	17.9	17.8	26.8	26.7
Second	18.6	18.2	27.9	27.8
Middle	19.1	18.7	29.3	29.3
Fourth	a	20.2	29.2	28.9
Highest	a	22.5	a	29.8
Total	20.0	19.4	29.1	28.7

Note: Age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her/his first spouse/partner.

a = Omitted because less than 50% of the respondents began living with their spouse or partner for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.5 Age at first sexual intercourse

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who had first sexual intercourse by specific exact ages, percentage who never had sexual intercourse, and median age at first sexual intercourse, according to current age, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Current age	Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by exact age:					Percentage who never had intercourse	Number of respondents	Median age at first intercourse
	15	18	20	22	25			
WOMEN								
15-19	2.3	na	na	na	na	80.9	2,633	a
20-24	6.1	28.5	44.9	na	na	40.3	2,181	a
25-29	7.2	35.4	55.7	67.8	79.8	13.9	2,248	19.3
30-34	9.0	41.6	60.7	73.5	86.0	3.8	1,619	18.8
35-39	11.6	49.4	65.5	78.1	88.5	0.7	1,438	18.1
40-44	14.9	57.1	77.7	86.0	94.0	0.3	1,028	17.3
45-49	10.7	50.9	74.8	85.1	92.6	0.2	718	17.9
20-49	9.1	40.7	59.5	na	na	13.7	9,232	18.8
25-49	10.0	44.4	64.0	75.6	86.4	5.5	7,051	18.5
15-24	4.0	na	na	na	na	62.5	4,814	a
MEN								
15-19	8.1	na	na	na	na	75.0	1,097	a
20-24	9.9	28.5	45.9	na	na	41.1	802	a
25-29	7.1	20.2	34.9	52.2	68.6	20.0	634	21.4
30-34	4.5	15.3	30.5	50.7	62.4	6.6	524	21.9
35-39	2.2	17.8	33.8	52.0	65.0	2.4	499	21.3
40-44	4.5	15.7	36.8	56.4	68.3	0.7	357	21.0
45-49	4.4	11.9	35.3	55.0	74.4	0.0	342	20.9
20-49	6.0	19.7	37.0	na	na	16.0	3,158	a
25-49	4.7	16.7	34.0	52.9	67.3	7.5	2,356	21.4
15-24	8.9	na	na	na	na	60.7	1,898	a
20-59	5.5	18.6	36.0	na	na	14.3	3,539	a
25-59	4.2	15.7	33.1	51.6	66.4	6.4	2,738	21.6

na = Not applicable due to censoring

a = Omitted because less than 50% of the respondents had sexual intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.6 Median age at first sexual intercourse according to background characteristics

Median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 20-49 and age 25-49, and median age at first sexual intercourse among men age 25-59 and 30-59, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Women age		Men age	
	20-49	25-49	25-59	30-59
Residence				
Urban	19.6	19.0	21.3	21.2
Rural	17.4	17.1	22.6	23.2
Local Government Area				
Banjul	a	19.8	21.2	21.4
Kanifing	a	19.8	21.1	21.3
Brikama	19.4	18.9	21.2	21.0
Mansakonko	17.9	17.5	23.2	24.2
Kerewan	18.1	17.9	a	25.4
Kuntaur	17.1	17.0	24.0	24.4
Janjanbureh	17.5	17.2	20.6	20.6
Basse	17.0	16.7	21.8	22.3
Education				
No education	17.1	17.0	22.8	22.8
Primary	17.7	17.7	21.0	21.7
Secondary or higher	a	21.2	21.3	21.2
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	17.1	16.9	21.4	22.4
Second	17.8	17.5	21.7	21.2
Middle	18.3	18.0	22.2	22.0
Fourth	19.9	19.3	21.5	21.7
Highest	a	21.0	21.2	21.1
Total	18.8	18.5	21.6	21.7

a = Omitted because less than 50% of the respondents had sexual intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.7.1 Recent sexual activity: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Timing of last sexual intercourse			Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of women
	Within the past 4 weeks	Within 1 year ¹	One or more years			
Age						
15-19	9.7	6.7	2.7	80.9	100.0	2,633
20-24	29.9	19.0	10.8	40.3	100.0	2,181
25-29	48.4	21.3	16.4	13.9	100.0	2,248
30-34	56.0	22.7	17.5	3.8	100.0	1,619
35-39	64.9	19.0	15.4	0.7	100.0	1,438
40-44	63.3	16.5	19.9	0.3	100.0	1,028
45-49	60.9	18.9	20.1	0.2	100.0	718
Marital status						
Never married	1.7	4.6	7.4	86.3	100.0	3,704
Married or living together	64.1	22.7	10.6	2.5	100.0	7,526
Divorced/separated/ widowed	5.3	21.2	71.6	1.9	100.0	635
Marital duration²						
0-4 years	55.0	27.3	8.2	9.4	100.0	1,710
5-9 years	59.1	25.8	13.4	1.8	100.0	1,363
10-14 years	64.9	21.9	13.0	0.2	100.0	1,153
15-19 years	70.8	19.2	10.1	0.0	100.0	838
20-24 years	70.9	18.3	10.8	0.0	100.0	619
25+ years	73.0	18.1	8.9	0.0	100.0	637
Married more than once	69.2	20.9	9.8	0.1	100.0	1,206
Residence						
Urban	39.0	15.6	14.0	31.5	100.0	8,747
Rural	48.6	21.0	9.8	20.7	100.0	3,118
Local Government Area						
Banjul	36.0	17.3	11.4	35.3	100.0	163
Kanifing	33.8	16.4	16.8	33.0	100.0	2,590
Brikama	40.5	14.8	12.6	32.1	100.0	5,299
Mansakonko	48.6	16.4	11.7	23.2	100.0	431
Kerewan	50.9	18.2	7.7	23.2	100.0	1,129
Kuntaur	54.6	22.9	5.7	16.8	100.0	522
Janjanbureh	50.9	21.4	9.1	18.7	100.0	595
Basse	41.5	22.5	16.5	19.5	100.0	1,137
Education						
No education	57.7	21.2	13.0	8.1	100.0	4,119
Primary	43.3	19.9	14.6	22.2	100.0	1,854
Secondary or higher	29.6	13.1	12.3	45.0	100.0	5,892
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	50.0	21.0	9.6	19.4	100.0	1,998
Second	45.2	19.2	10.8	24.8	100.0	2,135
Middle	45.9	17.3	11.4	25.4	100.0	2,292
Fourth	38.5	13.3	14.4	33.8	100.0	2,591
Highest	31.9	15.7	16.5	35.9	100.0	2,849
Total	41.5	17.0	12.9	28.6	100.0	11,865

¹ Excludes women who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks

² Excludes women who are not currently married

Table 4.7.2 Recent sexual activity: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Timing of last sexual intercourse			Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of men
	Within the past 4 weeks	Within 1 year ¹	One or more years			
Age						
15-19	4.4	9.7	10.9	75.0	100.0	1,097
20-24	11.0	24.7	23.3	41.1	100.0	802
25-29	28.1	31.1	20.8	20.0	100.0	634
30-34	50.6	29.2	13.6	6.6	100.0	524
35-39	62.5	29.0	6.1	2.4	100.0	499
40-44	69.0	20.3	9.9	0.7	100.0	357
45-49	68.6	21.4	10.0	0.0	100.0	342
Marital status						
Never married	8.9	19.9	19.5	51.7	100.0	2,552
Married or living together	69.1	25.1	5.4	0.5	100.0	1,645
Divorced/separated/ widowed	16.4	43.2	38.8	1.6	100.0	58
Marital duration²						
0-4 years	60.9	32.7	5.1	1.3	100.0	473
5-9 years	68.8	27.8	3.1	0.3	100.0	341
10-14 years	68.6	21.8	9.6	0.0	100.0	284
15-19 years	77.3	18.0	4.7	0.0	100.0	176
20-24 years	81.7	10.4	7.9	0.0	100.0	113
25+ years	(75.8)	(18.8)	(5.4)	(0.0)	100.0	32
Married more than once	73.6	23.1	3.3	0.0	100.0	226
Residence						
Urban	30.8	23.3	15.0	30.9	100.0	3,299
Rural	37.4	18.3	11.9	32.4	100.0	955
Local Government Area						
Banjul	30.6	29.6	17.2	22.6	100.0	80
Kanifing	29.5	25.8	14.9	29.8	100.0	1,040
Brikama	30.9	21.9	15.3	31.9	100.0	1,967
Mansakonko	33.1	17.0	10.9	38.9	100.0	134
Kerewan	32.6	18.9	14.9	33.6	100.0	351
Kuntaur	42.6	19.1	9.9	28.4	100.0	142
Janjanbureh	41.0	16.2	11.1	31.6	100.0	202
Basse	38.7	21.4	10.5	29.4	100.0	340
Education						
No education	44.4	19.6	12.3	23.7	100.0	921
Primary	28.4	22.0	13.5	36.2	100.0	716
Secondary or higher	29.1	23.2	15.3	32.5	100.0	2,618
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	37.2	19.6	12.6	30.6	100.0	632
Second	32.9	19.9	11.7	35.4	100.0	768
Middle	34.9	24.1	13.7	27.4	100.0	848
Fourth	31.8	21.0	16.9	30.2	100.0	875
Highest	27.5	24.7	15.5	32.4	100.0	1,132
Total 15-49	32.3	22.2	14.3	31.2	100.0	4,255
50-59	72.0	19.8	8.2	0.0	100.0	381
Total 15-59	35.5	22.0	13.8	28.6	100.0	4,636

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Excludes men who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks

² Excludes men who are not currently married

Key Findings

- **Total fertility rate (TFR):** The TFR in The Gambia is 4.4 children per woman. Urban areas have a lower TFR (3.9) than rural areas (5.9).
- **Median birth interval:** The median birth interval in The Gambia is 35.3 months.
- **Menopause:** The percentage of women who are menopausal ranges from 2% among those age 30-34 to 37% among those age 48-49.
- **Median age at first birth:** The median age at first birth among women age 25-49 is 20.7 years.
- **Teenage motherhood:** Overall, 14% of adolescents have begun childbearing. The percentage of teenagers who have begun childbearing is higher in rural areas (20%) than in urban areas (11%).

The number of children that a woman bears depends on many factors, including the age she begins childbearing, how long she waits between births, and her fecundity. Postponing first births and extending the interval between births have played a role in reducing fertility levels in many countries. These factors also have positive health consequences. In contrast, short birth intervals (of less than 24 months) can lead to harmful outcomes for both newborns and their mothers, such as preterm birth, low birth weight, and death. Childbearing at a very young age is associated with an increased risk of complications during pregnancy and childbirth and higher rates of neonatal mortality.

This chapter describes the current level of fertility in The Gambia and some of its proximate determinants. It presents information on the total fertility rate, birth intervals, insusceptibility to pregnancy (due to postpartum amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, or menopause), age at first birth, and teenage childbearing.

5.1 CURRENT FERTILITY

Total fertility rate

The average number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she bore children at the current age-specific fertility rates. Age-specific fertility rates are calculated for the 3 years before the survey, based on detailed birth histories provided by women.

Sample: Women age 15-49

The total fertility rate (TFR) in The Gambia is 4.4 children per woman. Age-specific fertility rates are highest among women age 25-29 (227 births per 1,000 women) and lowest among women less than age 15 (1 birth per 1,000 women) and those age 45-49 (19 births per 1,000 women) (**Table 5.1**). For more information on age-specific fertility for 5-year periods before the survey, see **Table 5.3.1**.

Trends: The TFR in The Gambia has decreased by more than one child since 2013 (from 5.6 to 4.4 children per woman) (Table 5.3.2). Fertility has declined in both urban areas (from 4.7 to 3.9 children per woman) and rural areas (from 6.8 to 5.9 children per woman) (Figure 5.1).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The TFR is two children lower in urban areas (3.9 children per woman) than in rural areas (5.9 children per woman).
- By LGA, the TFR ranges from a low of 3.1 children per woman in Banjul to a high of 6.4 children per woman in Kuntaur (Table 5.2 and Figure 5.2).

Figure 5.1 Trends in fertility by residence

TFR for the 3 years before each survey

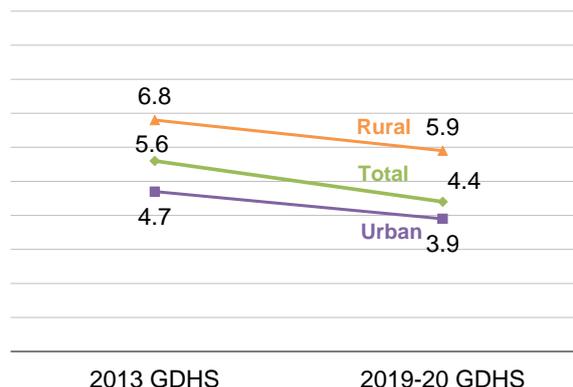
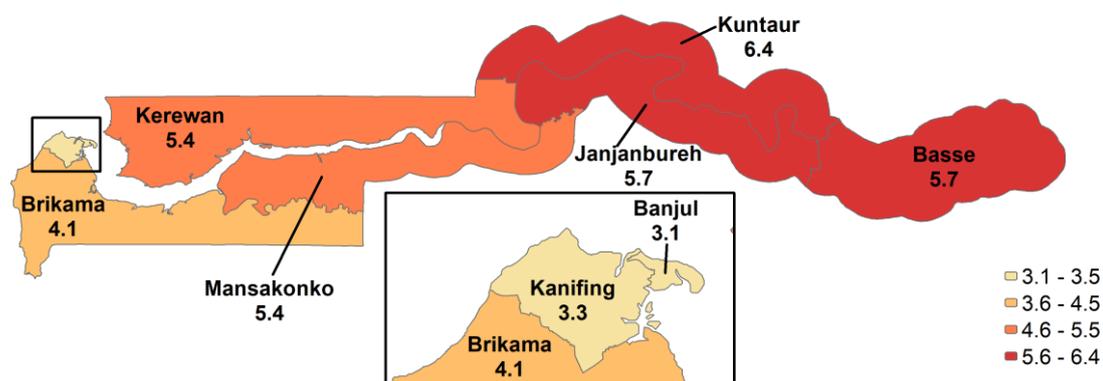


Figure 5.2 Fertility by Local Government Area

Total fertility rate for the 3 years before the survey



- The average number of children per woman decreases with increasing education. Women with no education have an average of 5.7 children, as compared with 3.4 children among women with a secondary education or higher.
- Women in the lowest wealth quintile (6.0) have almost three more children than those in the highest wealth quintile (3.2).

5.2 CHILDREN EVER BORN AND LIVING

The 2019-20 GDHS collected data on the number of children ever born to women age 15-49 and whether each child was still alive at the time of the survey. On average, women have given birth to 2.5 children, of whom 2.3 were still living at the time of the survey (Table 5.4). The mean number of children ever born increases with women's age; women age 45-49 have given birth to an average of 6.1 children, among whom 5.4 were still living at the time of the survey. Currently married women age 15-49 have had an average of 3.5 children, of whom 3.3 were still living at the time of the survey.

5.3 BIRTH INTERVALS

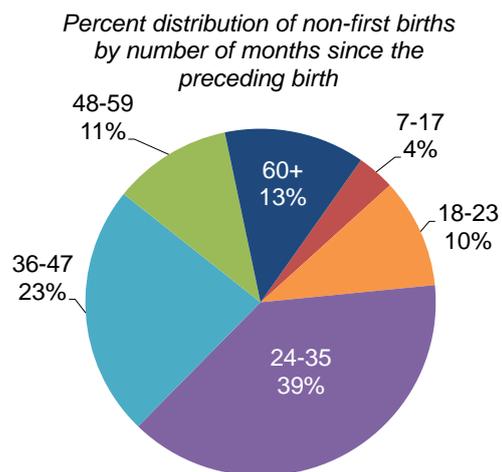
Median birth interval

Number of months since the preceding birth by which half of children are born.

Sample: Non-first births in the 5 years before the survey

After a live birth, the recommended interval before the next pregnancy is at least 24 months in order to reduce the risk of adverse maternal, perinatal, and infant outcomes (WHO 2005b). In The Gambia, the median birth interval is 35.3 months. Fourteen percent of births occurred less than the recommended 24 months after the preceding birth (4% occurred 7-17 months after the preceding birth, and 10% occurred 18-23 months after the preceding birth) (Table 5.5 and Figure 5.3).

Figure 5.3 Birth intervals



Trends: The median birth interval in The Gambia has exceeded the WHO-recommended 24 months after the preceding birth since 2013. Between 2013 and 2019-20, the median birth interval increased by 1.1 months (from 34.2 months to 35.3 months).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Birth intervals increase with age, from 32.7 months among women age 20-29 to 41.5 months among women age 40-49 (Table 5.5).
- The median birth interval varies only slightly according to the sex of the preceding birth.
- The median birth interval is shorter (29.6 months) if the child from the preceding birth is dead than if the child is alive (35.5 months).
- Birth intervals increase slightly with number of children, rising from a median of 34.8 months among women with two or three children to 36.1 months among those with seven or more children.
- The median birth interval is longer in urban areas (36.1 months) than in rural areas (33.7 months).
- Median birth intervals increase with increasing household wealth, from 33.3 months among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 36.9 months among women in the highest wealth quintile.

5.4 INSUSCEPTIBILITY TO PREGNANCY

Postpartum amenorrhoea

The period of time after the birth of a child and before the resumption of menstruation.

Postpartum abstinence

The period of time after the birth of a child and before the resumption of sexual intercourse.

Postpartum insusceptibility

The period of time during which a woman is considered not at risk of pregnancy because she is postpartum amenorrhoeic and/or abstaining from sexual intercourse postpartum.

Median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea

Number of months after childbirth by which time half of women have begun menstruating.

Sample: Women who gave birth in the 3 years before the survey

Median duration of postpartum insusceptibility

Number of months after childbirth by which time half of women are no longer protected against pregnancy by either postpartum amenorrhoea or abstinence from sexual intercourse.

Sample: Women who gave birth in the 3 years before the survey

Postpartum amenorrhoea refers to the interval between childbirth and the return of menstruation. During this period, the risk of pregnancy is reduced. Among women who are not using contraception, exposure to the risk of pregnancy in the period following childbirth is determined by two major factors, namely breastfeeding and sexual abstinence. Postpartum protection from conception can be prolonged by the length and intensity of breastfeeding or by delayed resumption of sexual activities (postpartum abstinence). The median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea among women who gave birth in the 3 years before the survey is 9.5 months, while the median durations of abstinence and insusceptibility are 5.0 months and 12.0 months, respectively (**Table 5.6**).

Trends: Median durations of postpartum amenorrhoea, abstinence, and insusceptibility have decreased from 2013 to 2019-20. The median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea has declined from 11.7 months to 9.5 months, while the median duration of postpartum abstinence has declined from 6.0 months to 5.0 months. Over the same period, the median duration of postpartum insusceptibility has decreased from 14.0 months to 12.0 months.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Median durations of postpartum amenorrhoea, abstinence, and insusceptibility are longer among women in rural areas than among those in urban areas (**Table 5.7**).
- Median duration of postpartum insusceptibility generally decreases with increasing household wealth, from 14.7 months among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 9.5 months among women in the highest wealth quintile.

Menopause

Women are considered to have reached menopause if they are neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrhoeic and have not had a menstrual period in the 6 months before the survey, if they report being menopausal or having had a hysterectomy, or if they have never menstruated.

Sample: Women age 30-49

The 2019-20 GDHS results show that 7% of women age 30-49 are menopausal. By age group, the percentage of women who are menopausal ranges from 2% among those age 30-34 to 37% among those age 48-49 (**Table 5.8**).

5.5 AGE AT FIRST BIRTH

Median age at first birth

Age by which half of women have had their first child.

Sample: Women age 20-49 and 25-49

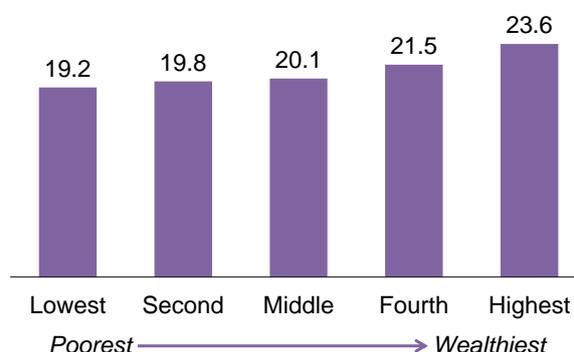
The age at which childbearing commences has a direct influence on a woman's cumulative fertility, particularly when there is little or no contraceptive use. The earlier a woman begins childbearing, the greater her likelihood of having many children. Also, having children at too young an age can have negative repercussions for the mother's health and can put her child's health at risk. In The Gambia, the median age at first birth among women age 25-49 is 20.7 years (**Table 5.9**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among women age 25-49, the median age at first birth is higher in urban areas (21.4 years) than in rural areas (19.5 years) (Table 5.10).
- Across the LGAs, the median age at first birth is lowest in Janjanbureh (19.3 years) and highest in Kanifing (22.3 years).
- The median age at first birth increases with increasing education, from 19.2 years among women with no education to 23.6 years among women with a secondary education or higher.
- Median age at first birth also increases with wealth, rising from 19.2 years among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 23.6 years among those in the highest wealth quintile (Figure 5.4).

Figure 5.4 Median age at first birth by household wealth

Median age at first birth among women age 25-49



5.6 TEENAGE CHILDBEARING

Teenage childbearing

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have given birth or are pregnant with their first child.

Sample: Women age 15-19

Adolescent pregnancy undermines girls' human rights and compromises their opportunity to fully realise their socioeconomic development potential. Teenagers who have early exposure to sexual intercourse are at risk of pregnancy and childbearing. The 2019-20 GDHS collected data on pregnancy in adolescence (age 15-19). The results showed that 14% of adolescents had begun childbearing at the time of the survey. Eleven percent had given birth, while 3% were pregnant with their first child (Table 5.11).

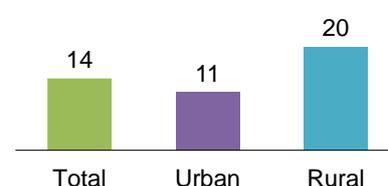
Trends: Teenage childbearing decreased from 18% in 2013 to 14% in 2019-20.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing increases with age, from 1% among those age 15 to 29% among those age 19 (Table 5.11).
- The percentage of teenagers who have begun childbearing is higher in rural areas (20%) than in urban areas (11%) (Figure 5.5).
- Across the LGAs, the percentage of teenagers who have begun childbearing ranges from 9% in Brikama to 29% in Kuntaur (Table 5.11).
- The percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing decreases with increasing education and household wealth. Thirty-six percent of young women with no education have begun childbearing, as compared with 6% of those with a secondary education or higher. Similarly, 22% of young women in the lowest wealth quintile have begun childbearing, as compared with 6% of those in the highest quintile.

Figure 5.5 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood by residence

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing



5.7 SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE BEHAVIOURS BEFORE AGE 15

Among women and men age 15-19, 2% of women and 8% of men had sexual intercourse before age 15. Only 4% of women and less than 1% of men age 15-19 were married before age 15. One percent of women and less than 1% of men age 15-19 gave birth or fathered a child before age 15 (**Table 5.12**).

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Table 5.1 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates, general fertility rate, and crude birth rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, according to residence, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Age group	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
10-14	[1]	[1]	[1]
15-19	51	103	65
20-24	151	249	174
25-29	211	275	227
30-34	176	251	196
35-39	128	183	143
40-44	49	89	60
45-49	[16]	[28]	[19]
TFR (15-49)	3.9	5.9	4.4
GFR	131	196	148
CBR	32.5	38.9	34.4

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the interview. Rates for the 10-14 age group are based on retrospective data from women age 15-17.
 TFR: Total fertility rate, expressed per woman
 GFR: General fertility rate, expressed per 1,000 women age 15-44
 CBR: Crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population

Table 5.2 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, and mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49
Residence			
Urban	3.9	6.7	5.3
Rural	5.9	9.3	7.2
Local Government Area			
Banjul	3.1	5.3	4.2
Kanifing	3.3	5.7	4.5
Brikama	4.1	6.9	5.7
Mansakonko	5.4	9.7	7.1
Kerewan	5.4	8.2	6.9
Kuntaur	6.4	11.9	7.2
Janjanbureh	5.7	8.7	7.0
Basse	5.7	9.6	6.5
Education			
No education	5.7	9.2	6.5
Primary	5.1	8.0	5.7
Secondary or higher	3.4	6.0	4.1
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	6.0	9.4	7.3
Second	5.2	9.2	6.4
Middle	4.6	8.2	5.8
Fourth	3.8	5.6	5.7
Highest	3.2	5.7	4.1
Total	4.4	7.4	5.8

Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1-36 months prior to the interview.

Table 5.3.1 Trends in age-specific fertility rates

Age-specific fertility rates for 5-year periods preceding the survey, according to age group, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Age group	Number of years preceding survey			
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19
10-14	[1]	4	5	6
15-19	65	95	104	114
20-24	182	223	232	243
25-29	220	266	269	268
30-34	201	242	239	[250]
35-39	142	186	[187]	
40-44	67	[110]		
45-49	[23]			

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates exclude the month of the interview. For the 0-4 year period, rates for the 10-14 age group are based on retrospective data from women age 15-19.

Table 5.3.2 Trends in age-specific and total fertility rates

Age-specific and total fertility rates (TFR) for the 3-year period preceding two surveys, according to mother's age at the time of the birth, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Mother's age at birth	2013 GDHS	2019-20 GDHS
15-19	88	65
20-24	215	174
25-29	271	227
30-34	237	196
35-39	185	143
40-44	99	60
45-49	[24]	[19]
TFR (15-49)	5.6	4.4

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Rates for the 45-49 age group may be slightly biased due to truncation.

Table 5.4 Children ever born and living

Percent distribution of all women and currently married women age 15-49 by number of children ever born, mean number of children ever born, and mean number of living children, according to age group, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Age	Number of children ever born											Total	Number of women	Mean number of children ever born	Mean number of living children
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+				
ALL WOMEN															
15-19	89.4	9.4	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,633	0.12	0.11
20-24	54.2	24.0	13.6	6.6	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,181	0.77	0.73
25-29	23.2	16.0	20.6	20.8	11.8	5.5	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,248	2.08	1.96
30-34	9.2	10.5	14.7	18.0	17.6	16.3	8.8	3.8	1.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,619	3.35	3.13
35-39	4.6	5.5	9.1	11.0	14.1	17.1	15.0	13.0	6.1	3.1	1.3	100.0	1,438	4.70	4.31
40-44	3.5	4.7	5.4	7.8	10.6	13.3	13.8	14.8	12.9	6.9	6.3	100.0	1,028	5.67	5.11
45-49	2.2	3.9	3.7	8.4	11.5	13.7	8.9	14.2	13.6	11.3	8.5	100.0	718	6.05	5.37
Total	36.4	12.3	10.4	10.2	8.2	7.4	5.0	4.3	2.9	1.7	1.2	100.0	11,865	2.45	2.25
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN															
15-19	54.7	39.3	5.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	497	0.52	0.48
20-24	26.6	33.7	24.7	12.2	2.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,115	1.31	1.24
25-29	10.5	16.0	23.4	25.5	14.9	7.0	1.8	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,749	2.51	2.36
30-34	4.5	8.8	14.0	18.8	19.6	18.4	10.1	4.3	1.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,381	3.66	3.42
35-39	3.1	3.6	7.6	11.2	14.9	18.0	15.7	14.1	6.8	3.5	1.5	100.0	1,273	4.96	4.54
40-44	2.7	2.6	4.0	6.7	11.0	13.9	15.0	15.6	13.7	7.7	7.1	100.0	889	5.98	5.40
45-49	2.1	3.4	3.0	8.3	10.5	12.8	8.5	15.7	15.1	11.3	9.3	100.0	623	6.22	5.52
Total	11.8	14.1	14.0	14.6	12.1	10.8	7.4	6.4	4.3	2.5	1.9	100.0	7,526	3.54	3.26

Table 5.5 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of non-first births in the 5 years preceding the survey by number of months since preceding birth, and median number of months since preceding birth, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+			
Mother's age									
15-19	(15.5)	(22.9)	(48.6)	(2.0)	(4.8)	(6.2)	100.0	34	(25.0)
20-29	4.6	13.7	42.6	23.5	8.8	6.8	100.0	2,483	32.7
30-39	2.9	8.5	36.9	23.7	12.4	15.6	100.0	2,856	36.5
40-49	0.9	3.9	32.8	23.1	13.5	25.8	100.0	646	41.5
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	3.2	9.7	39.5	23.5	11.4	12.7	100.0	3,006	35.4
Female	3.7	10.8	38.3	23.3	10.6	13.4	100.0	3,013	35.1
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	2.2	10.1	39.4	23.9	11.3	13.1	100.0	5,660	35.5
Dead	22.4	13.3	30.9	15.6	6.0	11.8	100.0	360	29.6
Birth order									
2-3	3.8	11.6	38.4	22.6	10.5	13.1	100.0	2,717	34.8
4-6	3.6	9.9	38.9	22.7	11.6	13.3	100.0	2,373	35.2
7+	1.9	7.2	40.3	27.6	10.9	12.1	100.0	929	36.1
Residence									
Urban	3.6	10.2	35.8	23.8	11.6	15.0	100.0	3,863	36.1
Rural	3.2	10.4	44.4	22.7	9.8	9.5	100.0	2,156	33.7
Local Government Area									
Banjul	3.2	7.6	26.4	24.5	14.5	23.8	100.0	57	41.3
Kanifing	3.4	10.9	34.3	20.5	11.5	19.4	100.0	935	36.7
Brikama	3.6	9.7	35.6	25.2	12.3	13.6	100.0	2,483	36.3
Mansakonko	5.0	8.0	41.8	23.8	11.0	10.4	100.0	269	34.9
Kerewan	3.0	13.7	45.2	21.3	7.6	9.2	100.0	745	32.6
Kuntaur	3.5	13.0	47.5	20.2	8.2	7.6	100.0	381	32.5
Janjanbureh	3.4	7.8	41.4	24.9	11.6	10.9	100.0	387	34.9
Basse	2.9	8.6	43.4	23.6	10.4	11.0	100.0	762	34.7
Mother's education									
No education	3.1	9.5	41.0	23.0	11.1	12.3	100.0	3,045	35.0
Primary	3.3	9.6	39.4	24.4	9.2	14.0	100.0	1,092	35.4
Secondary or higher	4.2	11.8	35.1	23.4	11.9	13.5	100.0	1,883	35.7
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	3.3	10.5	45.1	22.6	9.6	8.7	100.0	1,430	33.3
Second	3.7	9.7	39.2	25.0	9.1	13.2	100.0	1,298	35.2
Middle	3.9	10.4	36.9	23.7	11.7	13.3	100.0	1,264	35.5
Fourth	2.8	9.6	37.5	22.3	13.2	14.7	100.0	1,073	36.1
Highest	3.4	11.1	33.2	23.2	12.2	16.9	100.0	954	36.9
Total	3.5	10.2	38.9	23.4	11.0	13.0	100.0	6,019	35.3

Note: First-order births are excluded. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 5.6 Postpartum amenorrhoea, abstinence, and insusceptibility

Percentage of births in the 3 years preceding the survey for which mothers are postpartum amenorrhoeic, abstaining, and insusceptible, according to number of months since birth, and median and mean durations, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Months since birth	Percentage of births for which the mother is:			Number of births
	Amenorrhoeic	Abstaining	Insusceptible ¹	
<2	93.0	89.5	97.6	324
2-3	75.3	61.3	88.1	296
4-5	64.1	46.7	76.7	303
6-7	58.5	39.0	74.7	201
8-9	50.9	29.9	61.4	271
10-11	49.6	18.9	58.7	293
12-13	27.7	20.7	40.1	273
14-15	27.7	20.1	40.7	294
16-17	20.6	13.5	32.4	265
18-19	13.6	21.4	28.8	213
20-21	11.2	13.2	21.8	195
22-23	8.5	8.2	15.0	254
24-25	2.6	11.3	13.5	269
26-27	3.0	9.1	12.1	275
28-29	1.7	9.6	10.1	218
30-31	1.9	4.4	6.3	194
32-33	1.3	5.6	6.8	246
34-35	1.4	4.9	6.3	271
Total	30.8	25.4	40.7	4,658
Median	9.5	5.0	12.0	na
Mean	11.2	9.5	14.8	na

Note: Estimates are based on status at the time of the survey.

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes births for which mothers are either still amenorrhoeic or still abstaining (or both) following birth

Table 5.7 Median duration of amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility

Median number of months of postpartum amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility following births in the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Postpartum amenorrhoea	Postpartum abstinence	Postpartum insusceptibility ¹
Mother's age			
15-29	9.0	5.3	11.1
30-49	10.8	4.7	12.8
Residence			
Urban	8.3	4.6	11.4
Rural	10.6	6.2	13.1
Local Government Area			
Banjul	(6.0)	(4.7)	(9.3)
Kanifing	6.1	5.4	12.6
Brikama	10.0	4.3	11.3
Mansakonko	10.9	5.6	13.0
Kerewan	10.3	3.5	11.7
Kuntaur	8.9	5.0	10.7
Janjanbureh	10.9	5.9	15.3
Basse	10.5	8.6	13.7
Mother's education			
No education	10.3	5.2	13.4
Primary	10.4	6.1	12.5
Secondary or higher	7.9	4.6	10.6
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	10.8	5.6	14.7
Second	11.3	6.1	12.7
Middle	7.0	6.0	10.9
Fourth	9.4	3.6	11.9
Highest	6.0	4.5	9.5
Total	9.5	5.0	12.0

Note: Medians are based on status at the time of the survey (current status). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes births for which mothers are either still amenorrhoeic or still abstaining (or both) following birth

Table 5.8 Menopause

Percentage of women age 30-49 who are menopausal, according to age, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Age	Percentage menopausal ¹	Number of women
30-34	2.3	1,619
35-39	2.3	1,438
40-41	7.3	475
42-43	7.8	385
44-45	10.7	346
46-47	23.6	276
48-49	37.2	263
Total	7.0	4,803

¹ Percentage of women (1) who are not pregnant, (2) who have had a birth in the past 5 years and are not postpartum amenorrhoeic, and (3) for whom one of the following additional conditions applies: (a) their last menstrual period occurred 6 or more months preceding the survey, (b) they declared that they are in menopause or have had a hysterectomy, or (c) they have never menstruated

Table 5.9 Age at first birth

Percentage of women age 15-49 who gave birth by specific exact ages, percentage who have never given birth, and median age at first birth, according to current age, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Current age	Percentage who gave birth by exact age					Percentage who have never given birth	Number of women	Median age at first birth
	15	18	20	22	25			
15-19	0.7	na	na	na	na	89.4	2,633	a
20-24	2.2	14.3	29.8	na	na	54.2	2,181	a
25-29	2.8	18.8	35.9	53.5	69.5	23.2	2,248	21.5
30-34	2.9	22.5	40.9	57.6	75.5	9.2	1,619	21.0
35-39	4.8	25.8	43.2	59.8	78.3	4.6	1,438	20.8
40-44	6.4	33.1	55.8	72.4	86.8	3.5	1,028	19.4
45-49	4.5	27.1	50.8	68.6	82.5	2.2	718	19.9
20-49	3.5	21.7	39.9	na	na	21.3	9,232	a
25-49	3.9	24.0	43.0	60.0	76.5	11.2	7,051	20.7

na = Not applicable due to censoring

a = Omitted because less than 50% of women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 5.10 Median age at first birth

Median age at first birth among women age 20-49 and age 25-49, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Women age 20-49	Women age 25-49
Residence		
Urban	a	21.4
Rural	19.6	19.5
Local Government Area		
Banjul	a	21.7
Kanifing	a	22.3
Brikama	a	21.1
Mansakonko	20.0	19.6
Kerewan	a	20.1
Kuntaur	19.6	19.6
Janjanbureh	19.4	19.3
Basse	19.7	19.5
Education		
No education	19.3	19.2
Primary	19.9	19.9
Secondary or higher	a	23.6
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	19.3	19.2
Second	20.0	19.8
Middle	a	20.1
Fourth	a	21.5
Highest	a	23.6
Total	a	20.7

a = Omitted because less than 50% of women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 5.11 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:		Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15-17	4.2	2.0	6.2	1,584
15	0.8	0.2	1.0	468
16	2.1	2.3	4.4	565
17	9.1	3.2	12.4	551
18	15.9	5.1	21.1	519
19	24.8	4.5	29.3	529
Residence				
Urban	8.5	2.8	11.3	1,901
Rural	16.2	4.1	20.2	732
Local Government Area				
Banjul	8.5	1.6	10.1	35
Kanifing	9.0	3.3	12.3	535
Brikama	6.9	2.5	9.4	1,174
Mansakonko	14.0	3.6	17.6	98
Kerewan	13.5	2.2	15.7	259
Kuntaur	21.3	7.2	28.5	129
Janjanbureh	17.5	5.0	22.4	142
Basse	17.9	3.5	21.4	261
Education				
No education	28.6	7.6	36.2	435
Primary	17.9	3.2	21.1	470
Secondary or higher	4.1	2.0	6.1	1,728
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	16.4	5.3	21.7	463
Second	15.0	4.2	19.2	486
Middle	13.6	3.7	17.3	521
Fourth	5.8	1.9	7.8	604
Highest	4.4	1.2	5.7	558
Total	10.6	3.1	13.8	2,633

Table 5.12 Sexual and reproductive health behaviours before age 15

Among women and men age 15-19, percentage who initiated sexual intercourse, were married, and had a live birth/fathered a child before age 15, according to sex, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Sex	Had sexual intercourse before age 15	Married before age 15	Gave birth/fathered a child before age 15	Number of respondents
Women	2.3	3.8	0.7	2,633
Men	8.1	0.0	0.0	1,097

FERTILITY PREFERENCES

Key Findings

- **Desire for another child:** Overall, 35% of currently married women want to have another child soon, and 37% want to wait at least 2 years.
- **Limiting childbearing:** 18% of currently married women want no more children or are sterilised, whereas only 4% of currently married men want no more children.
- **Ideal family size:** On average, men want more children than women (7.6 children versus 5.8 children).
- **Unwanted births:** Of all births in the past 5 years and current pregnancies, 81% were wanted at the time of conception, 17% were mistimed, and 2% were unwanted.
- **Wanted fertility:** The total wanted fertility rate (4.0 children) is lower than the actual total fertility rate (4.4 children).

Information on fertility preferences can help family planning programme planners assess the desire for children, the extent of mistimed and unwanted pregnancies, and the demand for contraception to space or limit births. This information may suggest the direction that fertility patterns will take in the future.

This chapter presents information on whether and when married women and men want more children, ideal family size, whether the last birth was wanted, and the theoretical fertility rate if all unwanted births were prevented.

6.1 DESIRE FOR ANOTHER CHILD

Desire for another child

Women and men were asked whether they wanted more children and, if so, how long they would prefer to wait before the birth of the next child. Women and men who are sterilised are assumed not to want any more children.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15-49

Over three quarters (78%) of currently married women age 15-49 want to have another child; 35% want another child within the next 2 years, 37% would prefer to wait at least 2 years, and 6% are undecided about when they want another child. Seventeen percent of currently married women do not want any more children, and 1% are sterilised. Among currently married men age 15-49, 38% want to have another child soon, while 51% want to wait at least 2 years for another child. Only 4% of currently married men want no more children or are sterilised (**Table 6.1**).

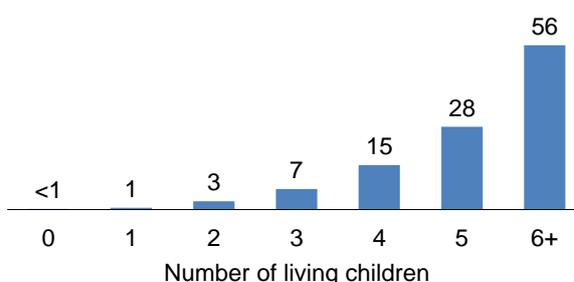
Trends: The proportion of currently married women who want no more children (including those who are sterilised) increased by 2 percentage points between 2013 and 2019-20, from 16% to 18%. Among currently married men, the proportion who want no more children remained relatively unchanged (3% and 4%, respectively).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among currently married women, the desire to limit childbearing increases with increasing number of living children, from less than 1% among women with no children to 56% among women with six or more children (**Figure 6.1**).
- The percentage of currently married women who want no more children is slightly higher in rural areas (19%) than in urban areas (17%) (**Table 6.2.1**). However, the opposite pattern is observed among currently married men. Five percent of men in urban areas want no more children, as compared with 2% of men in rural areas (**Table 6.2.2**).
- The desire to limit childbearing decreases with increasing education among women but not among men.
- The proportion of women who want no more children decreases with increasing household wealth, from 20% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 16% among those in the highest quintile. Conversely, the proportion of men who want no more children generally increases with increasing household wealth, from 2% in the lowest quintile to 8% in the highest quintile.

Figure 6.1 Desire to limit childbearing by number of living children

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who want no more children



6.2 IDEAL FAMILY SIZE

Ideal family size

Respondents with no children were asked “If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?” Respondents who had children were asked “If you could go back to the time when you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?”

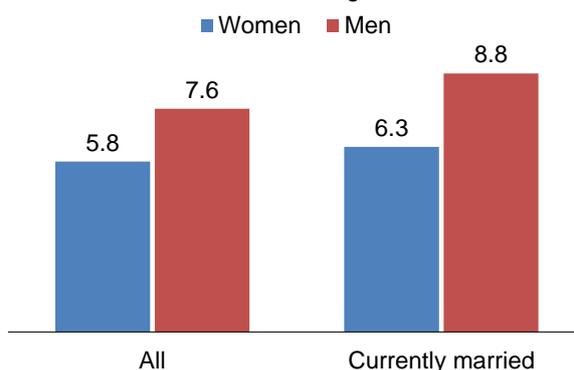
Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Table 6.3 shows that, on average, women desire fewer children than men (5.8 versus 7.6). Ideal family size is larger among women and men who are currently married than among all women and men age 15-49 (**Figure 6.2**).

Trends: Mean ideal number of children has decreased slightly since 2013, from 6.0 to 5.8 among all women age 15-49 and from 6.5 to 6.3 among currently married women age 15-49.

Figure 6.2 Ideal family size

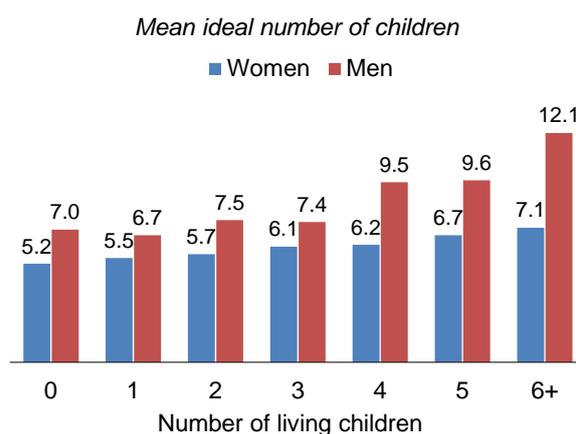
Mean ideal number of children among women and men age 15-49



Patterns by background characteristics

- In general, the more children respondents already have, the more children they consider ideal. Women who have no children consider 5.2 children to be ideal, whereas women with six or more children consider 7.1 children to be ideal. Among men and women with the same number of children, men consistently consider a higher number of children to be ideal than women (Figure 6.3).
- Older women prefer larger families. Ideal family size increases from 5.3 children among women age 15-19 to 6.4 children among women age 45-49 (Table 6.4).
- The mean ideal number of children among women is lower in urban areas (5.5 children) than in rural areas (6.6 children).
- Ideal family size varies by LGA, from 4.7 children in Banjul to 6.9 children in Mansakonko, Kuntaur, and Janjanbureh.
- Women with a secondary education or higher consider 5.2 children to be the ideal family size, as compared with an ideal family size of 6.6 children among women with no education.
- Mean ideal number of children decreases with increasing household wealth, from 6.7 children among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 5.0 children among women in the highest quintile (Table 6.4).

Figure 6.3 Ideal family size by number of living children



6.3 FERTILITY PLANNING STATUS

Planning status of births/pregnancies

Women reported whether their births/pregnancies were wanted at the time (planned birth), at a later time (mistimed birth), or not at all (unwanted birth).

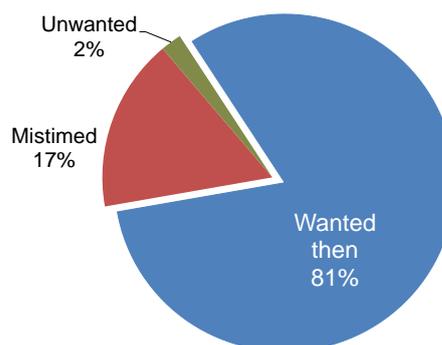
Sample: Current pregnancies and births in the 5 years before the survey to women age 15-49

Most births or current pregnancies in the 5 years before the survey were wanted at the time of conception (81%), while 17% were mistimed (that is, wanted at a later date). Only 2% of births or current pregnancies were not wanted at all (Table 6.5 and Figure 6.4).

Trends: The proportion of births or current pregnancies wanted at the time of conception dropped from 86% in 2013 to 81% in 2019-20. The proportion of births or current pregnancies that were mistimed increased from 12% to 17% over that period.

Figure 6.4 Fertility planning status

Percent distribution of births to women age 15-49 in the 5 years before the survey (including current pregnancies) by planning status of births



Patterns by background characteristics

- Women with four or more children are more likely (4%) to describe births in the last 5 years or current pregnancies as unwanted than women with fewer children (1% or less).
- The percentage of births or current pregnancies that are mistimed generally decreases with increasing mother's age at the time of the birth, from 21% among mothers under age 20 to 7% among mothers age 45-49. Conversely, the proportion of births or current pregnancies described as unwanted increases sharply from 1% or less among mothers under age 35 to 22% among mothers age 45-49.

6.4 WANTED FERTILITY RATES

Unwanted birth

Any birth in excess of the number of children a woman reported as her ideal number.

Wanted birth

Any birth fewer than or equal to the number of children a woman reported as her ideal number.

Wanted fertility rate

The average number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she bore children at the current age-specific fertility rates, excluding unwanted births.

Sample: Women age 15-49

The wanted fertility rate reflects what fertility would be if women had only the children they desired. The total wanted fertility rate in The Gambia is 4.0 children, as compared with the actual total fertility rate of 4.4 children (Table 6.6). This indicates that women in The Gambia have on average 0.4 more children than they want to have.

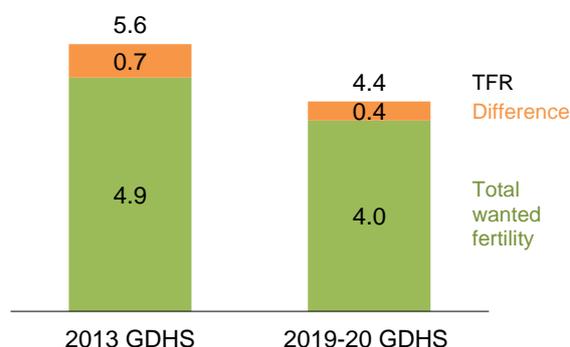
Trends: The total wanted fertility rate decreased from 4.9 children in 2013 to 4.0 children in 2019-20. In this same time period, the gap between wanted and actual fertility decreased by 0.3 children (Figure 6.5).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The difference between wanted fertility and actual fertility is higher in rural areas (0.6 children) than in urban areas (0.3 children).
- By LGA, the total wanted fertility rate is highest in Kuntaur (5.9 children) and lowest in Banjul (2.9 children). The largest gap between wanted and actual fertility is in Basse (0.8 children), while the smallest gap is in Banjul and Kanifing (0.2 children each).
- The gap between wanted and actual fertility is 0.2 children among women with a secondary education or higher, as compared with 0.5 children among women with a primary education or no education.

Figure 6.5 Trends in wanted and actual fertility

Wanted and actual number of children per woman



LIST OF TABLES

For more information on fertility preferences, see the following tables:

- **Table 6.1** Fertility preferences by number of living children
- **Table 6.2.1** Desire to limit childbearing: Women
- **Table 6.2.2** Desire to limit childbearing: Men
- **Table 6.3** Ideal number of children according to number of living children
- **Table 6.4** Mean ideal number of children according to background characteristics
- **Table 6.5** Fertility planning status
- **Table 6.6** Wanted fertility rates

Table 6.1 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Desire for children	Number of living children							Total 15-49	Total 15-59
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+		
WOMEN¹									
Have another soon ²	78.4	43.6	38.7	34.0	29.3	24.3	12.3	34.7	na
Have another later ³	7.6	46.3	48.9	45.9	45.6	36.2	20.3	36.6	na
Have another, undecided when	12.1	7.5	6.0	9.0	5.0	4.5	1.7	6.2	na
Undecided	0.8	1.3	1.8	2.4	4.3	4.7	7.8	3.5	na
Want no more	0.0	0.6	2.8	6.3	14.5	27.3	54.3	16.9	na
Sterilised ⁴	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.5	0.6	na
Declared infecund	0.9	0.8	1.8	1.7	0.7	2.2	2.1	1.5	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
Number	745	1,184	1,143	1,178	1,008	804	1,464	7,526	na
MEN⁵									
Have another soon ²	92.4	33.3	28.6	33.6	36.3	33.1	33.5	37.9	38.8
Have another later ³	5.7	59.0	64.4	56.1	54.2	50.2	47.3	51.2	45.9
Have another, undecided when	0.9	5.0	3.4	4.1	4.5	4.3	5.3	4.2	4.9
Undecided	1.0	2.7	2.2	3.3	2.5	0.9	3.1	2.4	3.4
Want no more	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.8	2.4	11.5	10.6	4.1	6.7
Sterilised ⁴	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2
Declared infecund	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	137	283	271	259	196	166	331	1,645	2,006

na = Not applicable

¹ The number of living children includes the current pregnancy.

² Wants next birth within 2 years

³ Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years

⁴ Includes both female and male sterilisation

⁵ The number of living children includes one additional child if the respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table 6.2.1 Desire to limit childbearing: Women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who want no more children, by number of living children, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Residence								
Urban	0.3	0.5	3.0	7.8	17.3	31.6	56.0	16.7
Rural	0.0	0.7	2.2	4.5	10.2	21.1	55.6	19.3
Local Government Area								
Banjul	(2.7)	1.5	6.7	21.6	34.4	(42.0)	(66.3)	22.5
Kanifing	0.0	1.0	4.7	14.1	24.0	36.2	62.0	17.1
Brikama	0.5	0.0	2.9	4.6	14.0	28.8	56.3	16.9
Mansakonko	0.0	2.1	1.9	5.3	7.7	18.4	50.4	16.8
Kerewan	0.0	0.0	0.6	7.3	10.7	30.4	61.9	22.6
Kuntaur	0.0	0.5	0.0	3.2	13.2	20.1	45.0	15.8
Janjanbureh	0.0	1.3	1.0	4.6	10.8	21.0	44.1	15.8
Basse	0.0	1.0	2.6	3.6	12.2	23.0	57.7	17.1
Education								
No education	0.0	1.3	2.4	4.8	10.7	27.6	56.6	23.2
Primary	0.0	0.2	3.5	5.4	13.6	24.3	55.8	15.3
Secondary or higher	0.5	0.2	2.9	9.8	22.1	31.8	50.9	10.9
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	0.0	1.2	1.7	3.9	10.0	18.7	55.1	20.4
Second	0.0	0.2	1.9	4.7	12.7	20.7	53.1	17.5
Middle	0.0	0.3	1.7	5.3	14.2	33.5	50.4	17.0
Fourth	0.1	0.6	5.0	7.9	13.7	29.7	60.2	16.8
Highest	0.7	0.5	3.3	11.8	24.0	40.7	70.3	15.8
Total	0.2	0.6	2.8	7.0	15.1	28.1	55.8	17.5

Note: Women who have been sterilised are considered to want no more children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ The number of living children includes the current pregnancy.

Table 6.2.2 Desire to limit childbearing: Men

Percentage of currently married men age 15-49 who want no more children, by number of living children, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Residence								
Urban	0.0	0.0	1.7	3.4	2.8	15.2	14.3	5.2
Rural	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	5.4	2.1
Local Government Area								
Banjul	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.8)	*	(12.9)	4.1
Kanifing	*	(0.0)	(1.9)	(6.5)	*	*	*	4.2
Brikama	(0.0)	0.0	1.9	(2.0)	(3.8)	(19.8)	15.8	6.4
Mansakonko	*	(0.0)	*	*	*	*	(6.9)	2.4
Kerewan	*	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(3.3)	7.3	2.8
Kuntaur	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	*	*	2.1	0.6
Janjanbureh	*	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.1)	(0.0)	*	4.7	1.9
Basse	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	1.6	0.4
Education								
No education	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	3.9	6.6	2.3
Primary	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.7)	5.2	1.7
Secondary or higher	0.0	0.0	2.2	5.2	5.0	19.0	17.3	6.4
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.9	(2.4)	5.8	2.2
Second	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	1.1	(0.0)	(10.6)	10.8	4.1
Middle	(0.0)	0.0	3.4	5.3	(0.0)	(0.3)	9.7	3.4
Fourth	*	(0.0)	(3.1)	(4.8)	(0.4)	(7.0)	(11.4)	3.6
Highest	*	(0.0)	0.0	(2.8)	*	(31.2)	*	7.9
Total 15-49	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.9	2.4	11.5	10.8	4.3
50-59	*	*	*	(17.6)	(23.4)	(7.9)	21.1	18.5
Total 15-59	0.0	0.0	1.3	4.4	6.3	11.0	15.0	6.9

Note: Men who have been sterilised or who state in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilised are considered to want no more children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ The number of living children includes one additional child if the respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table 6.3 Ideal number of children according to number of living children

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children and mean ideal number of children for all respondents and for currently married respondents, according to number of living children, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Ideal number of children	Number of living children							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN¹								
0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.3
1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
2	2.9	1.5	2.2	0.2	1.5	1.3	0.8	1.9
3	9.2	9.2	4.8	4.2	2.1	2.3	2.6	6.2
4	24.2	20.0	20.8	11.5	10.6	4.7	5.8	16.8
5	25.8	24.1	24.3	23.8	18.6	15.3	9.4	21.6
6+	28.9	35.6	38.1	48.0	52.0	57.3	58.9	40.9
Non-numeric responses	8.3	9.2	9.7	11.7	14.4	18.3	21.5	11.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	4,185	1,571	1,352	1,282	1,072	865	1,538	11,865
Mean ideal number of children for women 15-49²								
All women	5.2	5.5	5.7	6.1	6.2	6.7	7.1	5.8
Number of women	3,836	1,427	1,220	1,132	918	706	1,208	10,448
Currently married women	5.9	5.8	5.8	6.2	6.3	6.8	7.1	6.3
Number of currently married women	672	1,063	1,023	1,039	863	659	1,153	6,473
MEN³								
0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
2	2.0	2.9	1.6	1.1	2.1	1.9	0.1	1.8
3	7.1	7.6	4.9	3.2	0.0	1.0	0.3	5.6
4	13.3	13.9	13.6	4.9	6.4	2.3	2.0	11.2
5	22.4	22.6	20.2	15.2	8.6	9.7	3.0	19.1
6+	45.5	40.3	43.4	63.8	63.2	64.3	69.6	49.5
Non-numeric responses	9.4	12.3	16.3	10.9	19.7	20.8	25.0	12.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	2,633	360	287	276	200	168	331	4,255
Mean ideal number of children for men 15-49²								
All men	7.0	6.7	7.5	7.4	9.5	9.6	12.1	7.6
Number of men	2,386	316	240	245	160	133	249	3,730
Currently married men	8.8	7.0	7.7	7.5	9.6	9.7	12.1	8.8
Number of currently married men	116	245	225	230	157	131	249	1,353
Mean ideal number of children for men 15-59²								
All men	7.0	6.6	7.3	7.5	9.2	9.7	11.5	7.7
Number of men	2,392	325	265	270	197	155	399	4,002
Currently married men	8.7	7.0	7.5	7.5	9.2	9.8	11.6	8.9
Number of currently married men	118	253	242	253	192	153	399	1,611

¹ The number of living children includes the current pregnancy.

² Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

³ The number of living children includes one additional child if the respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table 6.4 Mean ideal number of children according to background characteristics

Mean ideal number of children for all women age 15-49, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Mean	Number of women ¹
Age		
15-19	5.3	2,369
20-24	5.5	2,002
25-29	5.8	2,009
30-34	6.0	1,462
35-39	6.2	1,208
40-44	6.4	817
45-49	6.4	581
Residence		
Urban	5.5	7,709
Rural	6.6	2,739
Local Government Area		
Banjul	4.7	154
Kanifing	5.1	2,252
Brikama	5.7	4,727
Mansakonko	6.9	412
Kerewan	6.0	893
Kuntaur	6.9	372
Janjanbureh	6.9	565
Basse	6.3	1,074
Education		
No education	6.6	3,361
Primary	6.0	1,617
Secondary or higher	5.2	5,470
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	6.7	1,728
Second	6.1	1,853
Middle	6.0	1,998
Fourth	5.6	2,282
Highest	5.0	2,587
Total	5.8	10,448

¹ Number of women who gave a numeric response

Table 6.5 Fertility planning status

Percent distribution of births to women age 15-49 in the 5 years preceding the survey (including current pregnancies), by planning status of the birth, according to birth order and mother's age at birth, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Birth order and mother's age at birth	Planning status of birth			Total	Number of births
	Wanted then	Wanted later	Wanted no more		
Birth order					
1	82.7	16.3	0.9	100.0	1,836
2	82.7	17.0	0.3	100.0	1,569
3	85.0	14.5	0.4	100.0	1,443
4+	78.8	17.4	3.8	100.0	3,687
Mother's age at birth¹					
<20	77.8	21.2	1.1	100.0	912
20-24	81.2	18.4	0.5	100.0	2,236
25-29	83.9	15.7	0.4	100.0	2,329
30-34	84.4	14.4	1.2	100.0	1,668
35-39	77.5	15.6	6.9	100.0	1,022
40-44	74.3	13.5	12.3	100.0	319
45-49	70.5	7.4	22.1	100.0	46
Total	81.4	16.6	2.0	100.0	8,533

¹ For current pregnancies, the maternal age at birth is estimated as the mother's expected age at the time of the birth.

Table 6.6 Wanted fertility rates

Total wanted fertility rates and total fertility rates for the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Total wanted fertility rate	Total fertility rate
Residence		
Urban	3.6	3.9
Rural	5.3	5.9
Local Government Area		
Banjul	2.9	3.1
Kanifing	3.1	3.3
Brikama	3.8	4.1
Mansakonko	4.9	5.4
Kerewan	4.8	5.4
Kuntaur	5.9	6.4
Janjanbureh	5.3	5.7
Basse	4.9	5.7
Education		
No education	5.2	5.7
Primary	4.6	5.1
Secondary or higher	3.2	3.4
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	5.3	6.0
Second	4.6	5.2
Middle	4.3	4.6
Fourth	3.6	3.8
Highest	2.9	3.2
Total	4.0	4.4

Note: Rates are calculated based on births to women age 15-49 in the period 1-36 months preceding the survey. The total fertility rates are the same as those presented in Table 5.2.

Key Findings

- **Contraceptive use:** 19% of currently married women use a method of contraception. Injectables (8%) and implants (6%) are the most commonly used methods.
- **Contraceptive discontinuation:** In the 5 years preceding the survey, 42% of episodes of contraceptive use were discontinued within 12 months. The most common reason for discontinuation was wanting to become pregnant (37%).
- **Demand for family planning:** The total demand for family planning among currently married women increased from 34% in 2013 to 43% in 2019-20; 40% of the total demand is satisfied by modern methods.
- **Unmet need for family planning:** 24% of currently married women and 45% of sexually active unmarried women have an unmet need for family planning.
- **Future use of contraception:** Only 3 in 10 (31%) currently married women who are not using contraception intend to use family planning in the future.

Couples can use contraceptive methods to limit or space the number of children they have. This chapter presents information on knowledge of contraceptive methods, use and sources of contraceptive methods, informed choice of methods, and rates and reasons for discontinuing contraceptives. It also examines the potential demand for family planning, exposure to family planning messages in the media, and how much contact nonusers have with family planning providers.

In 2017, as part of its National Reproductive Maternal, Neonatal, Child and Adolescent Health Policy, 2017-2026, The Gambia committed to increasing the contraceptive prevalence rate from 9% to 35% by 2026 (MoH&SW 2017a). To operationalise its commitments, the country developed the National Family Planning Policy 2019-2026 and Costed Implementation Plan 2019-2022 (MoH&SW 2018). In addition, the Reproductive Health Commodity Security Improvement Plan has been integrated into the Reproductive Maternal, Neonatal, Child and Adolescent Health Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (MoH&SW 2017b).

7.1 CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND USE

Knowledge of contraceptive methods is nearly universal in The Gambia, with 99% of women and men age 15-49 having heard of at least one contraceptive method. Injectables, male condoms, and the pill are the most well-known contraceptive methods among both women and men. For more information on contraceptive knowledge by method and by background characteristics, see **Table 7.1** and **Table 7.2**.

Contraceptive prevalence rate

Percentage of women who use any contraceptive method.

Sample: All women age 15-49, currently married women age 15-49, and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women age 15-49 is 19% (**Table 7.3**). Most currently married women using contraception use a modern method (17%), while 2% use a traditional method. Forty-one percent of sexually active unmarried women use a method of contraception, all of which are modern methods.

Modern methods

Include male and female sterilisation, injectables, intrauterine devices (IUDs), contraceptive pills, implants, female and male condoms, the standard days method, the lactational amenorrhoea method, and emergency contraception.

Injectables and implants are the most commonly used methods of contraception among both currently married women (8% and 6%, respectively) and sexually active unmarried women (11% and 20%, respectively). Five percent each of sexually active unmarried women use the pill and male condoms (**Table 7.3** and **Table 7.4**). Less than 1% of all women have been sterilised.

Trends: Overall, contraceptive use has more than doubled from 2013 to 2019-20. This can be primarily attributed to increased use of modern methods (from 8% in 2013 to 17% in 2019-20) (**Table 7.5** and **Figure 7.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Contraceptive use increases from 5% among currently married women age 15-19 to a peak of 24% among women age 35-39 before decreasing to 18% among women age 45-59 (**Table 7.3**).
- The proportion of women using a modern method of contraception increases from 1% among those with no living children to 26% among those with five or more living children (**Figure 7.2**).
- Modern contraceptive methods are more commonly used by women in urban areas (18%) than women in rural areas (15%) (**Table 7.4**).
- By LGA, use of modern methods is highest in Banjul (22%) and Kerewan (21%) and lowest in Basse (8%) (**Figure 7.3**).
- Currently married women in the fourth (21%) and highest (18%) wealth quintiles are more likely to use modern methods than women in the second (15%) and lowest (16%) wealth quintiles.

Figure 7.1 Trends in contraceptive use

Percentage of currently married women currently using a contraceptive method

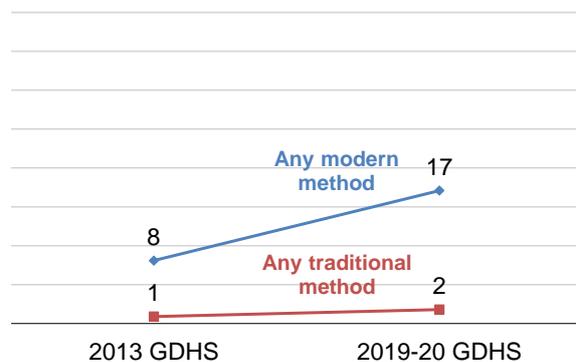


Figure 7.2 Use of modern methods by number of living children

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49

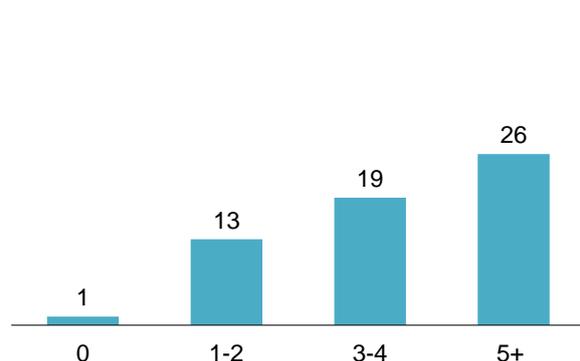
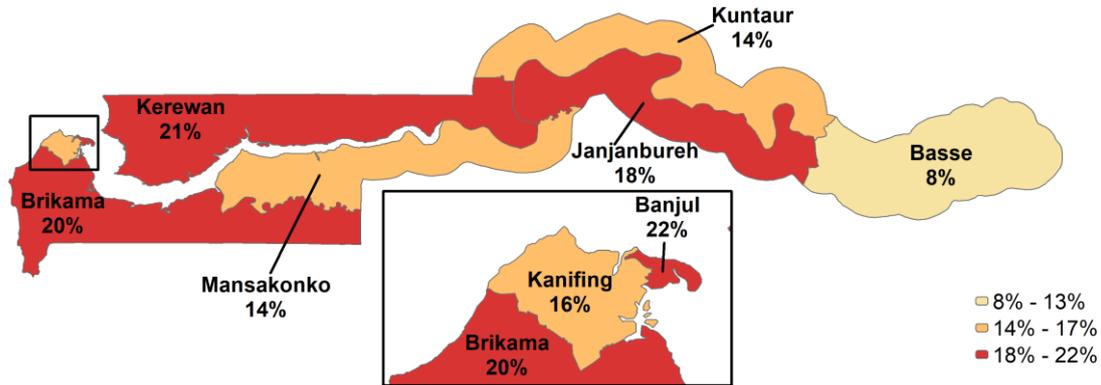


Figure 7.3 Modern contraceptive use by Local Government Area

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49



Knowledge of the Fertile Period

Only 17% of women age 15-49 have correct knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle (halfway between two menstrual periods). Almost half (48%) of women incorrectly believe that the fertile period is right after a woman's menstrual period ends (Table 7.6). Twenty-one percent of women age 30-34 have correct knowledge of the fertile period, as compared with only 15% of women age 15-19 (Table 7.7).

7.2 SOURCE OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Source of modern contraceptives

The place where the modern method currently being used was obtained the last time it was acquired.

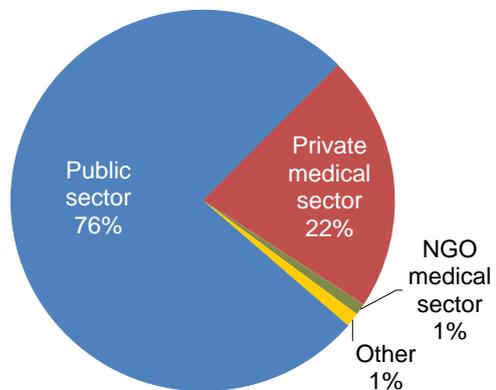
Sample: Women age 15-49 currently using a modern contraceptive method

The majority (76%) of women who currently use a modern method of contraception last obtained that method from a public sector source, primarily from a government health centre (47%), while 22% obtained their method from the private sector (Figure 7.4).

While the majority of implants were obtained from the public sector (92%), pills are more evenly split between the public and private sectors; 57% of women last obtained pills from a public sector source, and 40% obtained them from a private sector source (Table 7.8). Ninety percent of pill users use Microgynon, and 9% use Microlut (Table 7.9).

Figure 7.4 Source of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of current users of modern methods age 15-49 by most recent source of method



7.3 INFORMED CHOICE

Informed choice

Informed choice indicates that women were informed about their method's side effects, about what to do if they experience side effects, and about other methods they could use.

Sample: Women age 15-49 who are currently using selected modern contraceptive methods and who started the last episode of use within the 5 years before the survey

Three quarters (76%) of women currently using modern methods of contraception were informed about side effects or other problems associated with the method they used, and 69% were told what to do if they experienced side effects. Seventy-six percent of women were informed by a health or family planning worker about other contraceptive methods available. Overall, 58% of women currently using a modern contraceptive method were informed about the entire method information index (side effects of the method, what to do if they experience side effects, and other available methods) at the time they started their last episode of use (Table 7.10).

7.4 DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTIVES

Contraceptive discontinuation rate

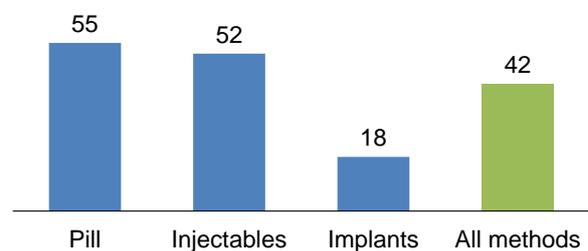
Percentage of contraceptive use episodes discontinued within 12 months.

Sample: Episodes of contraceptive use in the 5 years before the survey experienced by women who are currently age 15-49 (one woman may contribute more than one episode)

Four out of every 10 times (42%) that women started using a contraceptive method in the 5 years before the survey, they discontinued the method within 12 months. Discontinuation rates for the two most common contraceptive methods (injectables and implants) were 52% and 18%, respectively (Table 7.11 and Figure 7.5). The most common reasons for contraceptive discontinuation in the 5 years before the survey were a desire to become pregnant (37%) and side effects or health concerns (25%) (Table 7.12).

Figure 7.5 Contraceptive discontinuation rates

Percentage of contraceptive episodes discontinued within 12 months among women age 15-49



7.5 DEMAND FOR FAMILY PLANNING

Unmet need for family planning

Proportion of women who (1) are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrhoeic and are considered fecund and want to postpone their next birth for 2 or more years or stop childbearing altogether but are not using a contraceptive method, or (2) have a mistimed or unwanted current pregnancy, or (3) are postpartum amenorrhoeic and their most recent birth in the last 2 years was mistimed or unwanted.

Sample: All women age 15-49, currently married women age 15-49, and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49

Demand for family planning: Unmet need for family planning + current contraceptive use (any method)

Proportion of demand satisfied: $\frac{\text{Current contraceptive use (any method)}}{\text{Unmet need + current contraceptive use (any method)}}$

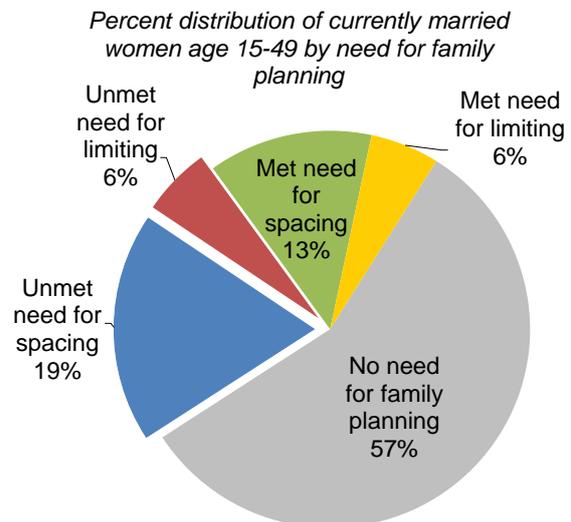
Proportion of demand satisfied by modern methods: $\frac{\text{Current contraceptive use (any modern method)}}{\text{Unmet need + current contraceptive use (any method)}}$

In The Gambia, 43% of currently married women have a demand for family planning; 32% want to space births, and 11% want to limit births. One-fifth (19%) of currently married women are already using contraception either to space (13%) or to limit (6%) births (**Figure 7.6**). However, 24% of women have an unmet need for family planning. Overall, 44% of the demand for family planning is satisfied, primarily by modern methods (40%) (**Table 7.13.1**).

Table 7.13.2 presents information on need and demand for family planning among all women and sexually active unmarried women according to various background characteristics.

Trends: Demand for family planning among currently married women increased from 34% in 2013 to 43% in 2019-20. Over the same period, the total demand satisfied by modern methods increased from 24% to 40%.

Figure 7.6 Demand for family planning



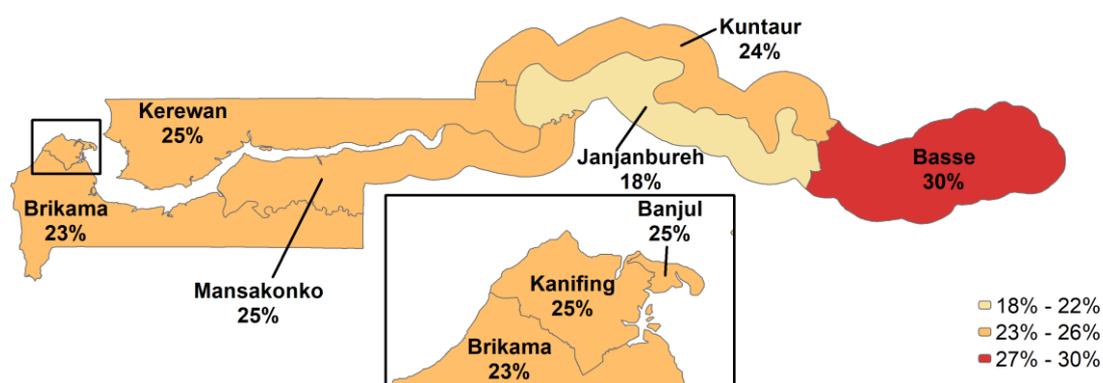
Note: Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Unmet need for spacing births decreases with increasing age, from 29% among currently married women age 15-19 to 5% among women age 45-49, while unmet need for limiting births increases with age.
- Unmet need for family planning varies by LGA, ranging from a high of 30% in Basse to a low of 18% in Janjanbureh (**Figure 7.7**).
- The percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied is higher among currently married women with a secondary education or higher (47%) than among women with a primary education (40%) or no education (43%).

Figure 7.7 Unmet need by Local Government Area

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning



7.5.1 Decision Making about Family Planning

Among currently married women using contraception, 53% said the decision to use contraception was made jointly with their husband, 33% reported that it was mainly their own decision, and 14% said that it was mainly their husband's decision. Among women not using any family planning method, 66% reported that it was primarily their own decision, 21% said that they decided jointly with their husband, and 10% said that it was mainly their husband's decision (**Table 7.14**).

7.5.2 Future Use of Contraception

Overall, 31% of currently married women not using any contraceptive method intend to use contraception in the future. Six in every 10 nonusers (61%) do not plan to use contraception in the future, and 9% are unsure. The proportion of women who intend to use family planning in the future generally increases with increasing number of living children, from 23% among those with no children to 34% among those with four or more children (**Table 7.15**).

7.5.3 Exposure to Family Planning Messages in the Media

The survey also collected information on exposure to family planning messages in the media and other sources among women and men age 15-49. The radio was the most common media source of family planning messages among both women (24%) and men (20%) in The Gambia. Seventeen percent of women and 11% of men saw a family planning message on television in the past few months. Among women, 2% each reported having seen a family planning message in a newspaper or magazine and on a mobile phone; among men, 2% saw a message in a newspaper or magazine and 3% saw one on a mobile phone. On the other hand, 70% of women and 73% of men have not been exposed to family planning messages through any of the four media sources (radio, television, newspaper or magazine, or mobile phone) in the past few months. Among other sources of information, women reported exposure to family

planning messages from friends and family (61%), health workers or health personnel (34%), and traditional communicators (13%) as well as through peer health education (11%). Overall, 28% of women and 47% of men were not exposed to family planning messages from any source in the last few months (Table 7.16.1 and Table 7.16.2).

7.6 CONTACT OF NONUSERS WITH FAMILY PLANNING PROVIDERS

Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

Respondent discussed family planning in the 12 months before the survey with a fieldworker or during a visit to a health facility.

Sample: Women age 15-49 who are not currently using any contraceptive methods

Eighty-five percent of women who are not currently using any contraceptive method reported that they did not discuss family planning with a fieldworker or during a health facility visit in the 12 months preceding the survey. Fourteen percent visited a health facility and discussed family planning, and 50% visited a facility but did not discuss family planning. Only 2% of women were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning (Table 7.17).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of women who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility is higher in urban areas (88%) than in rural areas (77%).
- The percentage of women who discussed family planning during a health facility visit ranges from 9% in Kanifing to 27% in Kerewan.
- The proportion of women who did not discuss family planning with a fieldworker or at a health facility increases with increasing education, from 79% among those with no education to 89% among those with a secondary education or higher.
- Women in the lowest wealth quintile were more likely to discuss family planning either with a fieldworker (5%) or during a health facility visit (22%) than those in the highest quintile (1% and 10%, respectively).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on family planning, see the following tables:

- **Table 7.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods**
- **Table 7.2 Knowledge of contraceptive methods according to background characteristics**
- **Table 7.3 Current use of contraception according to age**
- **Table 7.4 Current use of contraception according to background characteristics**
- **Table 7.5 Trends in current use of contraception**
- **Table 7.6 Knowledge of fertile period**
- **Table 7.7 Knowledge of fertile period by age**
- **Table 7.8 Source of modern contraceptive methods**
- **Table 7.9 Use of social marketing brand pills**
- **Table 7.10 Informed choice**
- **Table 7.11 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates**
- **Table 7.12 Reasons for discontinuation**
- **Table 7.13.1 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women**
- **Table 7.13.2 Need and demand for family planning for all women and for sexually active unmarried women**
- **Table 7.14 Decision making about family planning**
- **Table 7.15 Future use of contraception**
- **Table 7.16.1 Exposure to family planning messages: Women**
- **Table 7.16.2 Exposure to family planning messages: Men**
- **Table 7.17 Contact of nonusers with family planning providers**

Table 7.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all respondents, currently married respondents, and sexually active unmarried respondents age 15-49 who have heard of any contraceptive method, according to specific method, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Sexually active unmarried women ¹	All men	Currently married men	Sexually active unmarried men ¹
Any method	98.5	99.3	99.1	99.0	99.9	99.8
Any modern method	98.4	99.3	99.1	99.0	99.9	99.8
Female sterilisation	79.0	83.6	86.5	61.7	70.7	66.4
Male sterilisation	20.0	20.9	27.7	19.3	21.9	21.4
Pill	93.1	96.7	98.7	87.6	94.8	93.8
IUD	51.9	59.1	65.7	40.2	47.8	40.7
Injectables	95.9	98.2	97.9	87.7	95.9	93.3
Implants	89.8	95.9	99.1	63.8	80.9	76.0
Male condom	93.1	94.5	99.1	98.3	99.3	99.8
Female condom	35.9	36.6	50.5	47.2	55.9	54.9
Emergency contraception	18.8	19.9	31.3	28.3	34.4	37.4
Standard days method (SDM)	13.4	14.7	13.7	14.6	21.6	18.1
Lactational amenorrhoea (LAM)	53.1	62.3	64.6	36.0	54.6	28.6
Other modern method	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.8	1.1	2.4
Any traditional method	69.4	78.3	89.3	75.7	89.1	87.6
Rhythm	41.5	45.5	55.7	43.4	55.5	44.9
Withdrawal	55.4	63.6	84.3	70.3	82.5	85.5
Other traditional method	26.9	35.5	14.5	9.5	16.6	4.2
Mean number of methods known by respondents 15-49	7.7	8.3	8.9	7.1	8.3	7.7
Number of respondents	11,865	7,526	101	4,255	1,645	237
Mean number of methods known by respondents 15-59	na	na	na	7.2	8.4	7.7
Number of respondents	na	na	na	4,636	2,006	240

na = Not applicable

¹ Had last sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7.2 Knowledge of contraceptive methods according to background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 who have heard of at least one contraceptive method and who have heard of at least one modern method, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Heard of any method	Heard of any modern method ¹	Number	Heard of any method	Heard of any modern method ¹	Number
Age						
15-19	96.7	96.4	497	*	*	2
20-24	99.2	99.0	1,115	(98.2)	(98.2)	31
25-29	99.7	99.6	1,749	99.9	99.9	201
30-34	99.6	99.5	1,381	100.0	100.0	349
35-39	99.6	99.6	1,273	100.0	100.0	428
40-44	99.2	99.2	889	99.9	99.9	316
45-49	99.8	99.8	623	99.7	99.7	318
Residence						
Urban	99.4	99.3	5,133	100.0	99.9	1,189
Rural	99.3	99.2	2,393	99.7	99.7	455
Local Government Area						
Banjul	98.6	98.6	85	98.4	97.9	34
Kanifing	98.5	98.2	1,376	100.0	100.0	347
Brikama	99.7	99.7	3,143	100.0	100.0	717
Mansakonko	98.9	98.9	308	99.1	99.1	59
Kerewan	99.6	99.6	813	99.6	99.6	150
Kuntaur	98.5	98.4	432	100.0	100.0	79
Janjanbureh	99.5	99.3	466	100.0	100.0	97
Basse	99.5	99.5	903	100.0	100.0	161
Education						
No education	99.2	99.1	3,571	99.7	99.7	534
Primary	99.3	99.2	1,298	100.0	100.0	271
Secondary or higher	99.6	99.6	2,657	100.0	100.0	840
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	99.1	98.9	1,536	99.6	99.5	297
Second	99.3	99.2	1,475	99.9	99.9	317
Middle	99.1	99.0	1,532	100.0	100.0	391
Fourth	99.6	99.6	1,495	99.9	99.9	299
Highest	99.7	99.7	1,488	100.0	100.0	340
Total 15-49	99.3	99.3	7,526	99.9	99.9	1,645
50-59	na	na	na	99.9	99.9	362
Total 15-59	na	na	na	99.9	99.9	2,006

na = Not applicable

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Female sterilisation, male sterilisation, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods

Table 7.3 Current use of contraception according to age

Percent distribution of all women, currently married women, and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to age, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Age	Modern method										Traditional method				Number of women			
	Any modern method	Female sterilisation	Male sterilisation	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	Female condom	SDM	LAM	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal		Other	Not currently using	Total
ALL WOMEN																		
15-19	1.6	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	98.4	100.0	2,633
20-24	8.7	7.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	3.5	2.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.6	91.3	100.0	2,181
25-29	16.2	14.3	0.0	1.1	0.2	7.0	5.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.9	0.0	1.2	0.7	83.8	100.0	2,248
30-34	20.9	20.1	0.4	2.1	0.5	9.4	6.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.5	79.1	100.0	1,619
35-39	22.9	20.9	0.6	2.8	1.3	10.3	5.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.0	0.2	0.4	1.4	77.1	100.0	1,438
40-44	20.1	19.4	1.2	2.5	1.2	6.1	7.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	79.9	100.0	1,028
45-49	16.9	15.6	2.0	2.2	0.4	6.1	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.0	1.0	83.1	100.0	718
Total	13.4	12.2	0.4	1.3	0.4	5.6	4.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.5	0.6	86.6	100.0	11,865
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN																		
15-19	5.4	4.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	3.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	94.6	100.0	497
20-24	13.4	10.3	0.0	0.9	0.1	5.9	3.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	3.1	0.4	1.5	1.2	86.6	100.0	1,115
25-29	18.9	16.5	0.0	1.4	0.2	8.4	6.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	2.4	0.0	1.5	0.9	81.1	100.0	1,749
30-34	21.7	20.8	0.5	2.1	0.5	10.2	6.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	78.3	100.0	1,381
35-39	23.6	21.5	0.7	3.1	1.3	10.5	5.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.1	0.2	0.3	1.6	76.4	100.0	1,273
40-44	22.6	21.8	1.4	2.8	1.4	6.8	8.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	77.4	100.0	889
45-49	18.3	16.8	2.3	2.0	0.5	7.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.4	0.0	1.1	81.7	100.0	623
Total	18.9	17.1	0.6	1.9	0.6	8.1	5.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.8	0.1	0.7	1.0	81.1	100.0	7,526
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN ¹																		
Total	41.4	41.4	0.0	4.9	0.2	10.9	19.9	5.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.6	100.0	101

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.

SDM = Standard days method

LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method

¹ Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7.5 Trends in current use of contraception

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to two surveys

Method	2013 GDHS	2019-20 GDHS
Any method	9.0	18.9
Any modern method	8.1	17.1
Modern method		
Female sterilisation	0.6	0.6
Male sterilisation	0.0	0.0
Pill	2.1	1.9
IUD	0.3	0.6
Injectables	3.9	8.1
Implants	0.6	5.5
Male condom	0.6	0.3
SDM	0.0	0.1
LAM	0.0	0.1
Any traditional method	0.9	1.8
Traditional method		
Rhythm	0.2	0.1
Withdrawal	0.3	0.7
Other	0.4	1.0
Not currently using	91.0	81.1
Total	100.0	100.0
Number of women	6,791	7,526

SDM = Standard days method
LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method

Table 7.6 Knowledge of fertile period

Percent distribution of all women age 15-49 by knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Perceived fertile period	All women
Just before her menstrual period begins	13.6
During her menstrual period	2.3
Right after her menstrual period has ended	48.0
Halfway between two menstrual periods	17.3
Other	0.1
No specific time	5.8
Don't know	12.9
Total	100.0
Number of women	11,865

Table 7.7 Knowledge of fertile period by age

Percentage of women age 15-49 with correct knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, according to age, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Age	Percentage with correct knowledge of the fertile period	Number of women
15-19	14.9	2,633
20-24	16.6	2,181
25-29	17.4	2,248
30-34	20.7	1,619
35-39	19.2	1,438
40-44	16.4	1,028
45-49	17.4	718
Total	17.3	11,865

Note: Correct knowledge of the fertile period is defined as "halfway between two menstrual periods."

Table 7.8 Source of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of users of modern contraceptive methods age 15-49 by most recent source of the method, according to method, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Source	Female sterilisation	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Total
Public sector	(99.6)	(51.1)	73.6	92.2	56.9	(8.1)	76.1
Government hospital	(96.6)	(12.0)	11.7	25.1	7.7	(8.1)	18.2
Government health centre	(3.0)	(38.1)	46.8	59.1	38.8	(0.0)	47.0
Government health post	(0.0)	(1.1)	12.2	7.0	7.7	(0.0)	8.8
RCH outreach clinic	(0.0)	(0.0)	2.8	1.1	2.1	(0.0)	1.9
Fieldworker/VHW	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.1	0.0	0.5	(0.0)	0.1
Private medical sector	(0.4)	(42.5)	25.7	6.4	39.7	(76.5)	21.8
Private hospital/clinic	(0.4)	(42.5)	4.9	5.9	4.0	(0.0)	6.2
Private pharmacy	(0.0)	(0.0)	20.1	0.0	35.3	(76.5)	15.1
Private doctor	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.5	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.2
Private mobile clinic	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.2	0.5	0.0	(0.0)	0.2
Private fieldworker	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.3	(0.0)	0.0
NGO medical sector	(0.0)	(6.4)	0.5	0.7	2.1	(1.0)	1.0
NGO hospital/clinic	(0.0)	(6.0)	0.3	0.3	0.0	(0.0)	0.4
NGO family planning clinic	(0.0)	(0.4)	0.2	0.4	2.1	(1.0)	0.5
Other source	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.1	0.7	1.4	(14.4)	1.2
Friend/relative	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.1	0.0	1.4	(8.2)	0.7
Other	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.7	0.0	(6.2)	0.5
Total	(100.0)	(100.0)	100.0	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	100.0
Number of women	43	49	662	488	155	40	1,444

Note: Total includes other modern methods not listed separately but excludes lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

RCH = Reproductive and child health

VHW = Village health worker

NGO = Nongovernmental organisation

Table 7.9 Use of social marketing brand pills

Percentage of pill users age 15-49 using a specific social marketing brand, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Microgynon	Microlut	Number of women
Residence			
Urban	89.3	8.7	113
Rural	91.0	9.0	40
Education			
No education	87.9	8.5	62
Primary	*	*	16
Secondary or higher	89.6	10.4	74
Total	89.7	8.8	152

Note: Table excludes pill users who do not know the brand name. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 7.10 Informed choice

Among current users of selected modern methods age 15-49 who started the last episode of use within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, percentage who were informed about other methods they could use, and percentage who were informed of all three, according to method and initial source, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Method/source	Among women who started last episode of modern contraceptive method within 5 years preceding the survey:				Number of women
	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects	Percentage who were informed by a health or family planning worker of other methods that could be used	Percentage who were informed of all three (Method Information Index)	
Method					
Female sterilisation	(46.5)	(46.5)	(53.4)	(32.5)	19
IUD	(99.5)	(99.5)	(85.3)	(84.9)	38
Injectables	75.0	65.4	75.0	54.5	634
Implants	79.8	75.2	78.0	63.0	454
Pill	64.7	59.4	72.5	54.2	139
Initial source of method¹					
Public sector	77.5	71.8	79.0	61.7	1,005
Government hospital	75.3	71.0	82.4	66.3	216
Government health centre	78.8	72.4	76.8	59.2	628
Government health post	73.7	68.6	81.9	62.7	132
RCH outreach clinic	82.0	79.2	89.7	76.8	29
Private medical sector	68.4	57.7	61.5	41.7	244
Private hospital/clinic	(90.2)	(83.1)	(65.3)	(55.3)	58
Private pharmacy	61.6	49.7	60.3	37.4	185
Total	75.9	69.0	75.8	58.0	1,284

Note: Table includes users of only the methods listed individually. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. RCH = Reproductive and child health

¹ Source at start of current episode of use. Includes only sources of methods with at least 25 unweighted users.

Table 7.11 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among episodes of contraceptive use experienced within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, according to reason for discontinuation and specific method, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Method	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Reason for discontinuation						Switched to another method ⁴	Number of episodes of use ⁵
			Other fertility-related reasons ¹	Side effects/health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method-related reasons ²	Other reasons	Any reason ³		
Injectables	1.0	13.8	4.7	17.5	1.5	3.3	9.8	51.6	4.1	1,464
Implants	0.1	5.8	1.1	6.1	0.5	0.7	3.5	17.7	0.8	771
Pill	1.9	12.8	8.9	15.3	2.4	6.6	7.2	55.1	4.8	417
Other ⁶	4.6	8.2	8.3	3.3	5.4	1.2	7.4	38.5	7.2	470
All methods	1.4	10.9	4.9	12.3	1.9	2.8	7.5	41.7	3.8	3,122

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of use that occurred 3-62 months preceding the survey.

¹ Includes infrequent sex/husband away, difficult to get pregnant/menopausal, and marital dissolution/separation

² Includes lack of access/too far, costs too much, and inconvenient to use

³ Reasons for discontinuation are mutually exclusive and add to the total given in this column.

⁴ A woman is considered to have switched to another method if she used a different method in the month following discontinuation or if she gave "wanted a more effective method" as the reason for discontinuation and started another method within 2 months of discontinuation.

⁵ All episodes of use that occurred within the 5 years preceding the survey are included. Episodes of use include both episodes that were discontinued during the period of observation and episodes that were not discontinued during the period of observation.

⁶ Includes female sterilisation, IUD, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), rhythm, withdrawal, and lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)

Table 7.12 Reasons for discontinuation

Percent distribution of discontinuations of contraceptive methods in the 5 years preceding the survey by main reason stated for discontinuation, according to specific method, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Reason	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Withdrawal	Other ¹	All methods
Became pregnant while using	(0.0)	1.9	0.2	7.0	7.4	(19.8)	17.4	4.0
Wanted to become pregnant	(41.5)	36.5	40.4	33.3	13.9	(26.2)	51.7	36.5
Husband/partner disapproved	(1.2)	5.1	10.2	5.9	8.4	(11.6)	7.8	6.6
Wanted a more effective method	(5.8)	2.6	3.3	3.6	16.5	(10.4)	4.4	3.8
Side effects/health concerns	(43.1)	30.2	27.6	22.3	7.7	(0.0)	0.1	25.3
Lack of access/too far	(0.0)	1.7	0.3	1.5	0.5	(0.0)	0.0	1.2
Cost too much	(0.0)	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Inconvenient to use	(0.4)	4.2	2.2	8.5	2.9	(3.0)	2.0	4.2
Up to God/fatalistic	(0.0)	0.5	1.6	1.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.5	0.7
Difficult to get pregnant/ menopausal	(0.0)	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.2
Infrequent sex/husband away	(4.0)	6.3	5.1	9.5	39.1	(19.2)	3.5	7.9
Marital dissolution/separation	(0.0)	0.6	1.1	1.7	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.8
Other	(4.1)	8.8	6.8	4.4	0.4	(9.6)	11.8	7.5
Don't know	(0.0)	0.2	0.6	0.0	2.4	(0.0)	0.0	0.3
Missing	(0.0)	1.1	0.5	1.3	0.8	(0.2)	0.7	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of discontinuations	41	1,057	383	337	70	67	110	2,065

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), and rhythm

Table 7.13.1 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Age												
15-19	29.3	0.0	29.3	5.4	0.0	5.4	34.8	0.0	34.8	497	15.7	13.0
20-24	23.2	0.0	23.2	13.1	0.3	13.4	36.3	0.3	36.6	1,115	36.5	28.1
25-29	23.0	0.9	23.9	18.4	0.6	18.9	41.3	1.5	42.8	1,749	44.2	38.6
30-34	20.8	2.3	23.1	17.9	3.8	21.7	38.7	6.1	44.8	1,381	48.5	46.3
35-39	16.6	8.9	25.4	14.6	9.1	23.6	31.1	17.9	49.1	1,273	48.2	43.9
40-44	7.2	17.1	24.3	7.4	15.2	22.6	14.6	32.3	46.9	889	48.2	46.5
45-49	5.1	17.1	22.2	1.7	16.6	18.3	6.8	33.7	40.5	623	45.2	41.5
Residence												
Urban	18.7	5.3	23.9	14.7	5.3	20.0	33.3	10.6	43.9	5,133	45.5	40.8
Rural	18.4	6.3	24.7	10.5	6.2	16.7	28.9	12.4	41.4	2,393	40.3	37.0
Local Government Area												
Banjul	16.2	8.5	24.6	13.8	9.3	23.0	30.0	17.7	47.7	85	48.3	45.5
Kanifing	19.6	5.7	25.3	11.9	5.3	17.2	31.5	11.0	42.5	1,376	40.5	37.3
Brikama	17.9	5.0	22.9	16.7	5.6	22.2	34.5	10.6	45.2	3,143	49.3	43.6
Mansakonko	19.0	6.0	25.0	11.2	4.0	15.2	30.2	10.0	40.2	308	37.9	36.0
Kerewan	17.6	7.0	24.6	12.8	9.4	22.2	30.5	16.3	46.8	813	47.4	44.4
Kuntaur	18.2	5.7	23.9	11.2	4.7	15.9	29.4	10.4	39.8	432	39.9	35.4
Janjanbureh	14.0	3.9	17.9	14.2	6.0	20.2	28.2	9.9	38.1	466	53.0	47.8
Basse	23.2	6.3	29.5	5.6	3.0	8.6	28.8	9.3	38.1	903	22.5	20.5
Education												
No education	16.9	7.3	24.2	11.6	6.8	18.4	28.5	14.1	42.6	3,571	43.2	39.4
Primary	22.0	4.7	26.7	12.7	4.9	17.6	34.8	9.5	44.3	1,298	39.7	34.3
Secondary or higher	19.3	3.7	22.9	16.0	4.3	20.2	35.2	7.9	43.2	2,657	46.9	42.6
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	16.7	6.5	23.2	11.3	6.2	17.5	28.0	12.8	40.8	1,536	43.0	38.5
Second	20.3	5.0	25.2	12.4	5.5	18.0	32.7	10.5	43.2	1,475	41.6	35.4
Middle	19.6	5.8	25.4	13.1	4.8	17.9	32.6	10.7	43.3	1,532	41.3	37.5
Fourth	16.9	5.0	21.9	16.6	5.9	22.5	33.5	10.9	44.4	1,495	50.6	46.1
Highest	19.6	5.5	25.1	13.3	5.4	18.8	32.9	10.9	43.8	1,488	42.8	40.5
Total	18.6	5.6	24.2	13.3	5.6	18.9	31.9	11.1	43.1	7,526	43.9	39.6

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al. 2012.

¹ Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need.

² Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand.

³ Modern methods include female sterilisation, male sterilisation, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), and lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM).

Table 7.13.2 Need and demand for family planning for all women and for sexually active unmarried women

Percentage of all women and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
ALL WOMEN												
Age												
15-19	6.6	0.1	6.7	1.6	0.0	1.6	8.2	0.1	8.2	2,633	18.9	16.8
20-24	13.5	0.1	13.7	8.5	0.3	8.7	22.0	0.4	22.4	2,181	39.0	32.0
25-29	18.9	0.7	19.6	15.7	0.5	16.2	34.6	1.2	35.8	2,248	45.2	39.8
30-34	17.9	2.0	20.0	17.5	3.4	20.9	35.5	5.4	40.9	1,619	51.2	49.1
35-39	15.0	7.9	22.8	14.7	8.2	22.9	29.7	16.1	45.7	1,438	50.1	45.7
40-44	6.2	14.8	21.0	6.8	13.3	20.1	13.0	28.1	41.1	1,028	49.0	47.2
45-49	4.6	14.9	19.5	2.5	14.4	16.9	7.2	29.3	36.4	718	46.5	42.9
Residence												
Urban	11.9	3.1	15.0	10.3	3.2	13.5	22.2	6.3	28.6	8,747	47.3	43.0
Rural	14.5	4.9	19.4	8.4	4.8	13.2	22.9	9.7	32.6	3,118	40.4	37.1
Local Government Area												
Banjul	9.6	4.4	14.0	10.3	5.2	15.5	19.9	9.6	29.5	163	52.6	49.6
Kanifing	11.8	3.2	14.9	9.0	3.0	12.0	20.8	6.1	26.9	2,590	44.5	41.6
Brikama	11.4	3.0	14.4	11.1	3.4	14.5	22.6	6.4	28.9	5,299	50.2	45.0
Mansakonko	14.2	4.5	18.7	9.4	2.9	12.2	23.6	7.3	30.9	431	39.6	37.5
Kerewan	13.3	5.2	18.4	9.7	6.7	16.5	23.0	11.9	34.9	1,129	47.2	44.1
Kuntaur	15.4	4.8	20.1	9.4	3.9	13.4	24.8	8.7	33.5	522	39.9	35.5
Janjanbureh	11.4	3.2	14.5	11.4	4.9	16.3	22.7	8.1	30.9	595	52.9	47.9
Basse	18.7	5.0	23.7	4.8	2.3	7.1	23.5	7.4	30.9	1,137	23.1	21.1
Education												
No education	15.0	6.4	21.4	10.6	5.9	16.6	25.7	12.3	38.0	4,119	43.6	39.9
Primary	15.7	3.3	19.0	10.5	3.6	14.1	26.2	6.9	33.1	1,854	42.6	37.4
Secondary or higher	10.0	1.7	11.7	9.0	2.0	11.0	19.0	3.7	22.7	5,892	48.5	44.6
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	13.2	5.1	18.4	9.2	4.9	14.0	22.4	10.0	32.4	1,998	43.3	39.0
Second	15.0	3.5	18.5	9.6	3.8	13.5	24.7	7.3	32.0	2,135	42.1	36.3
Middle	14.3	3.9	18.2	10.3	3.4	13.6	24.5	7.3	31.8	2,292	42.8	39.2
Fourth	10.3	2.9	13.2	11.3	3.4	14.7	21.7	6.3	27.9	2,591	52.7	48.6
Highest	11.1	3.0	14.1	8.6	3.0	11.6	19.7	6.0	25.7	2,849	45.1	42.8
Total	12.6	3.6	16.2	9.8	3.6	13.4	22.4	7.2	29.6	11,865	45.3	41.3
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN⁴												
Total	44.2	0.9	45.1	41.4	0.0	41.4	85.6	0.9	86.5	101	47.9	47.9

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al. 2012.

¹ Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need.

² Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand.

³ Modern methods include female sterilisation, male sterilisation, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), and lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM).

⁴ Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7.14 Decision making about family planning

Among currently married women age 15-49 who are current users of family planning, percent distribution by who makes the decision to use family planning, and among currently married women who are not currently using family planning, percent distribution by who makes the decision not to use family planning, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Among currently married women who are current users of family planning					Number of women	Among currently married women who are not currently using family planning					Number of women
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total		Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	
Age												
15-19	(11.9)	(72.9)	(7.5)	(7.7)	(100.0)	27	61.5	22.2	9.9	6.4	100.0	375
20-24	17.7	59.4	22.3	0.5	100.0	149	62.5	22.0	12.2	3.3	100.0	772
25-29	23.2	60.2	16.6	0.0	100.0	331	64.8	21.2	12.3	1.7	100.0	1,198
30-34	38.3	48.3	12.9	0.5	100.0	300	64.2	23.8	10.2	1.9	100.0	913
35-39	35.3	53.1	11.5	0.1	100.0	301	69.5	19.7	9.8	1.1	100.0	850
40-44	44.1	47.6	7.7	0.6	100.0	201	71.5	17.9	7.2	3.5	100.0	653
45-49	43.3	41.4	15.3	0.0	100.0	114	72.3	17.0	9.1	1.6	100.0	503
Number of living children												
0	*	*	*	*	*	15	60.4	24.2	8.1	7.3	100.0	730
1-2	24.8	58.5	15.9	0.9	100.0	344	65.1	21.0	11.9	2.0	100.0	1,644
3-4	26.6	57.0	16.0	0.5	100.0	459	67.7	21.4	9.8	1.1	100.0	1,464
5+	42.0	46.8	11.1	0.1	100.0	605	69.7	18.1	10.4	1.8	100.0	1,425
Residence												
Urban	32.8	52.4	14.6	0.2	100.0	1,024	66.9	20.3	9.9	2.9	100.0	3,557
Rural	32.4	54.9	11.8	0.9	100.0	399	65.4	21.9	11.4	1.3	100.0	1,706
Local Government Area												
Banjul	32.7	40.5	25.4	1.5	100.0	20	58.2	21.0	17.2	3.6	100.0	57
Kanifing	33.9	47.8	17.6	0.6	100.0	237	57.0	28.8	10.8	3.4	100.0	1,013
Brikama	32.0	54.1	13.9	0.0	100.0	699	72.2	16.7	8.4	2.6	100.0	2,092
Mansakonko	35.8	56.9	7.3	0.0	100.0	47	64.9	23.1	10.3	1.6	100.0	220
Kerewan	25.8	61.6	11.2	1.4	100.0	181	61.5	26.5	9.3	2.7	100.0	542
Kuntaur	30.3	56.0	12.8	0.9	100.0	69	58.5	30.7	9.2	1.6	100.0	302
Janjanbureh	43.5	47.8	8.6	0.0	100.0	94	66.3	24.3	8.6	0.8	100.0	320
Basse	38.9	44.3	15.3	1.4	100.0	78	70.9	10.4	17.3	1.3	100.0	717
Education												
No education	36.9	48.6	13.9	0.6	100.0	658	67.3	19.9	10.6	2.1	100.0	2,541
Primary	31.7	52.9	15.0	0.3	100.0	228	71.0	17.0	10.0	1.9	100.0	925
Secondary or higher	27.9	58.6	13.3	0.2	100.0	537	62.7	23.9	10.3	3.1	100.0	1,796
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	36.7	54.0	9.1	0.2	100.0	269	65.1	22.0	11.0	1.9	100.0	1,081
Second	39.1	49.3	10.5	1.1	100.0	265	68.3	17.8	11.6	2.2	100.0	1,024
Middle	30.8	51.1	17.9	0.2	100.0	274	67.1	20.0	11.2	1.8	100.0	1,082
Fourth	33.4	53.7	12.5	0.5	100.0	336	64.7	21.2	10.6	3.5	100.0	1,018
Highest	24.0	56.9	19.1	0.1	100.0	279	66.8	22.8	7.7	2.7	100.0	1,057
Total	32.7	53.1	13.8	0.4	100.0	1,423	66.4	20.8	10.4	2.4	100.0	5,263

Note: Table excludes women who are currently pregnant. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 7.15 Future use of contraception

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who are not using a contraceptive method by intention to use in the future, according to number of living children, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Intention to use in the future	Number of living children ¹					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Intends to use	22.7	27.1	32.1	30.0	33.8	30.5
Unsure	15.0	10.4	10.2	6.4	6.3	8.6
Does not intend to use	62.4	62.5	57.7	63.6	59.9	60.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	730	1,044	939	933	2,457	6,103

¹ Includes current pregnancy

Table 7.16.1 Exposure to family planning messages: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message on the radio, on television, in a newspaper or magazine, or on a mobile phone in the past few months, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Media sources					Other sources							Number of women
	Radio	Television	News-paper/magazine	Mobile phone	None of these four media sources ¹	Peer health education	Friends/relatives	Traditional communicators	Health personnel/workers	Internet/social media	None of these sources ²		
Age													
15-19	13.9	8.8	0.9	1.6	81.6	14.9	52.0	6.3	12.7	2.2	39.1	2,633	
20-24	20.6	14.3	1.9	3.0	71.8	13.5	63.0	11.8	31.3	7.4	26.9	2,181	
25-29	25.1	18.0	1.6	2.9	68.5	8.0	65.5	14.6	43.7	5.7	22.7	2,248	
30-34	30.8	24.3	2.4	2.4	61.4	9.3	62.1	14.4	43.4	5.1	23.4	1,619	
35-39	29.5	22.6	2.0	2.5	62.8	9.1	64.7	18.6	47.4	3.9	21.2	1,438	
40-44	29.5	22.3	2.0	1.8	63.4	9.9	62.5	17.4	41.3	3.6	25.4	1,028	
45-49	31.7	23.0	1.5	0.3	61.7	9.4	60.6	19.6	33.3	2.8	30.0	718	
Residence													
Urban	23.4	20.4	2.2	2.6	68.4	10.9	60.6	12.8	30.0	5.7	28.1	8,747	
Rural	25.1	8.9	0.3	1.2	72.6	11.6	61.7	14.5	45.7	1.5	26.6	3,118	
Local Government Area													
Banjul	16.4	24.1	2.9	3.8	68.6	10.6	56.6	8.7	23.7	8.3	33.2	163	
Kanifing	18.6	20.7	2.6	3.1	70.7	8.5	52.9	5.3	26.9	7.7	33.9	2,590	
Brikama	25.5	20.6	2.0	2.6	67.4	13.4	64.9	19.1	32.2	5.1	24.5	5,299	
Mansakonko	13.3	9.0	0.8	2.2	81.2	10.8	59.7	13.0	41.6	4.2	31.3	431	
Kerewan	34.3	13.1	0.7	1.0	63.9	8.4	55.5	11.7	50.8	1.7	28.2	1,129	
Kuntaur	28.4	8.2	0.4	2.4	69.3	18.1	54.1	17.4	42.8	1.3	27.7	522	
Janjanbureh	21.8	5.2	0.2	0.7	77.2	5.6	69.7	3.0	43.4	1.1	22.5	595	
Basse	22.2	11.7	0.4	0.6	73.7	8.6	65.5	9.9	33.0	0.9	28.3	1,137	
Education													
No education	25.2	13.8	0.2	0.9	70.9	6.7	58.8	13.6	39.8	1.1	29.2	4,119	
Primary	22.8	16.4	0.5	1.7	70.7	7.0	58.9	13.0	36.5	1.4	31.3	1,854	
Secondary or higher	23.3	20.2	3.1	3.4	68.1	15.5	63.1	13.1	29.4	8.0	25.5	5,892	
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	24.4	6.4	0.5	1.1	73.7	11.2	58.5	12.8	43.1	1.4	28.7	1,998	
Second	23.8	9.4	0.6	1.4	73.4	10.6	62.8	14.3	37.5	2.4	27.3	2,135	
Middle	23.9	19.5	1.2	1.9	70.0	9.7	60.6	13.7	32.9	2.2	29.3	2,292	
Fourth	23.5	22.7	1.7	2.1	68.1	10.6	63.5	13.0	30.9	4.7	25.9	2,591	
Highest	23.9	24.5	3.7	4.0	64.5	13.0	59.1	12.5	29.2	10.3	27.7	2,849	
Total	23.9	17.4	1.7	2.2	69.5	11.1	60.9	13.2	34.1	4.6	27.7	11,865	

¹ Radio, television, newspaper or magazine, or mobile phone

² Includes those with no exposure to any source (radio, television, newspaper or magazine, mobile phone, peer health education, friends or relatives, traditional communicators, health personnel or health workers, or Internet or social media)

Table 7.16.2 Exposure to family planning messages: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message on the radio, on television, in a newspaper or magazine, or on a mobile phone in the past few months, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Media sources					Other sources						Number of men
	Radio	Television	Newspaper/magazine	Mobile phone	None of these four media sources ¹	Peer health education	Friends/relatives	Traditional communicators	Health personnel/workers	Internet/social media	None of these sources ²	
Age												
15-19	9.8	6.6	1.0	1.4	84.5	12.6	32.2	3.0	3.8	3.4	53.1	1,097
20-24	16.0	9.6	1.8	4.1	77.3	8.9	38.8	4.0	7.6	11.7	48.8	802
25-29	17.6	9.8	2.2	4.2	74.9	7.4	42.3	6.1	13.4	10.9	44.9	634
30-34	23.5	10.5	2.6	3.8	70.3	6.2	35.3	6.3	14.5	11.1	44.2	524
35-39	29.7	15.4	3.3	3.5	60.6	4.4	36.4	4.7	13.4	8.1	40.8	499
40-44	30.2	17.1	3.9	3.7	60.1	4.8	39.2	7.4	17.3	7.7	39.3	357
45-49	32.9	12.3	4.7	0.8	62.3	5.4	37.0	5.0	16.8	4.7	43.1	342
Residence												
Urban	18.8	11.3	2.6	3.2	73.4	7.3	35.4	3.1	7.9	8.6	47.7	3,299
Rural	23.1	7.6	1.4	2.5	73.1	11.0	41.6	10.7	19.6	6.1	42.7	955
Local Government Area												
Banjul	23.4	17.3	4.7	3.2	67.4	5.9	41.4	3.8	12.2	11.2	42.5	80
Kanifing	16.7	12.3	3.7	3.5	74.0	8.1	33.6	3.8	8.4	11.2	48.4	1,040
Brikama	19.9	11.0	2.1	3.0	73.0	7.7	35.3	2.4	6.3	7.5	48.2	1,967
Mansakonko	16.9	8.3	2.1	3.2	76.3	10.8	28.1	9.4	14.8	8.0	51.6	134
Kerewan	23.5	7.1	1.7	4.2	71.1	14.5	24.7	9.7	13.1	7.8	53.3	351
Kuntaur	14.8	4.9	1.5	3.7	81.9	7.9	41.9	7.1	12.2	6.1	44.4	142
Janjanbureh	38.6	12.3	1.4	0.9	58.6	5.8	58.3	18.0	25.9	2.5	30.9	202
Basse	15.4	5.9	0.8	1.3	80.8	5.5	55.5	6.2	27.5	5.4	34.0	340
Education												
No education	22.5	5.8	0.5	2.4	73.4	2.8	31.4	4.7	9.4	3.1	51.6	921
Primary	18.5	9.2	0.0	1.6	77.0	3.5	38.7	5.3	8.4	3.2	49.0	716
Secondary or higher	19.1	12.5	3.6	3.6	72.3	11.3	38.2	4.7	11.5	11.1	44.1	2,618
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	25.4	4.7	0.8	2.3	72.4	8.7	38.0	10.0	14.4	4.6	45.9	632
Second	20.8	7.9	0.8	2.0	75.0	7.3	38.4	6.0	14.0	5.7	46.3	768
Middle	22.3	12.8	1.3	2.6	71.3	6.6	36.7	3.8	9.2	7.6	44.0	848
Fourth	16.0	12.6	3.5	2.8	75.4	8.7	33.4	3.2	8.3	8.1	51.0	875
Highest	16.8	12.0	4.1	4.6	72.6	9.1	37.8	3.0	8.9	11.8	45.6	1,132
Total 15-49	19.7	10.5	2.3	3.0	73.3	8.2	36.8	4.8	10.6	8.0	46.6	4,255
50-59	37.5	19.4	4.8	2.2	55.0	7.8	36.2	8.0	17.8	3.6	38.1	381
Total 15-59	21.2	11.2	2.5	3.0	71.8	8.1	36.8	5.0	11.2	7.7	45.9	4,636

¹ Radio, television, newspaper or magazine, or mobile phone

² Includes those with no exposure to any source (radio, television, newspaper or magazine, mobile phone, peer health education, friends or relatives, traditional communicators, health personnel or health workers, or Internet or social media)

Table 7.17 Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

Among women age 15-49 who are not using contraception, percentage who during the past 12 months were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility and discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning, and percentage who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning	Percentage of women who visited a health facility in the past 12 months and who:		Percentage of women who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility	Number of women
		Discussed family planning	Did not discuss family planning		
Age					
15-19	0.5	2.8	38.5	96.9	2,592
20-24	1.6	11.2	54.6	88.1	1,990
25-29	2.6	22.9	54.4	76.4	1,885
30-34	3.6	23.0	54.3	75.8	1,280
35-39	2.5	25.3	51.7	73.9	1,108
40-44	3.4	16.5	51.2	82.5	821
45-49	2.3	7.8	57.5	90.5	596
Residence					
Urban	1.1	12.0	50.1	87.6	7,565
Rural	4.8	21.3	49.8	76.8	2,708
Local Government Area					
Banjul	2.1	9.6	53.9	89.6	137
Kanifing	0.6	8.5	54.2	91.3	2,279
Brikama	1.2	14.1	47.6	85.4	4,529
Mansakonko	3.3	23.1	45.9	75.5	378
Kerewan	5.5	26.9	44.4	70.9	943
Kuntaur	6.7	19.7	53.2	76.9	452
Janjanbureh	4.6	15.6	46.0	83.4	498
Basse	2.2	12.1	58.2	87.0	1,055
Education					
No education	3.0	19.8	52.2	79.1	3,437
Primary	1.8	15.2	50.1	83.9	1,592
Secondary or higher	1.5	10.6	48.6	88.8	5,244
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	5.0	21.5	47.7	76.4	1,718
Second	2.4	18.6	48.1	80.6	1,848
Middle	1.6	15.1	49.2	84.4	1,980
Fourth	1.2	10.1	50.8	89.4	2,210
Highest	0.9	9.9	53.1	89.8	2,518
Total	2.0	14.4	50.1	84.8	10,273

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

Key Findings

- **Current levels:** In the 5 years before the survey, the neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality rates were 29, 42, and 56 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively.
- **Trends:** From 2013 to 2019-20, under-5 mortality increased from 54 to 56 deaths per 1,000 live births, infant mortality increased from 34 to 42 deaths per 1,000 live births, and neonatal mortality rose from 22 to 29 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- **Perinatal mortality:** The perinatal mortality rate for the 5 years before the survey was 41 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration.

Information on infant and child mortality is relevant to a demographic assessment of a country's population and is an important indicator of the country's socioeconomic development and quality of life. It can also help identify children who may be at higher risk of death and lead to strategies to reduce this risk, such as promoting birth spacing.

This chapter presents information on levels, trends, and differentials in perinatal, neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality rates. It also examines biodemographic factors and fertility behaviours that increase mortality risks for infants and children. The information was collected as part of a retrospective birth history in which female respondents listed all of the children to whom they had given birth, along with each child's date of birth, survivorship status, and current age or age at death, supplemented by additional questions on non-live births.

The quality of mortality estimates calculated from birth histories depends on the mother's ability to recall all of the children she has given birth to, as well as their birth dates and ages at death. Potential data quality problems include:

- The selective omission from birth histories of those births that did not survive, which can result in underestimation of childhood mortality.
- The displacement of birth dates, which may distort mortality trends. This can occur if an interviewer knowingly records a birth as occurring in a different year than the one in which it occurred. This may happen if an interviewer is trying to cut down on his or her overall workload, because live births occurring during the 5 years before the interview are the subject of a lengthy set of additional questions.
- The quality of reporting of age at death. Misreporting the child's age at death may distort the age pattern of mortality, especially if the net effect of the age misreporting is to transfer deaths from one age bracket to another.
- Any method of measuring childhood mortality that relies on mothers' reports (e.g., birth histories) assumes that female adult mortality is not high or, if it is high, that there is little or no correlation between the mortality risks of mothers and those of their children.

Selected indicators of the quality of the mortality data on which the estimates of mortality in this chapter are based are presented in Appendix C, Tables C.3-C.6.

8.1 INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

Neonatal mortality: The probability of dying within the first month of life.

Postneonatal mortality: The probability of dying between the first month of life and the first birthday (computed as the difference between infant and neonatal mortality).

Infant mortality: The probability of dying between birth and the first birthday.

Child mortality: The probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthday.

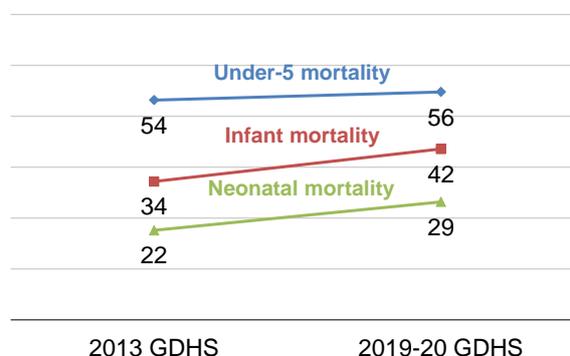
Under-5 mortality: The probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday.

In the 5-year period before the 2019-20 GDHS, the neonatal mortality rate was 29 deaths per 1,000 live births. Over the same period, the infant mortality rate was 42 deaths per 1,000 live births, meaning that 1 in 24 children die before their first birthday. The under-5 mortality rate of 56 deaths per 1,000 live births indicates that 1 in 18 children in The Gambia die before reaching age 5. Three quarters (75%) of all deaths in the first 5 years of life occur between birth and the first birthday (**Table 8.1**).

Trends: Between 2013 and 2019-20, the under-5 mortality rate increased from 54 to 56 deaths per 1,000 live births, the infant mortality rate rose from 34 to 42 deaths per 1,000 live births, and the neonatal mortality rate increased from 22 to 29 deaths per 1,000 live births (**Figure 8.1**). However, child mortality decreased from 20 to 15 deaths per 1,000 live births over the same period.

Figure 8.1 Trends in early childhood mortality rates

Deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5-year period before the survey

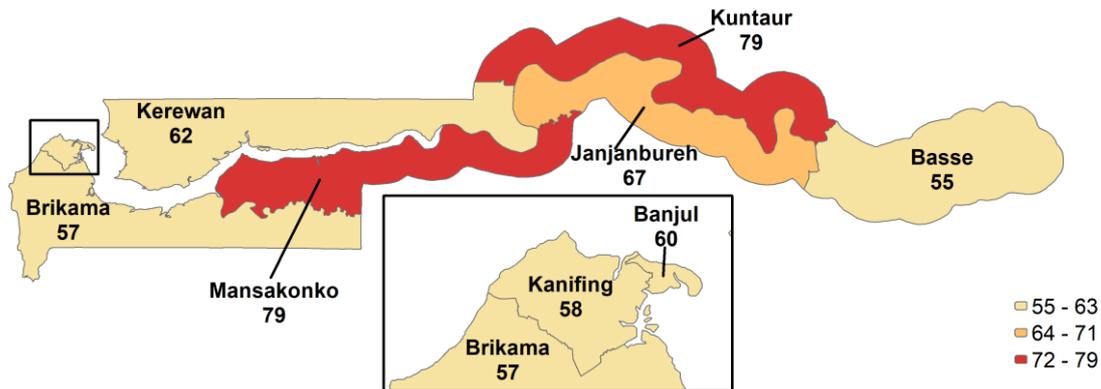


Patterns by background characteristics

- Infant mortality is higher in rural areas (47 deaths per 1,000 live births) than in urban areas (38 deaths per 1,000 live births). A similar pattern can be seen for under-5 mortality and neonatal mortality (**Table 8.2**).
- For the 10-year period before the survey, the under-5 mortality rate is highest in Mansakonko and Kuntaur (79 deaths per 1,000 live births each) and lowest in Basse (55 deaths per 1,000 live births) (**Figure 8.2**).
- The under-5 mortality rate generally decreases with increasing household wealth, from 69 deaths per 1,000 live births in the lowest wealth quintile to 53 deaths per 1,000 live births in the highest quintile.

Figure 8.2 Under-5 mortality by Local Government Area

Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 10-year period before the survey



8.2 BIODEMOGRAPHIC RISK FACTORS

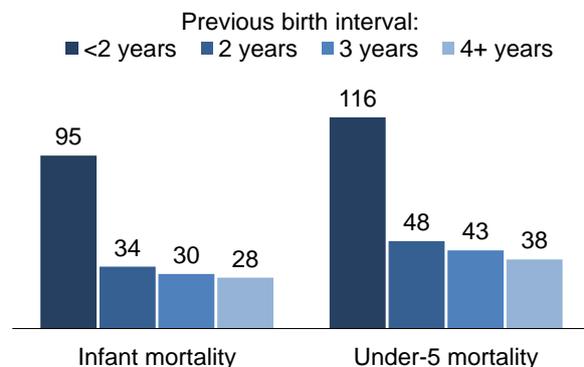
The demographic characteristics of both mothers and children have been found to play an important role in the survival of children. **Table 8.2** presents mortality estimates by child's sex and place of residence for the 5-year period preceding the survey. Mortality estimates by additional background characteristics are shown for the 10-year period before the survey in **Table 8.3** to ensure an adequate number of cases to produce statistically reliable estimates.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Boys are more likely than girls to die in early childhood. Overall, under-5 mortality is 60 deaths per 1,000 live births among male children, as compared with 52 deaths per 1,000 children among female children (**Table 8.2**).
- The infant mortality rate is higher among children born to mothers under age 20 and mothers age 40-49 (59 and 57 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively) than among children born to mothers age 20-29 and 30-39 (40 and 49 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively) (**Table 8.3**).
- Infant mortality is higher among first-order births (56 deaths per 1,000 live births) than subsequent births (36-50 deaths per 1,000 births).
- The under-5 mortality rate is three times as high among children with birth intervals of less than 2 years (116 deaths per 1,000 live births) as among children with birth intervals of 4 or more years (38 deaths per 1,000 live births) (**Figure 8.3**). A similar pattern is observed for infant and neonatal mortality.

Figure 8.3 Childhood mortality by previous birth interval

Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 10-year period before the survey



8.3 PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal mortality rate

Perinatal deaths comprise stillbirths (pregnancy losses occurring after 7 months of gestation) and early neonatal deaths (deaths of live births within the first 7 days of life). The perinatal mortality rate is calculated as the number of perinatal deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration.

Sample: Number of pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration to women age 15-49 in the 5 years before the survey

The causes of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths are closely linked, and it can be difficult to distinguish whether a death was in fact a stillbirth or an early neonatal death. The perinatal mortality rate encompasses both stillbirths and early neonatal deaths and offers a better measure of the level of mortality and quality of antenatal care services at delivery. During the 5 years before the survey, the perinatal mortality rate was 41 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies (**Table 8.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The perinatal mortality rate is twice as high among children whose mothers were age 40-49 at the time of the birth (64 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies) as among children whose mothers were age 20-29 (31 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies).
- Perinatal mortality is highest when the previous pregnancy interval was less than 15 months and lowest when the previous pregnancy interval was 27-38 months (64 and 25 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies, respectively).
- There is an inverse relationship between mother's education and perinatal mortality. The perinatal mortality rate decreases from 43 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies among mothers with no education to 38 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies among mothers with a secondary education or higher.

8.4 HIGH-RISK FERTILITY BEHAVIOUR

Childhood mortality can be affected by several known risk factors, such as mother's age at birth, previous birth interval, and parity. The probability of dying in infancy is much greater among children born to mothers who are too young (under age 18) or too old (over age 34), children born after a short birth interval (less than 24 months after the preceding birth), and children born to mothers of high parity (more than three children). The risk is elevated when a child is born to a mother who has a combination of these risk characteristics.

Table 8.5 presents the percent distribution of children born in the 5 years preceding the survey by category of elevated mortality risk and the percent distribution of currently married women by their category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey. About 3 in 10 (29%) births in the 5 years before the survey did not fall into any high-risk category. Eighteen percent of births fell into the unavoidable risk category, that is, first-order births to women age 18-34. Over half (53%) of births fell into at least one avoidable high-risk category: 34% were in a single high-risk category, and 20% were in a multiple high-risk category.

The risk ratio shows the relationship between risk factors and actual mortality. A risk ratio greater than one means that exposure to a particular risk factor increases risk, while a risk ratio less than one means that exposure decreases risk. Among births in a single high-risk category, the risk ratio is highest for births to mothers age 35 or older (3.53), followed by births to mothers under age 18 (3.01) and births that occurred within 24 months of a previous birth (2.16). Overall, the risk ratio is higher for births in multiple high-risk categories than for births in a single high-risk category (2.28 versus 1.75). The risk of dying is more than

four and a half times higher among children with a birth interval of less than 24 months and a birth order above three than among births not in any high-risk category (4.61).

Overall, three quarters (75%) of currently married women have the potential for a high-risk birth, with 29% falling into a single high-risk category and 45% falling into a multiple high-risk category.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on infant and child mortality, see the following tables:

- **Table 8.1** Early childhood mortality rates
- **Table 8.2** Five-year early childhood mortality rates according to background characteristics
- **Table 8.3** Ten-year early childhood mortality rates according to additional characteristics
- **Table 8.4** Perinatal mortality
- **Table 8.5** High-risk fertility behaviour

Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for 5-year periods preceding the survey, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality (PNN) ¹	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-5 mortality (₅ q ₀)
0-4	29	13	42	15	56
5-9	31	18	50	16	65
10-14	33	17	50	31	79

¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table 8.2 Five-year early childhood mortality rates according to background characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 5-year period preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality (PNN) ¹	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-5 mortality (₅ q ₀)
Child's sex					
Male	31	13	44	17	60
Female	26	13	39	14	52
Residence					
Urban	25	13	38	13	51
Rural	35	13	47	19	66
Total	29	13	42	15	56

¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table 8.3 Ten-year early childhood mortality rates according to additional characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, according to additional characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality (PNN) ¹	Infant mortality (₁ Q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ Q ₁)	Under-5 mortality (₅ Q ₀)
Mother's age at birth					
<20	32	27	59	20	77
20-29	27	12	40	15	54
30-39	34	16	49	15	64
40-49	35	22	57	*	*
Birth order					
1	38	19	56	16	71
2-3	23	13	36	14	50
4-6	33	17	50	18	66
7+	31	13	44	12	55
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	64	31	95	23	116
2 years	20	14	34	15	48
3 years	20	10	30	14	43
4+ years	21	8	28	10	38
Birth size³					
Small/very small	43	24	66	na	na
Average or larger	24	10	34	na	na
Local Government Area					
Banjul	37	11	49	12	60
Kanifing	30	17	47	11	58
Brikama	25	18	43	14	57
Mansakonko	42	13	55	25	79
Kerewan	34	15	49	14	62
Kuntaur	41	14	56	24	79
Janjanbureh	36	11	47	21	67
Basse	29	9	38	18	55
Mother's education					
No education	29	16	45	17	62
Primary	36	19	55	17	72
Secondary or higher	28	13	41	11	52
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	34	15	49	20	69
Second	31	19	50	17	67
Middle	33	14	46	16	62
Fourth	21	15	36	12	48
Highest	29	15	44	9	53

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death and has been suppressed.

na = Not available

¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

² Excludes first-order births

³ Rates for the 5-year period before the survey

Table 8.4 Perinatal mortality

Number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths, and the perinatal mortality rate for the 5-year period preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Number of stillbirths ¹	Number of early neonatal deaths ²	Perinatal mortality rate ³	Number of pregnancies of 7+ months' duration
Mother's age at birth				
<20	9	21	36	826
20-29	62	69	31	4,170
30-39	66	70	56	2,432
40-49	10	11	64	328
Previous pregnancy interval in months⁴				
First pregnancy	30	34	43	1,492
<15	23	40	64	986
15-26	32	43	38	1,986
27-38	21	17	25	1,516
39+	42	36	44	1,778
Residence				
Urban	104	97	40	5,083
Rural	44	74	44	2,674
Local Government Area				
Banjul	1	2	32	74
Kanifing	27	33	45	1,338
Brikama	62	45	34	3,150
Mansakonko	6	13	55	338
Kerewan	21	25	49	939
Kuntaur	11	16	55	483
Janjanbureh	7	16	46	488
Basse	14	21	37	946
Mother's education				
No education	74	80	43	3,592
Primary	25	33	42	1,402
Secondary or higher	49	57	38	2,763
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	27	50	44	1,752
Second	24	39	39	1,633
Middle	26	35	38	1,616
Fourth	44	15	40	1,446
Highest	28	31	45	1,311
Total	148	170	41	7,757

¹ Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

² Early neonatal deaths are deaths at age 0-6 days among live-born children.

³ The sum of the number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths divided by the number of pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration, expressed per 1,000

⁴ Category cutoffs correspond to birth intervals of <24 months, 24-35 months, 36-47 months, and 48+ months assuming a pregnancy duration of 9 months.

Table 8.5 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the 5 years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women ¹
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high-risk category	28.8	1.00	15.6 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First-order births between age 18 and age 34	18.0	1.71	9.8
In any avoidable high-risk category	53.2	1.94	74.6
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 only	3.6	3.01	1.1
Mother's age >34 only	1.0	3.53	4.4
Birth interval <24 months only	5.0	2.16	9.3
Birth order >3 only	24.0	1.39	14.6
Subtotal	33.6	1.75	29.3
Multiple high-risk category			
Age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²	0.3	(1.44)	0.1
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.1	*	0.3
Age >34 and birth order >3	13.9	1.45	28.4
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.9	4.28	5.6
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	4.4	4.61	10.9
Subtotal	19.6	2.28	45.3
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Subtotals by individual avoidable high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	3.9	2.87	1.2
Mother's age >34	15.9	1.73	38.6
Birth interval <24 months	10.8	3.30	26.2
Birth order >3	43.1	1.80	59.5
Number of births/women	7,653	na	7,526

Note: Risk ratio is the ratio of the proportion dead among births in a specific high-risk category to the proportion dead among births not in any high-risk category. Ratios in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a ratio is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

¹ Women are assigned to risk categories according to the status they would have at the birth of a child if they were to conceive at the time of the survey: current age less than 17 years and 3 months or older than 34 years and 2 months, latest birth less than 15 months ago, or latest birth being of order 3 or higher.

² Includes the category age <18 and birth order >3

^a Includes sterilised women

MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

Key Findings

- **Antenatal care:** Almost all women (98%) age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey received antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider during their most recent birth. 79% had at least four ANC visits.
- **Components of antenatal care:** Almost all women who received antenatal care for their most recent pregnancy had a blood sample taken (98%), had their blood pressure measured (99%), and had a urine sample taken (95%).
- **Delivery services:** More than 8 in 10 live births in the past 5 years were delivered in a health facility (84%).
- **Postnatal care:** 88% of mothers and 83% of newborns had a postnatal check during the first 2 days after delivery.

Health care services during pregnancy and childbirth and after delivery are important for the survival and well-being of both the mother and the infant. Implementation of proven interventions along the continuum of care, inclusive of skilled care during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period, remains a priority with respect to reducing maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality. In The Gambia, the majority of maternal deaths are the result of avoidable direct obstetric complications, including haemorrhage, hypertensive disorder of pregnancy, and sepsis (WHO 2015). As such, The Government of The Republic of The Gambia has included in the Reproductive, Maternal, Neonatal, Child and Adolescent Health Policy, 2017-2026 plans to increase access to quality health care and scale up provision of maternal and newborn services (MoH&SW 2017a).

This chapter presents information on providers of antenatal care (ANC), number and timing of ANC visits, and different components of maternal health care during and after ANC and birth, including places of delivery, assistance during delivery, type of delivery, postnatal care for mothers and newborns, and problems women report in accessing maternal health care.

9.1 ANTENATAL CARE COVERAGE AND CONTENT

9.1.1 Skilled Providers

Antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider

Pregnancy care received from skilled providers, such as doctors and nurses/midwives.

Sample: Women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years before the survey

Almost all women (98%) age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey received ANC from a skilled provider at least once for their most recent birth (**Table 9.1**). Most women (86%) received ANC from a nurse or midwife, while 12% received care from a doctor.

Trends: The percentage of women in The Gambia receiving ANC from a skilled provider at least once for their most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey has risen by 12 percentage points since 2013, from 86% to 98% (**Figure 9.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Slightly more women in urban areas (99%) than in rural areas (96%) reported receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider (**Table 9.1**).
- Women in urban areas are more likely to receive ANC from a doctor than women in rural areas (14% and 8%, respectively).
- Across the LGAs, the percentage of women receiving ANC from a skilled provider ranges from 87% in Janjanbureh to over 99% in Brikama.
- The higher a woman’s educational level, the more likely she is to receive ANC from a doctor. Eighteen percent of women with a secondary education or higher received ANC from a doctor, as compared with 8% of women with no education.
- Women from households in the highest wealth quintile are more likely to receive ANC from a doctor (27%) than those in any other wealth quintile (7%-11%).

9.1.2 Timing and Number of ANC Visits

In the 5 years preceding the survey, 79% of women age 15-49 had at least four ANC visits during their last pregnancy resulting in a live birth, while 18% of women had two to three ANC visits and 2% had one visit (**Table 9.2**). Another 1% of women received no antenatal care during their last pregnancy. Only 4% of women had eight or more ANC visits. Rural women were more likely to have at least four antenatal care visits (83%) than urban women (76%). More than 4 in 10 women (43%) had their first ANC visit during the first trimester of their pregnancy; 37% had their first visit during the fourth or fifth month of their pregnancy, while 18% first received ANC during their sixth or seventh month of pregnancy. Only 2% of women had their first ANC visit in the eighth month or later. The median gestational age at which women made their first ANC visit was 4.3 months.

Trends: The percentage of women who had at least four ANC visits was stagnant between 2013 (78%) and 2019-20 (79%). Over the same period, there was an improvement in the percentage of women who had their first ANC visit in the first trimester, from 38% to 43% (**Figure 9.1**).

9.2 COMPONENTS OF ANC VISITS

During ANC, women are slightly more likely to have a blood sample taken (98%) and their blood pressure measured (99%) than to have a urine sample taken (95%) (**Figure 9.2**).

Trends: The percentages of pregnant women who had a blood sample taken, had their blood pressure measured, and had a urine sample taken remained nearly universal at 98%, 99%, and 95% between 2013 and 2019-20.

Figure 9.1 Trends in antenatal care coverage

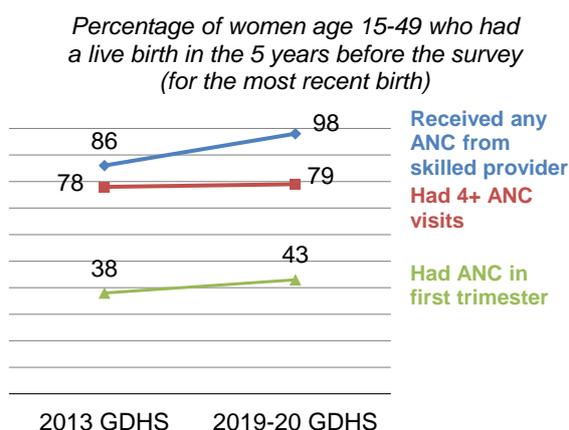
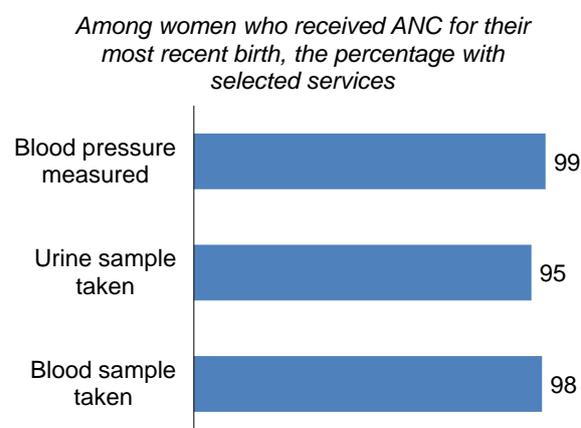


Figure 9.2 Components of antenatal care



Iron Tablets/Syrup and Intestinal Parasite Drugs

Women with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey were asked if they took iron tablets or syrup and intestinal parasite drugs during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth. Overall, 97% of women took iron tablets or syrup, while only 4 in 10 (41%) took intestinal parasite medication (**Table 9.3**).

9.3 PROTECTION AGAINST NEONATAL TETANUS

Protection against neonatal tetanus

The number of tetanus toxoid injections needed to protect a baby from neonatal tetanus depends on the mother's vaccinations. A birth is protected against neonatal tetanus if the mother has received any of the following:

- Two tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy
- Two or more injections, the last one within 3 years of the birth
- Three or more injections, the last one within 5 years of the birth
- Four or more injections, the last one within 10 years of the birth
- Five or more injections at any time prior to the birth

Sample: Last live births in the 5 years before the survey to women age 15-49

Neonatal tetanus is a serious problem in areas where home deliveries without sterile procedures are common. It can also be a serious problem in areas with poor immunisation coverage and unsafe childbirth and cord care practices. Tetanus injections are given to the mother to prevent neonatal tetanus. Overall, 71% of women received a sufficient number of tetanus toxoid injections to protect their most recent live birth against neonatal tetanus; however, only 35% of mothers received two or more injections during the pregnancy for their last live birth (**Table 9.4**).

Trends: The percentage of births protected against neonatal tetanus was 71% in both 2013 and 2019-20.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women whose last birth was protected from neonatal tetanus is higher in rural areas (77%) than in urban areas (68%) (**Table 9.4**).
- By LGA, the percentage of women whose last birth was protected from tetanus ranges from 66% in Brikama to 82% in Kerewan.
- The percentage of women whose last birth was protected from tetanus decreases with increasing education, from 73% among women with no education to 67% among those with a secondary education or higher. A similar pattern is observed with increasing wealth; last births to women in the lowest wealth quintile are more likely to be protected from tetanus than last births to women in the highest quintile (76% versus 64%).

9.4 DELIVERY SERVICES

9.4.1 Institutional Deliveries

Institutional deliveries

Deliveries that occur in a health facility.

Sample: All live births in the 5 years before the survey

Institutional deliveries increase the chances of skilled birth attendance, as well as increasing mothers' access to essential equipment and supplies. Overall, 84% of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey were delivered in a health facility (Table 9.5).

Trends: Health facility deliveries increased from 63% in 2013 to 84% in 2019-20, while home deliveries fell from 37% to 15% (Figure 9.3).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of births delivered in a health facility decreases with increasing mother's age at birth (Table 9.5).
- The higher the birth order, the less likely a woman will deliver in a health facility; 93% of first-order births are delivered in a health facility, as compared with 78% of sixth- or higher-order births.
- Women in urban areas are more likely to deliver in a health facility (88%) than women in rural areas (75%).

Figure 9.3 Trends in place of birth

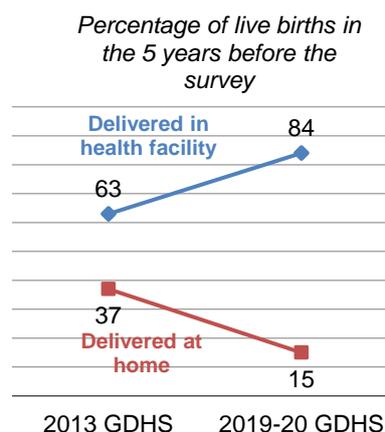
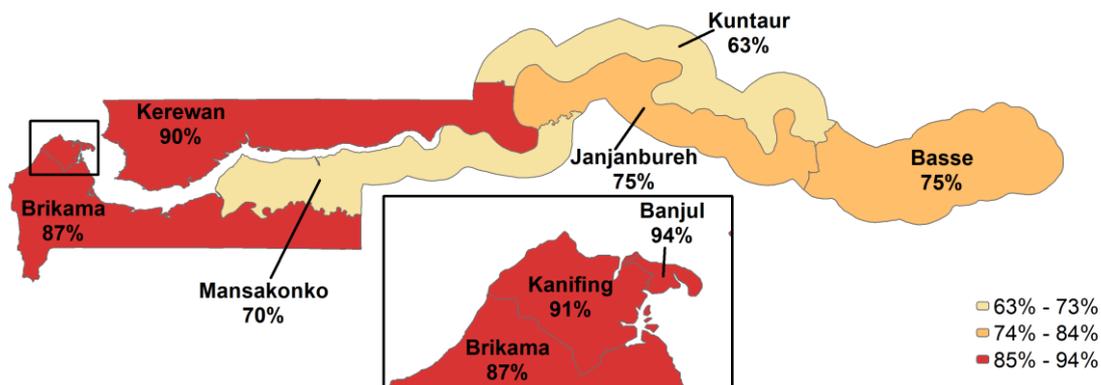


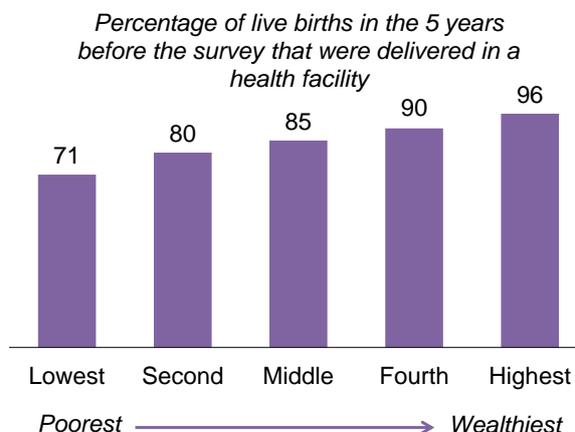
Figure 9.4 Health facility births by Local Government Area

Percentage of live births in the 5 years before the survey that were delivered in a health facility



- The percentage of health facility deliveries by LGA ranges from 63% in Kuntaur to 94% in Banjul (Figure 9.4).
- The percentage of births that take place in a health facility increases with increasing mother's education, from 78% among births to women with no education to 92% among births to women with a secondary education or higher (Table 9.5).
- Similarly, the percentage of health facility deliveries increases with increasing household wealth, from 71% in the lowest wealth quintile to 96% in the highest quintile (Figure 9.5).

Figure 9.5 Health facility births by household wealth



9.4.2 Skilled Assistance during Delivery

Skilled assistance during delivery

Births delivered with the assistance of doctors and nurses/midwives.

Sample: All live births in the 5 years before the survey

Obstetric care from a health professional during delivery is recognised as a critical element in managing complications that may arise during childbirth and reducing maternal and neonatal mortality. In the 5 years preceding the survey, 84% of births were delivered by a skilled provider. Seventy-three percent of births in the 5 years preceding the survey were delivered by a nurse or midwife, whereas 11% were delivered by a doctor and 7% by a community birth companion (Table 9.6 and Figure 9.6).

Trends: The percentage of births with skilled assistance during delivery increased from 57% in 2013 to 84% in 2019-20.

Patterns by background characteristics

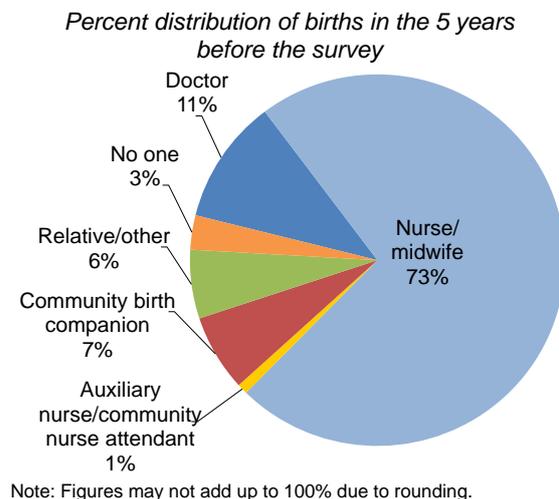
- The percentage of deliveries attended by a skilled provider decreases with increasing birth order, from 92% among first-order births to 79% among sixth- or higher-order births (Table 9.6).
- Births delivered somewhere other than a health facility are much less likely (9%) to be attended by a skilled provider than births delivered in a health facility (98%).
- Births to women in urban areas are more likely (88%) to be assisted by a skilled provider than births to women in rural areas (75%).
- By LGA, the percentage of births delivered by a skilled provider ranges from 62% in Kuntaur to 95% in Banjul.
- The higher a woman's educational level, the more likely she is to be assisted by a skilled provider during delivery.
- Women in the highest wealth quintile are more likely (96%) to be assisted by a skilled provider during delivery than those in the lowest quintile (72%).

9.4.3 Delivery by Caesarean Section

Caesarean section (C-section) deliveries can reduce maternal and neonatal mortality. C-section is a surgical intervention to prevent or treat life-threatening maternal or perinatal complications. While most C-sections are performed due to medical or obstetrical indications, some women may request them in the absence of such signs. Four percent of the live births in the 5 years preceding the survey were delivered by C-section (Table 9.7). One percent of births were delivered by C-sections that were planned before the onset of labour, while 3% were decided on after the onset of labour. Eighty-seven percent of women who delivered by C-section stayed in the health facility for 3 or more days (Table 9.8).

Trends: The C-section rate increased from 2% in 2013 to 4% in 2019-20.

Figure 9.6 Assistance during delivery



Patterns by background characteristics

- C-section deliveries generally decrease with increasing birth order, from 6% among first-order births to 2% among sixth- and higher-order births.
- C-sections are more common in private health facilities (8%) than public health facilities (4%).
- By residence, C-sections are more common in urban areas (5%) than rural areas (2%).
- Among the LGAs, caesarean sections range from a low of 1% in Kuntaur to a high of 11% in Banjul.
- Caesarean section deliveries are more common among births to women with no education (2%) than among those to women with a secondary education or higher (6%).
- The percentage of births delivered by C-section increases with increasing household wealth, from 1% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 9% among those in the highest quintile.

9.5 POSTNATAL CARE

9.5.1 Postnatal Health Check for Mothers

The postpartum period is particularly important for women, as during this period they may develop serious, life-threatening complications such as postpartum haemorrhage. A postnatal care visit is an ideal time to educate a new mother about how to care for herself and her newborn and can help reduce mortality and morbidity among mothers and their babies.

In The Gambia, 88% of mothers received a postnatal check within the first 2 days after birth (**Table 9.9**). More than three quarters of mothers had their first postnatal check within 4 hours (78%), and 8% had a check between 4 and 23 hours after delivery. Only 8% of mothers did not have any postnatal health check.

Trends: The percentage of mothers who received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after their most recent birth increased from 76% in 2013 to 88% in 2019-20.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women who deliver in a health facility have a higher likelihood of receiving their first postnatal check within 2 days of delivery (92%) than those who deliver elsewhere (62%).
- Urban women are more likely to receive a postnatal check within 2 days of delivery (89%) than rural women (86%).
- By LGA, the percentage of women receiving a postnatal check within 2 days of delivery is highest in Kerewan (91%) and lowest in Kuntaur (81%).
- The percentage of women who receive a postnatal check within 2 days after birth increases with increasing wealth, from 83% among those in the lowest quintile to 91% among those in the highest quintile.

Type of Provider

The skill level of the provider who performs the first postnatal check also has important implications for maternal and neonatal health. Eighty-six percent of women received their first postnatal health check during the first 2 days after delivery from a doctor, nurse, or midwife. One percent received their first postnatal check from an auxiliary nurse or community nurse attendant, another 1% were checked by a community birth companion, and less than 1% received a postnatal check from a village health worker (**Table 9.10**).

9.5.2 Postnatal Health Check for Newborns

The probability of neonatal death is particularly high during the first 48 hours after birth, making postnatal checks in this period particularly important. More than four out of five newborns in The Gambia (83%) received a postnatal check within 2 days after birth. Fifty-three percent received a postnatal check less than 1 hour after delivery, and 24% received a check within 1-3 hours after delivery. Twelve percent of newborns did not receive a postnatal health check (**Table 9.11**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Newborns delivered in a health facility were much more likely to receive a postnatal health check during the first 2 days after birth than those delivered elsewhere (88% versus 52%).
- The percentage of newborns who received a postnatal check within 2 days increases with increasing mother's education, from 82% among those born to women with no education to 86% among those born to women with a secondary education or higher.
- Babies born to women in the lowest wealth quintile were less likely to receive a postnatal check within 2 days than babies born to women in the highest wealth quintile (79% versus 88%).

Type of Provider

More than 8 in 10 newborns (82%) received their first postnatal check within the first 2 days after birth from a doctor, nurse, or midwife. Less than 1% received their first postnatal check from an auxiliary nurse or community nurse attendant, 1% were checked by a community birth companion, and less than 1% received a postnatal check from a village health worker. Seventeen percent of newborns did not receive any postnatal check during the 2 days after birth (**Table 9.12**).

Components of Newborn Postnatal Care

Table 9.13 presents information on components of postnatal care such as signal functions performed within 2 days after birth and whether the mother was informed of danger signs in newborns. Nearly three quarters (73%) of newborns had at least two signal functions performed within 2 days after birth. Eighty-five percent of newborns were weighed at birth, while breastfeeding was observed for only 43% of newborns.

9.6 PROBLEMS IN ACCESSING HEALTH CARE

Problems in accessing health care

Women were asked whether each of the following factors is a big problem in seeking medical advice or treatment for themselves when they are sick:

- Getting permission to go for treatment
- Getting money for advice or treatment
- Distance to a health facility
- Not wanting to go alone

Sample: Women age 15-49

More than 4 in 10 (43%) women age 15-49 reported at least one problem in accessing health care for themselves (**Table 9.14**). Women in rural areas were more likely to report at least one problem in accessing health care (56%) than women in urban areas (38%). The most frequently mentioned problem in accessing health care was getting money for advice or treatment (27%), and the least frequently mentioned problem was getting permission to go to the doctor (5%).

9.7 OBSTETRIC FISTULA

Obstetric fistula is a hole between the vagina and rectum or bladder that causes urinary or faecal incontinence. Fistula typically results from problems during labour, surgical error, or trauma. In The Gambia, only 1 in 8 women age 15-49 (13%) have heard of the symptoms of obstetric fistula (**Table 9.15**). Among those who have heard of fistula, 58% believe that women with fistula face at least one specified kind of poor treatment, most commonly that people in the community will talk badly about them (32%) (**Table 9.16**). The 2019-20 GDHS also captured data on the percentage of women who have ever experienced fistula symptoms, but there was only one such unweighted case in the data set (data not shown).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on maternal health care, see the following tables:

- **Table 9.1** **Antenatal care**
- **Table 9.2** **Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit**
- **Table 9.3** **Components of antenatal care**
- **Table 9.4** **Tetanus toxoid injections**
- **Table 9.5** **Place of delivery**
- **Table 9.6** **Assistance during delivery**
- **Table 9.7** **Caesarean section**
- **Table 9.8** **Duration of stay in health facility after birth**
- **Table 9.9** **Timing of first postnatal check for the mother**
- **Table 9.10** **Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother**
- **Table 9.11** **Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn**
- **Table 9.12** **Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn**
- **Table 9.13** **Content of postnatal care for newborns**
- **Table 9.14** **Problems in accessing health care**
- **Table 9.15** **Knowledge of fistula**
- **Table 9.16** **Perception of community treatment of women with fistula**

Table 9.1 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during the pregnancy for the most recent birth and percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider for the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Antenatal care provider						Total	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider ¹	Number of women
	Doctor	Nurse/midwife	Auxiliary nurse/community nurse attendant	Village health worker	Community birth companion	No ANC			
Age at birth									
<20	16.0	80.7	2.3	0.0	0.1	0.9	100.0	96.8	565
20-34	11.9	86.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	98.0	3,784
35-49	11.3	86.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	97.6	1,022
Birth order									
1	15.8	81.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	97.3	1,096
2-3	14.0	83.6	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.5	100.0	97.6	1,826
4-5	10.5	88.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	98.6	1,301
6+	8.0	89.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	97.7	1,148
Residence									
Urban	14.3	84.3	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.6	100.0	98.6	3,589
Rural	8.0	88.1	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	96.1	1,783
Local Government Area									
Banjul	25.8	73.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.1	57
Kanifing	20.3	76.7	1.7	0.1	0.1	1.1	100.0	97.0	990
Brikama	12.6	87.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.6	2,193
Mansakonko	20.3	78.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.2	228
Kerewan	11.4	87.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.2	610
Kuntaur	9.5	82.6	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	92.1	314
Janjanbureh	3.7	83.7	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	87.4	337
Basse	0.9	98.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	100.0	99.3	641
Education									
No education	8.4	89.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	97.5	2,454
Primary	9.9	88.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	98.1	945
Secondary or higher	18.1	80.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	100.0	98.1	1,973
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	8.2	87.3	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	95.5	1,156
Second	7.2	90.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	97.7	1,126
Middle	10.7	88.2	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	98.9	1,126
Fourth	10.6	88.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	100.0	98.9	1,026
Highest	26.8	71.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	98.3	937
Total	12.2	85.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	97.8	5,372

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualifications is considered in this tabulation.

¹ Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse, and midwife.

Table 9.2 Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by number of antenatal care (ANC) visits for the most recent live birth and by the timing of the first visit, and among women with ANC, median months pregnant at first visit, according to residence, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Number of ANC visits and timing of first visit	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Number of ANC visits			
None	0.6	0.3	0.5
1	2.6	1.1	2.1
2-3	20.2	14.3	18.3
4+	76.1	83.3	78.5
4-7	71.6	79.7	74.3
8+	4.5	3.6	4.2
Don't know/missing	0.5	1.0	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of months pregnant at time of first ANC visit			
No antenatal care	0.6	0.3	0.5
<4	35.2	57.9	42.7
4-5	40.8	28.9	36.9
6-7	21.1	11.4	17.9
8+	1.9	1.0	1.6
Don't know/missing	0.3	0.5	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	3,589	1,783	5,372
Median months pregnant at first visit (for those with ANC)	4.6	3.8	4.3
Number of women with ANC	3,566	1,778	5,345

Table 9.3 Components of antenatal care

Among women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentages who took iron tablets or syrup and drugs for intestinal parasites during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and among women receiving antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving specific antenatal services, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Among women with a live birth in the past 5 years, percentage who during the pregnancy of their most recent live birth:			Among women who received antenatal care for their most recent birth in the past 5 years, percentage with selected services				
	Took iron tablets or syrup	Took intestinal parasite drugs	Number of women with a live birth in the past 5 years	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Weight measured	Number of women with ANC for their most recent birth
Age at birth								
<20	97.3	39.5	565	98.9	93.1	96.8	96.8	561
20-34	96.9	40.3	3,784	99.1	94.4	97.9	98.9	3,763
35-49	98.3	42.2	1,022	99.6	96.0	99.1	99.4	1,021
Birth order								
1	96.2	38.8	1,096	99.0	94.8	97.5	97.5	1,086
2-3	97.4	40.1	1,826	99.5	94.8	98.0	99.4	1,817
4-5	96.7	42.8	1,301	98.9	94.3	97.8	98.8	1,295
6+	98.5	40.6	1,148	99.2	94.4	98.8	98.9	1,147
Residence								
Urban	96.7	37.0	3,589	99.1	96.2	98.0	98.4	3,566
Rural	98.3	47.9	1,783	99.3	91.3	98.1	99.5	1,778
Local Government Area								
Banjul	95.6	37.8	57	99.3	96.6	97.4	99.7	57
Kanifing	95.6	35.1	990	99.0	97.1	98.3	99.1	980
Brikama	97.5	38.5	2,193	99.5	97.0	98.3	98.2	2,185
Mansakonko	98.4	48.2	228	99.6	89.3	97.7	99.1	227
Kerewan	99.2	55.5	610	99.0	96.3	98.1	98.8	609
Kuntaur	96.3	29.2	314	98.1	85.7	96.5	99.3	313
Janjanbureh	96.4	44.1	337	98.4	80.3	96.2	99.1	335
Basse	97.6	43.2	641	99.4	94.5	98.3	99.3	639
Education								
No education	97.5	41.7	2,454	98.9	93.1	97.8	98.5	2,445
Primary	98.1	40.8	945	99.3	94.7	98.5	98.9	942
Secondary or higher	96.5	39.1	1,973	99.5	96.5	98.1	99.0	1,957
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	97.7	44.3	1,156	99.2	89.4	97.6	98.9	1,151
Second	97.0	45.3	1,126	99.3	94.7	97.8	98.8	1,119
Middle	97.6	36.0	1,126	99.2	95.7	98.4	99.2	1,123
Fourth	97.4	35.9	1,026	98.8	96.4	98.1	97.6	1,019
Highest	96.2	41.0	937	99.5	97.6	98.3	99.1	932
Total	97.2	40.6	5,372	99.2	94.6	98.0	98.7	5,345

Table 9.4 Tetanus toxoid injections

Among women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving two or more tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage receiving two or more injections during the pregnancy for the last live birth	Percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ¹	Number of mothers
Age at birth			
<20	45.1	56.1	565
20-34	35.9	73.2	3,784
35-49	28.0	68.9	1,022
Birth order			
1	51.0	54.9	1,096
2-3	34.3	76.4	1,826
4-5	32.8	75.7	1,301
6+	24.9	70.6	1,148
Residence			
Urban	35.4	67.5	3,589
Rural	35.3	76.9	1,783
Local Government Area			
Banjul	39.4	74.7	57
Kanifing	38.0	67.0	990
Brikama	34.4	66.0	2,193
Mansakonko	36.6	74.8	228
Kerewan	43.8	81.5	610
Kuntaur	31.4	75.2	314
Janjanbureh	26.1	68.7	337
Basse	32.5	78.6	641
Education			
No education	32.0	73.1	2,454
Primary	39.4	72.7	945
Secondary or higher	37.7	66.5	1,973
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	33.5	75.6	1,156
Second	35.9	72.0	1,126
Middle	34.0	71.8	1,126
Fourth	34.9	68.2	1,026
Highest	39.3	64.1	937
Total	35.4	70.6	5,372

¹ Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of their most recent live birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the most recent live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the most recent live birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the most recent live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the most recent birth

Table 9.5 Place of delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and percentage delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Health facility				Total	Percentage delivered in a health facility	Number of births
	Public sector	Private sector	Home	Other			
Mother's age at birth							
<20	82.0	4.6	11.2	2.1	100.0	86.7	824
20-34	74.7	8.7	15.5	1.0	100.0	83.4	5,614
35-49	77.3	5.4	16.1	1.1	100.0	82.8	1,215
Birth order							
1	83.1	9.4	6.0	1.5	100.0	92.5	1,634
2-3	73.2	10.8	14.6	1.3	100.0	84.1	2,717
4-5	74.0	5.7	19.7	0.6	100.0	79.7	1,794
6+	75.2	2.9	20.7	1.1	100.0	78.2	1,508
Antenatal care visits¹							
None	(67.6)	(13.4)	(17.0)	(2.0)	(100.0)	(81.0)	27
1-3	76.1	3.5	19.1	1.2	100.0	79.7	1,094
4-7	78.2	8.6	12.1	1.1	100.0	86.8	3,992
8+	68.3	23.3	6.0	2.4	100.0	91.6	224
Don't know	56.4	5.1	35.6	2.9	100.0	61.5	34
Residence							
Urban	77.7	10.6	10.8	0.9	100.0	88.3	5,008
Rural	72.5	2.5	23.4	1.6	100.0	75.0	2,645
Local Government Area							
Banjul	89.2	4.6	5.3	0.8	100.0	93.8	74
Kanifing	70.3	20.4	8.0	1.4	100.0	90.7	1,313
Brikama	78.3	9.0	12.0	0.7	100.0	87.3	3,114
Mansakonko	68.1	1.9	28.5	1.5	100.0	70.0	335
Kerewan	88.9	1.2	8.7	1.2	100.0	90.1	925
Kuntaur	62.1	0.4	34.3	3.1	100.0	62.6	476
Janjanbureh	71.5	3.8	23.9	0.8	100.0	75.3	483
Basse	74.0	0.7	23.8	1.5	100.0	74.7	934
Mother's education							
No education	74.7	3.5	20.3	1.5	100.0	78.2	3,543
Primary	76.7	5.1	16.8	1.3	100.0	81.8	1,381
Secondary or higher	77.1	14.6	7.7	0.6	100.0	91.7	2,729
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	69.5	1.8	26.8	1.9	100.0	71.3	1,731
Second	77.8	2.6	18.3	1.3	100.0	80.4	1,622
Middle	80.5	4.2	14.5	0.8	100.0	84.7	1,602
Fourth	82.8	7.5	8.5	1.2	100.0	90.3	1,406
Highest	68.9	27.0	3.7	0.4	100.0	95.9	1,293
Total	75.9	7.8	15.2	1.2	100.0	83.7	7,653

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes only the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey

Table 9.6 Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by person providing assistance during delivery, percentage of births assisted by a skilled provider, and percentage with skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Person providing assistance during delivery						Total	Percentage delivered by a skilled provider ¹	Percentage with skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth	Number of births
	Doctor	Nurse/midwife	Auxiliary nurse/ community nurse attendant	Community birth companion	Relative/ other	No one				
Mother's age at birth										
<20	11.5	74.7	2.1	4.9	5.9	0.9	100.0	86.2	28.8	824
20-34	11.1	72.7	0.7	6.6	5.8	3.1	100.0	83.8	31.5	5,614
35-49	9.6	73.0	0.8	8.5	4.0	4.2	100.0	82.6	28.0	1,215
Birth order										
1	15.6	76.9	0.8	2.4	3.6	0.8	100.0	92.4	31.9	1,634
2-3	11.5	72.8	1.1	5.5	6.4	2.6	100.0	84.3	32.4	2,717
4-5	9.1	70.6	0.7	8.6	6.6	4.5	100.0	79.7	30.3	1,794
6+	6.9	71.7	0.8	11.4	4.9	4.3	100.0	78.6	26.4	1,508
Antenatal care visits²										
None	(24.9)	(52.8)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(8.6)	(12.6)	(100.0)	(77.8)	(27.3)	27
1-3	8.4	72.0	0.6	6.5	7.8	4.7	100.0	80.4	28.7	1,094
4-7	13.0	73.8	0.9	5.3	4.3	2.7	100.0	86.9	31.2	3,992
8+	19.0	72.2	1.3	2.6	1.3	3.5	100.0	91.3	38.6	224
Don't know	4.2	62.0	5.0	10.0	5.2	13.6	100.0	66.2	26.6	34
Place of delivery										
Health facility	12.8	85.6	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.6	100.0	98.4	34.1	6,404
Public facility	11.3	87.0	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.6	100.0	98.3	34.2	5,810
Private facility	27.4	71.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	100.0	99.3	33.6	594
Elsewhere	1.1	8.3	1.6	40.3	33.3	15.5	100.0	9.4	12.7	1,249
Residence										
Urban	12.5	75.8	0.6	3.5	4.6	3.0	100.0	88.3	29.7	5,008
Rural	7.9	67.5	1.4	12.8	7.3	3.1	100.0	75.4	32.5	2,645
Local Government Area										
Banjul	33.2	61.7	0.0	0.2	1.5	3.5	100.0	94.9	28.1	74
Kanifing	16.2	73.9	0.8	0.6	4.2	4.3	100.0	90.1	31.0	1,313
Brikama	11.0	76.6	0.6	4.9	4.7	2.2	100.0	87.6	28.9	3,114
Mansakonko	11.6	59.1	0.0	17.2	6.9	5.2	100.0	70.7	35.8	335
Kerewan	10.0	82.0	0.4	4.2	2.2	1.2	100.0	92.1	48.1	925
Kuntaur	8.9	52.9	2.7	16.7	14.2	4.7	100.0	61.8	37.3	476
Janjanbureh	11.8	61.8	1.1	10.3	10.3	4.8	100.0	73.6	19.5	483
Basse	2.4	72.4	1.6	13.9	6.4	3.2	100.0	74.8	19.2	934
Mother's education										
No education	7.9	70.6	1.1	9.4	7.0	4.0	100.0	78.5	30.0	3,543
Primary	10.2	72.5	0.7	7.5	6.1	3.1	100.0	82.6	30.0	1,381
Secondary or higher	15.2	76.2	0.7	2.9	3.3	1.7	100.0	91.4	31.7	2,729
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	7.9	63.7	1.3	14.3	8.7	4.0	100.0	71.6	30.7	1,731
Second	7.2	73.1	1.7	7.7	8.0	2.4	100.0	80.3	27.7	1,622
Middle	8.4	76.6	0.4	5.7	5.1	3.8	100.0	85.0	31.9	1,602
Fourth	12.8	77.6	0.7	2.2	3.3	3.5	100.0	90.4	29.3	1,406
Highest	20.6	75.6	0.0	1.6	1.3	1.0	100.0	96.1	34.1	1,293
Total	10.9	72.9	0.9	6.7	5.5	3.0	100.0	83.8	30.6	7,653

Note: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse, and midwife.

² Includes only the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey

Table 9.7 Caesarean section

Percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey delivered by caesarean section (C-section), percentage delivered by C-section planned before the onset of labour pains, and percentage delivered by C-section decided on after the onset of labour pains, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage delivered by C-section	Timing of decision to conduct C-section		Number of births
		Before onset of labour pains	After onset of labour pains	
Mother's age at birth				
<20	2.5	0.4	2.1	824
20-34	3.8	1.2	2.7	5,614
35-49	4.0	1.1	2.9	1,215
Birth order				
1	6.1	1.7	4.4	1,634
2-3	3.3	1.3	2.0	2,717
4-5	3.5	0.9	2.7	1,794
6+	1.9	0.2	1.7	1,508
Antenatal care visits¹				
None	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	27
1-3	1.6	0.2	1.4	1,094
4-7	4.6	1.3	3.3	3,992
8+	8.2	4.8	3.4	224
Don't know	0.5	0.0	0.5	34
Place of delivery				
Health facility	4.4	1.3	3.1	6,404
Public facility	4.0	0.8	3.2	5,810
Private facility	8.3	5.4	3.0	594
Residence				
Urban	4.8	1.4	3.4	5,008
Rural	1.6	0.4	1.2	2,645
Local Government Area				
Banjul	11.3	3.1	8.1	74
Kanifing	7.0	2.3	4.6	1,313
Brikama	4.2	1.2	3.0	3,114
Mansakonko	1.8	0.6	1.2	335
Kerewan	1.6	0.4	1.3	925
Kuntaur	1.3	0.5	0.8	476
Janjanbureh	1.7	0.3	1.4	483
Basse	1.8	0.2	1.6	934
Mother's education				
No education	1.9	0.2	1.7	3,543
Primary	3.4	0.6	2.8	1,381
Secondary or higher	6.2	2.4	3.8	2,729
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	1.2	0.2	1.0	1,731
Second	2.4	0.6	1.8	1,622
Middle	3.0	0.7	2.2	1,602
Fourth	3.8	0.7	3.1	1,406
Highest	9.4	3.7	5.7	1,293
Total	3.7	1.1	2.6	7,653

Note: The question on C-section was asked only of women who delivered in a health facility. In this table, it is assumed that women who did not give birth in a health facility did not receive a C-section. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes only the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey

Table 9.8 Duration of stay in health facility after birth

Among women with a birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who delivered their most recent live birth in a health facility, percent distribution by duration of stay in the health facility following their most recent live birth, according to type of delivery, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Type of delivery	<6 hours	6-11 hours	12-23 hours	1-2 days	3+ days	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of women
Vaginal birth	23.3	27.8	19.6	24.1	4.7	0.5	100.0	4,359
Caesarean section	1.3	0.0	0.1	12.1	86.6	0.0	100.0	221
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	4

Table 9.9 Timing of first postnatal check for the mother

Among women age 15-49 giving birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution of the mother's first postnatal check for the most recent live birth by time after delivery, and percentage of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after giving birth, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Time after delivery of mother's first postnatal check ¹						No postnatal check ²	Total	Percentage of women with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth ¹	Number of women
	Less than 4 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	7-41 days	Don't know/missing				
Age at birth										
<20	73.7	10.3	2.3	1.0	0.5	4.4	7.8	100.0	86.3	333
20-34	78.1	8.4	1.0	0.4	0.8	3.0	8.2	100.0	87.6	2,269
35-49	82.7	6.2	1.1	0.1	0.4	2.5	7.0	100.0	90.0	527
Birth order										
1	76.6	9.4	1.6	0.5	0.3	5.0	6.6	100.0	87.5	668
2-3	78.6	9.7	1.0	0.2	0.6	2.9	6.9	100.0	89.3	1,113
4-5	79.3	6.2	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.6	10.1	100.0	86.4	752
6+	79.0	7.0	1.2	0.3	0.8	2.8	8.9	100.0	87.3	596
Place of delivery										
Health facility	83.3	7.7	0.7	0.1	0.2	3.5	4.4	100.0	91.8	2,712
Elsewhere	46.3	11.7	4.3	2.3	3.8	0.2	31.3	100.0	62.3	417
Residence										
Urban	80.8	7.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	2.6	7.5	100.0	89.1	2,022
Rural	74.1	9.3	2.2	0.4	1.3	3.8	8.8	100.0	85.6	1,108
Local Government Area										
Banjul	80.2	7.3	0.7	1.3	0.0	3.0	7.7	100.0	88.1	26
Kanifing	74.7	12.4	1.2	0.4	0.7	4.3	6.3	100.0	88.3	535
Brikama	84.1	5.9	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.7	7.6	100.0	90.4	1,243
Mansakonko	73.8	8.6	0.4	0.3	4.3	3.3	9.2	100.0	82.9	138
Kerewan	83.2	6.0	1.3	0.0	0.2	4.9	4.4	100.0	90.5	387
Kuntaur	67.1	10.1	3.3	0.0	0.8	3.6	15.2	100.0	80.5	196
Janjanbureh	68.4	13.0	2.1	0.2	1.6	2.9	11.9	100.0	83.5	200
Basse	73.1	8.9	2.4	1.3	1.6	3.7	9.0	100.0	84.4	403
Education										
No education	78.1	6.9	1.1	0.6	1.0	3.2	9.1	100.0	86.1	1,391
Primary	72.2	10.1	1.8	0.7	0.7	4.2	10.2	100.0	84.2	594
Secondary or higher	82.0	9.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	2.2	5.5	100.0	91.9	1,145
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	71.4	9.7	1.9	0.5	1.5	3.8	11.2	100.0	83.0	704
Second	78.5	7.6	1.4	0.8	0.6	2.5	8.5	100.0	87.5	666
Middle	80.6	6.8	1.3	0.1	0.5	2.1	8.5	100.0	88.7	663
Fourth	79.5	10.0	0.7	0.5	0.6	3.1	5.6	100.0	90.1	572
Highest	83.7	7.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.7	5.0	100.0	91.3	525
Total	78.4	8.3	1.2	0.4	0.7	3.0	8.0	100.0	87.9	3,129

¹ Includes women who received a check from a doctor, midwife, nurse, auxiliary nurse, community nurse attendant, community birth companion, or village health worker

² Includes women who received a check after 41 days

Table 9.10 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother

Among women age 15-49 giving birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution by type of provider for the mother's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the last live birth, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Type of health provider of mother's first postnatal check					Total	Number of women
	Doctor/nurse/ midwife	Auxiliary nurse/ community nurse attendant	Community birth companion	Village health worker	No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth		
Age at birth							
<20	84.2	1.3	0.9	0.0	13.7	100.0	333
20-34	85.7	0.4	1.4	0.1	12.4	100.0	2,269
35-49	88.6	0.3	1.0	0.0	10.0	100.0	527
Birth order							
1	86.2	0.6	0.7	0.0	12.5	100.0	668
2-3	87.7	0.4	1.1	0.0	10.7	100.0	1,113
4-5	84.2	0.3	1.6	0.3	13.6	100.0	752
6+	85.0	0.5	1.7	0.0	12.7	100.0	596
Place of delivery							
Health facility	91.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	8.2	100.0	2,712
Elsewhere	52.6	0.8	8.7	0.2	37.7	100.0	417
Residence							
Urban	88.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	10.9	100.0	2,022
Rural	82.0	1.1	2.4	0.1	14.4	100.0	1,108
Local Government Area							
Banjul	88.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.9	100.0	26
Kanifing	88.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	100.0	535
Brikama	89.1	0.1	1.0	0.2	9.6	100.0	1,243
Mansakonko	78.1	0.0	4.8	0.0	17.1	100.0	138
Kerewan	89.5	0.7	0.4	0.0	9.5	100.0	387
Kuntaur	72.4	2.6	5.1	0.4	19.5	100.0	196
Janjanbureh	79.7	1.5	2.3	0.0	16.5	100.0	200
Basse	82.8	0.5	1.1	0.0	15.6	100.0	403
Education							
No education	83.6	0.8	1.6	0.0	13.9	100.0	1,391
Primary	82.3	0.2	1.2	0.4	15.8	100.0	594
Secondary or higher	90.9	0.2	0.8	0.0	8.1	100.0	1,145
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	78.7	0.9	3.3	0.1	17.0	100.0	704
Second	86.1	0.6	0.7	0.0	12.5	100.0	666
Middle	86.8	0.4	1.2	0.3	11.3	100.0	663
Fourth	90.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	9.9	100.0	572
Highest	90.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	8.7	100.0	525
Total	86.0	0.5	1.3	0.1	12.1	100.0	3,129

Table 9.11 Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by time after birth of first postnatal check, and percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Time after delivery of newborn's first postnatal check ¹						No postnatal check ²	Total	Percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth ¹	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	Don't know				
Mother's age at birth										
<20	51.2	25.8	4.0	2.8	0.8	4.4	11.1	100.0	83.7	333
20-34	52.4	23.6	5.3	1.8	1.3	3.5	12.1	100.0	83.1	2,269
35-49	55.4	22.7	4.9	1.4	0.6	3.7	11.2	100.0	84.4	527
Birth order										
1	55.2	22.0	4.2	2.9	0.7	5.0	10.2	100.0	84.2	668
2-3	53.8	24.3	5.2	1.2	1.0	3.5	11.0	100.0	84.5	1,113
4-5	50.9	24.4	4.5	2.0	1.9	2.7	13.6	100.0	81.8	752
6+	50.5	23.5	6.7	1.8	0.9	3.7	12.9	100.0	82.5	596
Place of delivery										
Health facility	59.1	23.8	4.3	1.1	0.7	4.1	7.0	100.0	88.3	2,712
Elsewhere	11.9	22.6	10.6	6.6	4.2	1.0	43.1	100.0	51.7	417
Residence										
Urban	57.0	21.7	4.1	1.4	1.4	3.3	11.2	100.0	84.1	2,022
Rural	45.0	27.3	7.0	2.8	0.7	4.3	13.0	100.0	82.0	1,108
Local Government Area										
Banjul	40.8	33.8	1.9	0.6	0.7	3.4	18.9	100.0	76.9	26
Kanifing	48.4	26.2	6.8	2.0	2.1	4.4	10.0	100.0	83.5	535
Brikama	61.6	19.9	2.9	0.9	0.6	2.7	11.3	100.0	85.4	1,243
Mansakonko	51.6	20.7	6.1	1.6	0.9	3.0	16.0	100.0	80.1	138
Kerewan	48.9	34.7	3.9	1.6	0.4	4.1	6.4	100.0	89.0	387
Kuntaur	48.5	15.3	7.3	3.4	0.5	4.3	20.8	100.0	74.4	196
Janjanbureh	28.8	36.7	10.6	3.2	0.9	4.1	15.6	100.0	79.3	200
Basse	50.2	19.4	6.6	3.5	2.5	4.9	12.8	100.0	79.7	403
Mother's education										
No education	48.6	26.4	5.0	2.0	1.2	3.3	13.5	100.0	82.0	1,391
Primary	51.3	23.4	5.5	2.1	0.9	4.3	12.6	100.0	82.3	594
Secondary or higher	58.6	20.5	5.0	1.5	1.3	3.8	9.3	100.0	85.7	1,145
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	44.8	24.5	7.7	2.4	0.8	3.6	16.3	100.0	79.3	704
Second	46.9	29.4	4.5	2.4	1.9	3.6	11.4	100.0	83.1	666
Middle	54.8	25.5	3.3	1.6	0.8	3.0	11.0	100.0	85.2	663
Fourth	56.4	18.7	5.2	1.7	1.9	4.6	11.4	100.0	82.0	572
Highest	64.4	18.4	4.6	1.0	0.2	3.6	7.8	100.0	88.4	525
Total	52.8	23.7	5.1	1.9	1.1	3.7	11.8	100.0	83.4	3,129

¹ Includes newborns who received a check from a doctor, midwife, nurse, auxiliary nurse, community nurse attendant, community birth companion, or village health worker

² Includes newborns who received a check after the first week of life

Table 9.12 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by type of provider for the newborn's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Type of health provider of newborn's first postnatal check					Total	Number of births
	Doctor/nurse/ midwife	Auxiliary nurse/ community nurse attendant	Community birth companion	Village health worker	No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth		
Mother's age at birth							
<20	82.1	0.8	0.8	0.0	16.3	100.0	333
20-34	81.5	0.3	1.3	0.1	16.9	100.0	2,269
35-49	82.4	0.2	1.7	0.0	15.6	100.0	527
Birth order							
1	82.8	0.4	0.9	0.0	15.8	100.0	668
2-3	82.7	0.5	1.3	0.0	15.5	100.0	1,113
4-5	80.0	0.0	1.4	0.3	18.2	100.0	752
6+	80.7	0.3	1.5	0.0	17.5	100.0	596
Place of delivery							
Health facility	87.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	11.7	100.0	2,712
Elsewhere	43.2	0.5	8.0	0.0	48.3	100.0	417
Residence							
Urban	82.9	0.1	1.0	0.1	15.9	100.0	2,022
Rural	79.5	0.7	1.8	0.0	18.0	100.0	1,108
Local Government Area							
Banjul	76.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.1	100.0	26
Kanifing	83.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.5	100.0	535
Brikama	83.7	0.0	1.5	0.2	14.6	100.0	1,243
Mansakonko	74.9	0.0	5.1	0.0	19.9	100.0	138
Kerewan	87.9	0.6	0.6	0.0	11.0	100.0	387
Kuntaur	70.3	1.9	2.3	0.0	25.6	100.0	196
Janjanbureh	76.0	1.5	1.9	0.0	20.7	100.0	200
Basse	78.4	0.3	1.0	0.0	20.3	100.0	403
Mother's education							
No education	80.0	0.4	1.6	0.0	18.0	100.0	1,391
Primary	80.1	0.3	1.6	0.4	17.7	100.0	594
Secondary or higher	84.6	0.2	0.8	0.0	14.3	100.0	1,145
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	76.2	0.7	2.4	0.0	20.7	100.0	704
Second	81.6	0.2	1.3	0.0	16.9	100.0	666
Middle	83.4	0.4	1.0	0.3	14.8	100.0	663
Fourth	81.1	0.1	0.8	0.0	18.0	100.0	572
Highest	87.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	11.6	100.0	525
Total	81.7	0.3	1.3	0.1	16.6	100.0	3,129

Table 9.13 Content of postnatal care for newborns

Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom selected functions were performed during the first 2 days after birth and percentage with at least two signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom the selected function was performed during the first 2 days after the birth:						Percentage with at least two signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth	Number of births
	Cord examined	Temperature measured	Counselling on danger signs	Counselling on breastfeeding	Observation of breastfeeding	Weighed ¹		
Mother's age at birth								
<20	67.8	67.9	49.5	52.0	47.7	84.6	75.5	333
20-34	68.2	66.1	49.4	49.7	43.4	85.2	72.6	2,269
35-49	70.9	66.8	47.6	48.6	40.6	84.8	73.1	527
Birth order								
1	69.5	69.3	55.8	59.8	52.5	88.8	78.2	668
2-3	67.4	65.5	45.9	45.7	40.6	85.9	70.9	1,113
4-5	67.3	63.5	47.9	46.9	39.5	84.2	69.9	752
6+	71.5	68.7	49.1	49.8	43.2	80.5	74.9	596
Place of delivery								
Health facility	69.3	67.8	50.7	51.4	44.8	91.3	74.5	2,712
Elsewhere	63.7	57.3	38.8	39.1	33.8	44.6	63.4	417
Residence								
Urban	65.3	64.2	46.8	44.9	36.9	88.0	69.8	2,022
Rural	74.7	70.4	53.4	58.6	55.2	79.8	78.7	1,108
Local Government Area								
Banjul	58.4	60.9	53.5	44.6	41.0	90.0	71.1	26
Kanifing	69.5	71.3	48.0	51.2	39.6	90.1	74.8	535
Brikama	63.2	61.0	47.4	41.8	34.6	89.3	67.0	1,243
Mansakonko	75.1	71.7	57.0	55.0	51.5	71.5	82.6	138
Kerewan	72.1	72.8	53.1	62.3	61.1	89.1	77.2	387
Kuntaur	61.3	56.9	48.5	52.8	49.2	66.8	65.2	196
Janjanbureh	85.8	68.9	38.0	53.5	45.1	77.7	86.9	200
Basse	74.2	72.6	54.9	55.8	51.9	78.3	78.6	403
Mother's education								
No education	69.3	65.6	47.3	47.8	43.2	79.5	71.9	1,391
Primary	68.3	66.7	51.6	51.2	44.3	85.7	74.1	594
Secondary or higher	68.0	67.2	50.0	51.4	43.1	91.6	73.7	1,145
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	72.3	67.0	49.5	53.4	49.6	74.8	75.9	704
Second	60.2	60.2	45.5	45.0	43.0	83.5	66.1	666
Middle	68.7	65.6	46.3	48.8	43.7	85.8	72.0	663
Fourth	72.5	68.6	51.2	47.7	36.0	89.7	74.9	572
Highest	69.9	72.3	54.4	54.5	43.1	94.9	76.9	525
Total	68.6	66.4	49.1	49.8	43.4	85.1	73.0	3,129

¹ Captures newborns who were weighed "at birth." May exclude some newborns who were weighed during the 2 days after birth.

Table 9.14 Problems in accessing health care

Percentage of women age 15-49 who reported that they have serious problems in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick, by type of problem, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Problems in accessing health care					Number of women
	Getting permission to go to the doctor	Getting money for advice or treatment	Distance to health facility	Not wanting to go alone	At least one problem accessing health care	
Age						
15-19	6.1	28.2	26.8	22.8	47.9	2,633
20-34	4.3	24.1	24.0	11.9	39.9	6,049
35-49	4.2	31.8	27.2	11.5	43.9	3,184
Number of living children						
0	5.9	24.9	25.0	20.0	44.7	4,401
1-2	4.2	24.4	23.1	10.7	38.5	2,841
3-4	3.9	26.1	23.6	10.0	39.0	2,303
5+	3.8	35.4	31.4	11.7	47.9	2,320
Marital status						
Never married	7.0	27.7	25.3	20.6	47.0	3,704
Married or living together	3.6	26.2	25.5	11.3	40.4	7,526
Divorced/separated/ widowed	3.9	33.4	26.9	10.9	45.2	635
Employed last 12 months						
Not employed	5.0	24.1	25.8	16.5	43.1	4,752
Employed for cash	4.3	28.7	24.7	11.4	41.9	5,648
Employed not for cash	5.3	30.5	27.6	17.7	44.9	1,464
Residence						
Urban	5.1	23.2	20.0	13.0	38.1	8,747
Rural	3.7	37.9	40.9	17.7	55.7	3,118
Local Government Area						
Banjul	3.9	15.8	7.1	8.8	26.0	163
Kanifing	4.3	20.4	14.2	9.7	31.3	2,590
Brikama	6.0	25.4	24.5	16.5	43.7	5,299
Mansakonko	4.5	37.8	42.7	22.1	58.1	431
Kerewan	2.2	28.6	28.0	12.2	40.9	1,129
Kuntaur	2.8	34.6	46.2	20.7	60.1	522
Janjanbureh	7.9	41.6	47.3	18.0	61.4	595
Basse	1.5	35.1	28.5	8.4	45.0	1,137
Education						
No education	4.4	33.6	29.9	12.5	47.2	4,119
Primary	4.3	29.0	26.7	14.6	45.0	1,854
Secondary or higher	5.0	21.9	22.0	15.3	38.9	5,892
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	5.0	45.6	47.9	20.5	64.4	1,998
Second	4.9	35.2	27.2	14.6	49.7	2,135
Middle	4.7	28.2	21.4	12.8	42.3	2,292
Fourth	5.1	20.8	21.4	13.6	37.3	2,591
Highest	4.0	12.6	15.5	11.1	27.6	2,849
Total	4.7	27.1	25.5	14.2	42.7	11,865

Table 9.15 Knowledge of fistula

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have heard of fistula symptoms, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have ever heard of fistula	Number of women
Age		
15-19	6.1	2,633
20-24	10.6	2,181
25-29	14.1	2,248
30-34	17.2	1,619
35-39	16.3	1,438
40-44	15.6	1,028
45-49	20.1	718
Marital status		
Never married	8.5	3,704
Married or living together	14.9	7,526
Divorced/separated/widowed	13.8	635
Residence		
Urban	13.1	8,747
Rural	12.3	3,118
Local Government Area		
Banjul	15.0	163
Kanifing	14.5	2,590
Brikama	12.9	5,299
Mansakonko	15.7	431
Kerewan	10.6	1,129
Kuntaur	16.6	522
Janjanbureh	7.7	595
Basse	10.8	1,137
Education		
No education	11.8	4,119
Primary	12.2	1,854
Secondary or higher	13.8	5,892
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	11.5	1,998
Second	11.0	2,135
Middle	11.6	2,292
Fourth	11.8	2,591
Highest	17.1	2,849
Total	12.9	11,865

Table 9.16 Perception of community treatment of women with fistula

Among women age 15-49 who have heard of fistula symptoms, percentage who believe that women with fistula symptoms face poor treatment by the community, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Treatment	Percentage of women
Divorce/separation from husband/partner	9.3
Abandoned by family/friends	16.2
Excluded from community events	14.7
Won't share meals	9.1
Won't buy from her shop/business	1.7
Lose respect for her	17.6
Talk badly about her	32.3
Other	3.2
Don't know	41.9
At least one kind of poor treatment	58.1
Number of women	1,525

Key Findings

- **Vaccinations:** 85% of children age 12-23 months received all basic vaccinations by the time of the survey, and 77% received all age-appropriate vaccinations.
- **Symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI):** 5% of children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey. Advice or treatment was sought for 70% of children with symptoms of ARI.
- **Fever:** Advice or treatment was sought for 64% of children under age 5 who had a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey.
- **Diarrhoea:** 19% of children under age 5 had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey, and advice or treatment was sought for 62% of these children. Seventy-one percent of children with diarrhoea received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), while 13% received no treatment.

Information on child health and survival can help policymakers and programme managers assess the efficacy of current strategies, formulate appropriate interventions to prevent deaths from childhood illnesses, and improve the health of children in The Gambia.

This chapter presents information on birth weight and vaccination status for young children. In addition, it looks at the prevalence of, and treatment practices for, three common childhood illnesses: symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), fever, and diarrhoea. Because appropriate sanitary practices can help prevent and reduce the severity of diarrhoeal disease, information is also provided on the disposal of children's faecal matter.

10.1 BIRTH WEIGHT

Low birth weight

Percentage of births with a reported birth weight below 2.5 kilogrammes (kg) regardless of gestational age.

Sample: Live births in the 5 years before the survey that have a reported birth weight, from either a written record or a mother's report

Low birth weight is closely associated with infant morbidity and mortality. In this survey, information on birth weight for births in the 5 years preceding the survey was collected through either a written record or the mother's report. In addition, mothers were asked to approximate the size of their baby at birth. Although these estimates are subjective, they can be a useful proxy for birth weight.

Information on birth weight was reported for 77% of births. Among infants with a reported birth weight, 10% weighed less than 2.5 kg at birth. According to mothers' reports, 5% of infants were very small, 10% were smaller than average, and 84% were average or larger (**Table 10.1**).

Trends: The percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey with a reported birth weight increased between 2013 and 2019-20, from 59% to 77%. Over the same period, the proportion of low weight births decreased slightly from 12% to 10%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children with a low birth weight is higher among those born to mothers under age 20 (14%) than among those born to mothers age 20-34 (9%) and mothers age 35-49 (10%).
- Low birth weights are more common among first-order births (14%) than subsequent births (8%-10%).
- By LGA, the percentage of infants with a low birth weight ranges from a high of 11% in Banjul, Brikama, and Mansakonko to a low of 7% in Kerewan and Kuntaur. However, Banjul had the highest percentage of reported birth weights (86%), while Kuntaur had the lowest percentage (54%).

10.2 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN

Vaccines are one of the most cost-effective public health interventions, and vaccination coverage is one of the indicators used to monitor progress toward reductions in child morbidity and mortality. The Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI) is one of the frontline public health intervention programmes under the Directorate of Health Services within the Ministry of Health (MoH). This is one of the high-impact child survival and development programmes of the MoH delivered through static and outreach strategies.

Immunisation services are provided to communities through integrated reproductive and child health (RCH) clinics monitored and supervised by the Regional Health Directorates. The EPI in The Gambia started in May 1979 with the ultimate goal of reducing childhood morbidity and mortality due to vaccine-preventable diseases. The primary vaccination target groups are children under age 5 and adolescent girls (age 9-14). To increase access to immunisation services, the Ministry of Health's effort is complemented by a host of NGOs and other private clinics. The EPI has made steady progress in implementing global initiatives such as polio eradication, maternal and neonatal tetanus elimination, and measles elimination, as well as the Reaching Every District/Reaching Every Child strategy, as envisioned in the WHO AFRO Strategic Plan.

The programme has been introducing new and underused vaccines into the routine services. The new vaccines introduced include hepatitis B (1990), *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (1997), pneumococcal (2009), measles second dose (2012), rotavirus (2013), inactivated polio vaccine (IPV) (2015), meningitis A (MenA) (2019), and human papillomavirus vaccine (HPV) (2019). With epidemiological evidence on the prevalence of rubella, the country switched from measles vaccine to measles/rubella vaccine in April 2017. The country has been engaged in supplementary immunisation activities since the inception of the programme. There are yearly polio, measles, and meningitis campaigns to boost the immunity of children and to create herd immunity within the population.

In The Gambia, routine childhood vaccines include BCG (tuberculosis), HepB (hepatitis B), DPT-HepB-Hib or pentavalent (diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, hepatitis B, and *Haemophilus influenzae* type b), oral polio vaccine or OPV (poliomyelitis), inactivated polio vaccine or IPV (poliomyelitis), pneumococcal

conjugate vaccine or PCV, rotavirus or RV, yellow fever, measles/rubella (MR) (previously given as measles vaccine), meningitis A,¹ a DPT booster,² and a polio booster.

The BCG vaccine, a birth dose of the HepB vaccine, and a birth dose of the oral polio vaccine (OPV 0) are usually given shortly after birth. A dose of pentavalent vaccine, PCV, RV, and OPV are given at age 2 months and again at age 3 months. At age 4 months, a third dose of pentavalent and PCV are given along with a dose of IPV and OPV. Yellow fever vaccine, MR vaccine, and another dose of OPV are given at age 9 months. Meningitis A is given at 1 year. A DPT booster is given 1 year after the third dose of pentavalent, and a polio booster and a second dose of MR vaccine are given at age 18 months.

The 2019-20 GDHS collected information on vaccinations for all children born in the 3 years before the survey. For each of these children, mothers were asked whether they had a vaccination card for the child and, if so, whether the interviewer could see it. When a mother was able to show the vaccination card to the interviewer, the dates of the vaccinations received were copied from the card to the questionnaire. If a child never received a vaccination card or if the mother was unable to show the card to the interviewer, the mother was asked specific questions about whether the child had received each vaccine.

All basic vaccinations coverage

Percentage of children who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report). To have received all basic vaccinations, a child must receive at least:

- One dose of BCG vaccine, which protects against tuberculosis
- Three doses of DPT-containing vaccine (given as pentavalent), which protects against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus
- Three doses of polio vaccine, which protects against poliomyelitis
- One dose of measles-containing vaccine (given as measles or measles/rubella), which protects against measles

Sample: Living children age 12-23 months or age 24-35 months

Historically, an important measure of vaccination coverage has been the proportion of children receiving all “basic” vaccinations. According to the guidelines developed by the World Health Organization, children are considered to have received all basic vaccinations when they have received BCG vaccine, three doses of DPT vaccine (given as pentavalent), three doses of polio vaccine (excluding the birth dose of OPV), and a vaccination against measles (given either as measles only or as MR). In The Gambia, 85% of children age 12-23 months and 83% of children age 24-35 months have received all basic vaccinations. Eighty percent of children age 12-23 months and 77% of children age 24-35 months received all basic vaccinations by age 12 months. Less than 1% of children age 12-23 months and 1% of children age 24-35 months received no vaccinations at all (**Table 10.2**).

¹ The Gambia introduced the meningitis A vaccine in 2019 via a national campaign. It has subsequently been introduced into the national vaccination schedule and is given at age 12 months. Although data on the meningitis A vaccine were collected in the GDHS, coverage data are not presented in this chapter because some of the children for whom data were collected were outside of the age range eligible to receive it. However, the meningitis A vaccine data will be available in the GDHS data set.

² The Gambian routine vaccinations include a DPT booster for children age 18 months. However, due to an error in the questionnaire, information on this vaccine was collected for children who had a vaccination card that was observed but not for children whose vaccination information was collected via the mother's recall. As such, the results have been excluded from this chapter. Among children age 24-35 months who had a vaccination card that was observed, 79% received a booster dose of DPT.

A second measure of vaccination coverage is the percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months who have received all age-appropriate vaccinations. In this report, a child age 12-23 months is considered to have received all age-appropriate vaccinations if the child has received BCG, HepB (birth dose), three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, five doses of OPV, one dose of IPV, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, one dose of yellow fever vaccine, and one dose of measles or MR vaccine. A child age 24-35 months is considered to have received all age-appropriate vaccinations if the child has received all of the vaccines just described along with a sixth dose of OPV and a second dose of measles or MR.

Figure 10.1 presents data on coverage of all age-appropriate vaccinations among children age 12-23 months. Coverage is high (90% or above) for all vaccinations other than OPV 4 (85%). For multi-dose vaccines, coverage is highest for the first dose and falls in subsequent doses. Coverage rates for the first dose of DPT-HepB-Hib, PCV, and RV are 98%, 99%, and 98%, respectively. However, for the last dose of each vaccine, the percentages drop to 93%, 92%, and 95%, respectively. Overall, 77% of children age 12-23 months have received all age-appropriate vaccinations.

Among children age 24-35 months, 64% received a polio booster and 71% received a second dose of measles/MR vaccine (**Table 10.2**). Overall, 3 in 10 children (30%) age 24-35 months received all age-appropriate vaccines.

Trends: Overall, vaccination coverage in The Gambia has improved since the 2013 GDHS. The proportion of children age 12-23 months who received all basic vaccinations increased from 76% in 2013 to 85% in 2019-20 (**Figure 10.2**).

Figure 10.1 Childhood vaccinations

Percentage of children age 12-23 months vaccinated at any time before the survey

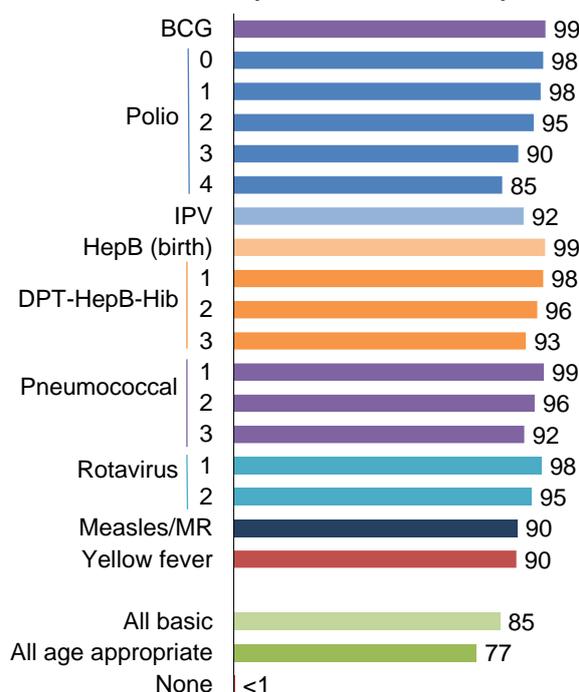
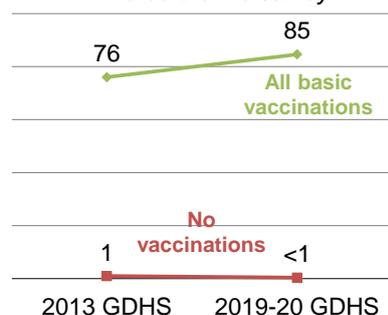


Figure 10.2 Trends in childhood vaccinations

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey

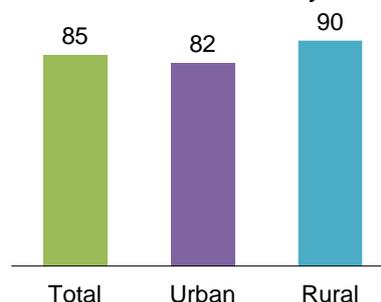


Patterns by background characteristics

- Children in rural areas are more likely to have received all basic vaccinations than children in urban areas (90% versus 82%) (**Figure 10.3**).
- By LGA, basic vaccination coverage ranges from 77% in Banjul to 92% in Mansakonko.
- The largest difference in basic vaccination coverage is between children whose vaccination card was seen by the interviewer and those whose card was not seen. Eighty-nine percent of children age 12-23 months whose vaccination card was seen by an interviewer received all basic vaccinations, as compared with only 28% of children whose vaccination card was not seen or who did not have a card. While the lower coverage among children whose cards were not seen or who did not have cards may reflect actual lower vaccination rates for these children, it might also be due in part to problems the mother had in recalling all of the specific vaccinations her child received (**Table 10.3**).

Figure 10.3 Vaccination coverage by residence

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey



Vaccination Card Ownership and Availability

Vaccination cards are a critical tool in ensuring that a child receives all recommended vaccinations according to schedule. **Table 10.4** shows that over 99% of children age 12-23 months ever had a vaccination card, and 93% had vaccination cards seen by an interviewer. However, card availability declines somewhat for children age 24-35 months. While 98% of children age 24-35 months were reported to have ever had a vaccination card, only 84% of these children had vaccination cards available at the time of the interview.

10.3 SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION

Acute respiratory infection (ARI) is one of the leading causes of childhood morbidity and mortality in The Gambia and throughout the world. In the 2019-20 GDHS, mothers were asked about ARI symptoms and treatment for their children under age 5 in the 2 weeks preceding the survey.

Treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)

Children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought. ARI symptoms consist of short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.

Sample: Children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey

Overall, 5% of children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (**Table 10.5**). Although advice or treatment was sought for 70% of children with symptoms of ARI, advice or treatment was sought the same or next day for only 47%.

Advice or treatment for children with ARI symptoms was more likely to be sought from public sector providers than from private sector providers (72% versus 32%) (**Table 10.6**).

10.4 FEVER

Fever is a symptom of malaria but is also a manifestation of other childhood illnesses that may contribute to high levels of malnutrition, morbidity, and mortality. Data from the 2019-20 GDHS relating to malaria are presented in Chapter 12.

Treatment of fever

Children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought.

Sample: Children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

In The Gambia, 15% of children under age 5 had a fever in the 2 weeks prior to the survey (**Table 10.7**). The prevalence of fever was highest in children age 6-11 months (26%) and those living in Banjul (25%), and the prevalence was lowest in children age 48-59 months and those living in Kerewan (9% each).

Advice or treatment was sought for 64% of children with a fever. Fifty percent of children were taken for advice or treatment the same or next day, and 39% took antibiotics.

10.5 DIARRHOEAL DISEASE

10.5.1 Prevalence of Diarrhoea and Treatment-seeking Behaviour

Diarrhoea is a common childhood illness that can lead to dehydration and death if not properly treated. The condition can be easily treated with oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Exposure to diarrhoea-causing pathogens is frequently related to consumption of contaminated water and to unhygienic practices in food preparation and disposal of excreta. The combination of high cause-specific mortality and the existence of an effective remedy makes diarrhoea and its treatment a priority concern for health services.

Table 10.8 shows that 19% of children under age 5 had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey. Advice or treatment was sought for 62% of children who had diarrhoea.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of diarrhoea peaks among children age 12-23 months (31%) and then decreases steadily to 9% among children age 48-59 months (**Table 10.8**).
- Children in households that engage in open defecation were more likely to have had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (27%) than children in households with an improved or unimproved toilet facility (19% each).
- Care seeking for diarrhoea was more common among children in rural areas (70%) than among children in urban areas (58%).
- By LGA, the proportion of children with diarrhoea was lowest in Kerewan (14%) and highest in Kuntaur (27%).

10.5.2 Feeding Practices

Appropriate feeding practices

Children with diarrhoea are given more liquids than usual and as much food or more than usual.

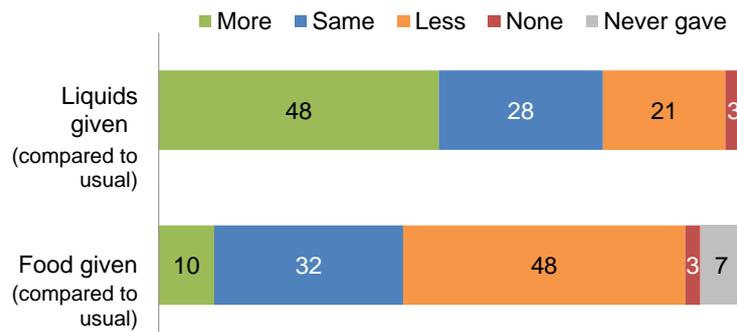
Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey

To reduce dehydration and minimise the effects of diarrhoea on nutritional status, mothers are encouraged to continue normal feeding or increase feeding of children with diarrhoea and to increase the amount of fluids given.

Nearly half (48%) of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey were given more liquids than usual, as recommended (Figure 10.4). Twenty-eight percent were given the same amount of liquids, 21% were given less liquid than usual, and 3% were given no liquid at all. Nonbreastfeeding children (54%) were more likely than breastfeeding children (41%) to receive more liquid than usual (Table 10.9).

Figure 10.4 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey



Four in ten (42%) children with diarrhoea were fed according to the recommended practice of giving the same amount of food (32%) or more food (10%). Forty-eight percent of children were given less food than usual, while 3% of children received no food at all (Figure 10.4).

10.5.3 Oral Rehydration Therapy and Other Treatments

Severe dehydration may lead to death if body fluids and salts are not replenished. As noted, all children with diarrhoea should receive increased fluids and continued feeding. Oral rehydration therapy is a simple and effective way to reduce dehydration caused by diarrhoea. Depending on the severity, treatment of diarrhoea may involve administration of antibiotics, ORT, and intravenous solutions. Zinc supplementation helps reduce the severity, frequency, and duration of diarrhoea episodes.

Oral rehydration therapy

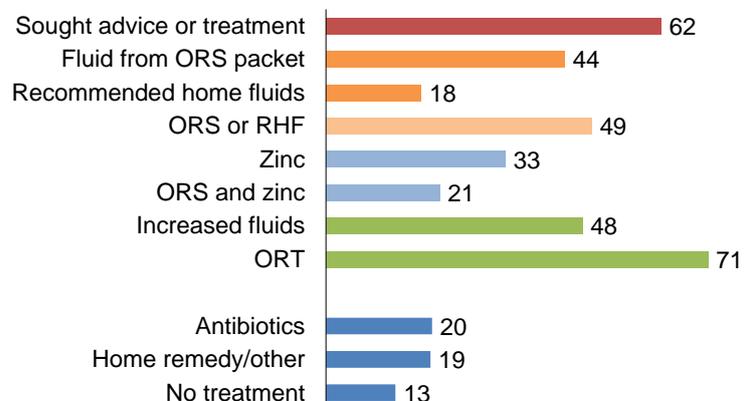
Children with diarrhoea are given increased fluids, a fluid made from a special packet of oral rehydration salts (ORS), or government-recommended homemade fluids (RHF).

Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey

Table 10.10 shows that 71% of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey received some form of ORT (ORS packets, recommended home fluids, and/or increased fluids). One-third (33%) of children with diarrhoea were given zinc, and 21% received both ORS and zinc. Two in 10 children (20%) received antibiotics, while 19% were given a home remedy or other treatment. Thirteen percent of children received no treatment at all (Figure 10.5).

Figure 10.5 Treatment of diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey



Among children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought, the majority (74%) were taken to a public sector provider, most commonly a government health centre (39%) or government health post (21%) (Table 10.11).

Trends: The percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea who received ORT decreased from 79% in 2013 to 71% in 2019-20. The proportion of children with diarrhoea who received no treatment increased slightly from 12% to 13% over the same period.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of children with diarrhoea who received ORT ranged from a high of 86% in Kerewan to a low of 50% in Banjul.
- The proportion of children with diarrhoea who received ORT increases with increasing mother's education, from 69% among those whose mothers have no education to 74% among those whose mothers have a secondary education or higher.

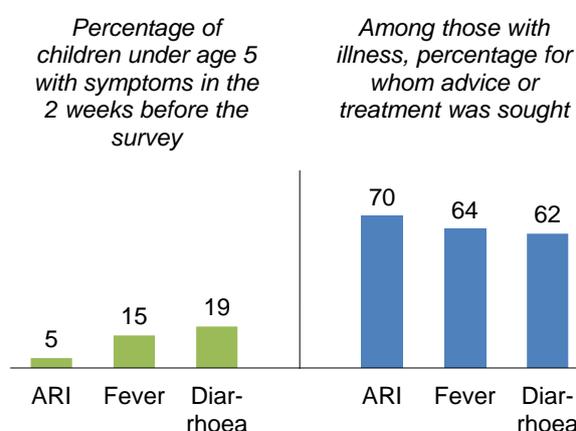
10.5.4 Knowledge of ORS Packets

In The Gambia, 96% of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years before the survey know about ORS packets for the treatment of diarrhoea (**Table 10.12**). Knowledge is lowest among women age 15-19 (86%).

10.6 TREATMENT OF CHILDHOOD ILLNESS

Diarrhoea (19%) was the most common childhood illness reported among children under age 5 during the 2 weeks preceding the survey. However, advice or treatment was more likely to be sought for children with symptoms of ARI (70%) or a fever (64%) than for children with diarrhoea (62%) (**Figure 10.6**).

Figure 10.6 Prevalence and treatment of childhood illness



10.7 DISPOSAL OF CHILDREN'S STOOLS

Appropriate disposal of children's stools

The child's last stools were put or rinsed into a toilet or latrine or buried, or the child used a toilet or latrine.

Sample: Youngest children under age 2 living with their mother

Proper disposal of children's faeces is important to prevent the spread of disease. Among youngest children under age 2 living with their mother, 56% had their last stool disposed of safely. The most common means of disposal of children's stools were putting or rinsing them into a toilet or latrine (53%) and throwing them in the garbage (36%) (**Table 10.13**).

Trends: The percentage of children whose stools were disposed of safely decreased between 2013 and 2019-20, from 82% to 56%. The percentage of children who had their stools left in the open remained unchanged over that period (1%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of children whose stools are disposed of appropriately generally increases with increasing child's age, from 44% among children age 0-1 month to 71% among children age 18-23 months.
- Children in households with an unimproved toilet facility are more than twice as likely to have their stools disposed of appropriately as children in households that engage in open defecation (69% versus 32%).
- Children in rural areas (70%) are more likely than children in urban areas (49%) to have had their last stool disposed of safely.
- There is wide variation in appropriate disposal of children's faeces by LGA. The percentage of children whose stools are safely disposed of ranges from 31% in Kanifing to 82% in Mansakonko.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on low birth weight, vaccinations, childhood illness, and disposal of children's stools, see the following tables:

- **Table 10.1** **Child's size and weight at birth**
- **Table 10.2** **Vaccinations by source of information**
- **Table 10.3** **Vaccinations by background characteristics**
- **Table 10.4** **Possession and observation of vaccination cards, according to background characteristics**
- **Table 10.5** **Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI**
- **Table 10.6** **Source of advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI**
- **Table 10.7** **Prevalence and treatment of fever**
- **Table 10.8** **Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea**
- **Table 10.9** **Feeding practices during diarrhoea**
- **Table 10.10** **Oral rehydration therapy, zinc, and other treatments for diarrhoea**
- **Table 10.11** **Source of advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea**
- **Table 10.12** **Knowledge of ORS packets**
- **Table 10.13** **Disposal of children's stools**

Table 10.1 Child's size and weight at birth

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by mother's estimate of baby's size at birth, percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey that have a reported birth weight, and among live births in the 5 years preceding the survey with a reported birth weight, percentage less than 2.5 kg, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of births by size of baby at birth					Percentage of births that have a reported birth weight ¹	Number of births	Among births with a reported birth weight ¹	
	Very small	Smaller than average	Average or larger	Don't know	Total			Percentage less than 2.5 kg	Number of births
Mother's age at birth									
<20	5.7	10.8	82.3	1.2	100.0	73.7	824	13.8	607
20-34	4.6	10.1	84.3	1.0	100.0	77.1	5,614	8.8	4,329
35-49	5.6	9.6	83.7	1.1	100.0	77.1	1,215	9.6	938
Birth order									
1	5.8	13.2	80.0	1.0	100.0	80.0	1,634	13.5	1,307
2-3	4.5	9.2	85.4	1.0	100.0	77.8	2,717	7.8	2,115
4-5	4.4	9.6	85.3	0.8	100.0	76.5	1,794	7.8	1,373
6+	5.4	9.1	84.2	1.3	100.0	71.5	1,508	9.9	1,078
Residence									
Urban	4.0	9.7	84.9	1.4	100.0	80.9	5,008	9.7	4,050
Rural	6.5	10.8	82.2	0.4	100.0	68.9	2,645	8.9	1,823
Local Government Area									
Banjul	6.6	11.0	82.1	0.4	100.0	85.9	74	10.6	64
Kanifing	3.6	11.0	84.9	0.5	100.0	84.9	1,313	8.0	1,115
Brikama	3.9	8.6	85.6	1.9	100.0	82.0	3,114	11.0	2,554
Mansakonko	6.8	9.3	83.7	0.2	100.0	65.2	335	11.2	218
Kerewan	7.1	13.2	79.6	0.1	100.0	81.8	925	7.1	756
Kuntaur	5.1	14.1	80.3	0.4	100.0	53.7	476	7.2	256
Janjanbureh	9.6	9.0	81.0	0.4	100.0	65.7	483	9.4	317
Basse	4.5	9.7	85.2	0.6	100.0	63.6	934	9.0	594
Mother's education									
No education	5.5	10.6	82.7	1.2	100.0	69.7	3,543	9.7	2,470
Primary	5.0	9.4	84.6	1.0	100.0	76.4	1,381	9.7	1,056
Secondary or higher	4.1	9.8	85.3	0.8	100.0	86.0	2,729	9.1	2,348
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	6.7	11.8	80.8	0.7	100.0	62.4	1,731	9.7	1,080
Second	5.3	9.9	83.9	0.9	100.0	74.1	1,622	8.7	1,202
Middle	4.9	8.2	85.7	1.2	100.0	78.4	1,602	10.6	1,255
Fourth	4.2	10.9	83.9	1.0	100.0	83.0	1,406	8.4	1,167
Highest	2.9	9.6	86.3	1.2	100.0	90.4	1,293	9.7	1,170
Total	4.9	10.1	84.0	1.0	100.0	76.7	7,653	9.5	5,874

¹ Based on either a written record or the mother's recall

Table 10.2 Vaccinations by source of information

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and children age 24-35 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey, by source of information (vaccination card or mother's report), and percentage who received specific vaccines by the appropriate age, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Vaccine	Children age 12-23 months:				Children age 24-35 months:			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by appropriate age ^{2,3}	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by appropriate age ^{3,4}
	Vaccination card ¹	Mother's report	Either source		Vaccination card ¹	Mother's report	Either source	
BCG	92.7	6.3	99.0	98.8	83.5	14.6	98.0	97.9
HepB (birth dose)⁵	92.5	6.4	98.9	98.9	83.4	14.7	98.1	98.1
Within 1 day of birth	13.9	4.7	18.5	na	7.3	9.6	16.9	na
After 1 day of birth	78.0	2.1	80.2	na	74.7	6.1	80.8	na
DPT-HepB-Hib⁶								
1	92.3	6.1	98.3	98.2	83.6	13.6	97.2	97.2
2	91.2	5.3	96.4	96.1	83.6	12.1	95.7	95.5
3	88.8	3.9	92.8	92.1	81.4	9.4	90.8	89.8
Polio								
OPV 0 (birth dose)	92.7	5.7	98.3	98.2	83.4	11.8	95.2	95.1
OPV 1	92.3	5.2	97.5	97.4	83.6	13.5	97.1	97.0
OPV 2	91.2	4.1	95.3	95.0	83.2	10.9	94.1	93.9
OPV 3	88.3	2.1	90.4	89.8	80.7	5.9	86.6	85.7
IPV	86.0	6.1	92.1	91.0	43.0	14.4	57.4	55.9
OPV 4	84.5	0.7	85.3	81.0	71.6	2.4	74.0	68.9
Pneumococcal								
1	92.3	6.2	98.5	98.4	83.6	13.5	97.1	97.0
2	91.1	4.5	95.6	95.2	83.5	11.4	94.9	94.7
3	89.1	3.2	92.3	91.6	80.0	8.9	88.9	87.7
Rotavirus								
1	92.0	5.7	97.8	97.6	83.2	13.3	96.6	96.5
2	90.2	4.5	94.7	94.3	82.0	12.0	93.9	93.4
Yellow fever	84.9	4.9	89.8	84.4	79.4	12.9	92.2	85.5
Measles/measles and rubella								
1	85.4	4.7	90.1	85.2	80.2	12.2	92.4	85.1
2	na	na	na	na	62.8	7.8	70.5	66.0
Polio booster	na	na	na	na	63.5	0.2	63.6	60.4
All basic vaccinations⁷	82.6	1.9	84.6	79.8	78.1	4.6	82.6	76.7
All age-appropriate vaccinations⁸	76.7	0.4	77.2	72.0	29.7	0.0	29.7	26.5
No vaccinations	0.0	0.4	0.4	na	0.0	1.2	1.3	na
Number of children	1,356	99	1,456	1,456	1,203	229	1,432	1,432

na = Not applicable

BCG = Bacille Calmette-Guérin

DPT = Diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus

HepB = Hepatitis B

Hib = *Haemophilus influenzae* type b

OPV = Oral polio vaccine

IPV = Inactivated polio vaccine

¹ Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record

² Received by age 12 months

³ For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first and second years of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination.

⁴ Received by age 12 months for all vaccines except measles/measles and rubella vaccine 2 and polio booster, which should be received by age 24 months

⁵ Children are considered to have received HepB (birth dose) if it was recorded on their card or reported by their mother, regardless of timing.

⁶ DPT-HepB-Hib is sometimes referred to as pentavalent.

⁷ BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, three doses of polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth), and one dose of measles/measles and rubella vaccine

⁸ For children age 12-23 months: BCG, HepB (birth dose), three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, five doses of OPV, one dose of IPV, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, one dose of yellow fever vaccine, and one dose of measles/measles and rubella vaccine. For children age 24-35 months, all of these plus one dose of oral polio booster and a second dose of measles/measles and rubella vaccine.

Table 10.3. Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and children age 24-35 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), percentage with all basic vaccinations, and percentage with all age-appropriate vaccinations, according to background characteristics. The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Children age 12-23 months											Children age 24-35 months															
	HepB (birth dose) ¹			DPT-HepB-Hib ²			Polio ³			Pneumococcal		Rotavirus		Measles/and measles rubella 1		All age-appropriate vaccinations ⁴		Measles/and measles rubella 2		All age-appropriate vaccinations ⁵							
	BCG	1	2	3	OPV 0 (birth dose)	OPV 1	OPV 2	OPV 3	IPV	OPV 4	1	2	3	1	2	Yellow fever	Measles/and measles rubella 1	All basic vaccinations ⁴	No vaccinations	Number of children	Polio booster	Measles/and measles rubella 2	All age-appropriate vaccinations ⁵	Number of children			
Sex																											
Male	99.3	98.3	98.5	96.4	92.0	98.8	97.6	95.2	90.4	92.3	84.8	85.7	94.9	91.7	98.1	95.1	90.4	90.7	85.2	77.0	0.2	749	64.8	72.3	29.8	760	
Female	98.6	98.4	98.1	96.5	93.5	97.9	97.5	95.5	90.5	91.9	85.7	86.4	96.4	92.9	97.4	94.2	89.2	89.5	83.9	77.3	0.7	706	62.3	68.6	29.5	672	
Birth order																											
1	99.6	98.3	98.0	94.7	90.9	97.8	96.3	93.7	88.3	91.3	78.3	78.3	93.6	91.0	97.1	92.6	87.9	86.0	79.8	71.3	0.1	307	60.4	71.1	26.6	297	
2-3	98.9	98.9	97.7	97.0	93.6	98.2	97.4	96.7	91.2	92.6	86.9	86.9	98.1	96.6	92.7	97.5	89.6	90.8	85.9	79.2	0.8	548	64.5	70.0	30.3	531	
4-5	99.3	99.4	99.4	96.6	92.8	98.9	97.3	93.2	90.1	92.2	86.9	86.9	99.6	95.3	91.6	97.7	94.8	90.5	91.0	86.5	80.0	0.4	331	62.8	68.6	29.7	334
6+	98.1	98.8	98.9	97.0	93.1	98.6	99.6	97.1	91.6	91.8	87.8	87.8	98.9	96.1	93.9	96.1	91.7	92.4	84.9	76.3	0.1	269	66.3	73.5	32.0	270	
Vaccination card⁶																											
Seen	99.5	99.2	99.0	97.8	95.3	99.5	99.1	97.9	94.7	92.2	90.7	90.7	97.8	95.6	98.8	96.8	91.1	91.7	88.7	82.4	0.0	1,356	75.5	74.7	35.4	1,203	
Not seen/no card	91.9	94.1	89.2	77.1	57.7	83.0	76.4	60.6	31.2	90.0	10.8	10.8	65.4	46.7	84.0	65.5	72.3	69.0	28.3	6.3	5.9	99	1.0	48.7	0.0	229	
Residence																											
Urban	99.1	98.8	97.9	95.5	91.1	98.4	96.6	94.0	88.6	90.3	81.8	81.8	94.2	90.4	97.2	93.4	87.2	87.1	81.6	73.2	0.5	964	57.5	65.5	23.3	970	
Rural	98.7	99.0	99.2	98.2	96.0	98.3	99.4	97.9	93.9	95.6	92.1	92.1	98.4	96.1	98.8	97.1	95.1	96.0	90.4	84.9	0.4	492	76.4	81.2	43.0	462	
Local Government Area																											
Banjul	98.0	97.7	97.7	93.4	87.9	97.7	96.5	93.4	85.3	87.3	80.0	80.0	97.7	93.4	97.7	93.2	85.3	85.1	76.9	72.0	1.1	13	43.5	48.2	14.6	16	
Kanifing	98.0	96.0	95.1	90.1	86.0	98.1	94.3	90.5	85.9	85.1	79.3	79.3	95.7	91.2	96.5	95.1	90.1	85.8	84.9	78.9	73.4	1.1	229	51.6	58.4	22.3	234
Brikama	100.0	99.6	99.1	98.0	94.1	98.1	97.5	95.8	90.9	92.7	84.1	84.1	99.1	95.5	92.9	98.3	89.3	89.2	84.5	75.0	0.0	616	63.4	71.1	27.6	649	
Mansakonko	99.4	98.5	99.1	97.8	96.8	98.5	98.2	97.7	94.4	98.0	91.6	91.6	100.0	98.8	96.8	96.9	96.1	97.7	97.1	92.1	88.1	0.0	67	80.8	84.8	45.0	55
Kerewan	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	98.3	99.2	99.6	98.6	94.7	98.0	90.8	90.8	100.0	99.7	96.9	100.0	98.1	93.2	95.1	90.6	81.8	0.0	176	74.0	84.6	44.3	150
Kuntaur	97.3	99.5	100.0	96.2	93.5	98.6	97.1	91.3	95.0	88.8	88.8	88.8	97.1	94.6	98.6	96.2	94.1	94.1	85.4	81.2	81.2	0.0	87	73.1	73.6	30.4	80
Janiabureh	97.8	97.8	98.6	96.7	91.7	99.6	98.2	94.3	85.8	94.9	87.3	87.3	98.6	96.7	92.4	98.6	95.8	91.8	93.5	81.8	78.5	1.4	85	64.6	72.2	29.9	86
Basse	96.9	96.9	97.1	95.5	90.5	96.0	97.7	95.6	91.0	91.5	86.8	86.8	97.7	95.5	90.7	96.4	93.3	87.9	89.4	84.9	1.5	182	62.9	67.7	30.9	162	
Mother's education																											
No education	97.9	98.5	97.9	96.0	92.4	97.8	97.7	95.3	89.4	91.0	85.1	85.1	98.0	95.0	91.6	97.2	94.3	88.4	89.5	83.6	76.5	0.9	625	63.5	70.2	29.9	655
Primary	99.7	99.7	99.7	95.5	92.6	98.1	98.5	95.0	88.3	90.0	83.4	83.4	98.5	95.1	91.0	97.2	93.9	90.4	90.2	83.3	73.5	0.0	304	64.8	72.4	29.4	248
Secondary or higher	99.8	98.9	99.3	97.4	93.3	99.1	96.8	95.6	92.8	94.5	86.5	86.5	99.2	96.6	93.9	98.7	95.5	91.2	90.8	86.4	80.1	0.2	527	63.2	70.1	29.6	529
Wealth quintile																											
Lowest	98.4	98.7	99.0	97.2	93.8	97.8	98.8	96.5	91.7	94.0	90.0	90.0	99.4	97.4	93.9	98.8	93.4	94.0	87.5	81.9	0.5	317	72.2	76.1	37.9	305	
Second	99.5	99.5	99.3	97.6	94.7	98.3	96.3	95.5	91.7	93.1	86.0	86.0	98.3	96.0	93.8	97.7	95.2	89.8	92.2	86.6	77.8	0.0	300	63.1	73.2	32.1	304
Middle	99.2	98.6	99.3	96.3	91.2	98.2	97.6	95.7	87.7	93.0	84.1	84.1	99.3	95.0	91.1	97.3	92.7	88.9	89.4	81.3	75.2	0.5	315	58.2	66.0	24.8	279
Fourth	98.0	98.9	98.2	92.7	89.4	98.8	96.7	92.0	88.6	81.0	88.6	81.0	96.7	92.4	89.7	97.4	93.3	89.0	88.2	82.8	72.5	1.0	275	59.8	72.1	28.7	283
Highest	99.8	99.8	99.8	98.3	94.7	98.8	98.3	97.0	92.0	91.1	84.6	84.6	98.8	97.1	92.9	97.3	95.8	87.6	85.6	84.5	78.0	0.2	248	64.2	64.2	23.7	262
Total	99.0	98.9	98.3	96.4	92.8	98.3	97.5	95.3	90.4	92.1	85.3	85.3	98.5	95.6	92.3	97.8	94.7	89.8	90.1	84.6	77.2	0.4	1,456	63.6	70.5	29.7	1,432

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on their vaccination card or reported by their mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first and second years of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination.

BCG = Bacille Calmette-Guérin

DPT = Diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus

HepB = Hepatitis B

Hib = *Haemophilus influenzae* type b

OPV = Oral polio vaccine

IPV = Inactivated polio vaccine

¹ Children are considered to have received HepB (birth dose) if it was recorded on their card or reported by their mother, regardless of timing.

² DPT-HepB-Hib is sometimes referred to as pentavalent.

³ OPV 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth.

⁴ BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, three doses of polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth), and one dose of measles/measles and rubella vaccine

⁵ BCG, HepB (birth dose), three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, five doses of oral polio vaccine, one dose of IPV, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, one dose of yellow fever vaccine, and one dose of measles/measles and rubella vaccine

⁶ BCG, HepB (birth dose), three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, six doses of oral polio vaccine, one dose of IPV, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, one dose of yellow fever vaccine, and two doses of measles/measles and rubella vaccine

Table 10.4 Possession and observation of vaccination cards, according to background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and children age 24-35 months who ever had a vaccination card, and percentage with a vaccination card seen, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Children age 12-23 months			Children age 24-35 months		
	Percentage who ever had a vaccination card ¹	Percentage with a vaccination card seen ¹	Number of children	Percentage who ever had a vaccination card ¹	Percentage with a vaccination card seen ¹	Number of children
Sex						
Male	99.9	93.0	749	98.0	84.4	760
Female	99.3	93.4	706	98.2	83.6	672
Birth order						
1	99.9	88.9	307	98.6	77.9	297
2-3	99.7	94.9	548	97.4	82.7	531
4-5	98.9	92.7	331	97.8	87.1	334
6+	99.9	95.4	269	99.2	89.5	270
Residence						
Urban	99.6	91.9	964	97.5	80.9	970
Rural	99.7	95.7	492	99.3	90.5	462
Local Government Area						
Banjul	100.0	92.4	13	97.1	82.5	16
Kanifing	100.0	91.5	229	97.7	76.4	234
Brikama	99.6	92.3	616	97.3	83.4	649
Mansakonko	100.0	92.7	67	99.2	90.5	55
Kerewan	100.0	96.8	176	99.6	88.4	150
Kuntaur	99.6	94.9	87	99.4	88.3	80
Janjanbureh	99.0	91.3	85	100.0	86.9	86
Basse	99.0	95.0	182	98.5	87.7	162
Mother's education						
No education	99.3	94.0	625	97.9	85.8	655
Primary	100.0	92.6	304	98.7	85.7	248
Secondary or higher	99.7	92.6	527	98.1	81.0	529
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	99.5	94.8	317	99.3	88.6	305
Second	99.0	93.8	300	96.2	80.9	304
Middle	99.8	92.1	315	98.9	84.2	279
Fourth	100.0	92.3	275	97.3	78.3	283
Highest	99.9	92.8	248	98.8	88.3	262
Total	99.6	93.2	1,456	98.1	84.0	1,432

¹ Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record

Table 10.5 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI

Among children under age 5, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI:		
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ²	Percentage for whom treatment was sought same or next day ²	Number of children
Age in months					
<6	3.8	910	64.4	30.9	35
6-11	5.9	751	84.6	48.8	44
12-23	4.8	1,456	69.5	45.7	70
24-35	4.3	1,432	76.5	58.6	62
36-47	4.5	1,449	68.3	42.1	65
48-59	4.3	1,300	59.4	50.8	56
Sex					
Male	5.2	3,777	72.8	48.0	196
Female	3.9	3,521	66.7	45.9	137
Cooking fuel					
Electricity or gas	1.2	134	*	*	2
Kerosene	*	11	*	*	2
Charcoal	5.3	2,201	77.6	47.0	116
Wood/straw ³	4.3	4,920	66.4	46.7	210
Sawdust	*	17	*	*	2
No food cooked in household	*	13	*	*	0
Residence					
Urban	4.3	4,796	71.3	48.1	204
Rural	5.1	2,501	68.7	45.6	128
Local Government Area					
Banjul	5.8	71	(69.5)	(45.5)	4
Kanifing	7.8	1,248	64.3	40.0	98
Brikama	2.8	3,005	(79.6)	(59.4)	85
Mansakonko	4.8	314	(61.9)	(32.7)	15
Kerewan	3.4	866	(64.1)	(53.0)	29
Kuntaur	9.7	443	67.1	43.8	43
Janjanbureh	2.4	455	*	*	11
Basse	5.3	895	76.0	45.8	47
Mother's education					
No education	4.5	3,377	67.9	41.1	153
Primary	3.5	1,310	60.5	39.4	46
Secondary or higher	5.1	2,610	76.5	56.7	133
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	4.4	1,630	66.8	46.7	71
Second	4.2	1,548	75.7	51.6	65
Middle	4.8	1,518	73.7	50.4	72
Fourth	4.3	1,362	(57.1)	(34.9)	59
Highest	5.2	1,240	(77.2)	(50.7)	65
Total	4.6	7,297	70.3	47.1	332

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing which was chest-related and/or difficult breathing which was chest-related.

² Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, private medical sector, or shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.

³ Includes grass, shrubs, and crop residues

Table 10.6 Source of advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI

Percentage of children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, and among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Source	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:	
	Among children with symptoms of ARI ¹	Among children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought ¹
Public sector	51.0	72.2
Government hospital	13.8	19.6
Government health centre	26.2	37.1
Government health post	10.9	15.4
RCH outreach clinic	0.7	1.0
Fieldworker/VHW	0.1	0.1
Private sector	22.3	31.5
Private hospital/clinic	8.9	12.6
Pharmacy	8.7	12.3
Private doctor	0.7	1.1
Mobile clinic	1.1	1.6
NGO hospital/clinic	4.0	5.6
Other private sector	0.4	0.6
Shop	0.1	0.1
Traditional practitioner	0.3	0.4
Other	0.2	0.2
Number of children	332	235

NGO = Nongovernmental organisation

RCH = Reproductive and child health

VHW = Village health worker

¹ Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing which was chest-related and/or difficult breathing which was chest-related.

Table 10.7 Prevalence and treatment of fever

Among children under age 5, percentage who had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought and percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with fever:			
	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ¹	Percentage for whom treatment was sought same or next day ¹	Percentage who took antibiotic drugs	Number of children with fever
Age in months						
<6	14.1	910	46.4	36.2	21.4	129
6-11	25.5	751	65.1	48.9	43.1	191
12-23	20.8	1,456	66.2	49.3	43.9	302
24-35	13.7	1,432	65.4	52.9	39.7	197
36-47	11.4	1,449	69.2	53.9	42.9	166
48-59	9.2	1,300	67.7	57.1	35.6	120
Sex						
Male	15.7	3,777	62.7	48.0	38.0	594
Female	14.5	3,521	65.9	52.1	40.9	510
Residence						
Urban	14.9	4,796	64.8	49.3	41.6	715
Rural	15.6	2,501	63.1	51.0	35.3	389
Local Government Area						
Banjul	25.3	71	59.5	45.6	31.6	18
Kanifing	18.8	1,248	68.2	54.3	39.6	235
Brikama	13.1	3,005	60.3	44.0	45.6	395
Mansakonko	23.1	314	59.1	47.3	27.7	72
Kerewan	8.5	866	72.7	65.1	30.7	74
Kuntaur	21.8	443	65.3	50.3	37.6	97
Janjanbureh	17.4	455	60.0	48.2	32.3	79
Basse	15.0	895	68.7	53.8	37.8	134
Mother's education						
No education	15.7	3,377	61.2	47.0	37.4	529
Primary	15.2	1,310	72.4	56.4	41.1	200
Secondary or higher	14.4	2,610	64.1	50.6	41.1	376
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	15.4	1,630	59.5	48.6	33.0	252
Second	15.0	1,548	58.1	40.3	31.4	232
Middle	14.6	1,518	69.8	52.0	43.1	221
Fourth	16.7	1,362	65.7	55.8	38.6	228
Highest	13.9	1,240	70.1	54.1	55.4	172
Total	15.1	7,297	64.2	49.9	39.3	1,104

¹ Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, private medical sector, and shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.

Table 10.8 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage with diarrhoea	Number of children	Among children under age 5 with diarrhoea:	
			Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ¹	Number of children with diarrhoea
Age in months				
<6	16.5	910	55.3	151
6-11	28.9	751	65.5	217
12-23	31.2	1,456	65.6	455
24-35	20.5	1,432	62.5	294
36-47	12.0	1,449	54.5	173
48-59	8.7	1,300	62.7	113
Sex				
Male	20.2	3,777	63.7	765
Female	18.1	3,521	60.4	638
Source of drinking water²				
Improved	19.5	6,783	62.9	1,322
Unimproved	15.6	515	51.5	80
Type of toilet facility³				
Improved sanitation facility	19.3	4,739	62.8	916
Unimproved facility	18.8	2,478	60.8	465
Open defecation	26.6	81	(68.5)	21
Residence				
Urban	19.7	4,796	58.3	943
Rural	18.4	2,501	70.3	460
Local Government Area				
Banjul	24.0	71	52.5	17
Kanifing	19.5	1,248	54.2	244
Brikama	20.3	3,005	58.1	610
Mansakonko	21.8	314	57.2	68
Kerewan	14.3	866	82.6	124
Kuntaur	27.4	443	70.4	121
Janjanbureh	18.0	455	58.9	82
Basse	15.2	895	75.0	136
Mother's education				
No education	18.3	3,377	61.2	618
Primary	21.9	1,310	63.1	287
Secondary or higher	19.0	2,610	63.0	497
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	20.1	1,630	62.8	327
Second	18.9	1,548	61.3	293
Middle	17.5	1,518	71.6	266
Fourth	21.3	1,362	59.9	290
Highest	18.2	1,240	54.5	226
Total	19.2	7,297	62.2	1,403

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, private medical sector, shop, and itinerant drug seller. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.

² See Table 2.1.1 for definition of categories.

³ See Table 2.3.1 for definition of categories.

Table 10.9 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food offered compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given							Amount of food given							Number of children with diarrhoea	
	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Don't know	Total	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know		Total
Age in months																
<6	20.3	35.1	12.5	9.5	22.6	0.0	100.0	5.0	20.8	5.1	8.8	2.2	58.0	0.0	100.0	151
6-11	33.1	38.8	19.9	7.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	5.5	36.0	26.1	23.1	3.9	5.5	0.0	100.0	217
12-23	56.0	19.7	15.2	8.1	0.3	0.7	100.0	11.8	25.2	32.0	25.6	4.8	0.5	0.1	100.0	455
24-35	52.7	29.4	7.1	9.2	1.3	0.4	100.0	11.2	41.3	22.3	24.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	294
36-47	53.6	29.3	10.7	5.4	0.0	1.1	100.0	7.4	36.3	29.7	25.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	173
48-59	55.5	24.5	6.7	9.1	0.0	4.2	100.0	13.0	39.1	23.0	24.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	113
Sex																
Male	48.4	29.7	11.4	7.7	2.0	0.8	100.0	10.4	34.7	24.0	22.6	2.0	5.9	0.3	100.0	765
Female	46.6	25.8	14.3	8.6	3.9	0.8	100.0	8.4	29.3	26.5	23.6	3.2	8.9	0.1	100.0	638
Breastfeeding status																
Breastfeeding	41.0	28.0	16.6	8.8	5.2	0.4	100.0	8.1	25.2	25.4	22.2	4.8	14.2	0.0	100.0	699
Not breastfeeding	54.1	27.8	8.8	7.5	0.5	1.2	100.0	10.9	39.2	24.9	23.9	0.4	0.3	0.4	100.0	704
Residence																
Urban	49.5	27.0	12.1	8.6	1.8	1.0	100.0	9.7	32.8	24.0	24.2	2.8	6.3	0.2	100.0	943
Rural	43.6	29.8	14.0	7.2	5.1	0.3	100.0	9.2	31.2	27.4	20.7	2.1	9.3	0.2	100.0	460
Local Government Area																
Banjul	30.1	43.4	7.1	15.0	3.6	0.9	100.0	12.3	36.6	9.6	35.5	0.0	6.0	0.0	100.0	17
Kanifing	51.8	36.3	3.6	5.8	0.7	1.8	100.0	9.4	39.6	20.9	19.5	2.6	7.4	0.6	100.0	244
Brikama	49.5	22.7	15.2	9.7	2.1	0.8	100.0	10.3	29.6	25.6	25.3	3.0	6.2	0.0	100.0	610
Mansakonko	38.0	36.6	9.9	11.3	4.2	0.0	100.0	10.8	40.6	18.1	20.7	1.6	8.2	0.0	100.0	68
Kerewan	42.4	31.1	18.9	5.0	2.6	0.0	100.0	5.2	32.4	30.2	17.0	6.3	8.9	0.0	100.0	124
Kuntaur	48.8	22.6	19.8	4.3	3.4	1.0	100.0	6.7	24.3	44.2	17.4	1.2	5.5	0.7	100.0	121
Janjanbureh	29.8	51.9	9.7	5.2	3.4	0.0	100.0	13.4	45.1	20.3	11.9	1.1	8.1	0.0	100.0	82
Basse	52.8	17.3	9.9	10.8	8.8	0.4	100.0	9.2	25.5	17.3	36.8	0.0	10.8	0.4	100.0	136
Mother's education																
No education	45.3	30.8	12.0	7.7	3.6	0.6	100.0	8.0	34.2	26.4	21.7	2.6	7.0	0.1	100.0	618
Primary	46.4	26.0	16.0	9.5	1.3	0.8	100.0	9.0	30.7	28.7	22.6	2.2	6.4	0.4	100.0	287
Secondary or higher	51.1	25.4	11.7	7.9	2.8	1.1	100.0	11.7	30.7	21.5	25.1	2.7	8.1	0.3	100.0	497
Wealth quintile																
Lowest	46.7	27.9	14.2	6.4	4.4	0.4	100.0	7.7	32.5	28.5	21.0	2.2	7.9	0.2	100.0	327
Second	43.7	28.5	12.9	10.5	4.5	0.0	100.0	10.1	30.8	23.5	23.1	5.0	7.5	0.0	100.0	293
Middle	49.3	25.5	15.8	6.0	3.0	0.4	100.0	8.8	32.5	23.9	24.7	2.6	7.5	0.0	100.0	266
Fourth	51.6	26.8	10.1	9.6	0.7	1.2	100.0	11.5	31.5	24.9	25.5	1.1	5.2	0.2	100.0	290
Highest	46.9	31.3	10.0	8.1	1.2	2.3	100.0	9.6	34.5	24.1	21.2	1.7	8.3	0.6	100.0	226
Total	47.6	27.9	12.7	8.1	2.9	0.8	100.0	9.5	32.3	25.1	23.1	2.6	7.2	0.2	100.0	1,403

Note: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and that food should not be reduced.

Table 10.10 Oral rehydration therapy, zinc, and other treatments for diarrhoea

Among children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage given fluid from an ORS packet, recommended homemade fluids (RHF), ORS or RHF, zinc, ORS and zinc, ORS or increased fluids, oral rehydration therapy (ORT), continued feeding and ORT, and other treatments, and percentage given no treatment, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who were given:										Number of children with diarrhoea						
	Recom-mended home fluids (RHF)			ORT (ORS, RHF, or increased fluids)			Other treatments										
	Fluid from ORS packet	Either ORS or RHF	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS, RHF, or increased fluids)	Continued feeding and ORT ¹	Antibiotic drugs	Anti-motility drugs	Intravenous solution	Home remedy/ other		Don't know	Percentage given no treatment				
Age in months																	
<6	16.5	5.7	16.5	15.8	5.3	33.4	33.4	33.4	10.3	16.8	4.9	0.0	0.0	24.4	0.0	27.8	151
6-11	42.1	16.6	46.7	34.8	20.7	58.5	59.2	59.2	38.2	23.1	3.6	0.0	0.0	18.9	0.0	16.3	217
12-23	46.4	18.6	52.0	42.6	26.0	77.2	79.3	79.3	52.2	20.9	2.8	0.1	0.1	17.5	0.1	9.8	455
24-35	54.7	22.2	58.9	32.0	23.5	76.2	78.4	78.4	55.0	19.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	20.3	0.0	10.0	294
36-47	43.7	18.5	51.3	27.8	18.7	72.2	75.1	75.1	53.1	15.6	0.6	1.3	1.3	18.2	0.8	13.6	173
48-59	51.4	20.0	59.2	28.2	21.0	81.5	83.9	83.9	62.2	20.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	21.1	0.8	5.5	113
Sex																	
Male	43.5	18.0	48.5	31.9	20.1	70.5	72.2	72.2	47.3	20.6	2.7	0.3	0.3	20.9	0.3	11.6	765
Female	45.4	17.4	50.3	34.9	22.4	67.5	69.4	69.4	46.7	18.7	2.6	0.2	0.2	17.7	0.2	14.4	638
Residence																	
Urban	42.7	17.2	47.3	32.1	19.7	69.4	70.7	70.7	45.9	17.6	2.5	0.2	0.2	18.5	0.2	14.0	943
Rural	47.8	18.9	53.4	35.8	24.1	68.6	71.5	71.5	49.3	24.2	3.1	0.3	0.3	21.4	0.3	10.5	460
Local Government Area																	
Banjul	37.2	11.6	40.3	21.2	15.7	48.5	50.4	50.4	26.3	17.0	4.8	1.0	1.0	25.3	1.0	24.9	17
Kanifing	39.1	11.0	41.1	23.7	13.8	71.5	72.8	72.8	49.6	20.8	0.0	0.6	0.6	27.2	0.6	14.0	244
Brikama	43.3	20.8	49.0	33.4	20.6	68.9	69.7	69.7	44.7	14.7	3.8	0.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	14.3	610
Mansakonko	40.7	16.7	48.1	19.5	11.3	59.5	63.7	63.7	47.9	22.7	4.4	0.9	0.9	25.6	0.9	20.1	68
Kerewan	61.2	22.1	68.4	42.7	31.7	82.2	85.5	85.5	58.4	25.8	2.5	0.0	0.0	26.9	0.0	4.7	124
Kuntaur	39.2	16.2	44.6	33.8	19.6	68.8	71.1	71.1	55.6	23.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	21.2	0.7	10.7	121
Janjanbureh	40.4	15.7	42.1	17.3	13.5	51.4	52.8	52.8	42.8	35.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	18.5	0.0	15.2	82
Basse	52.7	16.4	58.0	59.2	38.6	72.4	76.6	76.6	39.5	21.4	1.6	0.4	0.4	13.7	0.4	7.2	136
Mother's education																	
No education	42.4	17.2	47.4	34.4	20.3	66.8	69.0	69.0	47.6	17.1	2.8	0.1	0.1	21.8	0.1	13.7	618
Primary	45.8	17.0	50.8	36.8	24.0	69.3	70.5	70.5	47.9	24.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	17.7	0.6	11.9	287
Secondary or higher	45.9	18.9	50.8	29.9	20.5	72.0	73.6	73.6	45.8	20.3	3.9	0.3	0.3	17.5	0.3	12.4	497
Wealth quintile																	
Lowest	41.4	21.4	49.8	31.9	21.6	65.2	68.3	68.3	46.4	21.6	1.8	0.2	0.2	19.4	0.2	14.5	327
Second	44.6	16.9	50.4	33.3	22.2	67.9	70.2	70.2	46.6	17.4	3.4	0.2	0.2	20.3	0.2	16.5	293
Middle	52.3	18.5	56.8	38.3	26.8	75.4	76.2	76.2	49.0	20.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	17.7	0.0	8.3	266
Fourth	42.5	13.6	44.8	33.2	17.3	70.8	70.9	70.9	46.5	23.7	3.8	0.3	0.3	20.2	0.3	10.1	290
Highest	41.3	18.0	44.0	29.5	17.2	66.9	69.5	69.5	46.9	13.4	3.0	0.6	0.6	19.3	0.6	14.8	226
Total	44.3	17.7	49.3	33.3	21.1	69.1	70.9	70.9	47.0	19.7	2.7	0.3	0.3	19.4	0.3	12.9	1,403

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

¹ Continued feeding includes children who were given more, the same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode.

Table 10.11 Source of advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; among children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; and among children with diarrhoea who received ORS, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Source	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:		
	Among children with diarrhoea	Among children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought	
		Among children with diarrhoea who received ORS ¹	
Public sector	46.0	73.6	67.6
Government hospital	7.5	11.9	13.6
Government health centre	24.4	39.1	34.3
Government health post	12.8	20.5	18.1
RCH outreach clinic	1.5	2.4	2.3
Fieldworker/VHW	0.3	0.5	0.2
Other public sector	0.1	0.2	0.0
Private sector	17.1	27.3	25.8
Private hospital/clinic	3.4	5.4	6.2
Pharmacy	12.4	19.9	16.9
Private doctor	0.3	0.5	0.8
Mobile clinic	0.1	0.2	0.2
NGO hospital/clinic	0.9	1.5	1.6
Fieldworker	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other private medical sector	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private sector	0.4	0.7	0.0
Shop	0.2	0.3	0.0
Traditional practitioner	0.3	0.4	0.0
Itinerant drug seller	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.2	0.3	0.1
Number of children	1,403	876	622

NGO = Nongovernmental organisation

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

RCH = Reproductive and child health

VHW = Village health worker

¹ Fluids from ORS packet

Table 10.12 Knowledge of ORS packets

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhoea, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age		
15-19	86.1	279
20-24	92.9	957
25-34	97.2	2,672
35-49	98.2	1,463
Residence		
Urban	95.5	3,589
Rural	97.5	1,783
Local Government Area		
Banjul	93.3	57
Kanifing	92.0	990
Brikama	97.1	2,193
Mansakonko	96.3	228
Kerewan	97.5	610
Kuntaur	96.1	314
Janjanbureh	98.0	337
Basse	97.0	641
Education		
No education	96.7	2,454
Primary	94.6	945
Secondary or higher	96.2	1,973
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	97.4	1,156
Second	95.7	1,126
Middle	95.4	1,126
Fourth	97.1	1,026
Highest	94.9	937
Total	96.1	5,372

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

Table 10.13 Disposal of children's stools

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother by the manner of disposal of the child's last faecal matter, and percentage of children whose stools are disposed of appropriately, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Manner of disposal of children's stools							Total	Percentage of children whose stools are disposed of appropriately ¹	Number of children
	Child used toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Buried	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Left in the open	Other			
Age of child in months										
0-1	0.8	38.3	5.1	8.0	46.4	0.3	1.0	100.0	44.2	315
2-3	0.0	40.5	1.9	8.4	48.9	0.2	0.1	100.0	42.4	284
4-5	0.5	44.3	0.4	4.8	49.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	45.2	297
6-8	0.7	43.4	1.3	9.4	44.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	45.4	319
9-11	0.3	55.9	1.7	3.9	37.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	57.9	413
12-17	2.0	59.7	1.6	6.1	30.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	63.3	787
18-23	2.8	67.2	0.6	5.4	21.7	2.1	0.1	100.0	70.7	596
6-23	1.7	58.6	1.3	6.0	31.4	0.9	0.1	100.0	61.6	2,115
Type of toilet facility²										
Improved sanitation facility	1.1	47.1	1.7	5.2	44.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	49.9	1,930
Unimproved facility	1.9	66.0	1.2	7.8	21.4	1.3	0.4	100.0	69.1	1,047
Open defecation	0.0	19.5	12.4	22.6	35.3	10.3	0.0	100.0	31.9	34
Residence										
Urban	1.4	45.3	2.1	5.6	45.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	48.8	1,946
Rural	1.1	68.1	1.0	7.6	20.0	2.0	0.2	100.0	70.2	1,066
Local Government Area										
Banjul	0.6	32.5	0.0	5.2	60.5	0.0	1.3	100.0	33.1	26
Kanifing	0.3	30.4	0.6	3.6	65.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	31.3	507
Brikama	2.1	48.3	3.1	6.7	39.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	53.5	1,202
Mansakonko	1.0	80.6	0.2	4.9	12.3	0.5	0.5	100.0	81.9	129
Kerewan	0.0	58.4	0.4	5.5	35.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	58.8	372
Kuntaur	0.6	55.8	2.4	9.5	24.1	7.3	0.2	100.0	58.9	189
Janjanbureh	1.7	75.9	1.3	13.5	6.7	0.5	0.3	100.0	79.0	193
Basse	1.9	73.9	0.1	5.0	17.5	1.4	0.2	100.0	75.9	394
Mother's education										
No education	1.6	59.2	0.8	6.9	30.1	1.3	0.2	100.0	61.5	1,337
Primary	2.5	56.0	2.1	3.9	35.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	60.7	574
Secondary or higher	0.4	44.9	2.6	6.8	44.9	0.2	0.2	100.0	47.9	1,101
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	1.4	65.0	1.4	8.1	21.0	2.8	0.2	100.0	67.8	674
Second	1.7	63.6	1.8	10.1	22.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	67.1	640
Middle	0.7	67.1	0.6	3.9	27.1	0.2	0.4	100.0	68.4	629
Fourth	2.6	37.4	2.9	4.6	52.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	42.9	559
Highest	0.0	25.6	2.0	4.1	68.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	27.6	510
Total	1.3	53.4	1.7	6.3	36.4	0.7	0.2	100.0	56.4	3,011

¹ Children's stools are considered to be disposed of appropriately if the child used a toilet or latrine, if the faecal matter was put/rinsed into a toilet or latrine, or if it was buried.

² See Table 2.3.1 for definition of categories.

Key Findings

- **Nutritional status of children:** 18% of children under age 5 are stunted (short for their age), 5% are wasted (thin for their height), 12% are underweight (thin for their age), and 2% are overweight (heavy for their height).
- **Breastfeeding:** Almost all (98%) children born in the 2 years preceding the survey were breastfed at some point; over half (54%) of children under age 6 months are exclusively breastfed.
- **Minimum acceptable diet:** Overall, 14% of children age 6-23 months were fed a minimum acceptable diet in the 24 hours before the interview.
- **Anaemia:** 45% of children age 6-59 months and 44% of women age 15-49 are anaemic.
- **Salt iodisation:** 77% of households with tested salt had iodised salt.
- **Nutritional status of women:** 14% of women age 15-49 are thin (body mass index less than 18.5), while 36% are overweight or obese.

This chapter reports on nutritional status and anaemia among children and women. It also reports on infant and young child feeding practices, including breastfeeding and complementary feeding, micronutrient supplementation and deworming for children and pregnant women, and the presence of iodine in household cooking salt.

11.1 NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN

The distribution of height and weight for children under age 5 was compared against the WHO Child Growth Standards reference population (WHO 2006). A well-nourished population will be similar to the reference population, while a poorly nourished population will differ from the reference population. Three indices—height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age—can be expressed in standard deviation units (Z-scores) from the median of the reference population, with values greater than two standard deviations from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards used to define malnutrition.

Stunting, or low height-for-age, is a sign of chronic undernutrition that reflects failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period of time. The most direct causes of stunting are inadequate nutrition (not eating enough or eating foods that lack growth-promoting nutrients) and recurrent infections or chronic diseases that cause poor nutrient intake, absorption, and utilisation.

Wasting, or low weight-for-height, is a measure of acute undernutrition and represents the failure to receive adequate nutrition in the period immediately before the survey. Wasting may result from inadequate food intake or from a recent episode of illness or infection causing weight loss.

Overweight, or high weight-for-height, is a measure of overnutrition and results from an imbalance between energy consumed (too much) and energy expended (too little).

Underweight, or low weight-for-age, is a composite index of weight-for-height and height-for-age reflecting both acute (wasting) and chronic (stunting) undernutrition.

Stunting (assessed via height-for-age)

Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth retardation and cumulative growth deficits. Children whose height-for-age Z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered short for their age (stunted), or chronically undernourished. Children who are below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median are considered severely stunted.

Sample: Children under age 5

Wasting (assessed via weight-for-height)

The weight-for-height index measures body mass in relation to body height or length and describes acute nutritional status. Children whose weight-for-height Z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered thin (wasted), or acutely undernourished. Children whose Z-score is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median are considered severely wasted.

Sample: Children under age 5

Underweight (assessed via weight-for-age)

Weight-for-age is a composite index of height-for-age and weight-for-height. It takes into account both acute and chronic undernutrition. Children whose weight-for-age Z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are classified as underweight. Children whose weight-for-age Z-score is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median are considered severely underweight.

Sample: Children under age 5

Overweight (assessed via weight-for-height)

Children whose weight-for-height Z-score is more than two standard deviations (+2 SD) above the median of the reference population are considered overweight.

Sample: Children under age 5

The means of the Z-scores for height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age are also calculated as summary statistics representing the nutritional status of children in a population. These mean scores describe the nutritional status of the entire population of children without the use of a cutoff point. A mean Z-score of less than 0 (i.e., a negative mean value for stunting, wasting, or underweight) suggests a downward shift in the entire sample population's nutritional status relative to the reference population. The farther away mean Z-scores are from 0, the higher the prevalence of malnutrition.

11.1.1 Anthropometry Training and Data Collection

Health technicians were trained to measure the height and weight of children and adults. Training on child height measurement included standardisation exercises. Results of these exercises are provided in Appendix Table C.7. Children younger than age 24 months were measured lying down (recumbent length); older children and adults were measured standing up (height). Weight measurements were taken using SECA scales with a digital display (model number SECA 878U). Height and length were measured with a ShorrBoard® measuring board.

The survey identified a total of 4,385 children under age 5 who were eligible for height and weight measurements. Valid height-for-age measurements were obtained for 95% of eligible children. Similarly, valid weight-for-height measurements were obtained for 95% of eligible children, and valid weight-for-age measurements were obtained for 96% of eligible children. Appendix Tables C.3 and C.8 provide additional information on the completeness and quality of anthropometry data for children.

To assess precision of measurements, two children per cluster were randomly selected to be measured a second time. A difference of less than 1 centimetre between the two height measurements was defined as an acceptable level of precision. Children with a Z-score of less than -3 SD or more than 3 SD for height-for-age, weight-for-height, or weight-for-age were flagged and measured a second time. Re-measurement of flagged cases was performed to ensure accurate reporting of height and weight measurements.

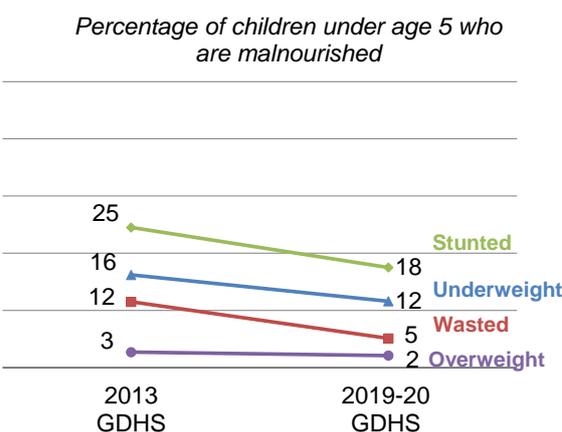
Calculation of Z-scores was based on the first measurement among children randomly selected for re-measurement and on the second measurement among children flagged for re-measurement. The re-measurement completion rate was 95% among those selected for re-measurement for any reason. Appendix Table C.9 provides additional information on re-measurement data.

11.1.2 Levels of Child Malnutrition

In The Gambia, 18% of children under age 5 are stunted, or too short for their age, and 4% are severely stunted (Table 11.1). Five percent are wasted (too thin for their height), with 1% being severely wasted. In addition, 12% of children are underweight, and 2% are overweight.

Trends: From 2013 to 2019-20, stunting and wasting in children under age 5 decreased from 25% to 18% and from 12% to 5%, respectively (Figure 11.1). The percentage of overweight children and underweight children also decreased over the same period.

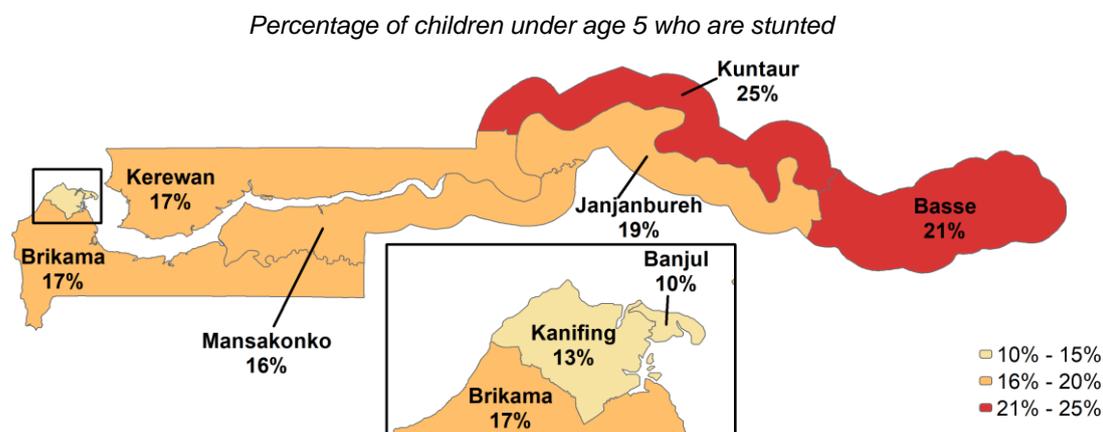
Figure 11.1 Trends in nutritional status of children



Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of stunting increases from 9% among children age 0-5 months to a peak of 28% among children age 18-23 months before decreasing to 13% among children age 48-59 months. Wasting, on the other hand, is most prevalent among children age 9-11 months.

Figure 11.2 Stunting in children by Local Government Area



- Boys are more likely to be stunted, wasted, and underweight (19%, 6%, and 13%, respectively) than girls (16%, 4%, and 10%, respectively).
- Children with mothers who are thin (i.e., a body mass index [BMI] below 18.5) are more likely to be stunted, wasted, and underweight than their counterparts whose mothers are of normal weight (a BMI of 18.5-24.9) or are overweight or obese (a BMI of 25 or above). The prevalence of wasting is more than two times higher among children whose mothers are thin (11%) than among children whose mothers are overweight or obese (4%).
- By LGA, the percentage of children who are stunted ranges from 10% in Banjul to 25% in Kuntaur (Figure 11.2).
- Sixteen percent of children in urban areas are stunted, as compared with 20% of children in rural areas.
- The prevalence of stunting generally decreases with increasing household wealth (Figure 11.3).

11.2 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING PRACTICES

Appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices include early initiation of breastfeeding (within the first hour of life), exclusive breastfeeding for the first 6 months of life, continued breastfeeding for 2 years or more, and introduction of safe, appropriate, and adequate complementary foods at age 6 months (WHO 2008). The Government of The Gambia has put into effect policies and regulations to promote, protect, and support optimal infant and young child feeding practices. The Breastfeeding Promotion Regulation 2006 (MoH&SW 2006), the National Nutrition Policy 2018-2025 (NaNA 2018), and the National Health Policy 2012-2020 (MoH&SW 2012) place strong emphasis on the promotion of optimal IYCF practices. Several national programmes are being implemented to promote IYCF, including the Baby Friendly Hospital and Community Initiatives, the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition Programme, and Social and Behavioural Change Communication Programme.

11.2.1 Early Initiation of Breastfeeding

Initiation of breastfeeding within the first hour of life is important for both the mother and the child. The first breast milk contains colostrum, which is highly nutritious and has antibodies that protect the newborn from diseases. Early initiation of breastfeeding also encourages bonding between the mother and her newborn, facilitating the production of regular breast milk.

Early initiation of breastfeeding

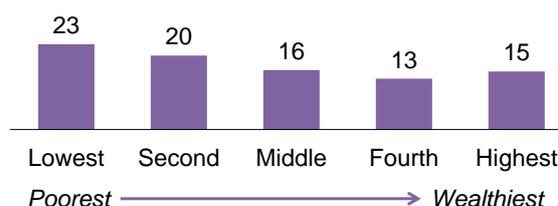
Initiation of breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth.

Sample: Last-born children who were born in the 2 years before the survey

Overall, 98% of last-born children born in the 2 years before the survey had ever been breastfed (Table 11.2). More than one-third (36%) of these children started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth, and 93% began breastfeeding within 1 day of birth. Twenty-one percent of children received a prelacteal feed in the first 3 days of life.

Figure 11.3 Stunting in children by household wealth

Percentage of children under age 5 who are stunted



Trends: The proportion of children ever breastfed was very high in both 2013 (99%) and 2019-20 (98%). However, it appears that breastfeeding is being initiated later; only 36% of children were breastfed within 1 hour of birth in 2019-20, as compared with 52% of children in 2013. Additionally, a higher proportion of children received a prelacteal feed in 2019-20 (21%) than in 2013 (17%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Early initiation of breastfeeding is more common among children whose deliveries were assisted by traditional birth attendants (40%) and health personnel (36%) than among those whose deliveries were assisted by others (28%) or were not assisted (30%).
- Infants in rural areas are more likely to begin breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth (45%) and less likely to receive a prelacteal feed (14%) than infants in urban areas (30% and 24%, respectively).
- By LGA, early initiation of breastfeeding is most common in Janjanbureh (53%) and least common in Brikama (26%).
- Early initiation of breastfeeding generally decreases with increasing wealth (from 41% among children in the lowest quintile to 33% among those in the highest quintile), while prelacteal feeding increases with increasing wealth (from 15% among children in the lowest quintile to 27% among children in the highest quintile).

11.2.2 Exclusive Breastfeeding

Dietary sufficiency, in terms of energy and essential nutrients, is critical for the normal growth and development of infants and young children. Breast milk is recognised as the best source of bioavailable nutrients as it contains all of the nutrients needed by infants during their first 6 months of life. It is recommended that children be exclusively breastfed in the first 6 months of their life; that is, they should be given nothing but breast milk. Exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months prevents infections such as diarrhoea and respiratory illnesses and provides all of the nutrients and liquid an infant requires for optimal growth and development. Feeding complementary foods within the first 6 months will have the adverse effect of reducing breast milk output because the production and release of breast milk are modulated by the frequency and intensity of suckling.

Exclusive breastfeeding

Proportion of children age 0-5 months who are fed exclusively with breast milk.

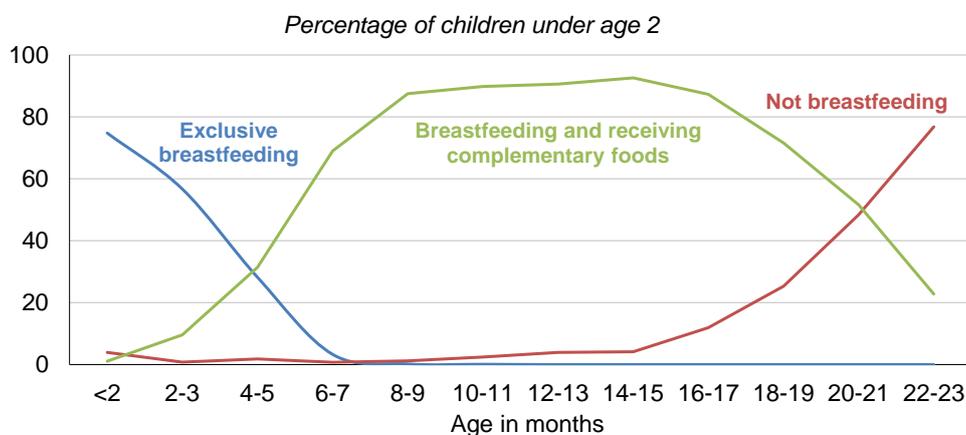
Sample: Last-born children who were born in the 2 years before the survey

Among children less than age 6 months, 54% are exclusively breastfed (**Table 11.3**). Exclusive breastfeeding declines with age, from 75% among children age 0-1 month to 57% among children age 2-3 months and 28% among children age 4-5 months. One quarter (25%) of children age 0-5 months are breastfeeding and consuming plain water only, and 14% are breastfeeding and consuming complementary foods, a practice that should be delayed until age 6 months.

The proportion of children who are breastfeeding and consuming complementary foods increases with increasing age, peaking at 90% among children age 9-11 months and 12-17 months, and then decreases to 47% among children age 18-23 months (as older children stop breastfeeding). The percentage of children who are not breastfeeding also generally increases with age, from 4% among those age 0-1 month to 52%

among those age 18-23 months. Overall, 96% of children are breastfeeding at 1 year, and 36% are breastfeeding at 2 years (Table 11.3, Table 11.4, and Figure 11.4).

Figure 11.4 Breastfeeding practices by age



Trends: Exclusive breastfeeding increased from 47% in 2013 to 54% in 2019-20.

11.2.3 Median Duration of Breastfeeding

Table 11.5 shows that the median duration of any breastfeeding among children born in the 3 years before the survey is 20.4 months. Overall, the median duration of exclusive breastfeeding is 3.1 months, and the median duration of predominant breastfeeding (either exclusively breastfed or breastfed and receiving plain water and/or non-milk liquids) is 5.7 months.

Trends: The median duration of exclusive breastfeeding increased by 1 month between 2013 and 2019-20, from 2.1 months to 3.1 months. Over the same period, the median duration of any breastfeeding remained unchanged at 20.4 months.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The median duration of exclusive breastfeeding is longer among children in rural areas (4.2 months) than among children in urban areas (2.5 months) (Table 11.5).
- The median duration of predominant breastfeeding is longest among children in Basse (7.2 months) and Janjanbureh (7.1 months) and shortest among children in Kanifing and Brikama (5.1 months each).
- The median duration of any breastfeeding decreases with increasing mother's education, from 20.7 months among mothers with no education to 19.9 months among mothers with a secondary education or higher.
- By household wealth, the median duration of predominant breastfeeding is longest among children in the lowest wealth quintile (6.6 months) and shortest among children in the highest wealth quintile (4.1 months).

11.2.4 Bottle Feeding

The nipple on a feeding bottle is susceptible to contamination and increases the risk of disease among children. In addition, use of a feeding bottle with a nipple may lead to nipple confusion. Thus, bottle feeding is not recommended for children under age 2 (WHO 2005a).

Bottle feeding

Proportion of children age 0-23 months who are fed from a bottle with a nipple.

Sample: Last-born children who were born in the 2 years before the survey

Overall, 15% of children age 0-23 months are fed using a bottle with a nipple (**Table 11.4**). The proportion of children using a bottle with a nipple increases from 11% among those age 0-1 month to a peak of 22% among those age 6-8 months before decreasing to 12% among those age 18-23 months (**Table 11.3**).

11.2.5 Introduction of Complementary Foods

After the first 6 months, breast milk alone is no longer enough to meet the nutritional needs of an infant. After 6 months, appropriate complementary foods should be introduced while breastfeeding is continued until age 2 or older. The transition from exclusive breastfeeding to complementing breastfeeding with family foods is when children are most vulnerable to becoming undernourished, and during this time it is important that they receive diversified solid, semisolid, or soft foods. During the complementary feeding period, the energy and nutrient requirements for children must be met to ensure appropriate growth and development in childhood. Acute or chronic insufficiency in energy or other nutrients, such as vitamins and minerals, can have immediate as well as lifelong impacts on health and functional capacity.

Appropriate complementary feeding should include feeding children a variety of foods to ensure that all nutrient requirements are met. Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A should be consumed daily. Eating a range of fruits and vegetables, in addition to those rich in vitamin A, is also important. Studies have shown that plant-based complementary foods by themselves are insufficient to meet the needs for certain micronutrients. Therefore, it has been recommended that meat, poultry, fish, or eggs be part of the daily diet or eaten as often as possible (WHO 2003).

In the 2019-20 GDHS, mothers were asked questions about foods and liquids consumed by their last-born children under age 2 in the 24 hours preceding the interview. Overall, the most common foods given to children age 6-23 months are foods made from grains (86% among breastfeeding children and 96% among nonbreastfeeding children) and meat, fish, and poultry (42% among breastfeeding children and 71% among nonbreastfeeding children) (**Table 11.6**). Nonbreastfeeding children age 6-23 months are more likely to consume every type of food than breastfeeding children with the exception of fortified baby foods. In general, consumption of each food group increases with age among both breastfeeding and nonbreastfeeding children.

11.2.6 Minimum Dietary Diversity, Minimum Meal Frequency, and Minimum Acceptable Diet

Infants and young children should be fed a minimum acceptable diet to ensure appropriate growth and development. Without adequate diversity and meal frequency, infants and young children are vulnerable to undernutrition, especially stunting and micronutrient deficiencies, and to increased morbidity and mortality. The WHO minimum acceptable diet recommendation is a combination of minimum dietary diversity and minimum meal frequency. The indicators are defined in the box below.

Minimum dietary diversity is a proxy for adequate micronutrient density of foods. Consumption of food from at least five groups means that the child has a high likelihood of consuming at least one animal source of food and at least one fruit or vegetable in addition to a staple food such as grains, roots, or tubers (WHO 2008). The five groups come from a list of eight food groups: breast milk; grains, roots, and tubers; legumes and nuts; dairy products (milk, yogurt, and cheese); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and liver/organ meat); eggs; vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; and other fruits and vegetables.

Minimum meal frequency is a proxy for meeting energy requirements. Breastfed children age 6-8 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods at

least twice a day. Breastfed children age 9-23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods at least three times a day. Nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods or milk feeds at least four times a day and if at least one of the feeds is a solid, semisolid, or soft food.

Minimum dietary diversity

Proportion of children age 6-23 months who received a minimum of five out of eight food groups during the previous day.

Minimum meal frequency

Proportion of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semisolid, or soft food (including milk feeds for nonbreastfed children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day.

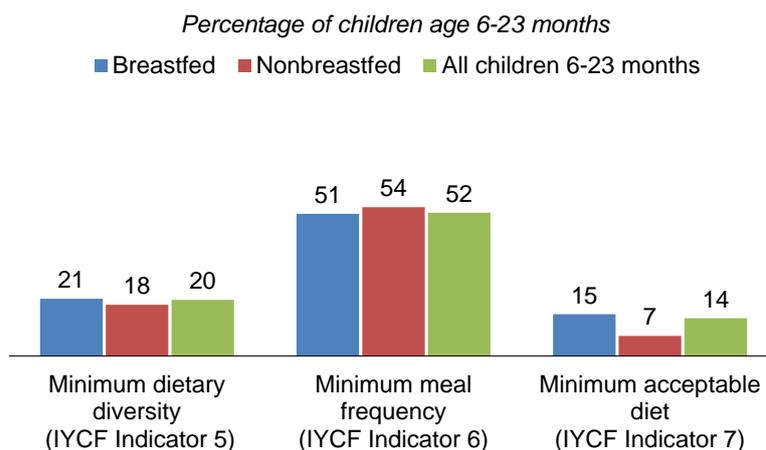
Minimum acceptable diet

Proportion of children age 6-23 months who receive a minimum acceptable diet. This indicator is a composite of children that have met minimum dietary diversity and minimum meal frequency.

Sample: Youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother

Minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency, and appropriate milk feeds together constitute a child's minimum acceptable diet. In total, 14% of children age 6-23 months were fed a minimum acceptable diet in the 24 hours prior to the interview. Twenty percent of children had an adequately diverse diet (they were given foods from at least five food groups), and 52% were fed the minimum number of times appropriate for their age (**Table 11.7** and **Figure 11.5**).

Figure 11.5 IYCF indicators on minimum acceptable diet



Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children age 6-23 months who are fed a minimum acceptable diet is higher among breastfed children (15%) than among nonbreastfed children (7%) (**Figure 11.5**).
- Children in urban areas are more likely to be fed a minimum acceptable diet (15%) than children in rural areas (11%) (**Table 11.7**).
- By LGA, the percentage of children fed a minimum acceptable diet is lowest in Janjanbureh (8%) and highest in Brikama (18%).
- The proportion of children receiving a minimum acceptable diet is lower among those whose mothers have no education (11%) than among those whose mothers have a primary education (17%) or a secondary education or higher (15%).

11.3 ANAEMIA PREVALENCE IN CHILDREN

Anaemia in children

Anaemia status	Haemoglobin level in grams/decilitre*
Anaemic	<11.0
Mildly anaemic	10.0-10.9
Moderately anaemic	7.0-9.9
Severely anaemic	<7.0
Not anaemic	11.0 or higher

*Haemoglobin levels are adjusted for altitude in enumeration areas that are above 1,000 metres

Sample: Children 6-59 months

Anaemia is a condition that is marked by low levels of haemoglobin in the blood. Iron deficiency is a common cause of anaemia and is estimated to be responsible for half of all anaemia cases in women and children globally. Other causes of anaemia include malaria, hookworm and other helminths, other nutritional deficiencies, chronic infections, and genetic conditions such as thalassemia. Anaemia is a serious concern for children because it can impair cognitive development and is associated with long-term health and economic consequences (Balarajan et al. 2011). Severe anaemia leads to increased mortality.

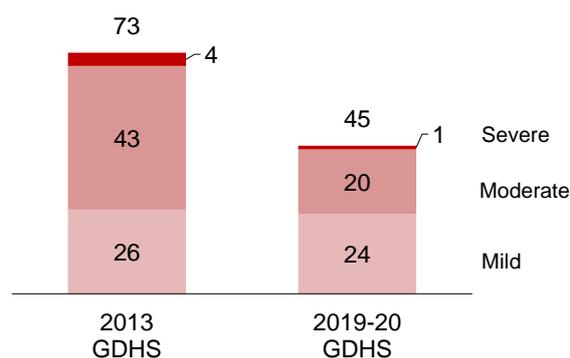
The Micronutrient Deficiency Control Programme incorporates several approaches, including the use of successful community-based programmes such as the Baby Friendly Community Initiative (BFCl). One aspect of the programme, anaemia control, targets pregnant women, lactating mothers, and children under age 5. The programme provides iron supplementation to pregnant women and lactating mothers during the postpartum period through reproductive and child health (RCH) clinics and micronutrient powders for children age 6-24 months in communities. It also provides environmental sanitary materials and supports communities with gardening materials as a means of food diversification.

In the 2019-20 GDHS, all children age 6-59 months in half of households were eligible for haemoglobin testing. Testing was successfully carried out for 95% of eligible children. The HemoCue® Hb 201+ device was used to measure haemoglobin levels from a finger-prick blood sample, which was then used to determine anaemia levels in the population. The methodology used for haemoglobin testing is described in Chapter 1.

Overall, 45% of children age 6-59 months are anaemic (haemoglobin below 11.0 g/dl), with 24% having mild anaemia, 20% having moderate anaemia, and 1% having severe anaemia (**Table 11.8**).

Figure 11.6 Trends in childhood anaemia

Percentage of children age 6-59 months



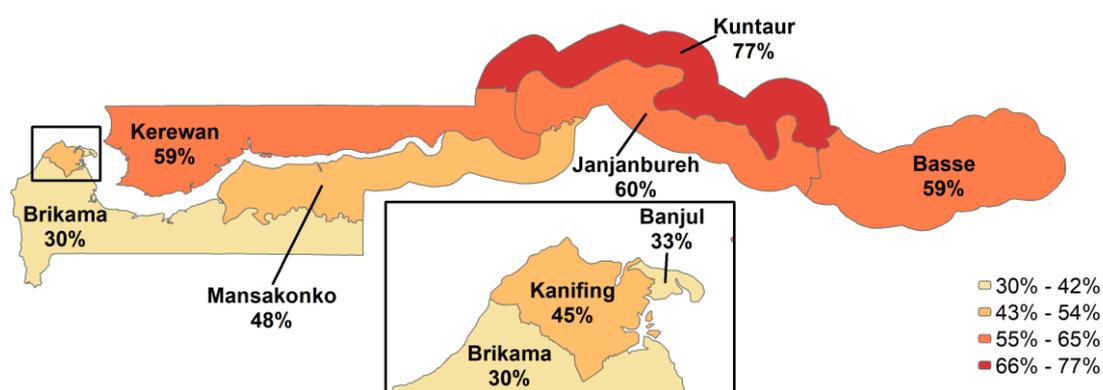
Trends: From 2013 to 2019-20, the prevalence of anaemia in children age 6-59 months dropped sharply from 73% to 45% (**Figure 11.6**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of anaemia is higher among children in rural areas (60%) than among children in urban areas (37%).
- There is wide variation in anaemia prevalence by LGA. The percentage of children with any level of anaemia ranges from 30% in Brikama to 77% in Kuntaur (**Figure 11.7**).
- The prevalence of anaemia generally decreases with increasing mother's education and household wealth.

Figure 11.7 Anaemia in children by Local Government Area

Percentage of children age 6-59 months with any anaemia



11.4 PRESENCE OF IODISED SALT IN HOUSEHOLDS

Iodine is a micronutrient that plays an important role in thyroid function. In line with food and drug regulations, household salt should be fortified with iodine. Sufficient iodine prevents goitre, brain damage, and other thyroid-related health problems. The Food Fortification and Salt Iodisation Regulation (2006) recommends adequate iodisation of salt intended for human consumption and prohibits the sale, distribution, and advertisement of non-iodised salt.

The 2019-20 GDHS tested for the presence of iodine in household salt used for cooking purposes in the form of potassium iodate. Salt was tested for the presence or absence of iodine only; the iodine content of the salt was not measured. All households were asked if they had salt and, if so, if that salt could be tested. Overall, salt was tested in 86% of households, and among households in which salt was tested, 77% had iodised salt. Thirteen percent of households did not have salt, and 1% of households had salt but the salt was not tested. Among households with tested salt, the proportions with iodised salt were highest in Kanifing (91%) and Basse (90%) and lowest in Kerewan (56%) and Mansakonko (54%) (**Table 11.9**).

11.5 MICRONUTRIENT INTAKE AND SUPPLEMENTATION AMONG CHILDREN

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Micronutrients are available in foods and can also be provided through direct supplementation.

The information collected on food consumption among children age 6-23 months is useful in assessing the extent to which children are consuming food groups rich in two key micronutrients in their daily diet: iron and vitamin A. Iron plays an important role in numerous biological systems and iron deficiency is one of the primary causes of anaemia, which has serious health consequences for children. Vitamin A supports the immune system and plays an important role in maintaining the epithelial tissue in the body. Severe vitamin A deficiency (VAD) can cause eye damage and is the leading cause of childhood blindness. VAD

also increases the severity of infections such as measles and diarrhoeal disease and slows recovery from illness.

Table 11.10 presents information on consumption of foods rich in vitamin A and iron in the 24 hours before the survey among children age 6-23 months who are living with their mother. It also provides information on micronutrient powder supplementation among all children age 6-23 months and vitamin A and iron supplementation and deworming among children age 6-59 months. Overall, nearly 6 in 10 (59%) children age 6-23 months consumed food rich in vitamin A in the 24 hours prior to the survey, and more than half (52%) consumed foods rich in iron. Only 1% of children age 6-23 months received a micronutrient powder in the past 7 days. Among children age 6-59 months, 11% were given an iron supplement in the past 7 days, 57% were given a vitamin A supplement in the past 6 months, and 39% were given deworming medication in the past 6 months. Three quarters (76%) of children age 6-59 months live in households with iodised salt.

Clinical treatment for severely wasted children (with no medical complications) involves the use of ready-to-use therapeutic foods alongside other interventions (WHO 2013). In The Gambia, 1% each of children age 6-35 months received Plumpy’Nut and Plumpy’Doz in the 7 days before the survey (**Table 11.11**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Children in rural areas are more likely than children in urban areas to be given a micronutrient powder (2% versus less than 1%), vitamin A supplements (63% versus 55%), and deworming medication (47% versus 36%). Conversely, iron supplementation is higher among children in urban areas than children in rural areas (11% versus 9%).
- The proportion of children consuming foods rich in vitamin A and foods rich in iron increases with increasing household wealth.
- The percentage of children receiving Plumpy’Nut and Plumpy’Doz is higher among those in rural areas, those whose mothers have no education, and those in households in the lowest and second wealth quintiles.

11.6 WOMEN’S NUTRITIONAL STATUS

Chronic energy deficiency is caused by eating too little or having an unbalanced diet that does not contain adequate nutrients. Women of reproductive age are especially vulnerable to chronic energy deficiency and malnutrition due to low dietary intakes, heavy workloads, inequitable distribution of food within the household, improper food storage and preparation, food taboos, high infection rates, and inadequate care practices. It is well known that chronic energy deficiency leads to low productivity among adults and is related to heightened morbidity and mortality. In addition, chronic undernutrition among women is a major risk factor for adverse birth outcomes.

Body mass index (BMI)

BMI is calculated by dividing weight in kilograms by height in metres squared (kg/m²).

Status	BMI
Too thin for their height	Less than 18.5
Normal	Between 18.5 and 24.9
Overweight	Between 25.0 and 29.9
Obese	Greater than or equal to 30.0

Sample: Women age 15-49 who are not pregnant and who have not had a birth in the 2 months before the survey

Short stature

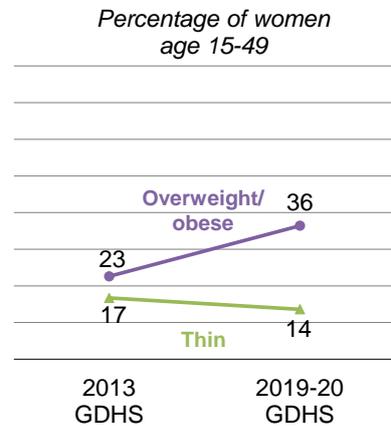
Proportion of women with height under 145 cm.

Sample: Women age 15-49

The 2019-20 GDHS collected anthropometric data on height and weight among women age 15-49. These data were used to calculate several measures of nutritional status such as maternal height and body mass index (BMI). The results showed that 50% of women have a normal BMI, 14% are thin (BMI less than 18.5), and 36% are overweight or obese (BMI of 25.0 or higher) (Table 11.12). Only 1% of women are of short stature (height under 145 cm).

Trends: The proportion of women who are thin decreased from 17% in 2013 to 14% in 2019-20, while the proportion who are overweight or obese increased from 23% to 36% over the same period (Figure 11.8).

Figure 11.8 Trends in women's nutritional status



Patterns by background characteristics

- Women in rural areas are more likely to be thin (17%) than women in urban areas (13%). Conversely, women in urban areas are more likely to be overweight or obese (40% versus 25%) (Table 11.12).
- The percentage of women who have a normal BMI declines from 60% among those age 15-19 to 35% among those age 40-49.
- Younger women (age 15-19) are more likely to be thin than older women (age 40-49) (28% and 4%, respectively).
- Overweight and obesity decrease with increasing education, from 40% among women with no education to 34% among women with a secondary education or higher. Conversely, the proportion of women who are thin increases with increasing education, from 10% among those with no education to 16% among those with a secondary education or higher.
- Mean BMI increases with increasing household wealth, from 22.6 among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 25.0 among women in the highest wealth quintile.

11.7 ANAEMIA PREVALENCE IN WOMEN

Haemoglobin levels below which women are considered anaemic

Respondents	Haemoglobin level in grams/decilitre*
Non-pregnant women age 15-49	Less than 12.0
Pregnant women age 15-49	Less than 11.0

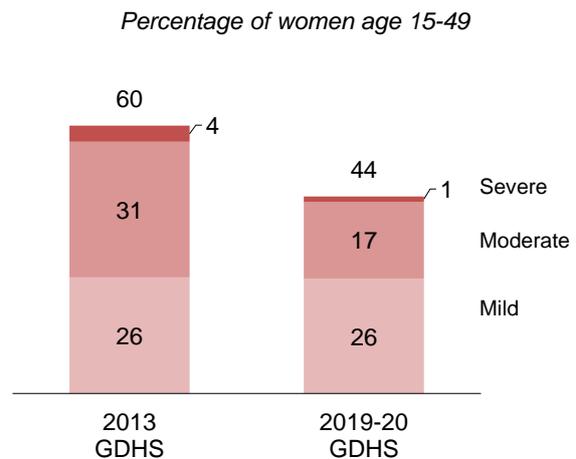
*Haemoglobin levels are adjusted for cigarette smoking and for altitude in enumeration areas that are above 1,000 metres.

In the 2019-20 GDHS, anaemia among women age 15-49 was measured using a procedure similar to that used for children age 6-59 months except that capillary blood was collected exclusively from a finger prick. The methodology employed for haemoglobin testing is described in detail in Chapter 1. All women age 15-49 were eligible to be tested for anaemia in half of households. Among all women eligible for testing, haemoglobin levels were successfully measured for 93%.

Anaemia is a major concern among women, leading to increased maternal mortality and poor birth outcomes as well as reductions in work productivity. Overall, 44% of women have some degree of anaemia. Twenty-six percent of women are mildly anaemic, 17% are moderately anaemic, and 1% are severely anaemic (**Table 11.13**).

Trends: From 2013 to 2019-20, the prevalence of anaemia among women decreased from 60% to 44%. While the prevalence of moderate anaemia declined from 31% to 17% over that period and the prevalence of severe anaemia declined from 4% to 1%, the prevalence of mild anaemia remained unchanged (26%) (**Figure 11.9**).

Figure 11.9 Trends in anaemia status among women



Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of anaemia among women increases with increasing number of children ever born, from 42% among those who have never given birth to 51% among those who have had six or more children.
- Pregnant women are more likely to be anaemic (55%) than women who are breastfeeding (47%) and women who are neither breastfeeding nor pregnant (42%).
- The proportion of women with anaemia is higher in rural areas (56%) than in urban areas (40%).
- By LGA, the prevalence of anaemia ranges from a low of 39% in Brikama to a high of 62% in Kuntaur. Severe anaemia is most common among women in Kuntaur and Janjanbureh (4% each).
- The prevalence of anaemia among women decreases with increasing education and household wealth.

11.8 MICRONUTRIENT SUPPLEMENTATION AND DEWORMING DURING PREGNANCY

During pregnancy, women are at a higher risk of anaemia due to an increase in blood volume. Severe anaemia can place both the mother and the baby in danger through increased risk of blood loss during labour and can raise the risk of preterm delivery, low birth weight, and perinatal mortality. To prevent anaemia, pregnant women are advised to take iron folate supplements, eat iron-rich foods, and prevent intestinal worms.

The 2019-20 GDHS asked women age 15-49 who gave birth in the 5 years before the survey whether they took iron supplements and/or deworming medication during their most recent pregnancy. Overall, 9 in 10 women (90%) took iron supplements during their last pregnancy, and more than half (58%) took iron supplements for 90 days or more. Four in 10 women (41%) took deworming medication during their last pregnancy (**Table 11.14**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of women taking deworming medication increases with age, from 39% among those age 15-19 to 43% among those age 40-49.
- The percentage of women taking deworming medication is higher in rural areas (48%) than in urban areas (37%).
- The proportion of women taking iron supplements for 90 days or more increases with increasing education (from 56% among those with no education to 61% among those with a secondary education or higher) and household wealth (from 53% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 63% among those in the highest quintile).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on nutrition of children and women, see the following tables:

- **Table 11.1** **Nutritional status of children**
- **Table 11.2** **Initial breastfeeding**
- **Table 11.3** **Breastfeeding status according to age**
- **Table 11.4** **Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) indicators on breastfeeding status**
- **Table 11.5** **Median duration of breastfeeding**
- **Table 11.6** **Foods and liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview**
- **Table 11.7** **Minimum acceptable diet**
- **Table 11.8** **Prevalence of anaemia in children**
- **Table 11.9** **Presence of iodised salt in household**
- **Table 11.10** **Micronutrient intake among children**
- **Table 11.11** **Therapeutic and supplemental foods**
- **Table 11.12** **Nutritional status of women**
- **Table 11.13** **Prevalence of anaemia in women**
- **Table 11.14** **Micronutrient intake among mothers**

Table 11.1 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹				Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age			
	Percent- age below -3 SD	Percent- age below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percent- age below -3 SD	Percent- age below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percent- age below -3 SD	Percent- age below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Age in months												
<6	2.3	9.0	-0.7	499	0.2	3.1	8.1	494	2.8	5.7	-0.4	499
6-8	3.0	16.2	-0.8	173	3.3	4.0	9.3	173	4.9	11.4	-0.5	173
9-11	2.0	15.8	-0.9	208	4.3	11.4	2.6	208	4.3	11.0	-0.7	208
12-17	5.8	21.2	-1.2	436	0.1	4.2	0.8	436	1.6	13.2	-0.9	438
18-23	7.3	28.0	-1.5	351	0.5	4.6	0.2	351	3.2	14.2	-1.0	351
24-35	3.5	20.1	-1.2	757	0.2	3.8	1.0	757	2.4	11.2	-0.9	770
36-47	3.8	18.4	-1.1	812	0.0	3.2	0.8	816	2.4	12.5	-1.0	820
48-59	1.4	12.8	-0.8	700	0.6	9.1	0.6	708	1.6	13.4	-1.0	705
Sex												
Male	3.9	18.5	-1.1	2,062	0.4	5.9	2.0	2,067	1.8	12.8	-0.9	2,075
Female	3.2	16.4	-1.0	1,876	0.8	4.1	2.3	1,877	2.6	10.4	-0.8	1,889
Birth interval in months³												
First birth ⁴	2.6	14.5	-1.0	704	0.3	5.8	4.2	704	1.3	9.3	-0.7	705
<24	5.3	19.1	-1.1	356	0.3	4.8	0.9	358	2.4	11.7	-0.9	357
24-47	3.5	18.3	-1.1	1,803	1.1	5.3	1.7	1,802	2.6	12.6	-0.9	1,817
48+	3.2	15.2	-1.0	727	0.1	4.9	2.4	724	2.5	11.3	-0.8	737
Size at birth⁵												
Very small	12.9	33.0	-1.6	168	4.2	15.4	2.3	168	10.1	34.0	-1.5	170
Small	5.5	24.2	-1.3	353	1.8	9.4	1.1	351	4.4	21.5	-1.3	353
Average or larger	2.7	15.2	-1.0	3,045	0.3	4.1	2.4	3,041	1.5	9.1	-0.7	3,065
Missing	*	*	*	24	*	*	*	27	*	*	*	27
Mother's interview status												
Interviewed	3.4	17.0	-1.0	3,590	0.7	5.3	2.3	3,588	2.3	11.6	-0.8	3,615
Not interviewed but in household	0.8	18.8	-1.1	103	0.0	0.5	0.2	103	0.0	10.9	-0.9	103
Not interviewed and not in the household ⁶	5.9	23.8	-1.1	245	0.0	4.1	1.4	253	1.5	12.6	-1.0	246
Mother's nutritional status⁶												
Thin (BMI <18.5)	5.5	22.8	-1.3	276	0.9	10.5	1.4	276	5.3	20.9	-1.2	277
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	2.8	18.3	-1.1	1,513	0.5	5.5	2.5	1,511	1.4	12.2	-0.9	1,518
Overweight/obese (BMI ≥25)	3.4	15.0	-0.9	1,167	1.1	4.3	2.0	1,170	3.4	9.6	-0.7	1,182
Residence												
Urban	3.2	16.3	-1.0	2,576	0.7	4.9	2.5	2,582	2.2	10.5	-0.8	2,594
Rural	4.1	19.7	-1.2	1,362	0.4	5.3	1.5	1,362	2.2	13.8	-1.0	1,370

Continued...

Table 11.1—Continued

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹				Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age			
	Percent-age below -3 SD	Percent-age below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percent-age below -3 SD	Percent-age below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percent-age below -3 SD	Percent-age below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Local Government Area												
Banjul	1.9	10.1	-0.7	37	0.0	2.4	-0.2	37	0.5	7.8	-0.5	37
Kanifing	3.0	13.2	-0.8	664	0.2	5.0	-0.3	669	1.6	9.2	-0.7	669
Brikama	3.5	17.2	-1.0	1,635	0.9	4.7	-0.3	1,635	2.6	10.3	-0.8	1,646
Mansakonko	3.5	16.2	-1.1	190	0.0	5.5	-0.5	190	0.8	12.1	-1.0	190
Kerewan	4.7	17.3	-1.1	435	0.5	6.4	-0.5	435	2.0	14.7	-1.0	442
Kuntaur	4.9	25.2	-1.4	218	0.2	3.9	-0.4	219	1.6	13.8	-1.0	220
Janjanbureh	3.1	19.4	-1.2	264	0.2	6.5	-0.4	264	3.0	15.2	-1.0	264
Basse	3.1	20.8	-1.1	495	0.7	5.0	-0.4	495	2.3	14.1	-0.9	495
Mother's education⁷												
No education	3.3	17.4	-1.1	1,679	0.4	4.0	-0.4	1,678	2.3	11.9	-0.9	1,697
Primary	3.1	17.7	-1.0	679	1.5	6.0	-0.4	679	2.9	10.6	-0.8	681
Secondary or higher	3.6	16.2	-0.9	1,333	0.5	6.2	-0.3	1,331	1.9	11.7	-0.8	1,339
Missing	*	*	*	2	*	*	*	2	*	*	*	2
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	5.0	22.5	-1.3	868	0.2	3.9	-0.4	867	1.8	15.0	-1.0	871
Second	4.1	19.5	-1.1	814	0.5	5.8	-0.4	815	2.7	13.8	-0.9	822
Middle	2.5	15.7	-1.1	824	1.0	5.1	-0.4	831	2.4	11.1	-0.9	831
Fourth	1.5	13.4	-0.9	701	0.6	6.5	-0.5	703	1.4	8.6	-0.8	707
Highest	4.3	15.3	-0.8	731	0.7	4.2	-0.2	727	2.8	8.8	-0.6	733
Total	3.5	17.5	-1.0	3,938	0.6	5.1	-0.4	3,944	2.2	11.6	-0.8	3,964

Note: Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2; standing height is measured for all other children.

² Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Child Growth Standards population median

³ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

⁴ First-born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval.

⁵ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

⁶ Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers were not interviewed, and children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months. Mother's nutritional status in terms of BMI (body mass index) is presented in Table 11.12.

⁷ For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Table 11.2 Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who were ever breastfed and percentages who started breastfeeding within 1 hour and within 1 day of birth; and among last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who received a prelacteal feed in the first 3 days after birth, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Among last-born children born in the past 2 years:			Among last-born children born in the past 2 years who were ever breastfed:		
	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 day of birth ¹	Number of last-born children	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ²	Number of last-born children ever breastfed
Sex						
Male	98.3	33.2	92.0	1,616	21.3	1,588
Female	97.8	38.0	93.5	1,514	19.8	1,480
Assistance at delivery						
Health personnel ³	98.1	35.8	92.4	2,739	20.6	2,688
Traditional birth attendant	96.8	40.4	95.1	156	12.8	151
Other	99.0	27.8	96.7	141	27.6	140
No one	96.1	30.1	91.8	93	22.7	89
Place of delivery						
Health facility	98.2	35.6	92.4	2,712	20.5	2,662
At home	97.6	34.1	95.3	373	21.8	364
Other	94.6	41.9	92.9	44	16.5	42
Residence						
Urban	97.9	30.4	91.0	2,022	24.2	1,979
Rural	98.4	44.8	95.8	1,108	13.9	1,089
Local Government Area						
Banjul	97.7	36.6	84.3	26	22.9	26
Kanifing	96.6	35.9	86.3	535	24.8	516
Brikama	98.3	26.1	92.6	1,243	23.9	1,223
Mansakonko	97.7	39.3	95.5	138	9.5	135
Kerewan	98.2	47.6	96.0	387	10.7	380
Kuntaur	98.8	43.4	94.9	196	25.1	194
Janjanbureh	98.3	53.2	95.5	200	20.0	197
Basse	98.6	38.1	95.7	403	15.8	398
Mother's education						
No education	98.1	38.9	94.1	1,391	20.1	1,364
Primary	98.4	32.0	91.0	594	20.5	584
Secondary or higher	97.8	33.2	91.9	1,145	21.1	1,120
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	98.1	40.8	94.5	704	15.3	691
Second	98.5	36.4	94.1	666	16.6	656
Middle	97.6	32.3	92.1	663	19.9	646
Fourth	99.0	34.0	91.3	572	27.0	566
Highest	97.0	32.9	90.9	525	26.5	509
Total	98.0	35.5	92.7	3,129	20.6	3,068

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of the interview.

¹ Includes children who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth

² Children given something other than breast milk during the first 3 days of life

³ Doctor, nurse/midwife, or auxiliary nurse/community nurse attendant

Table 11.3 Breastfeeding status according to age

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 who are living with their mother by breastfeeding status and percentage currently breastfeeding, and percentage of all children under age 2 using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Age in months	Breastfeeding status						Total	Percentage currently breastfeeding	Number of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under age 2
	Not breast-feeding	Exclusively breastfed	Breast-feeding and consuming plain water only	Breast-feeding and consuming non-milk liquids ¹	Breast-feeding and consuming other milk	Breast-feeding and consuming complementary foods					
0-1	3.9	74.8	15.9	0.0	4.3	1.1	100.0	96.1	315	10.9	320
2-3	0.8	56.7	25.6	1.1	6.2	9.6	100.0	99.2	284	21.3	291
4-5	1.8	28.2	34.0	0.1	4.4	31.4	100.0	98.2	297	20.3	300
6-8	1.4	2.2	18.6	1.3	2.1	74.5	100.0	98.6	319	21.6	323
9-11	1.7	0.1	6.2	0.7	1.0	90.4	100.0	98.3	413	12.5	427
12-17	6.5	0.0	2.6	0.2	0.5	90.2	100.0	93.5	787	13.2	810
18-23	51.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.5	47.1	100.0	48.3	596	11.8	646
0-3	2.4	66.2	20.5	0.5	5.2	5.2	100.0	97.6	599	15.8	611
0-5	2.2	53.6	25.0	0.4	4.9	13.9	100.0	97.8	897	17.3	910
6-9	1.0	1.5	15.4	1.1	1.5	79.5	100.0	99.0	449	17.7	460
12-15	4.0	0.0	3.4	0.2	0.8	91.6	100.0	96.0	541	13.9	548
12-23	26.0	0.0	1.8	0.1	0.5	71.7	100.0	74.0	1,383	12.6	1,456
20-23	64.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	35.4	100.0	35.6	403	11.4	439

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday and last night). Children who are classified as breastfeeding and consuming plain water only consumed no liquid or solid supplements. The categories of not breastfeeding, exclusively breastfed, breastfeeding and consuming plain water, non-milk liquids, other milk, and complementary foods (solids and semisolids) are hierarchical and mutually exclusive, and their percentages add to 100%. Thus, children who receive breast milk and non-milk liquids and who do not receive other milk and who do not receive complementary foods are classified in the non-milk liquid category even though they may also get plain water. Any children who get complementary food are classified in that category as long as they are breastfeeding as well.

¹ Non-milk liquids include juice, juice drinks, clear broth, or other liquids.

Table 11.4 Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) indicators on breastfeeding status

Percentage of children fed according to various IYCF practices, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Indicator	Percentage	Number
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	53.6	897
Exclusive breastfeeding at 4-5 months	28.2	297
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	96.0	541
Introduction of solid, semisolid, or soft foods (6-8 months)	75.7	319
Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	35.6	403
Age-appropriate breastfeeding (0-23 months) ¹	69.2	3,011
Predominant breastfeeding (0-5 months) ²	79.0	897
Mixed breast milk and non-breast milk feeding (0-5 months) ³	8.4	897
Bottle feeding (0-23 months)	14.9	3,116

¹ For children age 0-5 months: exclusively breastfed; for children age 6-23 months: received breast milk and complementary foods

² Either exclusively breastfed or received breast milk and plain water and/or non-milk liquids only

³ Received breast milk and fresh, tinned, or powdered animal milk or commercial infant formula

Table 11.5 Median duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children born in the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among children born in the past 3 years ¹		
	Any breastfeeding	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding ²
Sex			
Male	20.4	2.9	5.5
Female	20.5	3.4	5.9
Residence			
Urban	20.2	2.5	5.1
Rural	20.8	4.2	6.8
Local Government Area			
Banjul	(20.6)	*	(5.6)
Kanifing	19.9	a	5.1
Brikama	20.2	2.8	5.1
Mansakonko	20.7	3.9	5.9
Kerewan	20.3	3.8	6.0
Kuntaur	21.0	3.4	6.4
Janjanbureh	21.9	4.5	7.1
Basse	20.5	3.9	7.2
Mother's education			
No education	20.7	3.0	6.0
Primary	20.6	3.1	5.8
Secondary or higher	19.9	3.3	5.4
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	20.6	4.2	6.6
Second	20.8	2.6	5.8
Middle	20.3	3.6	5.9
Fourth	20.8	(2.6)	5.7
Highest	19.3	2.3	4.1
Total	20.4	3.1	5.7
Mean for all children	20.6	4.3	6.7

Note: Median and mean durations are based on breastfeeding status of the child at the time of the survey (current status). Includes living and deceased children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

a = Omitted because less than 50% of the children in this group were exclusively or predominantly breastfeeding

¹ For last-born children under age 24 months who live with their mother and are breastfeeding, information to determine exclusive and predominant breastfeeding comes from a 24-hour dietary recall. Tabulations assume that last-born children age 24 months or older who live with their mother and are breastfeeding are neither exclusively nor predominantly breastfed. It is assumed that last-born children not currently living with their mother and all non-last-born children are not currently breastfeeding.

² Either exclusively breastfed or received breast milk and plain water and/or non-milk liquids only

Table 11.6 Foods and liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of youngest children under age 2 who are living with their mother by type of foods consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to breastfeeding status and age, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Age in months	Liquids			Solid or semisolid foods											Number of children under age 2	
	Infant formula	Other milk ¹	Other liquids ²	Fortified baby foods	Food made from grains ³	Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A ⁴	Other fruits and vegetables	Food made from roots and tubers	Food made from legumes and nuts	Meat, fish, poultry	Eggs	Cheese, yogurt, other milk products	Foods made with red palm oil, palm nut, or palm nut pulp sauce	Any solid or semisolid food		
BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN																
0-1	4.5	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	303	
2-3	6.3	4.1	2.8	6.7	9.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	9.7	282	
4-5	4.9	8.3	5.2	15.1	27.6	1.8	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.6	32.0	292	
6-8	4.2	10.6	12.3	44.2	66.9	5.6	7.1	4.8	3.2	8.6	1.0	4.2	2.3	75.6	315	
9-11	3.5	22.4	27.0	30.8	85.1	15.6	17.4	9.2	8.0	28.6	5.1	8.0	11.8	91.9	406	
12-17	2.4	26.6	40.5	27.7	91.7	27.8	25.2	15.9	16.2	55.3	14.2	10.1	18.7	96.5	736	
18-23	0.1	32.9	38.7	20.2	91.7	28.2	28.0	13.3	26.3	63.2	21.9	14.8	17.1	97.6	288	
6-23	2.6	23.8	32.0	30.2	85.7	21.0	20.6	11.9	13.6	42.0	11.0	9.3	13.9	91.8	1,745	
Total	3.5	17.3	22.2	22.5	61.1	14.2	13.7	8.0	9.1	28.0	7.5	6.3	9.3	65.9	2,621	
NONBREASTFEEDING CHILDREN																
0-1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12	
2-3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2	
4-5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5	
6-8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	
9-11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7	
12-17	10.0	48.5	60.2	36.4	93.9	28.1	34.1	19.2	28.3	54.1	16.3	29.1	30.3	95.0	51	
18-23	1.4	43.5	56.7	20.9	96.5	31.5	31.1	19.7	24.7	75.6	24.0	10.9	27.0	99.6	308	
6-23	3.1	43.6	55.5	23.2	96.1	30.1	30.6	19.1	24.5	71.4	22.2	13.1	26.6	98.8	370	
Total	3.7	41.4	52.8	22.4	92.5	28.5	29.0	18.1	23.2	67.8	21.1	12.4	25.3	95.2	390	

Note: Breastfeeding status and food consumed refer to a "24-hour" period (yesterday and last night). An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Other milk includes fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk.

² Does not include plain water. Includes juice, juice drinks, clear broth, or other non-milk liquids.

³ Includes fortified baby food

⁴ Includes pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside; cassava leaves, moringa leaves, potato leaves, or any other dark green leafy vegetables; ripe mangoes; ripe papayas; and other locally grown fruits and vegetables that are rich in vitamin A

Table 11.7 Minimum acceptable diet

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed a minimum acceptable diet based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children age 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months, percentage fed:					Among all children age 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ²	Minimum acceptable diet ³	Number of breastfed children age 6-23 months	Minimum milk feeding frequency ⁴	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁵	Minimum acceptable diet ⁶	Number of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months	Breast milk, milk, or milk products ⁷	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	Minimum acceptable diet ⁹	Number of all children age 6-23 months
Age in months														
6-11	8.1	46.8	6.4	721	*	*	*	*	11	98.8	7.9	46.4	6.3	732
6-8	1.3	56.4	1.3	315	*	*	*	*	4	98.6	1.2	56.2	1.2	319
9-11	13.3	39.4	10.3	406	*	*	*	*	7	99.0	13.1	38.8	10.1	413
12-17	25.5	54.2	18.6	736	35.2	20.8	63.1	14.9	51	95.8	25.2	54.8	18.4	787
18-23	39.4	53.8	27.4	288	21.3	18.6	53.1	6.2	308	59.3	28.6	53.5	16.4	596
Sex														
Male	20.6	51.8	14.9	909	24.4	21.7	55.6	6.6	193	86.8	20.8	52.5	13.4	1,102
Female	20.6	50.3	15.1	836	22.1	14.7	51.3	7.7	177	86.4	19.5	50.5	13.8	1,013
Residence														
Urban	22.9	49.7	16.6	1,126	25.9	21.4	55.8	8.7	261	86.1	22.7	50.8	15.1	1,387
Rural	16.2	53.6	12.0	619	17.0	11.0	48.2	3.6	109	87.6	15.4	52.8	10.8	728
Local Government Area														
Banjul	26.9	49.9	12.3	15	*	*	*	*	3	89.2	28.2	47.7	11.0	18
Kanifing	15.7	46.9	10.4	286	(19.8)	(16.8)	(37.3)	(2.3)	71	84.0	15.9	45.0	8.8	357
Brikama	26.3	50.0	19.5	709	30.2	25.2	65.7	12.1	158	87.2	26.1	52.9	18.2	868
Mansakonko	18.4	60.0	13.1	77	(16.3)	(7.4)	(58.9)	(0.0)	16	85.9	16.6	59.8	10.9	93
Kerewan	15.7	67.6	14.4	207	25.4	13.7	57.2	6.7	42	87.3	15.3	65.9	13.1	249
Kuntaur	20.0	49.3	14.9	118	(9.5)	(18.9)	(38.8)	(5.1)	17	88.8	19.9	48.0	13.7	135
Janjanbureh	13.9	49.0	8.3	113	(29.2)	(8.2)	(61.7)	(5.8)	13	92.7	13.3	50.4	8.0	126
Basse	17.0	43.4	11.3	219	8.6	7.7	36.9	2.1	50	83.1	15.3	42.2	9.6	269
Mother's education														
No education	17.9	46.1	13.0	782	15.1	9.4	49.3	1.1	163	85.4	16.4	46.6	11.0	945
Primary	21.3	56.0	17.3	357	26.6	32.3	54.7	15.2	64	88.9	23.0	55.8	17.0	421
Secondary or higher	23.6	54.7	16.2	605	31.1	22.3	57.8	10.5	144	86.8	23.4	55.3	15.1	749
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	15.1	50.2	10.7	404	13.9	11.5	42.6	4.9	72	87.0	14.6	49.1	9.8	475
Second	17.0	46.9	12.1	375	14.6	10.2	53.3	2.7	66	87.3	16.0	47.9	10.7	441
Middle	25.7	48.8	20.6	360	29.3	22.3	56.0	7.0	91	85.7	25.0	50.2	17.9	451
Fourth	23.5	55.0	17.5	343	26.4	21.7	63.2	11.8	68	87.8	23.2	56.3	16.6	411
Highest	23.2	56.4	14.7	263	(29.9)	(24.4)	(52.4)	(9.4)	73	84.8	23.5	55.6	13.6	336
Total	20.6	51.1	15.0	1,745	23.3	18.4	53.5	7.2	370	86.6	20.2	51.5	13.6	2,115

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Children received foods from five or more of the following eight food groups: a. breast milk; b. infant formula, milk other than breast milk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; c. foods made from grains, roots, and tubers, including porridge and fortified baby food from grains; d. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables and red palm oil, palm nut, or palm nut pulp sauce; e. other fruits and vegetables; f. eggs; g. meat, poultry, fish, and shellfish (and organ meats); h. legumes and nuts.

² For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid, semisolid, or soft food at least twice a day for infants age 6-8 months and at least three times a day for children age 9-23 months.

³ Breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they are fed the minimum dietary diversity as described in footnote 1 and the minimum meal frequency as defined in footnote 2.

⁴ Includes two or more feedings of commercial infant formula; fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk; and yogurt

⁵ For nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid, semisolid, or soft food or milk feeds at least four times a day. At least one of the feeds must be a solid, semisolid, or soft food.

⁶ Nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they receive other milk or milk products at least twice a day, receive the minimum meal frequency as defined in footnote 5, and receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group.

⁷ Breastfeeding, or not breastfeeding and receiving two or more feedings of commercial infant formula; fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk; and yogurt

⁸ Children are fed the minimum recommended number of times per day according to their age and breastfeeding status as described in footnotes 2 and 5.

⁹ Children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they receive breast milk or other milk or milk products as described in footnote 7, are fed the minimum dietary diversity as described in footnote 1, and are fed the minimum meal frequency as described in footnotes 2 and 5.

Table 11.8 Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Number of children age 6-59 months
	Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (<7.0 g/dl)	
Age in months					
6-8	36.2	19.8	16.0	0.5	167
9-11	54.6	24.7	29.3	0.6	206
12-17	59.1	25.3	32.4	1.4	434
18-23	55.6	23.7	29.5	2.4	351
24-35	51.4	28.8	21.9	0.7	758
36-47	38.8	25.8	12.1	0.9	811
48-59	29.4	17.3	11.2	0.9	697
Sex					
Male	47.0	25.2	20.8	1.0	1,792
Female	42.3	22.9	18.4	1.1	1,631
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	45.5	24.2	20.2	1.1	3,085
Not interviewed but in household	41.0	24.8	15.6	0.6	91
Not interviewed and not in the household ¹	37.6	22.7	14.4	0.5	247
Residence					
Urban	37.1	23.3	13.4	0.4	2,249
Rural	59.5	25.6	31.6	2.3	1,174
Local Government Area					
Banjul	33.4	19.8	13.6	0.0	31
Kanifing	45.3	27.9	16.5	0.8	568
Brikama	30.1	21.1	8.8	0.2	1,440
Mansakonko	47.9	21.6	25.3	0.9	168
Kerewan	58.7	27.0	30.3	1.4	383
Kuntaur	76.7	24.7	45.2	6.8	195
Janjanbureh	59.7	25.4	31.4	2.8	218
Basse	59.1	27.0	31.5	0.7	419
Mother's education²					
No education	51.0	26.7	22.7	1.6	1,463
Primary	46.5	23.4	22.0	1.0	583
Secondary or higher	37.6	21.5	15.6	0.5	1,127
Missing	*	*	*	*	2
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	63.6	28.9	31.5	3.2	763
Second	45.3	21.8	23.0	0.5	706
Middle	40.2	23.0	17.0	0.3	722
Fourth	41.0	25.9	14.8	0.3	624
Highest	29.9	20.3	9.0	0.6	608
Total	44.8	24.1	19.6	1.1	3,423

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household on the night before the interview and who were tested for anaemia. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using formulas in CDC formulas (CDC 1998). Haemoglobin is in grams per decilitre (g/dl). An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

² For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Table 11.9 Presence of iodised salt in household

Among all households, percentage with salt tested for iodine content, percentage with salt in the household but the salt was not tested, and percentage with no salt in the household, and among households with salt tested, percentage with iodised salt, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Among all households, percentage				Among households with salt tested:	
	With salt tested	With salt, but salt not tested ¹	With no salt in the household	Number of households	Percentage with iodised salt	Number of households
Residence						
Urban	83.3	1.6	15.1	4,989	81.4	4,155
Rural	94.6	0.2	5.2	1,560	64.5	1,475
Local Government Area						
Banjul	61.1	4.6	34.2	155	81.3	95
Kanifing	75.7	4.2	20.1	1,655	90.7	1,253
Brikama	89.5	0.1	10.4	2,790	74.9	2,498
Mansakonko	86.4	0.3	13.2	282	54.0	244
Kerewan	91.3	0.1	8.6	636	56.0	581
Kuntaur	94.1	0.0	5.9	254	75.8	239
Janjanbureh	93.5	0.1	6.4	332	77.8	310
Basse	92.5	0.7	6.8	443	90.4	410
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	90.6	0.5	8.9	1,233	66.2	1,117
Second	80.2	0.4	19.3	1,367	68.3	1,097
Middle	79.1	1.4	19.5	1,489	78.9	1,177
Fourth	88.9	1.8	9.3	1,216	83.9	1,082
Highest	93.0	2.5	4.5	1,244	87.1	1,157
Total	86.0	1.3	12.7	6,549	77.0	5,630

¹ Includes households in which salt could not be tested for technical or logistical reasons, including availability of test kits

Table 11.10 Micronutrient intake among children

Among youngest children age 6-23 months who are living with their mother, percentages who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the 24 hours preceding the survey; among all children age 6-23 months, percentage who were given micronutrient powder in the 7 days preceding the survey; among all children age 6-59 months, percentages who were given vitamin A supplements in the 6 months preceding the survey, iron supplements in the 7 days preceding the survey, and deworming medication in the 6 months preceding the survey; and among all children age 6-59 months who live in households in which salt was tested for iodine, percentage who live in households with iodised salt, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother:			Among all children age 6-23 months:		Among all children age 6-59 months:				Among children age 6-59 months living in households tested for iodised salt	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given micronutrient powder in past 7 days ³	Number of children	Percentage given iron supplements in past 7 days ⁴	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months ⁵	Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months ^{4,6}	Number of children	Percentage living in households with iodised salt ⁷	Number of children
Age in months											
6-8	13.1	9.5	319	0.5	323	11.2	73.4	13.4	323	80.7	316
9-11	41.2	32.2	413	0.9	427	11.1	87.5	17.5	427	74.5	412
12-17	70.1	59.6	787	0.7	810	14.9	89.1	59.5	810	77.1	789
18-23	81.5	76.8	596	1.0	646	16.5	82.3	63.2	646	75.0	621
24-35	na	na	na	na	na	13.5	61.3	49.1	1,432	76.6	1,389
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	6.5	37.8	32.6	1,449	75.0	1,406
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	5.6	29.2	25.7	1,300	76.1	1,248
Sex											
Male	57.3	50.0	1,102	0.9	1,151	11.2	58.2	40.5	3,314	76.3	3,234
Female	61.0	53.2	1,013	0.7	1,055	9.7	56.7	38.2	3,073	75.9	2,948
Breastfeeding status											
Breastfeeding	54.1	46.0	1,745	0.7	1,774	14.9	85.2	42.8	1,844	76.6	1,794
Not breastfeeding	82.6	77.7	370	1.1	432	8.7	46.2	38.0	4,543	75.9	4,388
Mother's age											
15-19	53.0	40.1	129	2.0	132	12.4	67.5	39.4	200	77.1	193
20-29	57.9	50.4	1,105	0.7	1,160	10.2	58.2	39.0	3,074	75.1	2,965
30-39	61.9	55.2	756	0.7	786	10.7	56.3	40.2	2,547	77.4	2,477
40-49	58.3	51.1	124	1.0	127	10.4	55.2	38.5	565	75.7	546
Residence											
Urban	59.8	51.0	1,387	0.2	1,457	11.3	54.5	35.8	4,228	79.9	4,068
Rural	57.7	52.5	728	2.0	749	8.9	63.2	46.5	2,159	68.8	2,113
Local Government Area											
Banjul	64.5	59.5	18	1.1	19	8.4	51.9	39.4	64	76.7	57
Kanifing	48.0	45.3	357	0.4	371	8.1	50.4	31.7	1,094	91.0	1,004
Brikama	64.2	52.9	868	0.2	918	13.6	59.2	38.6	2,666	73.0	2,614
Mansakonko	56.1	50.3	93	1.7	98	9.9	64.9	48.9	277	53.3	269
Kerewan	59.6	54.3	249	2.7	260	4.1	71.0	57.4	744	56.3	730
Kuntaur	60.7	56.0	135	2.1	137	2.9	54.6	40.1	389	74.6	375
Janjanbureh	56.3	49.0	126	0.8	128	3.0	61.4	50.3	387	79.7	381
Basse	57.9	51.7	269	0.5	274	17.2	45.5	26.7	768	93.5	753
Mother's education											
No education	57.1	48.5	945	0.9	969	9.2	56.4	38.5	2,978	76.2	2,880
Primary	65.0	59.3	421	0.9	443	13.1	57.8	39.2	1,153	79.7	1,114
Secondary or higher	58.2	51.1	749	0.6	794	10.8	58.6	40.7	2,256	74.2	2,188
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	54.8	48.9	475	2.0	493	6.7	61.5	43.5	1,430	68.6	1,387
Second	58.5	50.9	441	0.9	457	12.9	57.4	40.7	1,345	69.2	1,291
Middle	59.2	51.0	451	0.6	474	11.4	54.7	36.7	1,338	75.5	1,306
Fourth	61.9	53.8	411	0.1	422	11.6	56.3	35.7	1,213	84.9	1,176
Highest	62.2	53.9	336	0.1	361	10.2	57.0	40.0	1,060	85.7	1,021
Total	59.1	51.5	2,115	0.8	2,206	10.5	57.4	39.4	6,387	76.1	6,182

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes meat (and organ meat); fish; poultry; eggs; pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside; cassava leaves, moringa leaves, potato leaves, or any other dark green leafy vegetables; ripe mangoes; ripe papayas; red palm oil, palm nut, and palm nut pulp sauce; and other locally grown fruits and vegetables that are rich in vitamin A

² Includes meat (and organ meat), fish, poultry, and eggs

³ Micronutrient powder is sometimes referred to as "Sprinkles".

⁴ Based on mother's recall

⁵ Based on both mother's recall and the vaccination card (where available)

⁶ Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminths and for schistosomiasis.

⁷ Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested

Table 11.11 Therapeutic and supplemental foods

Among children age 6-35 months, percentages who received Plumpy'Nut and Plumpy'Doz in the 7 days preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage who received Plumpy'Nut in the past 7 days	Percentage who received Plumpy'Doz in the past 7 days	Number of children
Age in months			
6-8	0.5	0.0	323
9-11	2.6	0.7	427
12-17	0.8	0.4	810
18-23	1.9	0.2	646
24-35	1.1	0.9	1,432
Sex			
Male	1.2	0.5	1,911
Female	1.4	0.6	1,727
Breastfeeding status			
Breastfeeding	1.5	0.4	1,827
Not breastfeeding	1.1	0.7	1,812
Wasting status¹			
Severe acute malnutrition ²	*	*	18
Moderate acute malnutrition ³	2.4	0.0	73
Not wasted ⁴	1.4	0.6	1,679
Mother's age			
15-19	1.8	1.3	171
20-29	1.2	0.5	1,850
30-39	1.2	0.5	1,384
40-49	1.9	0.9	234
Residence			
Urban	0.8	0.4	2,427
Rural	2.2	1.0	1,211
Local Government Area			
Banjul	0.0	0.0	34
Kanifing	1.6	0.8	605
Brikama	0.7	0.2	1,567
Mansakonko	4.2	0.7	153
Kerewan	1.7	1.7	410
Kuntaur	3.0	0.8	218
Janjanbureh	1.4	1.0	215
Basse	0.8	0.3	436
Mother's education			
No education	1.8	0.8	1,624
Primary	0.5	0.3	691
Secondary or higher	1.1	0.5	1,323
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	2.4	1.0	798
Second	1.8	1.0	761
Middle	1.0	0.1	752
Fourth	0.6	0.4	704
Highest	0.4	0.1	623
Total	1.3	0.6	3,638

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Restricted to children with valid data for weight and height

² Children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) are those whose weight-for-height Z-score is below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Child Growth Standards population median.

³ Children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) are those whose weight-for-height Z-score is below -2 SD and \geq -3 SD from the WHO Child Growth Standards population median.

⁴ Children whose weight-for-height Z-score is \geq -2 SD from the WHO Child Growth Standards population median

Table 11.12 Nutritional status of women

Among women age 15-49, percentage with height under 145 cm, mean body mass index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Height		Body mass index ¹								Number of women
	Percentage below 145 cm	Number of women	Mean body mass index (BMI)	18.5-24.9 (total normal)	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17 (moderately and severely thin)	≥25.0 (total overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	
Age											
15-19	0.3	1,305	20.9	60.0	27.6	18.4	9.2	12.4	9.6	2.7	1,232
20-29	0.3	2,208	23.2	55.5	15.1	11.0	4.0	29.4	19.0	10.4	1,886
30-39	0.9	1,520	26.0	43.0	5.3	3.6	1.6	51.7	31.4	20.4	1,313
40-49	0.4	917	27.2	35.0	3.6	2.5	1.1	61.4	32.4	29.0	897
Residence											
Urban	0.5	4,357	24.5	47.0	12.6	8.8	3.8	40.4	23.9	16.5	3,943
Rural	0.3	1,592	22.6	58.5	16.5	11.5	5.1	25.0	17.2	7.8	1,385
Local Government Area											
Banjul	0.0	81	25.6	37.2	12.5	7.3	5.2	50.4	25.8	24.6	76
Kanifing	0.4	1,331	24.8	46.8	12.1	7.4	4.7	41.1	22.9	18.2	1,224
Brikama	0.6	2,614	24.4	47.7	12.6	9.4	3.1	39.8	24.8	14.9	2,354
Mansakonko	0.4	229	23.0	56.8	16.0	10.9	5.1	27.2	16.4	10.8	200
Kerewan	0.4	556	23.1	51.3	19.5	12.8	6.7	29.2	17.6	11.6	492
Kuntaur	0.3	257	22.3	59.7	16.9	11.0	5.9	23.4	18.1	5.3	215
Janjanbureh	0.3	298	22.8	60.4	13.8	8.5	5.3	25.8	17.6	8.2	259
Basse	0.4	583	23.1	57.0	14.5	11.1	3.3	28.5	18.2	10.3	507
Education											
No education	0.6	2,051	24.5	49.9	10.2	6.9	3.3	39.9	24.2	15.7	1,785
Primary	0.9	958	24.4	47.3	14.5	10.5	4.0	38.2	19.9	18.3	856
Secondary or higher	0.2	2,940	23.6	50.9	15.6	10.9	4.8	33.5	21.5	11.9	2,687
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	0.4	984	22.6	61.0	16.0	11.0	5.0	23.0	14.7	8.3	858
Second	0.1	1,027	23.1	54.9	15.4	10.1	5.3	29.7	20.7	9.1	889
Middle	0.3	1,186	24.0	50.2	13.4	9.4	4.0	36.4	22.1	14.4	1,051
Fourth	1.0	1,255	24.7	45.3	12.1	9.1	3.0	42.6	24.2	18.4	1,177
Highest	0.4	1,498	25.0	43.8	12.5	8.5	4.0	43.7	26.2	17.6	1,352
Total	0.5	5,949	24.0	50.0	13.6	9.5	4.1	36.4	22.2	14.2	5,328

Note: The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m²).

¹ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

Table 11.13 Prevalence of anaemia in women

Percentage of women age 15-49 with anaemia, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Number of women	
	Non-pregnant	Any	Mild	Moderate		Severe
		Pregnant	<12.0 g/dl	11.0-11.9 g/dl		8.0-10.9 g/dl
		<11.0 g/dl	10.0-10.9 g/dl	7.0-9.9 g/dl	<7.0 g/dl	
Age						
15-19		43.5	26.4	16.1	1.0	1,287
20-29		43.1	25.2	16.9	0.9	2,185
30-39		45.3	26.1	17.9	1.2	1,489
40-49		46.7	25.8	18.9	2.1	897
Number of children ever born						
0		41.6	25.6	15.0	1.0	2,088
1		43.0	26.0	16.3	0.7	728
2-3		43.2	23.2	18.9	1.1	1,167
4-5		46.0	28.6	15.7	1.6	968
6+		50.9	26.3	22.8	1.8	908
Maternity status						
Pregnant		54.8	26.8	27.3	0.7	441
Breastfeeding		46.6	27.7	18.1	0.8	1,352
Neither		42.4	25.1	15.9	1.4	4,065
Residence						
Urban		39.9	25.1	14.1	0.7	4,273
Rural		56.1	27.6	25.8	2.6	1,585
Local Government Area						
Banjul		41.9	24.8	16.1	1.0	81
Kanifing		40.2	26.5	13.0	0.8	1,305
Brikama		38.6	24.9	13.2	0.5	2,561
Mansakonko		52.8	26.7	24.0	2.2	228
Kerewan		54.0	27.5	23.8	2.7	553
Kuntaur		62.3	27.4	30.6	4.4	256
Janjanbureh		53.7	23.3	26.9	3.5	292
Basse		53.3	26.9	25.6	0.8	583
Education						
No education		51.1	25.7	23.3	2.1	2,023
Primary		46.2	28.3	16.5	1.4	944
Secondary or higher		38.9	25.1	13.3	0.5	2,892
Wealth quintile						
Lowest		56.1	25.5	27.5	3.1	976
Second		49.8	29.2	19.2	1.5	1,011
Middle		43.9	25.5	17.6	0.8	1,172
Fourth		43.2	28.1	14.5	0.6	1,229
Highest		33.8	22.0	11.3	0.5	1,470
Total		44.3	25.8	17.3	1.2	5,858

Note: Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status if known using formulas in CDC 1998.

Table 11.14 Micronutrient intake among mothers

Among women age 15-49 with a child born in the 5 years preceding the survey, percent distribution by number of days they took iron tablets or syrup during the pregnancy of the last child and percentage who took deworming medication during the pregnancy of the last child, and among women age 15-49 with a child born in the 5 years preceding the survey who live in households that were tested for iodised salt, percentage who live in households with iodised salt, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Number of days women took iron tablets or syrup during pregnancy of last birth						Percentage of women who took deworming medication during pregnancy of last birth	Number of women	Among women with a child born in the past 5 years who live in households in which salt was tested:	
	None	<60	60-89	90+	Don't know/missing	Total			Percentage living in households with iodised salt ¹	Number of women
Age										
15-19	3.6	23.9	12.3	50.8	9.4	100.0	38.6	279	78.7	270
20-29	3.8	21.8	12.2	56.8	5.3	100.0	40.1	2,495	75.9	2,417
30-39	3.8	18.0	11.2	60.3	6.7	100.0	40.9	2,073	77.9	2,013
40-49	2.1	23.0	11.1	57.7	6.1	100.0	43.2	524	75.2	509
Residence										
Urban	4.5	19.7	11.3	58.7	5.9	100.0	37.0	3,589	80.8	3,461
Rural	1.8	22.3	12.6	56.5	6.7	100.0	47.9	1,783	68.7	1,748
Local Government Area										
Banjul	6.8	14.7	11.0	63.7	3.8	100.0	37.8	57	78.2	50
Kanifing	6.2	26.4	9.1	49.2	9.1	100.0	35.1	990	92.1	918
Brikama	3.5	14.3	11.6	66.8	3.8	100.0	38.5	2,193	73.1	2,154
Mansakonko	2.6	22.8	8.8	64.0	1.8	100.0	48.2	228	54.1	221
Kerewan	1.3	16.0	9.6	66.2	6.7	100.0	55.5	610	57.3	599
Kuntaur	3.6	36.6	15.3	32.3	12.2	100.0	29.2	314	73.7	306
Janjanbureh	3.1	34.3	17.1	42.0	3.5	100.0	44.1	337	78.9	332
Basse	2.6	21.8	14.7	51.6	9.4	100.0	43.2	641	93.5	629
Education										
No education	3.0	21.6	13.0	56.1	6.3	100.0	41.7	2,454	76.7	2,382
Primary	2.9	23.2	11.5	55.7	6.6	100.0	40.8	945	79.8	917
Secondary or higher	4.8	18.0	10.2	61.3	5.8	100.0	39.1	1,973	75.4	1,911
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	2.3	25.0	12.5	53.3	6.9	100.0	44.3	1,156	68.4	1,125
Second	3.3	19.5	15.3	56.1	5.8	100.0	45.3	1,126	69.3	1,085
Middle	3.5	19.5	13.1	58.8	5.0	100.0	36.0	1,126	76.6	1,095
Fourth	5.0	20.4	9.5	60.1	5.1	100.0	35.9	1,026	85.9	998
Highest	4.4	17.7	7.2	62.5	8.2	100.0	41.0	937	86.2	906
Total	3.6	20.6	11.7	58.0	6.2	100.0	40.6	5,372	76.8	5,209

¹ Excludes women in households where salt was not tested

Key Findings

- **Ownership of insecticide-treated nets:** 77% of households own at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN).
- **Source of ITNs:** The vast majority (95%) of ITNs were obtained through mass distribution campaigns.
- **Use of ITNs:** 44% of pregnant women age 15-49 and 44% of children under age 5 slept under an ITN the night before the survey.
- **Intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) during pregnancy:** 52% of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey reported taking three or more doses of SP/Fansidar during their last pregnancy.
- **Prevalence of low haemoglobin:** 3% of children age 6-59 months have a haemoglobin level below 8.0 g/dl.
- **Malaria prevalence in children:** 0.4% of children age 6-59 months tested positive for malaria according to a rapid diagnostic test (RDT).

Malaria, a preventable, treatable, and curable disease, is a major public health threat in The Gambia. Malaria affects the entire population and is a leading cause of morbidity and mortality, especially among children under age 5 (MoH&SW 2014). In The Gambia, malaria is meso-endemic and has a marked seasonal variation. Around 90% of malaria cases occur in the rainy season, which usually lasts from June to October (MoH&SW 2014).

A malaria-free Gambia is the vision of the National Malaria Control Programme (NMCP), with the goal of reaching pre-elimination by 2020. To achieve this goal, the National Malaria Control Policy outlines strategies including (1) prevention; (2) case management; (3) advocacy, social mobilisation, behavioural change, and communication; and (4) surveillance, monitoring and evaluation, and operational research (MoH&SW 2014).

This chapter presents data that are useful in assessing how well malaria control strategies are being implemented, including the availability and use of mosquito nets, the prophylactic and therapeutic use of antimalarial drugs, diagnostic testing of children with fever, and prevalence of anaemia and malaria among children under age 5.

12.1 OWNERSHIP OF INSECTICIDE-TREATED NETS

Ownership of insecticide-treated nets

Households that have at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN). An ITN is defined as a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment.

Sample: Households

Full household ITN coverage

Percentage of households with at least one ITN for every two people.

Sample: Households

ITNs provide protection against mosquito bites and thus reduce transmission of malaria parasites. Additionally, ITNs repel and kill mosquitos. By reducing the vector population, ITNs help to decrease malaria risk at the individual level as well as the community level when high coverage is achieved. Distribution and use of ITNs is one of the core interventions for preventing malaria infection in The Gambia.

The 2014-2020 National Malaria Strategic Plan aims to sustain universal coverage by distributing a sufficient number of ITNs to cover all household members (MoH&SW 2014). This indicator is operationalised as one ITN for every two household members. ITNs in The Gambia are distributed through mass distribution campaigns (every 3 years) and through routine child health services targeting children, mothers, and pregnant women.

All households in the 2019-2020 GDHS were asked if they owned mosquito nets, and if so they were asked a series of follow-up questions about each net: what type it was, where it was obtained, and who slept under it the night before the survey.

In 2019-20, 79% of households in The Gambia had at least one mosquito net, while 77% had at least one ITN. On average, there are 2.8 ITNs per household. Thirty-six percent of households have achieved full household ITN coverage, meaning that the household had at least one ITN for every two persons who slept in the household the night before the survey. The remaining households either have no ITN (23%) or do not have enough ITNs for all household members (41%) (**Table 12.1** and **Figure 12.1**).

Trends: ITN ownership increased 8 percentage points between 2013 and 2019-20, from 69% to 77% (**Figure 12.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- A higher percentage of households in rural areas (95%) than urban areas (72%) have at least one ITN (**Table 12.1**).
- Household ownership of ITNs is highest in Kuntaur (97%) and lowest in Kanifing (64%).
- Full household ITN coverage decreases with increasing wealth, from 50% in the lowest wealth quintile to 23% in the highest quintile.

Figure 12.1 Household ownership of ITNs

Percent distribution of households

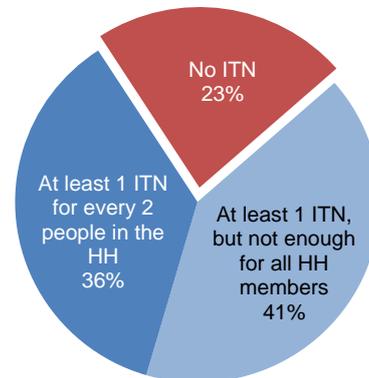
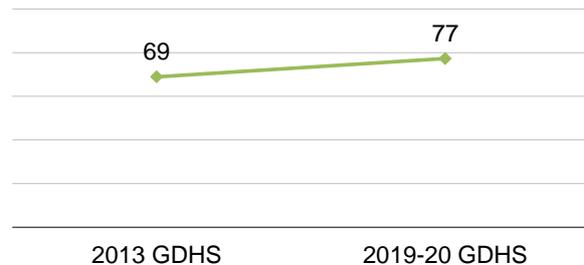


Figure 12.2 Trends in household ownership of ITNs

Percentage of households owning at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN)



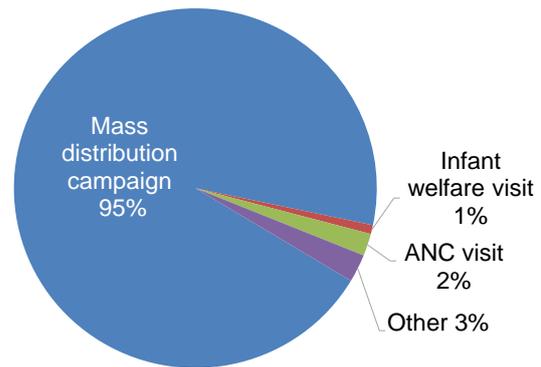
Note: The definition of an ITN in the 2013 GDHS included nets that had been soaked with insecticides within the past 12 months.

Source of Nets

Ninety-five percent of ITNs were obtained through mass distribution campaigns, while 2% were obtained during antenatal care (ANC) visits, 1% were obtained during infant welfare visits, and 3% were obtained from other sources (Table 12.2 and Figure 12.3).

Figure 12.3 Source of ITNs

Percent distribution of ITNs in interviewed households



Note: Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

12.2 HOUSEHOLD ACCESS TO AND USE OF ITNS

Access to an ITN

Percentage of the population that could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people.

Sample: De facto household population

Use of ITNs

Percentage of the population that slept under an ITN the night before the survey.

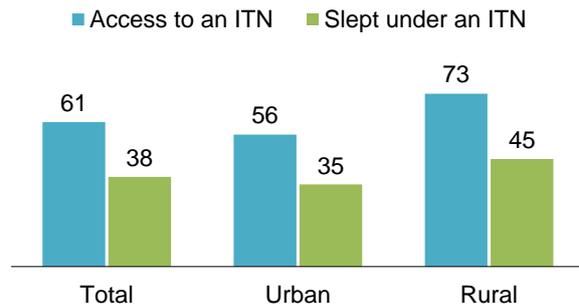
Sample: De facto household population

Access to an ITN is measured by the proportion of the population that could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people. Comparing ITN access and ITN use indicators can help programmes identify if there is a behavioural gap in which available ITNs are not being used. If the difference between these indicators is substantial, the ITN programme may need to focus on behaviour change and identify the main barriers to ITN use. This analysis helps ITN programmes determine whether they need to achieve higher ITN coverage, promote ITN use, or both.

Nationally, 61% of de facto household members in The Gambia who stayed in the household the night before the survey could sleep inside an ITN if each ITN were used by up to two people (Table 12.3 and Table 12.4). The results showed that 38% of the population slept under an ITN the night before the survey (Table 12.5 and Figure 12.4). Comparing these two indicators, it is evident that there is a large gap between ITN access and ITN use at the population level. Overall, 55% of ITNs were used the night before the survey (Table 12.6).

Figure 12.4 Access to and use of ITNs by residence

Percentage of the household population with access to an ITN and percentage of the population that slept under an ITN the night before the survey



Trends: The proportion of the de facto population with access to an ITN increased by 16 percentage points between 2013 and 2019-20, from 45% to 61% (Figure 12.5). During the same period, the proportion of the de facto population that slept under an ITN the night before the survey increased by only 1 percentage point, from 37% to 38%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Access to ITNs is higher in rural areas (73%) than in urban areas (56%) (Table 12.4).
- ITN access is highest in Mansakonko (81%) and lowest in Kanifing (51%) (Figure 12.6).
- The percentage of the household population that slept under a ITN decreases from 50% in the lowest wealth quintile to 26% in the highest quintile (Table 12.5).
- The difference between ITN access and ITN use is largest in Mansakonko (29 percentage points) and smallest in Kanifing (18 percentage points).

Figure 12.5 Trends in ITN access and use

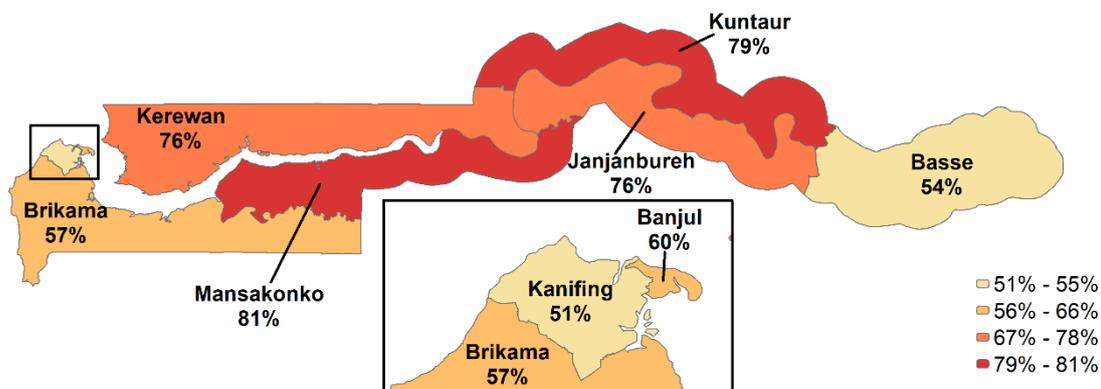
Percentage of the household population with access to an ITN and percentage of the population that slept under an ITN the night before the survey



Note: The definition of an ITN in the 2013 GDHS included nets that had been soaked with insecticides within the past 12 months.

Figure 12.6 ITN access by Local Government Area

Percentage of the household population that could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people

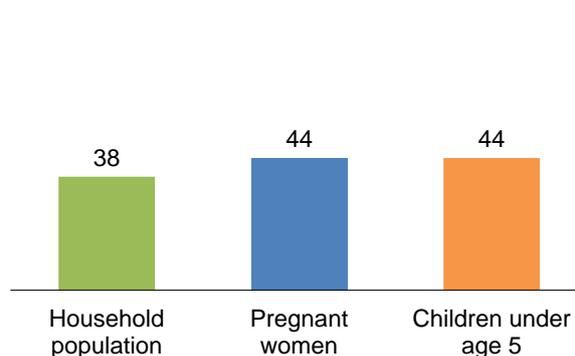


12.3 USE OF ITNS BY CHILDREN AND PREGNANT WOMEN

Children and pregnant women are particularly vulnerable to malaria. Just over 4 in 10 (44%) children under age 5 slept underneath an ITN the night before the survey, and half of children under age 5 (49%) in households with at least one ITN slept under an ITN the night preceding the survey (Table 12.7 and Figure 12.7). Similarly, 44% of pregnant women age 15-49 slept under an ITN the night before the survey, and 49% of pregnant women in households with at least one ITN slept under an ITN the night preceding the survey (Table 12.8 and Figure 12.7).

Figure 12.7 ITN use

Percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey



Trends: Use of ITNs among children under age 5 decreased from 47% in 2013 to 44% in 2019-20. Similarly, use of ITNs by pregnant women decreased from 46% to 44%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children under age 5 who slept under an ITN the night preceding the survey ranges from a high of 48% among those age 12-23 months to a low of 41% among those age 36-47 months (Table 12.7).
- By LGA, the proportion of children under age 5 who slept under an ITN the night before the survey ranges from 34% in Basse to 60% in Janjanbureh. Similarly, the proportion of pregnant women age 15-49 who slept under an ITN ranges from 37% in Basse to 71% in Janjanbureh.
- The proportion of pregnant women age 15-49 who slept under an ITN the night before the survey is higher in rural areas (53%) than in urban areas (40%) (Table 12.8).

12.4 MALARIA IN PREGNANCY

Intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) during pregnancy

Percentage of women who took at least three doses of SP/Fansidar during their last pregnancy.

Sample: Women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey

Malaria infection during pregnancy is a major public health problem in The Gambia, with substantial risks for the mother, her foetus, and the neonate. Intermittent preventive treatment of malaria in pregnancy (IPTp) is a full therapeutic course of antimalarial medicine given to pregnant women at routine antenatal care visits to prevent malaria. IPTp helps prevent maternal malaria episodes, maternal and foetal anaemia, placental parasitaemia, low birth weight, and neonatal mortality.

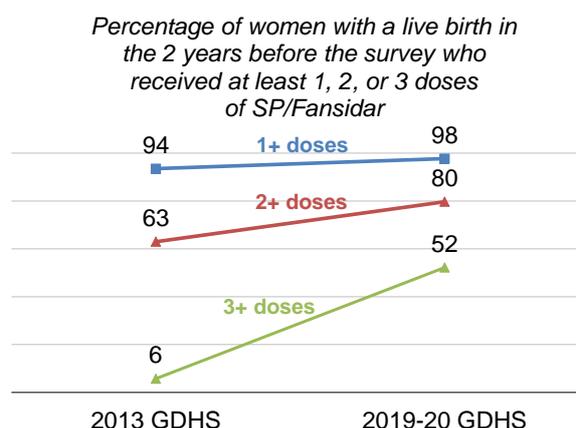
The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends a three-pronged approach for reducing the negative health effects associated with malaria in pregnancy: prompt diagnosis and treatment of confirmed infections, use of long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs), and IPTp (WHO 2004).

Sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine (SP), also known as Fansidar, is the recommended drug for IPTp in The Gambia. The household survey indicator used to measure coverage of this intervention is the percentage of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar to prevent malaria during their most recent pregnancy (IPTp3+).

In The Gambia, 98% of women with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey reported taking one or more doses of SP/Fansidar during their last pregnancy; 80% reported taking two or more doses, and 52% reported taking three or more doses (Table 12.9).

Trends: The percentage of women receiving one or more doses of IPTp increased from 94% in 2013 to 98% in 2019-20, while the percentage receiving two or more doses increased from 63% to 80%. Over the same period, the percentage of women receiving three or more doses of IPTp increased from 6% to 52% (Figure 12.8).

Figure 12.8 Trends in IPTp use by pregnant women



Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of pregnant women who received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar is slightly higher in urban areas (54%) than in rural areas (49%) (**Table 12.9**).
- By LGA, IPTp coverage of three or more doses is lowest in Banjul and Janjanbureh (36%) and highest in Kanifing (57%).
- The percentage of women who received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar during pregnancy increases with increasing education, from 49% among those with no education to 57% among those with a higher education.

12.5 CASE MANAGEMENT OF MALARIA IN CHILDREN

Care seeking for children under age 5 with a fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health provider, a health facility, or a pharmacy.

Sample: Children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

Diagnosis of malaria in children under age 5 with a fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing. This is a proxy measure of diagnostic testing for malaria.

Sample: Children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

Artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT) for children under age 5 with a fever

Among children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey who took any antimalarial drugs, the percentage who took an artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT).

Sample: Children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

Fifteen percent of children under age 5 had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Sixty-four percent of children who had a fever were taken for advice or treatment, and 50% were taken for advice or treatment the same or next day. Twenty-seven percent of children with a fever had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing (**Table 12.10**). Among children with a fever for whom advice or treatment was sought, 45% went to public health facilities, while 20% went to private sector facilities (**Table 12.11**). Among children with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who took any antimalarial medication, 54% took an ACT, although this figure should be interpreted with caution since it is based on 25-49 unweighted cases (**Table 12.12**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children with recent fever peaks at 21% among those age 12-23 months and then declines to 9% among those age 48-59 months (**Table 12.10**).
- The percentage of children with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey ranges from 9% in Kerewan to 25% in Banjul.
- The percentage of children with a fever for whom advice or treatment was sought is slightly higher in urban areas (65%) than in rural areas (63%).

- The percentage of children with recent fever who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing increases with increasing wealth, from 18% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 38% among those in the highest wealth quintile.

12.6 PREVALENCE OF LOW HAEMOGLOBIN IN CHILDREN

Prevalence of low haemoglobin in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a haemoglobin measurement of less than 8.0 grams per decilitre (g/dl) of blood. The cutoff of 8.0 g/dl is often used to classify malaria-related anaemia. This is a different cutoff than that used to classify severe anaemia in Chapter 11 (7.0 g/dl).

Sample: Children age 6-59 months

Anaemia, defined as a reduced level of haemoglobin in the blood, decreases the amount of oxygen reaching the tissues and organs of the body and reduces their capacity to function. Anaemia is associated with impaired motor and cognitive development in children. The main causes of anaemia in children are malaria and inadequate intake of iron, folate, vitamin B12, or other nutrients. Other causes of anaemia include intestinal worms, haemoglobinopathy, and sickle cell disease. Although anaemia is not specific to malaria, trends in anaemia prevalence can reflect malaria morbidity, and they respond to changes in the coverage of malaria interventions (Korenromp et al. 2004). Malaria interventions have been associated with a 60% reduction in the risk of anaemia using a cutoff of 8.0 g/dl (RBM 2003).

Haemoglobin testing was carried out for 95% of eligible children age 6-59 months (**Table 12.13**), and 3% had haemoglobin levels lower than 8.0 g/dl (**Table 12.14**).

Trends: The percentage of children age 6-59 months with haemoglobin levels below 8.0 g/dl decreased by 9 percentage points between 2013 and 2019-20, from 12% to 3%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of low haemoglobin (below 8.0 g/dl) is highest among children age 12-17 months (7%) and lowest among children age 6-8 months and 48-59 months (1% each) (**Table 12.14**).
- The percentage of children with low haemoglobin is highest among those whose mothers have no education (4%) and lowest among those whose mothers have a secondary education or higher (2%).
- By wealth quintile, the proportion of children with haemoglobin levels below 8.0 g/dl ranges from a high of 8% among those in the lowest quintile to a low of 1% among those in the highest quintile.

12.7 PREVALENCE OF MALARIA IN CHILDREN

Malaria prevalence in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as infected with malaria according to microscopy results.

Sample: Children age 6-59 months

Children age 6-59 months were eligible for malaria testing using a rapid diagnostic test (RDT; specifically, SD Bioline P.f/Pan); 94% of eligible children were tested (**Table 12.13**). For details on the procedures for malaria testing, see Chapter 1. In The Gambia, 0.4% of children age 6-59 months tested positive for malaria according to the RDT results (**Table 12.15**).

Trends: The prevalence of malaria among children age 6-59 months according to RDT testing decreased from 2% in 2013 to 0.4% in 2019-20.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Slightly more children in urban areas (0.5%) than rural areas (0.3%) tested positive for malaria (**Table 12.15**).
- The prevalence of malaria among children varies by LGA, from less than 1% in Banjul, Kanifing, Mansakonko, Kerewan, and Kuntaur to 1% in Brikama, Janjanbureh, and Basse.

LIST OF TABLES

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Table 12.1 Household possession of mosquito nets

Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net (treated or untreated) and insecticide-treated net (ITN), average number of nets and ITNs per household, and percentage of households with at least one net and ITN per two persons who stayed in the household last night, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net		Average number of nets per household		Number of households	Percentage of households with at least one net for every two persons who stayed in the household last night		Number of households with at least one person who stayed in the household last night
	Any mosquito net	ITN ¹	Any mosquito net	ITN ¹		Any mosquito net	ITN ¹	
Residence								
Urban	73.6	71.7	2.3	2.3	4,989	33.5	32.1	4,951
Rural	95.8	95.4	4.3	4.3	1,560	50.4	49.8	1,552
Local Government Area								
Banjul	74.2	70.1	1.7	1.6	155	45.1	41.7	154
Kanifing	66.8	63.8	1.9	1.8	1,655	31.8	30.1	1,640
Brikama	76.2	74.8	2.6	2.6	2,790	32.0	30.9	2,775
Mansakonko	93.4	93.3	3.8	3.7	282	59.6	59.3	278
Kerewan	94.7	94.2	4.0	4.0	636	51.6	51.1	629
Kuntaur	97.4	96.7	4.6	4.5	254	53.8	53.1	254
Janjanbureh	95.4	94.6	4.0	3.9	332	55.5	54.6	331
Basse	88.3	87.5	3.8	3.7	443	33.5	32.4	442
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	92.9	92.5	3.7	3.7	1,233	50.9	50.2	1,227
Second	83.1	82.3	2.9	2.8	1,367	40.7	40.0	1,351
Middle	76.3	74.2	2.5	2.5	1,489	38.1	36.7	1,474
Fourth	77.8	76.0	2.7	2.6	1,216	32.6	31.2	1,210
Highest	64.6	61.8	2.3	2.3	1,244	24.7	23.1	1,241
Total	78.9	77.3	2.8	2.8	6,549	37.5	36.3	6,503

¹ An ITN is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2013 GDHS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.2 Source of mosquito nets

Percent distribution of mosquito nets by source of net, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Mass distribution campaign	ANC visit	Infant welfare visit	Government health facility	Private health facility	Pharmacy	Shop/market	Village health worker	Religious institution	School	NGO clinic/facility	Other	Don't know	Total	Number of mosquito nets
Type of net															
ITN ¹	94.5	2.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.1	100.0	18,078
Other ²	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.9	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.5	23.2	7.8	100.0	332
Residence															
Urban	91.4	2.0	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	2.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.3	100.0	11,715
Rural	95.4	1.8	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	100.0	6,696
Local Government Area															
Banjul	83.0	2.8	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	5.1	0.5	100.0	268
Kanifing	89.0	1.7	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.2	4.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.9	100.0	3,128
Brikama	92.6	2.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.1	100.0	7,252
Mansakonko	94.8	2.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	100.0	1,063
Kerewan	96.2	1.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	100.0	2,545
Kuntaur	95.2	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	100.0	1,167
Janjanbureh	94.9	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.3	100.0	1,314
Basse	93.0	3.3	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	1,674
Wealth quintile															
Lowest	95.4	1.9	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	100.0	4,537
Second	92.9	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	2.1	0.2	100.0	3,902
Middle	93.4	2.4	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	100.0	3,768
Fourth	92.3	1.7	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.5	0.5	100.0	3,300
Highest	88.7	2.1	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.3	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.4	100.0	2,904
Total	92.8	1.9	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.3	100.0	18,411

ANC = Antenatal care

NGO = Nongovernmental organisation

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2013 GDHS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

² Any net that is not an ITN

Table 12.3 Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN)

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by number of ITNs the household owns, and percentage with access to an ITN, according to persons who stayed in the household the night before the survey, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Number of ITNs ¹	Number of persons who stayed in the household the night before the survey								Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	
0	54.2	46.5	32.2	24.0	23.5	19.6	17.7	9.0	13.6
1	32.4	25.5	21.9	18.5	12.0	9.8	7.1	3.5	6.5
2	8.9	16.9	27.9	28.2	29.8	24.2	18.4	6.2	11.3
3	2.7	6.8	14.0	17.5	19.2	24.2	27.5	10.2	13.0
4	1.2	2.1	2.4	8.0	9.4	13.9	15.8	12.5	11.8
5	0.4	1.4	1.3	2.9	2.5	5.8	8.2	12.7	10.3
6	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.7	2.9	1.0	3.1	8.9	6.8
7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.6	2.1	36.9	26.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	663	885	1,486	2,169	2,944	3,497	3,378	37,205	52,227
Percentage of the de facto population with access to an ITN ^{1,2}	45.8	53.5	60.5	66.7	63.3	65.8	65.4	59.9	60.8

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2013 GDHS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

² Percentage of the de facto household population who could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people

Table 12.4 Access to an ITN according to background characteristics

Percentage of the de facto population with access to an ITN in the household, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of the de facto population with access to an ITN ¹	Number of persons
Residence		
Urban	55.6	36,286
Rural	72.8	15,941
Local Government Area		
Banjul	60.0	681
Kanifing	50.5	10,153
Brikama	57.3	22,323
Mansakonko	80.9	2,141
Kerewan	76.2	5,688
Kuntaur	78.9	2,543
Janjanbureh	76.1	3,009
Basse	54.1	5,689
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	75.3	10,336
Second	64.5	10,453
Middle	62.0	10,368
Fourth	54.5	10,510
Highest	48.2	10,560
Total	60.8	52,227

¹ Percentage of the de facto household population who could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people

Table 12.5 Use of mosquito nets by persons in the household

Percentage of the de facto household population who slept the night before the survey under a mosquito net (treated or untreated) and under an insecticide-treated net (ITN); and among the de facto household population in households with at least one ITN, percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Household population			Household population in households with at least one ITN ¹	
	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night	Number of persons	Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night	Number of persons
Age					
<5	44.9	44.0	7,987	49.3	7,119
5-14	38.7	38.1	15,452	42.8	13,755
15-34	32.1	31.3	16,743	37.4	14,024
35-49	41.8	40.9	6,568	48.8	5,515
50+	45.5	44.5	5,447	51.6	4,694
Don't know/missing	(11.2)	(11.2)	30	*	20
Sex					
Male	34.6	33.8	24,684	39.3	21,234
Female	42.2	41.5	27,543	47.8	23,892
Residence					
Urban	35.5	34.6	36,286	42.2	29,720
Rural	45.7	45.3	15,941	46.9	15,407
Local Government Area					
Banjul	42.6	40.2	681	51.1	535
Kanifing	34.2	32.5	10,153	43.5	7,574
Brikama	34.4	33.8	22,323	39.8	18,946
Mansakonko	52.6	52.2	2,141	53.4	2,091
Kerewan	49.9	49.7	5,688	51.5	5,482
Kuntaur	54.7	54.2	2,543	55.5	2,483
Janjanbureh	55.5	54.9	3,009	56.9	2,902
Basse	29.8	29.4	5,689	32.7	5,114
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	50.5	50.1	10,336	52.7	9,832
Second	41.6	41.1	10,453	45.4	9,465
Middle	40.4	39.3	10,368	46.1	8,844
Fourth	34.0	33.2	10,510	38.7	9,019
Highest	26.8	25.7	10,560	34.1	7,967
Total	38.6	37.8	52,227	43.8	45,127

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ An ITN is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2013 GDHS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.6 Use of existing ITNs

Percentage of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) that were used by anyone the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of existing ITNs ¹ used last night	Number of ITNs ¹
Residence		
Urban	53.5	11,434
Rural	57.8	6,645
Local Government Area		
Banjul	55.1	252
Kanifing	53.1	2,993
Brikama	51.2	7,141
Mansakonko	56.9	1,056
Kerewan	59.7	2,528
Kuntaur	63.6	1,154
Janjanbureh	69.8	1,299
Basse	49.4	1,655
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	60.1	4,507
Second	55.2	3,861
Middle	54.5	3,690
Fourth	53.3	3,215
Highest	49.4	2,805
Total	55.0	18,078

¹ An ITN is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2013 GDHS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.7 Use of mosquito nets by children

Percentage of children under age 5 who, the night before the survey, slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated) and under an insecticide-treated net (ITN); and among children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN, percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Children under age 5 in all households			Children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN ¹	
	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night	Number of children	Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night	Number of children
Age in months					
<12	45.8	44.7	1,769	49.9	1,586
12-23	49.0	47.6	1,584	53.6	1,409
24-35	45.9	45.0	1,544	51.4	1,350
36-47	41.3	40.6	1,636	45.3	1,465
48-59	42.3	41.8	1,452	46.4	1,309
Sex					
Male	43.7	42.8	4,124	47.6	3,712
Female	46.2	45.2	3,863	51.2	3,407
Residence					
Urban	42.0	40.8	5,187	48.0	4,406
Rural	50.3	49.9	2,800	51.5	2,713
Local Government Area					
Banjul	55.7	53.1	76	62.1	65
Kanifing	41.8	38.9	1,344	49.9	1,048
Brikama	40.6	39.8	3,247	45.7	2,830
Mansakonko	56.1	55.6	350	56.5	345
Kerewan	54.9	54.8	979	56.5	950
Kuntaur	56.7	56.6	483	57.6	474
Janjanbureh	60.5	60.0	511	61.9	495
Basse	34.9	34.4	996	37.6	912
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	55.3	54.9	1,820	57.4	1,742
Second	47.9	47.4	1,723	50.7	1,611
Middle	46.4	45.3	1,631	51.4	1,437
Fourth	38.0	37.1	1,479	42.7	1,283
Highest	32.8	30.6	1,333	39.1	1,045
Total	44.9	44.0	7,987	49.3	7,119

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview.

¹ An ITN is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2013 GDHS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.8 Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women

Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 who, the night before the survey, slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated) and under an insecticide-treated net (ITN); and among pregnant women age 15-49 in households with at least one ITN, percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Among pregnant women age 15-49 in all households			Among pregnant women age 15-49 in households with at least one ITN ¹	
	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night	Number of pregnant women	Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night	Number of pregnant women
Residence					
Urban	41.5	39.9	614	45.9	534
Rural	53.0	53.0	303	55.1	291
Local Government Area					
Banjul	(43.6)	(43.6)	9	(56.6)	7
Kanifing	40.2	38.0	150	44.5	128
Brikama	38.8	37.5	385	42.2	341
Mansakonko	56.2	56.2	44	57.9	43
Kerewan	56.3	55.4	98	59.1	91
Kuntaur	64.5	64.5	64	66.9	62
Janjanbureh	71.9	71.1	55	72.3	54
Basse	36.7	36.7	113	42.0	99
Education					
No education	45.9	45.1	395	49.3	362
Primary	50.4	48.3	156	54.6	138
Secondary or higher	42.5	41.5	366	46.8	325
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	59.4	59.4	195	62.6	185
Second	50.6	50.0	202	53.7	188
Middle	49.0	47.9	198	54.1	175
Fourth	37.5	36.4	155	40.5	139
Highest	25.3	22.6	168	27.6	138
Total	45.3	44.2	917	49.2	825

Note: Table is based on women who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ An ITN is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the 2013 GDHS, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.9 Use of intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) by women during pregnancy

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who, during the pregnancy that resulted in the last live birth, received one or more doses of SP/Fansidar, received two or more doses of SP/Fansidar, and received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage who received one or more doses of SP/Fansidar	Percentage who received two or more doses of SP/Fansidar	Percentage who received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar	Number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
Residence				
Urban	97.7	80.4	53.7	2,022
Rural	97.6	78.5	49.4	1,108
Local Government Area				
Banjul	93.7	71.7	35.9	26
Kanifing	97.6	80.2	57.4	535
Brikama	98.2	81.3	53.3	1,243
Mansakonko	95.8	77.4	49.6	138
Kerewan	99.0	82.0	53.4	387
Kuntaur	98.5	74.6	46.6	196
Janjanbureh	95.3	70.6	36.2	200
Basse	96.4	80.4	53.3	403
Education				
No education	97.6	78.3	48.7	1,391
Primary	95.3	79.3	50.8	594
Secondary or higher	98.9	81.6	57.2	1,145
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	98.2	76.9	46.5	704
Second	96.1	77.9	49.2	666
Middle	97.9	82.8	53.7	663
Fourth	98.3	81.5	54.1	572
Highest	97.8	80.1	59.6	525
Total	97.7	79.7	52.2	3,129

Table 12.10 Prevalence, diagnosis, and prompt treatment of children with fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children under age 5 with a fever, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day following the onset of fever, and percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Children under age 5		Children under age 5 with fever			
	Percentage with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ¹	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day ¹	Percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing	Number of children
Age in months						
<12	19.3	1,661	57.5	43.8	18.7	320
12-23	20.8	1,456	66.2	49.3	31.8	302
24-35	13.7	1,432	65.4	52.9	28.9	197
36-47	11.4	1,449	69.2	53.9	33.5	166
48-59	9.2	1,300	67.7	57.1	28.0	120
Sex						
Male	15.7	3,777	62.7	48.0	26.6	594
Female	14.5	3,521	65.9	52.1	28.2	510
Residence						
Urban	14.9	4,796	64.8	49.3	31.9	715
Rural	15.6	2,501	63.1	51.0	18.9	389
Local Government Area						
Banjul	25.3	71	59.5	45.6	27.7	18
Kanifing	18.8	1,248	68.2	54.3	29.2	235
Brikama	13.1	3,005	60.3	44.0	34.3	395
Mansakonko	23.1	314	59.1	47.3	17.9	72
Kerewan	8.5	866	72.7	65.1	31.6	74
Kuntaur	21.8	443	65.3	50.3	11.3	97
Janjanbureh	17.4	455	60.0	48.2	20.2	79
Basse	15.0	895	68.7	53.8	22.3	134
Mother's education						
No education	15.7	3,377	61.2	47.0	26.3	529
Primary	15.2	1,310	72.4	56.4	25.8	200
Secondary or higher	14.4	2,610	64.1	50.6	29.6	376
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	15.4	1,630	59.5	48.6	17.7	252
Second	15.0	1,548	58.1	40.3	25.7	232
Middle	14.6	1,518	69.8	52.0	29.5	221
Fourth	16.7	1,362	65.7	55.8	29.9	228
Highest	13.9	1,240	70.1	54.1	37.5	172
Total	15.1	7,297	64.2	49.9	27.3	1,104

¹ Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, private medical sector, and shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.

Table 12.11 Source of advice or treatment for children with fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, and among children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Source	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:	
	Among children with fever	Among children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought
Public sector	45.1	69.6
Government hospital	10.6	16.4
Government health centre	23.8	36.7
Government health post	9.8	15.2
RCH outreach clinic	0.6	0.9
Fieldworker/VHW	0.4	0.6
Other	0.1	0.2
Private sector	19.9	30.6
Private hospital/clinic	5.6	8.6
Pharmacy	12.9	19.9
Private doctor	0.0	0.0
Mobile clinic	0.5	0.8
NGO hospital/clinic	0.8	1.3
Other private sector	0.7	1.2
Shop	0.1	0.2
Traditional practitioner	0.6	0.9
Other	0.2	0.3
Number of children	1,104	715

RCH = Reproductive and child health
VHW = Village health worker
NGO = Nongovernmental organisation

Table 12.12 Type of antimalarial drugs used

Among children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who took any antimalarial medication, percentage who took specific antimalarial drugs, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

	Percentage of children who took:									Number of children with fever who took any antimalarial drug
	Any ACT	SP/ Fansidar	Chloro- quine	Amodia- quine	Quinine pills	Quinine injection/IV	Artesunate rectal	Artesunate injection/IV	Other antimalarial	
Total	(54.2)	(9.0)	(18.5)	(10.8)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(0.6)	(4.6)	(0.0)	39

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
ACT = Artemisinin-based combination therapy

Table 12.13 Coverage of testing for anaemia and malaria in children

Percentage of eligible children age 6-59 months who were tested for anaemia and for malaria, according to background characteristics (unweighted), The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage tested for:		Number of children
	Anaemia	Malaria with RDT	
Age in months			
6-8	89.8	89.3	196
9-11	95.3	95.3	213
12-17	94.6	94.4	503
18-23	95.7	95.4	371
24-35	95.2	94.4	820
36-47	95.0	94.4	875
48-59	93.9	93.3	848
Sex			
Male	94.3	93.8	1,991
Female	94.8	94.3	1,835
Mother's interview status			
Interviewed	96.4	95.9	3,379
Not interviewed but in household	59.7	59.1	181
Not interviewed and not in the household ¹	94.4	94.0	266
Residence			
Urban	92.7	92.3	1,771
Rural	96.2	95.6	2,055
Local Government Area			
Banjul	89.2	88.7	204
Kanifing	89.7	89.5	389
Brikama	95.0	94.5	654
Mansakonko	99.7	98.9	375
Kerewan	95.0	94.2	496
Kuntaur	95.7	94.9	491
Janjanbureh	94.2	94.2	468
Basse	94.8	94.3	749
Mother's education²			
No education	94.1	93.6	1,889
Primary	96.0	95.3	644
Secondary or higher	94.6	94.1	1,023
Missing	*	*	4
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	95.4	94.8	1,300
Second	95.2	94.4	850
Middle	94.6	94.2	746
Fourth	92.4	92.0	510
Highest	93.3	93.1	420
Total	94.6	94.0	3,826

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

RDT = Rapid diagnostic test (SD Bioline P.f/Pan)

¹ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

² For women who are not interviewed, information on education is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Table 12.14 Haemoglobin <8.0 g/dl in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months with haemoglobin lower than 8.0 g/dl, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Haemoglobin <8.0 g/dl	Number of children
Age in months		
6-8	1.3	167
9-11	5.6	206
12-17	6.9	434
18-23	6.2	351
24-35	2.8	758
36-47	1.9	811
48-59	1.4	697
Sex		
Male	3.4	1,792
Female	3.1	1,631
Mother's interview status		
Interviewed	3.4	3,085
Not interviewed but in household	1.4	91
Not interviewed and not in the household ¹	1.7	247
Residence		
Urban	1.8	2,249
Rural	6.1	1,174
Local Government Area		
Banjul	1.1	31
Kanifing	2.0	568
Brikama	1.2	1,440
Mansakonko	3.5	168
Kerewan	6.2	383
Kuntaur	12.2	195
Janjanbureh	7.9	218
Basse	3.1	419
Mother's education²		
No education	4.1	1,463
Primary	3.6	583
Secondary or higher	2.4	1,127
Missing	*	2
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	7.6	763
Second	2.2	706
Middle	2.7	722
Fourth	2.1	624
Highest	0.9	608
Total	3.3	3,423

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence of anaemia is based on haemoglobin levels and is adjusted for altitude using CDC formulas (CDC 1998). Haemoglobin is measured in grams per decilitre (g/dl). An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

² For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Table 12.15 Prevalence of malaria in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having malaria, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Malaria prevalence according to RDT	
	RDT positive	Number of children
Age in months		
6-8	0.0	166
9-11	0.3	206
12-17	0.3	434
18-23	0.6	351
24-35	0.0	748
36-47	0.5	810
48-59	0.9	693
Sex		
Male	0.4	1,782
Female	0.4	1,625
Mother's interview status		
Interviewed	0.4	3,069
Not interviewed but in household	2.8	91
Not interviewed and not in the household ¹	0.0	247
Residence		
Urban	0.5	2,238
Rural	0.3	1,169
Local Government Area		
Banjul	0.0	31
Kanifing	0.3	568
Brikama	0.7	1,432
Mansakonko	0.0	166
Kerewan	0.0	381
Kuntaur	0.2	194
Janjanbureh	0.5	218
Basse	0.5	418
Mother's education²		
No education	0.3	1,453
Primary	1.0	581
Secondary or higher	0.5	1,125
Missing	*	2
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	0.3	758
Second	0.4	703
Middle	0.7	720
Fourth	0.0	623
Highest	0.8	604
Total	0.4	3,408

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

RDT = Rapid diagnostic test

¹ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

² For women who are not interviewed, information on education is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Key Findings

- **Comprehensive knowledge of HIV:** About one quarter of women (27%) and men (28%) age 15-49 have comprehensive knowledge about HIV.
- **Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV:** 60% of women and 45% of men age 15-49 know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding.
- **Multiple sexual partners:** Less than 1% of women and 10% of men reported having two or more sexual partners in the 12 months prior to the survey.
- **Condom use:** 28% of women and 58% of men reported using a condom during their last sexual intercourse with a nonmarital or non-cohabiting partner.
- **Coverage of HIV testing:** 39% of women and 25% of men age 15-49 have ever been tested for HIV and received the test results.

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) is one of the most serious public health and development challenges facing the world today. AIDS is caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). HIV weakens the immune system, making the body susceptible to secondary infections and opportunistic diseases. Without treatment, HIV infection leads to AIDS, which is invariably fatal. The predominant mode of HIV transmission is sexual contact. Other modes of transmission are unsafe injections, use of tainted blood supplies during blood transfusions, and mother-to-child transmission (in which the mother passes HIV to her child during pregnancy, delivery, or breastfeeding).

This chapter provides data on levels of and trends in HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes, and behaviours, including knowledge of HIV prevention methods, stigma and discrimination, sexual behaviour, self-reported HIV testing, and prevention of mother-to-child transmission.

13.1 HIV/AIDS KNOWLEDGE, TRANSMISSION, AND PREVENTION METHODS

The 2019-20 GDHS asked women and men age 15-49 whether they had heard of HIV or AIDS. Those who reported having heard of HIV or AIDS were then asked a number of questions about whether and how HIV can be avoided. Overall, general awareness of HIV or AIDS among the population is nearly universal, as 98% of women and men have heard of HIV or AIDS (data not shown).

Table 13.1 shows that men tend to have greater knowledge of HIV prevention than women. Seventy-four percent of men age 15-49 know that HIV can be prevented by using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner, as compared with 66% of women.

Trends: The percentage of women who know that using condoms consistently and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner can reduce the risk of HIV decreased slightly from 68% in 2013 to 66% in 2018. Among men, the percentage increased slightly from 72% to 74% over the same period.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Fifty-nine percent of young women age 15-24 reported that using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner can prevent HIV, as compared with 67% of young men.
- Knowledge of the two HIV prevention methods is higher among rural men (79%) than among urban men (73%). In comparison, there is little variation between rural (68%) and urban (66%) women.
- By LGA, the percentage of women with knowledge about both prevention methods is lowest in Kuntaur (55%) and highest in Kerewan (80%). Among men, the percentage is lowest in Brikama (67%) and highest in Janjanbureh (86%).
- Sixty-three percent of women with no education reported having knowledge of the two HIV prevention methods, as compared with 71% of those with a secondary education or higher. The corresponding percentages among men are 69% and 78%.

Comprehensive knowledge of HIV

Knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chances of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV.

Sample: Women and men age 15-24 and 15-49

Table 13.2 shows that only about one quarter of both women (27%) and men (28%) age 15-49 have comprehensive knowledge about HIV. Seventy-two percent of women and 80% of men know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV. The two most common local misconceptions are that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing food with someone who has HIV.

Trends: The percentage of women age 15-49 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV remained stable at 27% from 2013 to 2019-20. Among men, however, comprehensive knowledge decreased from 36% to 28% over the same period.

13.2 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

Increasing the level of general knowledge about transmission of HIV from mother to child and reducing the risk of transmission using antiretroviral drugs are critical in reducing mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV. To assess MTCT knowledge, respondents were asked whether HIV can be transmitted from a mother to her child during pregnancy, during delivery, or through breastfeeding and whether a mother with HIV can reduce the risk of transmission to her baby by taking certain drugs during pregnancy.

Sixty percent of women age 15-49 reported knowing that HIV can be transmitted by all three means; 75% know that it can be transmitted during pregnancy, 71% know that it can be transmitted during delivery, and 71% know that it can be transmitted during breastfeeding. In contrast, only 45% of men age 15-49 reported having knowledge of the three modes of transmission; 69% know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, 59% know that it can be transmitted during delivery, and 64% know that it can be transmitted during breastfeeding (**Table 13.3**).

Fifty-eight percent of women know that the risk of HIV transmission from mother to child can be reduced by taking special drugs, as compared with only 35% of men.

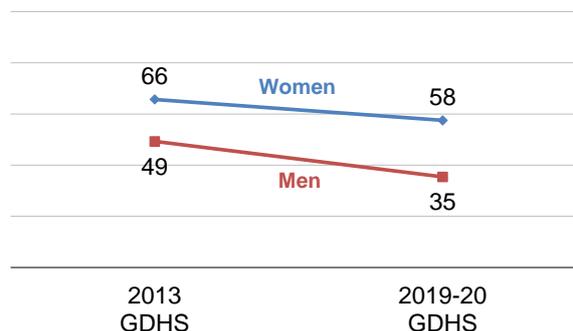
Trends: The percentage of women and men age 15-49 who know that the risk of mother-to-child transmission of HIV can be reduced by taking special drugs decreased from 66% and 49% in 2013 to 58% and 35% in 2019-20, respectively (**Figure 13.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Knowledge that medication can be taken to reduce the risk of MTCT generally increases with age, rising from 44% among women age 15-19 to 65% among those age 30-39 before decreasing slightly to 63% among those age 40-49. A similar pattern is seen among men, rising from 27% among those age 15-19 to 47% among those age 40-49.

Figure 13.1 Trends in knowledge of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT)

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs



13.3 DISCRIMINATORY ATTITUDES TOWARDS PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV

Widespread stigma and discrimination in a population can adversely affect both people's willingness to be tested and their adherence to antiretroviral therapy (ART). Thus, reduction of stigma and discrimination in a population is an important indicator of the success of programmes targeting HIV/AIDS prevention and control.

Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

Women and men are asked two questions to assess discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV. Respondents with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV are those who say that they would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if they knew that person had HIV or who say that children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS

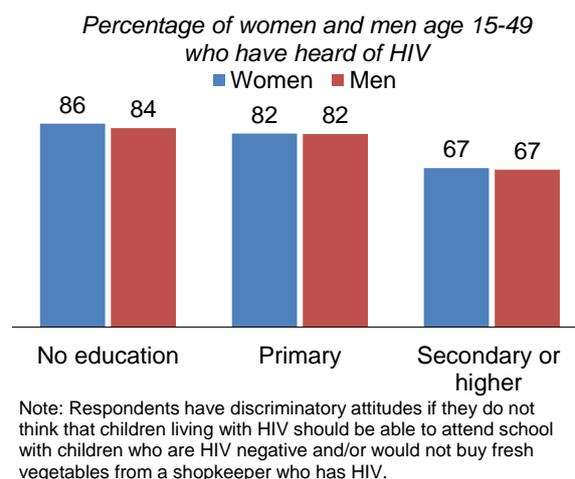
Table 13.4 shows that 76% of women and 73% of men age 15-49 have discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women and men with discriminatory attitudes decreases with age. Eighty-five percent of women and 87% of men age 15-19 have discriminatory attitudes, as compared with 69% of women and 54% of men age 40-49.
- Differences in discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV are observed between urban and rural areas; 72% of women and 70% of men in urban areas have discriminatory attitudes, compared with 89% of women and 82% of men in rural areas.

- Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV decrease with increasing education among both women and men; 86% of women and 84% of men with no education have discriminatory attitudes, as compared with 67% each of women and men with a secondary education or higher (Figure 13.2).
- Similarly, the percentage of women and men with discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV generally decreases with increasing wealth. Among women, the percentage decreases from 90% in the lowest wealth quintile to 60% in the highest wealth quintile. Among men, the percentage decreases from 87% in the lowest quintile to 65% in the highest quintile.

Figure 13.2 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV by education



13.4 MULTIPLE SEXUAL PARTNERS

Given the significant role that intercourse plays in the transmission of HIV, information on the number of sexual partners and use of safe sex practices is important in designing and monitoring programmes that control the spread of HIV.

Table 13.5.1 shows that less than 1% of women age 15-49 reported having two or more sexual partners in the 12 months preceding the survey, among whom 22% reported using a condom during their last sexual intercourse; however, due to the low number of cases, this percentage should be interpreted cautiously. Three percent of women reported having sexual intercourse in the past 12 months with a partner who neither was their husband nor lived with them, and among these women 28% reported using a condom during their last sexual intercourse with such a partner (Figure 13.3). The mean number of lifetime sexual partners among women is 1.4.

Figure 13.3 Sex and condom use with non-regular partners

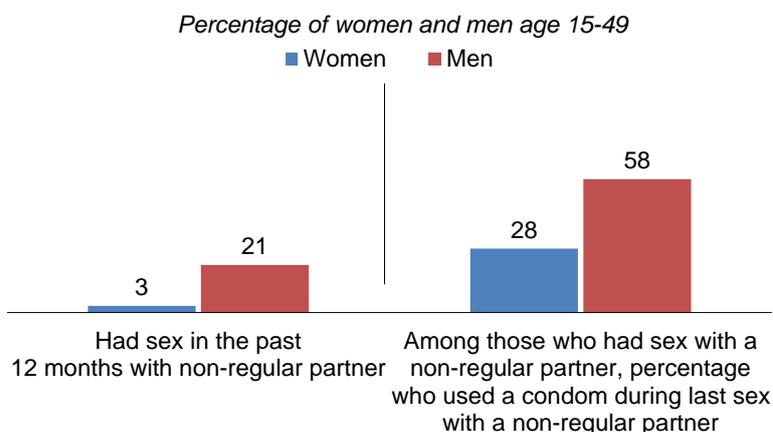


Table 13.5.2 shows that 10% of men age 15-49 reported having two or more sexual partners in the 12 months preceding the survey, among whom 26% reported using a condom during their last sexual intercourse. Twenty-one percent of men reported having sexual intercourse with a partner who neither was their wife nor lived with them, and among these men 58% reported using a condom during their last sexual intercourse with such a partner (Figure 13.3). The mean number of lifetime sexual partners among men is 3.9.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women in urban areas are more likely to have had sexual intercourse with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them than women in rural areas (4% versus 1%). This difference is more pronounced between men living in urban and rural areas (23% versus 13%).

- The percentage of women who reported having sexual intercourse with a partner who neither was their husband nor lived with them increases with increasing education, from 1% among those with no education to 4% among those with a secondary education or higher. A similar pattern is observed among men (14% of those with no education versus 24% of those with a secondary education or higher).
- Among men, condom use at last sexual intercourse with a nonmarital or non-cohabiting partner increases with increasing wealth, from 44% in the lowest wealth quintile to 67% in the highest quintile. No such pattern is observed among women, but this may be due to the low number of cases.

13.5 PAID SEX

The act of paying for sex introduces an uneven negotiating ground for safer sexual intercourse. This type of sexual intercourse is associated with a greater risk of contracting HIV and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs) because of compromised power relations and the likelihood of having multiple partners.

Six percent of men age 15-49 report ever having paid for sexual intercourse, and 1% report that they paid for sexual intercourse in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 13.6**).

Trends: The percentage of men age 15-49 who report having paid for sexual intercourse in the 12 months preceding the survey remained stagnant at 1% from 2013 to 2019-20. However, the percentage reporting having ever paid for sexual intercourse rose from 2% in 2013 to 6% in 2019-20.

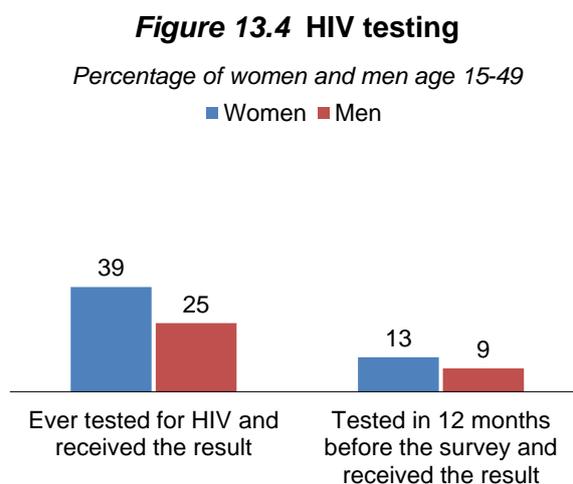
13.6 COVERAGE OF HIV TESTING SERVICES

Knowledge of HIV status helps HIV-negative individuals make specific decisions to reduce risk and increase safer sex practices so that they can remain disease free. Among those who are living with HIV, knowledge of their status allows them to take action to protect their sexual partners, to access care, and to receive treatment.

13.6.1 Awareness of HIV Testing Services and Experience with HIV Testing

Tables 13.7.1 and 13.7.2 show that a majority of both female and male respondents (70% and 69%, respectively) know where to get an HIV test. Thirty-nine percent of women report having ever been tested for HIV and receiving the results, as compared with 25% of men. Thirteen percent of women report having been tested for HIV and receiving the results in the last 12 months, compared with 9% of men (**Figure 13.4**).

Trends: There has been little change since 2013 in the percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were tested for HIV and received results in the 12 months preceding the survey (14% and 7% in 2013 and 13% and 9% in 2019-20, respectively).



Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of both women and men age 15-49 who have ever been tested for HIV and received the results increases with increasing wealth, from 36% and 15% among women and men, respectively, in the lowest wealth quintile to 43% and 29% among women and men in the highest quintile.

- A larger percentage of urban women (13%) and men (10%) have ever been tested for HIV and received the results in the last 12 months than their rural counterparts (11% and 4%, respectively) (**Figure 13.5**).
- By LGA, the percentage of women who have been tested in the last 12 months and received the results is lowest in Janjanbureh (4%) and highest in Kuntaur (16%) (**Figure 13.6**). Among men, Janjanbureh has the lowest percentage (4%), while Banjul, Kanifing, and Brikama have the highest percentages (10% each) (**Table 13.7.2**).

Figure 13.5 Recent HIV testing by residence

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were tested for HIV in the 12 months before the survey and received results

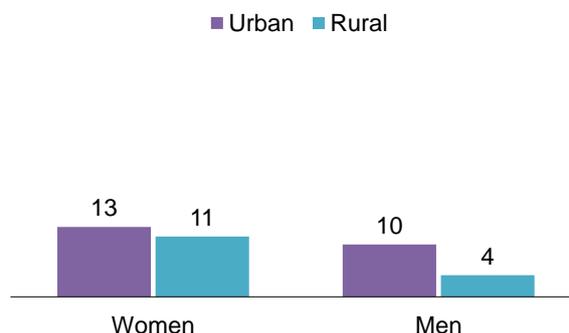
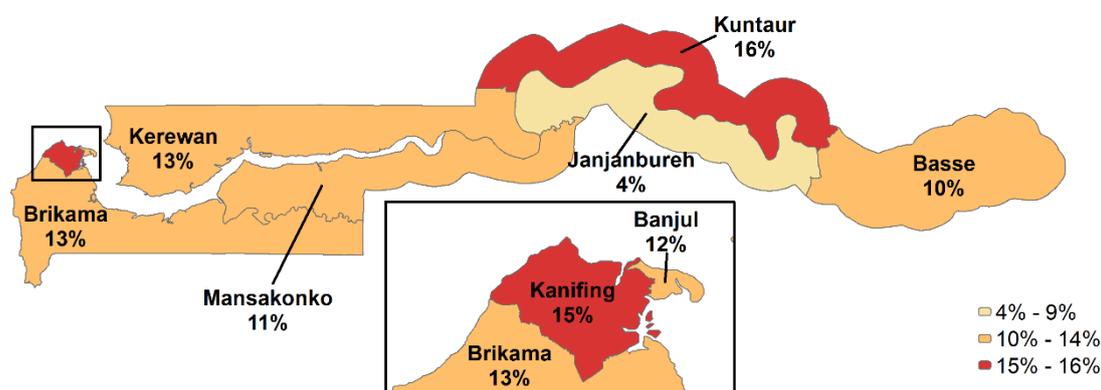


Figure 13.6 Recent HIV testing among women by Local Government Area

Percentage of women age 15-49 who were tested for HIV in the 12 months before the survey and received results



13.6.2 HIV Testing of Pregnant Women

Table 13.8 presents information on self-reported HIV testing during pregnancy or delivery among women age 15-49 who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey. Forty-three percent of women received counselling on HIV, an HIV test, and the results during antenatal care (ANC). Fifty-eight percent of women had an HIV test during an ANC visit or labour and received the test results.

13.7 SELF-REPORTING OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and symptoms

Respondents who have ever had sex are asked whether they had an STI or symptoms of an STI (a bad-smelling, abnormal discharge from the vagina/penis or a genital sore or ulcer) in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49 who have ever had sex

STIs have been found to increase susceptibility to HIV infection (CDC 2014). Overall, 15% of women and 4% of men age 15-49 reported having an STI or symptoms of an STI in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 13.9**). Fifty-seven percent of women and 43% of men who had an STI or STI symptoms sought advice or treatment from a clinic, hospital, private doctor, or other health professional (**Table 13.10**). However, 33% of women and 45% of men with an STI or symptoms did not seek any advice or treatment at all.

Trends: The percentage of women age 15-49 reporting having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the 12 months prior to the survey has increased over time (from 8% in 2013 to 15% in 2019-20). Among men age 15-49, the percentage has remained relatively stagnant (3% in 2013 and 4% in 2019-20).

Patterns by background characteristics

- By marital status, women and men who have never been married are most likely to report an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months (21% and 6%, respectively).
- Women in urban areas are more likely than women in rural areas to report an STI and/or symptoms in the past 12 months (16% versus 10%). Conversely, men in rural areas are more likely than those in urban areas to report an STI and/or symptoms (6% versus 4%).
- Among women, the percentage reporting an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months increases with rising levels of education and wealth. However, no such pattern is observed among men.

13.8 HIV/AIDS-RELATED KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOUR AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

This section addresses HIV/AIDS-related knowledge among young people age 15-24 and also assesses the extent to which young people are engaged in behaviours that may place them at risk of contracting HIV.

13.8.1 Knowledge

Knowledge of how HIV is transmitted is crucial in enabling people to avoid HIV infection, and this is especially true for young people, who are often at greater risk because they may have shorter relationships with more partners or engage in other risky behaviours.

The percentage of young people age 15-24 with comprehensive knowledge about HIV is 22% among young women and 18% among young men (**Table 13.11**).

Trends: The percentage of young women age 15-24 with comprehensive knowledge about HIV decreased from 26% in 2013 to 22% in 2019-20. Among young men, the decline was more pronounced, from 32% to 18% (**Figure 13.7**).

13.8.2 First Sex

Young people who initiate sex at an early age are typically at higher risk of becoming pregnant or contracting an STI than young people who initiate sex later. Consistent condom use can reduce such risks.

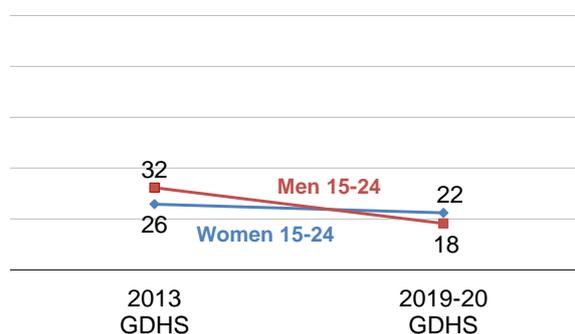
Table 13.12 shows that 4% of young women and 9% of young men age 15-24 had sex before age 15. Roughly the same percentages of young women (27%) and young men (29%) age 18-24 report that they had sex before they were age 18.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of young women who report having sex before age 15 decreases with increasing education, from 9% among those with no education to 2% among those with a secondary education or higher. No differences by education are observed among young men.

Figure 13.7 Trends in comprehensive HIV knowledge among youth

Percentage of young women and men age 15-24 who know how to prevent HIV transmission and reject local myths



- The percentage of young women reporting having sex before age 18 also decreases with increasing education, from 54% among those with no education to 13% among those with a secondary education or higher. A similar pattern is seen among men in the same age group, although the differences are relatively small; 33% of young men with no education report having sex before age 18, as compared with 27% of those with a secondary education or higher.

13.8.3 Premarital Sex

The 2019-20 GDHS also collected information on patterns of sexual activity among never-married young women and men age 15-24. **Table 13.13** shows that among never-married young people, 91% of young women and 62% of young men have never had sexual intercourse.

13.8.4 Multiple Sexual Partners

Individuals who have multiple sexual partners increase their risk of contracting HIV, because each new relationship introduces another pathway for HIV transmission.

Table 13.14.1 shows that less than 1% of women age 15-24 reported having two or more sexual partners in the 12 months preceding the survey. Three percent of young women age 15-24 reported having sexual intercourse in the past 12 months with a partner who neither was their husband nor lived with them, and among these women 23% reported using a condom during their last sexual intercourse with such a partner.

Table 13.14.2 shows that 4% of men age 15-24 reported having two or more sexual partners in the 12 months preceding the survey, among whom 57% reported using a condom during their last sexual intercourse. Twenty-two percent of young men reported having sexual intercourse with a partner who neither was their wife nor lived with them, and among these men 56% reported using a condom during their last sexual intercourse with such a partner.

13.8.5 Coverage of HIV Testing Services

Seeking an HIV test may be more difficult for young people than adults, because many young people lack experience in accessing health services for themselves and there are often barriers to young people obtaining services. Overall, among young people age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the 12 months preceding the survey, 19% of women and 5% of men have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of their last test (**Table 13.15**).

Trends: HIV testing among young women and men decreased from 22% and 6% in 2013 to 19% and 5% in 2019-20, respectively.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on HIV/AIDS-related knowledge, attitudes, and behaviour, see the following tables:

- **Table 13.1** Knowledge of HIV prevention methods
- **Table 13.2** Comprehensive knowledge about HIV
- **Table 13.3** Knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV
- **Table 13.4** Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV
- **Table 13.5.1** Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: Women
- **Table 13.5.2** Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: Men
- **Table 13.6** Payment for sexual intercourse and condom use at last paid sexual intercourse
- **Table 13.7.1** Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women
- **Table 13.7.2** Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men
- **Table 13.8** Pregnant women counselled and tested for HIV
- **Table 13.9** Self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms
- **Table 13.10** Women and men seeking treatment for STIs
- **Table 13.11** Comprehensive knowledge about HIV among young people
- **Table 13.12** Age at first sexual intercourse among young people
- **Table 13.13** Premarital sexual intercourse among young people
- **Table 13.14.1** Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months among young people: Women
- **Table 13.14.2** Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months among young people: Men
- **Table 13.15** Recent HIV tests among young people
- **Table 13.16** Knowledge of self-testing for HIV

Table 13.1 Knowledge of HIV prevention methods

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse and by having one sex partner who is not infected and has no other partners, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Women				Men			
	Using condoms ¹	Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner ²	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner ^{1,2}	Number of women	Using condoms ¹	Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner ²	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner ^{1,2}	Number of men
Age								
15-24	64.5	82.2	59.4	4,814	71.9	84.4	67.1	1,898
15-19	58.5	79.3	53.8	2,633	65.7	79.5	61.2	1,097
20-24	71.8	85.8	66.2	2,181	80.5	91.0	75.1	802
25-29	74.5	87.0	68.6	2,248	79.7	92.9	77.0	634
30-39	76.5	88.0	71.6	3,057	83.0	93.1	80.2	1,023
40-49	77.6	89.3	72.9	1,746	85.9	92.5	82.3	699
Residence								
Urban	71.9	85.1	65.8	8,747	77.3	88.6	72.8	3,299
Rural	70.1	87.2	67.5	3,118	80.7	91.0	79.2	955
Local Government Area								
Banjul	76.6	91.5	74.3	163	88.6	92.4	84.1	80
Kanifing	75.3	86.4	69.6	2,590	87.3	93.1	83.7	1,040
Brikama	71.0	84.4	64.1	5,299	71.9	85.8	66.6	1,967
Mansakonko	69.0	89.7	65.3	431	73.4	89.9	70.3	134
Kerewan	81.3	96.0	80.4	1,129	81.0	92.0	79.3	351
Kuntaur	58.1	73.4	55.2	522	78.8	89.4	77.1	142
Janjanbureh	75.1	87.2	72.3	595	87.8	94.5	86.2	202
Basse	59.0	82.1	55.8	1,137	75.5	88.6	74.9	340
Education								
No education	66.5	83.6	62.7	4,119	72.1	86.4	69.1	921
Primary	65.8	83.8	60.8	1,854	70.9	84.6	66.2	716
Secondary or higher	76.6	87.7	70.5	5,892	82.1	91.3	78.2	2,618
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	67.5	83.0	63.9	1,998	81.3	90.7	79.0	632
Second	67.1	87.2	63.7	2,135	73.0	88.9	71.1	768
Middle	67.7	85.4	62.8	2,292	77.2	88.6	73.5	848
Fourth	72.7	85.4	66.5	2,591	77.7	87.1	72.2	875
Highest	79.1	86.8	72.4	2,849	80.6	90.3	75.7	1,132
Total 15-49	71.4	85.7	66.3	11,865	78.1	89.1	74.2	4,255
50-59	na	na	na	na	81.7	91.1	80.1	381
Total 15-59	na	na	na	na	78.4	89.3	74.7	4,636

na = Not applicable

¹ Using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse

² Partner who has no other partners

Table 13.2 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV, and percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV, according to age, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Age	Percentage of respondents who say that:				Percentage who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and who reject the two most common local misconceptions ¹	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV ²	Number of respondents
	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means	A person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV			
WOMEN							
15-24	67.0	54.7	71.6	52.7	29.7	22.4	4,814
15-19	62.8	54.1	68.6	48.8	27.3	19.1	2,633
20-24	72.1	55.4	75.1	57.3	32.7	26.4	2,181
25-29	75.3	56.6	79.6	63.3	34.2	27.1	2,248
30-39	75.4	58.5	80.2	71.0	39.2	32.9	3,057
40-49	76.2	51.2	82.2	70.2	35.7	29.6	1,746
Total 15-49	72.1	55.5	76.9	62.0	33.9	27.1	11,865
MEN							
15-24	72.4	47.8	81.0	42.1	23.2	18.2	1,898
15-19	65.7	46.5	74.5	37.5	19.2	15.0	1,097
20-24	81.7	49.6	89.8	48.4	28.7	22.7	802
25-29	84.6	52.0	86.7	58.7	36.1	30.0	634
30-39	84.9	53.7	87.6	67.6	40.3	34.2	1,023
40-49	89.5	60.9	90.8	79.1	50.9	42.6	699
Total 15-49	80.1	52.0	85.0	56.8	33.8	27.8	4,255
50-59	87.8	57.8	88.4	78.7	49.9	42.9	381
Total 15-59	80.7	52.5	85.3	58.6	35.1	29.1	4,636

¹ Two most common local misconceptions: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

² Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission or prevention.

Table 13.3 Knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy, during delivery, by breastfeeding, and by all three means, and percentage who know that the risk of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs, according to age, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Age	Percentage who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:				Percentage who know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs	Number of respondents
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breast-feeding	By all three means		
WOMEN						
15-24	70.9	62.9	70.9	55.1	49.2	4,814
15-19	68.5	60.6	70.4	54.1	43.7	2,633
20-24	73.8	65.7	71.5	56.3	55.7	2,181
25-29	77.8	74.1	73.2	62.8	61.6	2,248
30-39	76.9	76.1	69.9	61.1	64.6	3,057
40-49	80.5	78.7	70.5	64.3	62.6	1,746
Total 15-49	75.2	70.8	71.0	59.5	57.5	11,865
MEN						
15-24	65.5	54.8	68.1	45.2	29.6	1,898
15-19	66.0	55.3	68.6	46.5	26.9	1,097
20-24	64.9	54.2	67.4	43.5	33.2	802
25-29	67.3	56.8	61.2	43.0	35.1	634
30-39	70.6	61.4	58.7	42.2	38.5	1,023
40-49	76.0	65.9	60.7	47.1	47.2	699
Total 15-49	68.7	58.5	63.6	44.5	35.4	4,255
50-59	76.8	68.9	65.1	50.8	48.9	381
Total 15-59	69.4	59.4	63.7	45.0	36.5	4,636

Table 13.4 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative, percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV, and percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Women				Men			
	Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative	Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV	Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ¹	Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS	Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative	Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV	Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ¹	Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS
Age								
15-24	64.6	78.0	82.3	4,620	73.4	78.4	84.9	1,819
15-19	68.1	80.6	85.0	2,492	76.8	81.3	86.6	1,025
20-24	60.4	75.0	79.3	2,127	69.0	74.7	82.5	794
25-29	59.4	72.4	76.2	2,220	57.5	67.3	72.3	631
30-39	50.1	66.6	70.1	3,015	47.8	58.7	64.4	1,018
40-49	52.4	65.6	69.0	1,722	38.5	49.9	54.3	697
Marital status								
Never married	56.6	71.4	76.0	3,592	67.4	73.0	79.2	2,471
Ever had sex	49.8	63.5	69.2	505	64.1	69.6	76.4	1,219
Never had sex	57.7	72.7	77.1	3,087	70.5	76.4	82.0	1,252
Married/living together	59.9	73.6	77.1	7,360	46.7	58.7	63.7	1,636
Divorced/separated/widowed	44.4	58.8	62.5	624	41.7	55.1	57.4	57
Residence								
Urban	51.8	67.4	71.5	8,544	56.7	64.5	70.3	3,253
Rural	75.7	85.4	88.7	3,032	66.9	76.7	81.9	911
Local Government Area								
Banjul	45.2	61.2	65.4	158	51.3	59.7	67.5	79
Kanifing	42.7	59.9	64.4	2,524	57.3	66.3	71.9	1,026
Brikama	54.2	69.1	73.0	5,181	54.8	63.2	69.0	1,954
Mansakonko	68.8	83.8	86.7	421	59.3	73.5	76.8	128
Kerewan	69.8	78.9	83.3	1,116	65.6	71.2	77.7	337
Kuntaur	80.0	86.9	89.5	498	74.5	87.2	89.8	134
Janjanbureh	75.1	86.0	89.6	567	68.5	74.0	81.4	197
Basse	78.1	90.7	93.4	1,110	71.3	76.6	81.7	310
Education								
No education	71.2	82.7	86.1	3,949	69.8	79.0	84.2	881
Primary	63.6	78.6	81.9	1,787	71.8	75.0	81.7	682
Secondary or higher	47.4	63.0	67.3	5,840	51.8	61.1	66.6	2,602
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	77.5	86.7	89.9	1,906	73.8	81.5	86.6	607
Second	72.5	82.5	86.0	2,070	64.4	72.6	78.1	748
Middle	60.9	77.4	80.4	2,233	58.1	63.9	70.3	828
Fourth	50.6	66.8	71.0	2,553	57.3	64.4	71.4	860
Highest	38.6	55.2	60.2	2,813	49.0	60.2	64.8	1,123
Total 15-49	58.0	72.1	76.0	11,575	58.9	67.1	72.8	4,164
50-59	na	na	na	na	37.4	50.5	55.1	381
Total 15-59	na	na	na	na	57.1	65.7	71.3	4,545

na = Not applicable

¹ Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative and/or would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV

Table 13.5.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: Women

Among all women age 15-49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them; among women having more than one partner in the past 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among women age 15-49 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner; and among women who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners during their lifetime, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	All women			Women who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months		Women who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them		Women who ever had sexual intercourse ¹	
	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of women	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of women
Age									
15-24	0.2	3.2	4,814	*	12	23.1	155	1.2	1,806
15-19	0.1	1.8	2,633	*	4	(14.2)	47	1.1	503
20-24	0.4	5.0	2,181	*	8	27.0	108	1.2	1,302
25-29	0.1	3.1	2,248	*	2	36.0	69	1.3	1,934
30-39	0.2	2.9	3,057	*	7	29.5	88	1.4	2,976
40-49	0.6	1.8	1,746	*	10	(26.7)	32	1.5	1,740
Marital status									
Never married	0.2	6.3	3,704	*	9	27.1	232	1.6	506
Married/living together	0.2	0.2	7,526	*	17	*	14	1.3	7,327
Divorced/separated/widowed	0.8	15.4	635	*	5	27.0	98	1.7	623
Residence									
Urban	0.3	3.5	8,747	(22.6)	28	26.9	307	1.4	5,984
Rural	0.1	1.2	3,118	*	4	33.7	37	1.2	2,473
Local Government Area									
Banjul	0.8	6.1	163	*	1	39.5	10	1.7	105
Kanifing	0.6	5.4	2,590	*	16	25.9	140	1.5	1,733
Brikama	0.2	2.9	5,299	*	9	25.1	155	1.4	3,589
Mansakonko	0.6	1.9	431	*	3	*	8	1.4	331
Kerewan	0.1	1.1	1,129	*	1	*	13	1.2	865
Kuntaur	0.0	0.4	522	*	0	*	2	1.2	434
Janjanbureh	0.1	1.3	595	*	0	*	7	1.3	483
Basse	0.1	0.8	1,137	*	1	*	9	1.2	915
Education									
No education	0.2	1.1	4,119	*	8	(14.3)	45	1.3	3,784
Primary	0.3	2.4	1,854	*	6	(38.0)	45	1.4	1,438
Secondary or higher	0.3	4.3	5,892	*	17	28.2	255	1.4	3,235
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	0.1	1.4	1,998	*	2	(37.7)	28	1.3	1,609
Second	0.1	2.7	2,135	*	2	(20.0)	59	1.4	1,606
Middle	0.3	3.2	2,292	*	7	21.0	74	1.4	1,706
Fourth	0.3	2.6	2,591	*	7	26.6	67	1.4	1,715
Highest	0.5	4.1	2,849	*	14	34.0	116	1.4	1,820
Total	0.3	2.9	11,865	(21.8)	32	27.7	345	1.4	8,457

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

Table 13.5.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: Men

Among all men age 15-49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them; among men having more than one partner in the past 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among men age 15-49 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner; and among men who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners during their lifetime, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	All men			Men who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months		Men who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them		Men who ever had sexual intercourse ¹	
	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of men	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of men
Age									
15-24	4.4	22.0	1,898	56.7	84	56.2	418	3.1	733
15-19	2.5	14.1	1,097	*	27	47.5	154	3.4	274
20-24	7.1	32.9	802	(60.6)	57	61.4	264	3.0	459
25-29	9.7	32.3	634	48.9	61	57.6	205	3.9	490
30-39	11.9	18.4	1,023	23.2	122	62.6	188	3.9	916
40-49	24.8	9.3	699	5.4	173	53.9	65	4.8	647
Marital status									
Never married	5.9	28.8	2,552	63.4	149	58.1	734	4.3	1,189
Married/living together	17.3	6.9	1,645	5.1	284	55.0	113	3.6	1,548
Divorced/separated/widowed	11.8	49.8	58	*	7	*	29	(5.6)	48
Type of union									
In polygynous union	85.5	1.9	226	1.6	193	*	4	3.7	207
In non-polygynous union	6.4	7.7	1,418	12.5	91	54.5	109	3.6	1,341
Not currently in union	6.0	29.2	2,610	64.6	156	58.2	763	4.3	1,238
Residence									
Urban	10.1	22.8	3,299	32.3	333	59.8	754	4.2	2,157
Rural	11.3	12.8	955	7.3	108	45.0	122	2.9	629
Local Government Area									
Banjul	7.6	22.9	80	(32.3)	6	73.4	18	4.7	59
Kanifing	11.1	27.3	1,040	45.8	116	65.3	283	4.3	701
Brikama	9.5	21.1	1,967	24.8	188	56.4	414	4.2	1,254
Mansakonko	7.4	10.1	134	*	10	(58.5)	14	2.8	81
Kerewan	9.1	10.8	351	(4.1)	32	53.1	38	2.8	226
Kuntaur	14.4	12.0	142	12.3	20	(53.3)	17	2.3	95
Janjanbureh	10.2	14.7	202	(10.4)	21	38.2	30	3.3	138
Basse	14.2	18.2	340	15.6	48	40.8	62	3.3	230
Education									
No education	13.9	14.0	921	6.8	128	50.3	129	2.9	674
Primary	9.0	17.7	716	17.3	65	46.4	127	3.7	441
Secondary or higher	9.5	23.7	2,618	38.6	247	61.6	620	4.4	1,671
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	10.6	14.7	632	8.3	67	43.5	93	2.9	423
Second	8.9	16.0	768	9.6	69	48.7	123	3.2	469
Middle	12.1	19.3	848	17.7	103	52.7	163	3.7	585
Fourth	10.3	22.6	875	30.5	90	60.6	198	4.1	581
Highest	9.9	26.4	1,132	51.4	112	66.8	299	5.0	728
Total 15-49	10.4	20.6	4,255	26.2	440	57.8	876	3.9	2,785
50-59	27.9	3.0	381	2.4	106	*	12	5.9	356
Total 15-59	11.8	19.1	4,636	21.6	547	57.8	887	4.1	3,141

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

Table 13.6 Payment for sexual intercourse and condom use at last paid sexual intercourse

Percentage of men age 15-49 who ever paid for sexual intercourse and percentage reporting payment for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, and among them, percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they paid for sexual intercourse, according to age, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Age	Among all men:			Among men who paid for sex in the past 12 months:	
	Percentage who ever paid for sexual intercourse	Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	Number of men	Percentage reporting condom use at last paid sexual intercourse	Number of men
15-24	2.1	0.7	1,898	*	14
15-19	0.8	0.2	1,097	*	2
20-24	3.9	1.5	802	*	12
25-29	5.9	1.2	634	*	7
30-39	10.9	1.4	1,023	*	14
40-49	10.5	1.0	699	*	7
Total 15-49	6.2	1.0	4,255	(86.4)	42
50-59	4.8	0.9	381	*	4
Total 15-59	6.0	1.0	4,636	(86.1)	46

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 13.7.1 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who know where to get an HIV test, percent distribution of women by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, percentage of women ever tested, and percentage of women who were tested in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage who know where to get an HIV test	Percent distribution of women by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test			Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of women
		Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested ¹				
Age								
15-24	57.9	18.1	2.2	79.7	100.0	20.3	7.5	4,814
15-19	48.2	7.4	1.3	91.2	100.0	8.8	3.4	2,633
20-24	69.5	31.0	3.3	65.7	100.0	34.3	12.4	2,181
25-29	76.5	47.8	5.0	47.3	100.0	52.7	18.3	2,248
30-39	81.6	58.6	4.8	36.7	100.0	63.3	17.4	3,057
40-49	77.3	48.3	3.2	48.5	100.0	51.5	11.7	1,746
Marital status								
Never married	55.8	11.1	0.9	88.0	100.0	12.0	4.2	3,704
Ever had sex	78.4	47.3	4.4	48.3	100.0	51.7	17.5	509
Never had sex	52.2	5.4	0.4	94.3	100.0	5.7	2.1	3,195
Married/living together	76.8	50.8	4.9	44.3	100.0	55.7	17.0	7,526
Divorced/separated/ widowed	79.1	53.8	3.1	43.0	100.0	57.0	11.5	635
Residence								
Urban	69.9	38.3	2.5	59.2	100.0	40.8	13.2	8,747
Rural	71.7	39.5	6.5	54.0	100.0	46.0	11.4	3,118
Local Government Area								
Banjul	71.1	38.6	3.2	58.2	100.0	41.8	12.1	163
Kanifing	73.6	42.9	2.8	54.3	100.0	45.7	14.5	2,590
Brikama	69.1	36.8	1.9	61.3	100.0	38.7	13.3	5,299
Mansakonko	65.6	41.9	4.8	53.3	100.0	46.7	11.2	431
Kerewan	74.6	44.2	5.5	50.3	100.0	49.7	12.7	1,129
Kuntaur	67.2	46.2	2.0	51.8	100.0	48.2	16.0	522
Janjanbureh	69.8	21.0	10.5	68.5	100.0	31.5	4.0	595
Basse	68.2	36.2	7.6	56.2	100.0	43.8	9.6	1,137
Education								
No education	68.4	40.7	5.0	54.4	100.0	45.6	11.7	4,119
Primary	68.4	41.5	4.5	54.0	100.0	46.0	13.8	1,854
Secondary or higher	72.3	36.2	2.2	61.5	100.0	38.5	13.1	5,892
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	67.7	35.8	6.0	58.1	100.0	41.9	11.0	1,998
Second	66.4	36.4	4.3	59.3	100.0	40.7	12.2	2,135
Middle	68.7	38.1	3.9	58.0	100.0	42.0	12.9	2,292
Fourth	70.7	38.4	2.1	59.5	100.0	40.5	12.1	2,591
Highest	76.3	42.8	2.3	54.9	100.0	45.1	14.7	2,849
Total	70.4	38.6	3.5	57.9	100.0	42.1	12.7	11,865

¹ Includes 'don't know/missing'

Table 13.7.2 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who know where to get an HIV test, percent distribution of men by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, percentage of men ever tested, and percentage of men age 15-49 who were tested in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage who know where to get an HIV test	Percent distribution of men by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test			Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of men
		Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested ¹				
Age								
15-24	54.2	8.0	0.8	91.2	100.0	8.8	2.6	1,898
15-19	47.6	4.3	0.9	94.8	100.0	5.2	1.7	1,097
20-24	63.3	13.2	0.7	86.2	100.0	13.8	3.8	802
25-29	71.8	28.4	1.8	69.8	100.0	30.2	11.5	634
30-39	79.6	39.3	2.4	58.3	100.0	41.7	12.9	1,023
40-49	87.7	48.9	1.8	49.4	100.0	50.6	16.0	699
Marital status								
Never married	59.5	14.3	1.1	84.6	100.0	15.4	5.0	2,552
Ever had sex	67.6	21.8	1.9	76.4	100.0	23.6	7.3	1,233
Never had sex	51.9	7.3	0.3	92.4	100.0	7.6	2.8	1,319
Married/living together	81.6	41.4	2.1	56.5	100.0	43.5	14.2	1,645
Divorced/separated/widowed	90.4	51.9	3.3	44.7	100.0	55.3	11.2	58
Residence								
Urban	70.8	28.4	1.2	70.4	100.0	29.6	9.9	3,299
Rural	60.6	14.6	2.4	83.0	100.0	17.0	4.1	955
Local Government Area								
Banjul	66.1	29.2	1.2	69.6	100.0	30.4	10.1	80
Kanifing	73.7	28.7	1.9	69.4	100.0	30.6	10.1	1,040
Brikama	69.2	29.3	0.9	69.9	100.0	30.1	10.0	1,967
Mansakonko	54.3	19.9	4.1	76.0	100.0	24.0	4.9	134
Kerewan	65.4	18.1	1.8	80.1	100.0	19.9	6.2	351
Kuntaur	71.9	14.1	3.8	82.1	100.0	17.9	4.5	142
Janjanbureh	46.1	9.7	1.1	89.2	100.0	10.8	4.0	202
Basse	69.4	14.6	2.0	83.5	100.0	16.5	4.5	340
Education								
No education	60.2	19.1	2.0	78.9	100.0	21.1	6.7	921
Primary	58.7	18.3	1.5	80.2	100.0	19.8	6.4	716
Secondary or higher	74.1	29.4	1.3	69.3	100.0	30.7	9.9	2,618
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	61.4	15.1	2.5	82.4	100.0	17.6	4.0	632
Second	63.1	19.2	1.1	79.7	100.0	20.3	5.9	768
Middle	69.2	28.8	1.0	70.2	100.0	29.8	11.2	848
Fourth	72.3	29.3	1.4	69.3	100.0	30.7	11.2	875
Highest	72.6	29.4	1.7	68.9	100.0	31.1	9.1	1,132
Total 15-49	68.5	25.3	1.5	73.2	100.0	26.8	8.6	4,255
50-59	88.0	53.9	3.2	42.9	100.0	57.1	13.5	381
Total 15-59	70.1	27.7	1.6	70.7	100.0	29.3	9.0	4,636

¹ Includes 'don't know/missing'

Table 13.8 Pregnant women counselled and tested for HIV

Among all women age 15-49 who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who received counselling on HIV during antenatal care, percentage who received an HIV test during antenatal care for their most recent birth by whether they received their results and post-test counselling, and percentage who received an HIV test during ANC or labour for their most recent birth by whether they received their test results, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage who received counselling on HIV during antenatal care ¹	Percentage who were tested for HIV during antenatal care and who:			Percentage who received counselling on HIV and an HIV test during ANC, and received the results	Percentage who had an HIV test during ANC or labour and who: ²		Number of women who gave birth in the past 2 years ³
		Received results and received post-test counselling	Received results and did not receive post-test counselling	Did not receive results		Received results	Did not receive results	
Age								
15-24	41.0	35.7	15.5	6.4	33.6	51.7	6.5	875
15-19	35.9	30.2	12.2	8.2	26.2	42.3	8.5	231
20-24	42.8	37.7	16.7	5.8	36.2	55.0	5.8	644
25-29	53.4	44.2	13.4	4.8	45.1	57.9	5.0	990
30-39	57.5	45.8	16.4	4.8	47.5	63.1	4.5	1,084
40-49	55.7	47.5	13.1	5.3	47.2	60.6	5.5	180
Marital status								
Never married	40.2	37.9	16.4	2.7	34.8	56.1	3.1	142
Married/living together	52.2	43.1	14.9	5.2	43.5	58.5	5.2	2,932
Divorced/separated/ widowed	42.6	28.7	15.7	14.1	26.9	44.4	14.7	56
Residence								
Urban	50.9	43.4	16.3	2.6	44.8	60.3	2.7	2,022
Rural	52.6	41.1	12.5	10.2	39.2	54.0	10.1	1,108
Local Government Area								
Banjul	55.6	50.6	16.0	4.4	47.1	68.1	4.3	26
Kanifing	50.6	44.2	21.4	2.8	44.5	67.0	2.8	535
Brikama	55.0	45.5	14.0	1.8	49.1	59.7	1.9	1,243
Mansakonko	53.8	44.1	14.5	7.1	42.7	59.3	7.0	138
Kerewan	64.8	53.5	8.9	9.0	49.2	62.8	8.8	387
Kuntaur	50.9	46.8	14.7	2.8	45.6	61.7	2.8	196
Janjanbureh	41.3	17.2	8.1	11.4	20.1	25.5	11.7	200
Basse	33.4	30.5	19.0	13.3	24.8	50.3	13.0	403
Education								
No education	46.5	37.3	13.5	6.4	36.3	51.0	6.2	1,391
Primary	49.8	40.5	17.7	5.9	42.3	58.4	6.0	594
Secondary or higher	58.4	50.1	15.5	3.6	51.1	66.6	3.8	1,145
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	49.0	36.8	13.0	9.5	35.4	50.2	9.4	704
Second	50.8	42.1	12.5	6.3	40.7	55.1	6.3	666
Middle	46.4	38.7	16.9	5.2	39.6	55.6	5.2	663
Fourth	55.8	46.1	17.0	2.8	49.0	64.1	2.5	572
Highest	57.5	51.9	16.3	1.2	52.8	69.1	1.5	525
Total	51.5	42.6	15.0	5.3	42.8	58.1	5.3	3,129

¹ In this context, "counselling" means that someone talked with the respondent about all three of the following topics: (1) babies getting HIV from their mother, (2) preventing the virus, and (3) getting tested for HIV.

² Women were asked whether they received an HIV test during labour only if they were not tested for HIV during ANC.

³ The denominator for percentages includes women who did not receive antenatal care for their last birth in the past 2 years.

Table 13.9 Self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms

Among women and men age 15-49 who ever had sexual intercourse, percentage reporting having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Percentage of women who reported having in the past 12 months:					Percentage of men who reported having in the past 12 months:				
	STI	Bad-smelling/ abnormal genital discharge	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/genital discharge/ sore or ulcer	Number of women who ever had sexual intercourse	STI	Bad-smelling/ abnormal discharge from penis	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/ abnormal discharge from penis/ sore or ulcer	Number of men who ever had sexual intercourse
Age										
15-24	2.3	12.7	8.3	16.9	1,806	1.1	5.1	1.5	6.5	747
15-19	0.4	10.4	6.4	13.5	503	1.4	8.2	2.0	10.3	274
20-24	3.0	13.5	9.1	18.2	1,303	0.9	3.3	1.1	4.3	472
25-29	3.3	12.3	8.9	17.2	1,935	2.2	5.0	1.6	5.4	507
30-39	3.0	11.3	7.7	15.3	2,985	1.1	1.9	1.7	3.3	977
40-49	1.8	5.6	4.7	8.0	1,742	0.6	1.1	1.2	2.6	696
Marital status										
Never married	3.9	16.3	10.4	21.2	509	1.4	4.8	2.0	6.3	1,233
Married/living together	2.6	10.3	7.4	14.3	7,336	1.0	1.8	1.2	2.9	1,637
Divorced/separated/ widowed	2.7	9.9	5.3	13.0	623	1.7	1.0	0.4	1.7	57
Residence										
Urban	3.4	11.8	8.4	16.4	5,994	1.1	2.5	1.3	3.8	2,281
Rural	0.9	7.8	5.2	10.2	2,474	1.3	4.9	2.4	6.4	646
Local Government Area										
Banjul	3.2	10.6	3.6	12.1	105	2.9	2.7	2.2	5.7	62
Kanifing	4.2	12.0	8.2	17.4	1,735	1.6	4.0	1.0	4.9	730
Brikama	3.5	13.1	9.7	18.0	3,597	0.7	1.4	1.3	2.7	1,340
Mansakonko	1.4	9.5	5.5	11.0	331	0.5	2.1	0.0	2.1	82
Kerewan	0.7	7.7	2.2	8.4	867	0.9	4.3	4.0	7.3	233
Kuntaur	0.3	8.3	6.4	12.3	434	2.9	8.4	4.2	11.1	102
Janjanbureh	1.2	5.3	3.8	7.4	484	2.0	9.0	3.8	10.6	138
Basse	0.7	5.7	5.9	8.4	915	0.9	2.8	0.2	2.8	240
Education										
No education	1.4	7.2	5.3	10.1	3,786	1.0	4.2	1.7	5.5	702
Primary	3.0	11.2	8.0	16.0	1,442	1.1	1.9	1.3	3.0	457
Secondary or higher	4.0	14.4	9.7	19.2	3,241	1.2	2.9	1.5	4.2	1,767
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	0.6	7.7	5.4	10.2	1,610	1.0	4.7	2.4	6.3	439
Second	2.0	10.3	6.0	13.0	1,606	0.8	2.7	1.5	3.8	496
Middle	2.9	11.0	6.9	14.1	1,711	0.5	2.4	1.1	3.6	616
Fourth	3.5	11.9	9.8	17.5	1,716	1.0	3.2	1.2	4.6	611
Highest	4.1	12.1	9.0	17.5	1,825	2.1	2.8	1.6	3.9	766
Total 15-49	2.7	10.7	7.5	14.6	8,468	1.1	3.0	1.5	4.3	2,927
50-59	na	na	na	na	na	1.9	1.8	1.1	2.3	381
Total 15-59	na	na	na	na	na	1.2	2.9	1.5	4.1	3,308

na = Not applicable

Table 13.10 Women and men seeking treatment for STIs

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 reporting an STI or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months who sought advice or treatment from various sources, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Source of advice or treatment	Women	Men
Clinic/hospital/private doctor/other health professional	57.1	43.1
Advice or medicine from shop/ pharmacy	16.3	0.0
Advice or treatment from any other source	0.9	13.1
No advice or treatment	32.6	44.8
Number with STI or symptoms of STI	1,235	127

Table 13.11 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV among young people

Percentage of young women and young men age 15-24 with comprehensive knowledge about HIV, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Women age 15-24		Men age 15-24	
	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of HIV ¹	Number of women	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of HIV ¹	Number of men
Age				
15-19	19.1	2,633	15.0	1,097
15-17	18.0	1,584	11.6	624
18-19	20.7	1,048	19.4	472
20-24	26.4	2,181	22.7	802
20-22	25.5	1,382	20.3	517
23-24	28.0	799	26.9	284
Marital status				
Never married	25.0	3,133	18.4	1,865
Ever had sex	30.0	272	22.8	716
Never had sex	24.5	2,861	15.7	1,149
Ever married	17.6	1,681	(6.7)	33
Residence				
Urban	24.6	3,557	19.8	1,478
Rural	16.2	1,256	12.7	420
Education				
No education	11.2	974	4.7	286
Primary	10.8	756	7.2	351
Secondary or higher	28.8	3,083	24.3	1,261
Total 15-24	22.4	4,814	18.2	1,898

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV. The components of comprehensive knowledge are presented in Tables 13.1 and 13.2.

Table 13.12 Age at first sexual intercourse among young people

Percentage of young women and young men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15 and percentage of young women and young men age 18-24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Women				Men			
	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of women (age 15-24)	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18	Number of women (age 18-24)	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of men (age 15-24)	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18	Number of men (age 18-24)
Age								
15-19	2.3	2,633	na	na	8.1	1,097	na	na
15-17	2.1	1,584	na	na	6.6	624	na	na
18-19	2.7	1,048	24.7	1,048	10.2	472	29.7	472
20-24	6.1	2,181	28.5	2,181	9.9	802	28.5	802
20-22	6.5	1,382	27.9	1,382	10.4	517	29.4	517
23-24	5.3	799	29.6	799	9.0	284	26.8	284
Residence								
Urban	3.7	3,557	21.2	2,423	9.5	1,478	30.0	1,013
Rural	4.9	1,256	45.3	806	6.8	420	24.6	261
Education								
No education	9.1	974	54.0	743	8.6	286	33.0	205
Primary	7.4	756	49.0	442	8.8	351	31.5	194
Secondary or higher	1.6	3,083	12.8	2,044	9.0	1,261	27.4	875
Total	4.0	4,814	27.3	3,229	8.9	1,898	28.9	1,274

na = Not applicable

Table 13.13 Premarital sexual intercourse among young people

Among never-married women and men age 15-24, percentage who have never had sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Women age 15-24		Men age 15-24	
	Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	Number of never-married women	Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	Number of never-married men
Age				
15-19	96.5	2,121	75.1	1,095
15-17	97.9	1,413	86.0	624
18-19	93.8	708	60.5	471
20-24	80.4	1,012	42.5	770
20-22	82.5	721	48.1	510
23-24	75.1	291	31.6	261
Residence				
Urban	90.9	2,534	59.6	1,461
Rural	93.0	599	68.8	404
Education				
No education	90.7	279	64.0	271
Primary	90.2	390	66.0	348
Secondary or higher	91.5	2,464	59.9	1,246
Total 15-24	91.3	3,133	61.6	1,865

Table 13.14.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months among young people: Women

Among all young women age 15-24, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them; and among young women age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Women age 15-24			Women age 15-24 who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them	
	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of women
Age					
15-19	0.1	1.8	2,633	(14.2)	47
15-17	0.2	1.3	1,584	*	21
18-19	0.0	2.5	1,048	*	26
20-24	0.4	5.0	2,181	27.0	108
20-22	0.1	4.2	1,382	(30.3)	59
23-24	0.9	6.2	799	(23.2)	49
Marital status					
Never married	0.2	4.3	3,133	24.9	135
Ever married	0.4	1.2	1,681	*	20
Residence					
Urban	0.3	3.8	3,557	22.0	135
Rural	0.0	1.6	1,256	(30.8)	20
Education					
No education	0.1	2.2	974	*	21
Primary	0.4	2.1	756	*	16
Secondary or higher	0.3	3.8	3,083	26.0	118
Total 15-24	0.2	3.2	4,814	23.1	155

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 13.14.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months among young people: Men

Among all young men age 15-24, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them; among young men having more than one partner in the past 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; and among young men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Men age 15-24			Men age 15-24 who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months		Men age 15-24 who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them	
	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of men
Age							
15-19	2.5	14.1	1,097	*	27	47.5	154
15-17	0.5	7.6	624	*	3	33.1	47
18-19	5.0	22.6	472	*	24	53.9	107
20-24	7.1	32.9	802	(60.6)	57	61.4	264
20-22	6.0	28.2	517	*	31	59.2	146
23-24	9.1	41.5	284	*	26	64.1	118
Marital status							
Never married	4.3	22.0	1,865	57.5	80	56.0	410
Ever married	(13.6)	(23.1)	33	*	5	*	8
Residence							
Urban	5.3	23.2	1,478	59.3	78	59.4	342
Rural	1.4	17.9	420	*	6	42.0	75
Education							
No education	3.5	20.2	286	*	10	51.6	58
Primary	1.4	18.0	351	*	5	41.5	63
Secondary or higher	5.5	23.5	1,261	(61.8)	69	60.3	297
Total 15-24	4.4	22.0	1,898	56.7	84	56.2	418

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 13.15 Recent HIV tests among young people

Among young women and young men age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who were tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Women age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:		Men age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:	
	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of women	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of men
Age				
15-19	15.9	432	5.2	155
15-17	12.7	130	0.0	47
18-19	17.3	302	7.4	107
20-24	20.4	1,066	5.6	286
20-22	19.0	618	4.8	152
23-24	22.5	448	6.5	133
Marital status				
Never married	24.6	135	4.9	410
Ever married	18.6	1,363	(12.6)	31
Total 15-24	19.1	1,498	5.4	441

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 13.16 Knowledge of self-testing for HIV

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have ever heard of HIV self-test kits, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Ever heard of HIV self-test kits	Number of women	Ever heard of HIV self-test kits	Number of men
Age				
15-19	7.1	2,633	5.5	1,097
20-24	9.2	2,181	7.9	802
25-29	9.8	2,248	10.8	634
30-34	11.1	1,619	8.0	524
35-39	10.0	1,438	12.6	499
40-44	11.7	1,028	15.5	357
45-49	8.5	718	13.9	342
Residence				
Urban	9.0	8,747	9.6	3,299
Rural	10.4	3,118	8.7	955
Education				
No education	6.5	4,119	5.5	921
Primary	7.9	1,854	6.0	716
Secondary or higher	11.9	5,892	11.7	2,618
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	9.2	1,998	7.7	632
Second	9.0	2,135	8.1	768
Middle	7.6	2,292	7.1	848
Fourth	10.1	2,591	9.1	875
Highest	10.5	2,849	13.2	1,132
Total 15-49	9.4	11,865	9.4	4,255
50-59	na	na	14.2	381
Total 15-59	na	na	9.8	4,636

na = Not applicable

Key Findings

- **Adult mortality:** 114 of every 1,000 women age 15 and 124 of every 1,000 men age 15 are expected to die before age 50.
- **Maternal mortality:** Maternal deaths account for 17% of all deaths among women age 15-49.
- **Maternal mortality ratio:** The maternal mortality ratio for the 7-year period before the 2019-20 GDHS is estimated at 289 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.
- **Pregnancy-related mortality ratio:** The estimated pregnancy-related mortality ratio (PRMR) for the 7-year period preceding the 2019-20 GDHS is 320 deaths per 100,000 live births.

Adult and maternal mortality indicators can be used to assess the health status of a population. According to The Gambia National Health Strategic Plan 2014-2020, the Government of The Republic of The Gambia is committed to improving health services in the country, and reducing maternal mortality is one of the government's priorities. Particular emphasis has been placed on provision of pre-pregnancy care; strengthening of antenatal, intrapartum, and postpartum care; and provision of basic emergency obstetric and neonatal care services in minor health centres (MoH&SW 2013). The plan aims to reduce the maternal mortality ratio by 25%, from 433 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2012 to 315 deaths per 100,000 live births by 2020 (MoH&SW 2013).

Estimation of mortality rates requires complete and accurate data on adult and maternal deaths. In the 2019-20 GDHS, data were collected from all female respondents on the survival of their sisters and brothers to obtain an estimate of adult mortality. Questions were included to determine if any of the sisters' deaths were maternity related, which permits an estimation of maternal mortality—a key indicator of maternal health and well-being.

This chapter presents information on levels of and trends in adult mortality and maternal mortality in The Gambia. The chapter includes a summary measure ($_{35}q_{15}$) that represents the probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50—that is, between the 15th and 50th birthdays.

14.1 DATA

The 2019-20 GDHS collected information on sibling history by asking each female respondent to list all children born to her biological mother, starting with the firstborn. The respondent was then asked whether each of these siblings was still alive. For living siblings, the interviewer asked the current age of each sibling. For deceased siblings, age at death and number of years since death were recorded. When a respondent could not provide precise information on age at death or years since death, approximate but quantitative answers were accepted.

For sisters who died at age 12 or older, three questions were asked to determine whether the death was maternity related: “Was [NAME OF SISTER] pregnant when she died?” and, if the response was negative, “Did she die during childbirth?” and, if not, “Did she die within 2 months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?” For every sister and brother who had died, the respondent was asked whether the sibling had died from an act of violence or an accident. Estimates of maternal mortality were refined by excluding deaths due to accidents or violence; however, other incidental deaths, such as HIV-related deaths, were not identified and were therefore not excluded.

A total of 68,223 siblings were recorded in the adult and maternal mortality section of the 2019-20 GDHS. Survival status was reported for all but 14 siblings. Current age (used to estimate exposure to death) was reported for all living siblings. Also, data on age at death and years since death were obtained for all dead siblings (Appendix Table C.12).

14.2 DIRECT ESTIMATES OF ADULT MORTALITY

Adult mortality rate

The number of adult deaths per 1,000 population age 15-49. Adult mortality rates by 5-year age groups are calculated as follows: the number of deaths to a respondent’s siblings in each age group is divided by the number of person-years of exposure to the risk of dying in that age group during the 7 years preceding the survey. The number of deaths is the number of siblings (brothers or sisters) reported as having died within the 7 years preceding the survey. The person-years of exposure in each age group are calculated for both surviving and dead siblings based on their current age (living siblings) or age at death and years since death (dead siblings).

Sample: Siblings (both living and dead) who were age 15-49 in the 7 years preceding the survey, by sex and 5-year age groups

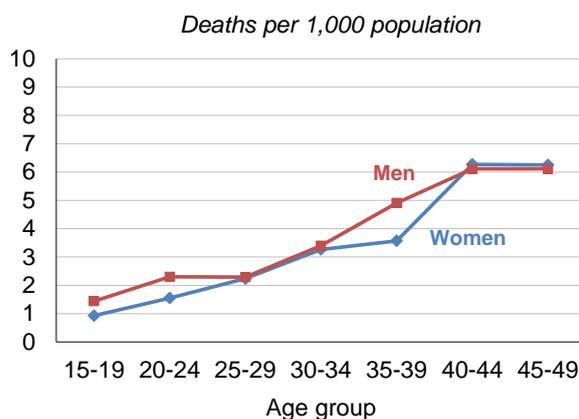
Evaluating the plausibility and stability of overall adult mortality is one way to assess the quality of the data used to estimate maternal mortality. If the estimated rates of overall adult mortality are implausible, rates based on a subset of deaths (maternal deaths in particular) may have serious problems.

The reported ages at death and years since death of the respondents’ brothers and sisters are used to make direct estimates of adult mortality. Because of differentials in exposure to the risk of dying, this report presents age- and sex-specific death rates.

To ensure a sufficiently large number of adult deaths to generate a robust estimate, the rates are calculated for the 7-year period before the survey (roughly late 2012 and early 2013 to late 2019 and early 2020). Nevertheless, age-specific mortality rates obtained in this manner are subject to considerable sampling variation. Use of this 7-year period is a compromise between the desire for the most recent data and the need to minimise the level of sampling error.

Table 14.1 and **Figure 14.1** show age-specific mortality rates among women and men age 15-49 for the 7 years before the 2019-20 GDHS. Mortality is slightly lower among women (2.72 deaths per 1,000 population) than among men (3.13 deaths per 1,000 population). Among both women and men, mortality rates generally increase with increasing age. Rates are lowest among those age 15-19 and highest among those age 40-44 and 45-49. Mortality rates are higher for men than for women in all age groups until age 40 (**Figure 14.1**).

Figure 14.1 Adult mortality rates by age



14.3 TRENDS IN ADULT MORTALITY

Table 14.2 shows the probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50 (${}_{35}q_{15}$) in the 7 years before the 2013 and 2019-20 GDHS surveys; ${}_{35}q_{15}$ is the probability that a woman or man who was age 15 in the 7 years before the survey will have died before reaching age 50 (if the age- and gender-specific mortality rates in the 7 years before the survey hold constant). According to the 2019-20 GDHS, 114 of every 1,000 women age 15 and 124 of every 1,000 men age 15 would be expected to die before age 50.

From 2013 to 2019-20, the probability of dying between ages 15 and 50 increased by 15% among women (from 99 to 114 per 1,000) and by 22% among men (from 102 to 124 per 1,000).

14.4 DIRECT ESTIMATES OF MATERNAL MORTALITY

Maternal mortality rate

The number of maternal deaths per 1,000 women age 15-49. Maternal mortality rates by 5-year age groups are calculated by dividing the number of maternal deaths to female siblings of respondents in each age group by the total person-years of exposure of the sisters to the risk of dying in that age group during the 7 years preceding the survey. The number of deaths is the number of sisters reported as having died in the 7 years preceding the survey either during pregnancy or delivery or in the 42 days following delivery or termination of a pregnancy by their age group at the time of death; deaths due to accidents or violence are excluded. The person-years of exposure in each age group are calculated for both surviving and dead sisters based on their reported current age (living sisters) or age at death and years since death (dead sisters).

Sample: Sisters (both living and dead) age 15-49 in the 7 years preceding the survey, by 5-year age groups

Maternal mortality ratio

The number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. The maternal mortality ratio is calculated by dividing the age-standardised maternal mortality rate for women age 15-49 in the 7 years preceding the survey by the general fertility rate (GFR) for the same time period.

Maternal deaths are a subset of all female deaths; they are defined as any deaths that occur during pregnancy or childbirth or within 42 days after the birth or termination of a pregnancy. Maternal deaths do not include deaths due to accidents or violence. Two methods are generally used to estimate maternal mortality in developing countries: the indirect sisterhood method (Graham et al. 1989) and a direct variant of the sisterhood method (Rutenberg and Sullivan 1991; Stanton et al. 1997). In the 2019-20 GDHS, the direct method of estimating maternal mortality was used.

Table 14.3 presents age-specific direct estimates of maternal mortality from the reported survivorship of sisters for the 7-year period prior to the 2019-20 GDHS. These rates were calculated by dividing the number of maternal deaths by woman-years of exposure. To remove the effect of truncation bias (the lower boundary for eligibility among women interviewed in the survey is 15 years, and the upper boundary is 49 years), the overall rate for women age 15-49 was standardised by the age distribution of survey respondents.

- The rate of mortality associated with pregnancy and childbearing in The Gambia is 0.43 maternal deaths per 1,000 woman-years of exposure.
- The estimated age-specific mortality rate is highest among women age 40-44 (0.97) and lowest among women age 45-49 (0.00) and those age 15-19 (0.07).

- Maternal deaths represent 17% of all deaths among women age 15-49 during the 7-year period preceding the survey.
- The maternal mortality ratio for the 7-year period before the 2019-20 GDHS is estimated at 289 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births; that is, for every 1,000 births in The Gambia, about three women die during pregnancy, during childbirth, or within 42 days of the end of a pregnancy from causes other than accidents or violence (**Table 14.4**). The confidence interval surrounding the maternal mortality estimate is 204 to 375 deaths per 100,000 live births.
- At current fertility and mortality rates, the lifetime risk of maternal death (0.014) indicates that of 1,000 women of exact age 15, about 14 would die before age 50 during pregnancy, during childbirth, or within 2 months of childbirth.

14.5 TRENDS IN PREGNANCY-RELATED MORTALITY

Pregnancy-related mortality rate

The number of pregnancy-related deaths per 1,000 women age 15-49. Pregnancy-related mortality rates by 5-year age groups are calculated by dividing the number of pregnancy-related deaths to female siblings of respondents in each age group by the total person-years of exposure of the sisters to the risk of dying in that age group during the 7 years preceding the survey. The number of deaths is the number of sisters reported as having died in the 7 years preceding the survey either during pregnancy or delivery or in the 2 months following delivery or termination of a pregnancy by their age group at the time of death. The person-years of exposure in each age group are calculated for both surviving and dead sisters based on their reported current age (living sisters) or age at death and years since death (dead sisters).

Sample: Sisters (both living and dead) age 15-49 in the 7 years preceding the survey, by 5-year age groups

Pregnancy-related mortality ratio

The number of pregnancy-related deaths per 100,000 live births. The pregnancy-related mortality ratio is calculated by dividing the age-standardised pregnancy-related mortality rate for women age 15-49 in the 7 years preceding the survey by the general fertility rate (GFR) for the same time period.

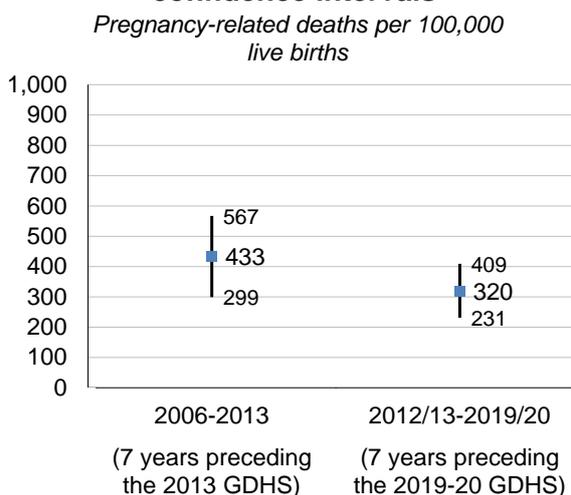
The previous GDHS used a definition of maternal mortality that included deaths due to accidents or violence, and therefore the estimates from that survey cannot be compared with the 2019-20 GDHS maternal mortality estimate presented in Section 14.4. To produce an indicator suitable for comparing estimates from the two surveys, the 2019-20 GDHS defines a pregnancy-related death as the death of a woman during pregnancy, during childbirth, or within 2 months of delivery or termination of a pregnancy irrespective of the cause of death. Estimates of pregnancy-related mortality are therefore based solely on the timing of the death in relationship to the pregnancy. What the current GDHS defines as a pregnancy-related death had been labelled a maternal death in the 2013 GDHS. Note that this definition varies from the WHO definition of a pregnancy-related death, which limits the window to 42 days.

Comparing MMR and PRMR	Maternal mortality (MMR)	Pregnancy-related mortality (PRMR)
	Women who died when pregnant, during delivery, or within 42 days of delivery or the termination of a pregnancy, except when the death was due to an accident or violence	Women who died when pregnant, during delivery, or within 2 months of delivery or the termination of a pregnancy, including deaths due to accidents or violence

The estimated pregnancy-related mortality ratio (PRMR) for the 7-year period preceding the 2019-20 GDHS is 320 deaths per 100,000 live births; that is, for every 1,000 births in The Gambia, about three women die during pregnancy or within 2 months of the end of a pregnancy from any cause including accidents or violence (**Figure 14.2**).

Overall, there appears to be a downward trend in the PRMR since 2006-13; however, the confidence intervals surrounding the 2013 GDHS and 2019-20 GDHS PRMR estimates overlap, meaning that there is no significant difference in the PRMRs between the two surveys (**Table 14.5**).

Figure 14.2 Trends in pregnancy-related mortality ratio (PRMR) with confidence intervals



Note: PRMR includes all deaths during pregnancy, delivery, and within 2 months of the end of a pregnancy; it includes deaths due to accidents and violence during these time periods. This indicator is consistent with how data were collected in the previous survey but is different than the MMR estimate in Table 14.3.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on adult and maternal mortality, see the following tables:

- **Table 14.1** **Adult mortality rates**
- **Table 14.2** **Adult mortality probabilities**
- **Table 14.3** **Maternal mortality**
- **Table 14.4** **Maternal mortality ratio**
- **Table 14.5** **Pregnancy-related mortality trends**

Table 14.1 Adult mortality rates

Direct estimates of female and male mortality rates for the 7 years preceding the survey, by 5-year age groups, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Age	Deaths	Exposure years	Mortality rate ¹
FEMALE			
15-19	25	27,304	0.93
20-24	48	31,026	1.55
25-29	65	28,993	2.24
30-34	76	23,333	3.27
35-39	59	16,550	3.57
40-44	66	10,539	6.27
45-49	35	5,567	6.25
Total 15-49	375	143,312	2.72 ^a
MALE			
15-19	41	28,672	1.44
20-24	73	31,783	2.30
25-29	67	29,116	2.29
30-34	84	24,631	3.40
35-39	88	17,873	4.91
40-44	66	10,772	6.11
45-49	37	5,998	6.11
Total 15-49	455	148,845	3.13 ^a

¹ Expressed per 1,000 population

^a Age-adjusted rate

Table 14.2 Adult mortality probabilities

The probability of dying between ages 15 and 50 for women and men during the 7 years preceding the survey, The Gambia DHS 2013 and 2019-20

Survey	Female ${}_{35}Q_{15}^1$	Male ${}_{35}Q_{15}^1$
2019-20 GDHS	114	124
2013 GDHS	99	102

¹ The probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50, expressed per 1,000 persons age 15

Table 14.3 Maternal mortality

Direct estimates of maternal mortality rates for the 7 years preceding the survey, by 5-year age groups, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Age	Percentage of female deaths that are maternal	Maternal deaths ¹	Exposure years	Maternal mortality rate ²
15-19	7.1	2	27,304	0.07
20-24	20.3	10	31,026	0.31
25-29	22.1	14	28,993	0.50
30-34	26.7	20	23,333	0.87
35-39	14.4	9	16,550	0.52
40-44	15.4	10	10,539	0.97
45-49	0.0	0	5,567	0.00
Total 15-49	17.3	65	143,312	0.43 ^a

¹ A maternal death is defined as the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy from any cause except accidents or violence.

² Expressed per 1,000 woman-years of exposure

^a Age-adjusted rate

Table 14.4 Maternal mortality ratio

Total fertility rate, general fertility rate, maternal mortality ratio, and lifetime risk of maternal death for the 7 years preceding the survey, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Total fertility rate (TFR)	4.8
General fertility rate (GFR) ¹	149
Maternal mortality ratio (MMR) ²	289 (CI: 204-375)
Lifetime risk of maternal death ³	0.014

CI = Confidence interval

¹ Age-adjusted rate, expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49

² Expressed per 100,000 live births; calculated as the age-adjusted maternal mortality rate (shown in Table 14.3) times 100 divided by the age-adjusted general fertility rate

³ Calculated as $1 - (1 - \text{MMR})^{\text{TFR}}$, where TFR represents the total fertility rate for the 7 years preceding the survey

Table 14.5 Pregnancy-related mortality trends

Direct estimates of pregnancy-related mortality rates for the 7 years preceding each survey, by 5-year age groups, The Gambia DHS 2013 and 2019-20

Age	Pregnancy-related mortality rates ^{1,2}	
	2012/13-2019/20	2006-2013
15-19	0.08	0.28
20-24	0.33	0.44
25-29	0.59	0.88
30-34	0.89	1.96
35-39	0.68	0.70
40-44	0.97	0.29
45-49	0.00	1.33
Total 15-49	0.48 ^a	0.77 ^a
Total fertility rate (TFR)	4.8	5.6
General fertility rate (GFR) ³	149	178
Pregnancy-related mortality ratio (PRMR) ⁴	320	433
Confidence interval	(231-409)	(299-567)
Lifetime risk of pregnancy-related death ⁵	0.015	0.024

¹ Pregnancy-related mortality is defined as the death of a woman while pregnant or within 2 months of termination of pregnancy from any cause including accidents or violence

² Expressed per 1,000 woman-years of exposure

³ Age-adjusted rate, expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49

⁴ Expressed per 100,000 live births; calculated as the age-adjusted pregnancy-related mortality rate times 100 divided by the age-adjusted general fertility rate

⁵ Calculated as $1 - (1 - \text{PRMR})^{\text{TFR}}$, where TFR represents the total fertility rate for the 7 years preceding the survey

^a Age-adjusted rate

Key Findings

- **Women's control over their cash earnings:** 85% of currently married women age 15-49 who receive cash earnings for their employment mainly decide how their earnings are used.
- **Ownership of a house and land:** Ownership of both a house and land among women and men is higher in rural areas than in urban areas.
- **Women's participation in decision making:** Overall, only 27% of currently married women age 15-49 make decisions regarding their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to their family and relatives either alone or jointly with their partner.
- **Attitude towards wife beating:** A greater percentage of women (55%) than men (40%) agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under one or more specified circumstances.
- **Negotiating sexual relations:** More women (63%) than men (60%) believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women.

This chapter explores women's empowerment in terms of employment, earnings, control over earnings, and magnitude of earnings relative to those of their partners. In addition, responses to specific questions are used to define two different indicators of women's empowerment: their participation in household decision making and their attitudes towards wife beating.

The Government of The Gambia is committed to promoting women's empowerment and has taken steps through the Women's Act 2010. The act is aimed at domesticating international human rights documents such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1979), the Beijing Declaration (1995), the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) (1989), the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) (1994), the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC) (1990), the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (2003), the African Union Solemn Declaration on Gender Equity in Africa (2004), and several other human rights instruments.

15.1 MARRIED WOMEN'S AND MEN'S EMPLOYMENT

Employment

Respondents are considered to be employed if they have done any work other than their housework in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15-49

Earning cash for employment

Respondents are asked if they are paid for their labour in cash or in kind. Only those who receive payment in cash only or in cash and in kind are considered to earn cash for their employment.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15-49 employed in the 12 months before the survey

Sixty-eight percent of currently married women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months before the survey, as compared with 99% of currently married men (Table 15.1). Women are less likely than men to be paid only in cash for their work (61% and 92%, respectively). Eighteen percent of women and 3% of men who were employed in the last 12 months were not paid for their work.

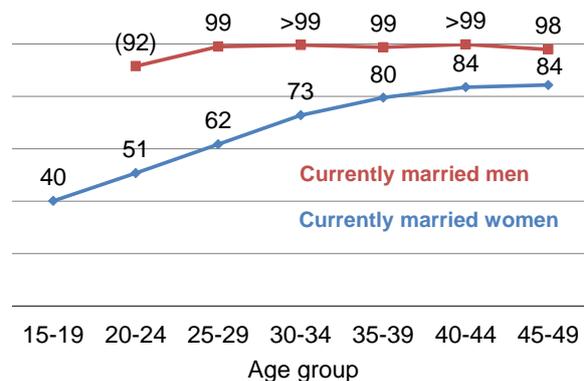
Trends: The percentage of currently married women employed in the 12 months before the survey increased by 9 percentage points between 2013 and 2019-20, from 59% to 68%. However, the percentage of employed women who were not paid also increased, from 5% to 18%. By comparison, the percentage of employed men remained relatively stagnant (98% in 2013 and 99% in 2019-20), as did the percentage of employed men who were not paid (3% in both surveys).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among currently married women age 15-49, employment rises with increasing age, from 40% among those age 15-19 to 84% among those age 45-49. However, no such pattern is observed among men (Figure 15.1).
- The percentage of married women who are not paid for their employment generally declines with age, falling from 37% among those age 15-19 to 13% among those age 45-49.

Figure 15.1 Employment by age

Percentage of currently married women and men who were employed at any time in the 12 months before the survey



Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

15.2 CONTROL OVER WOMEN'S EARNINGS

Control over one's own cash earnings

Respondents are considered to have control over their own earnings if they participate in decisions alone or jointly with their spouse about how their own earnings will be used.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment during the 12 months before the survey

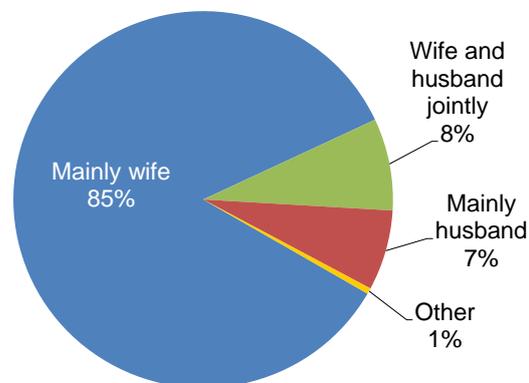
Women gain direct access to economic resources when they are employed for cash. However, this access is meaningless unless women also control how their earnings are used. Overall, 85% of women reported that they mainly decide how to use their earnings, while 8% reported that they make such decisions jointly with their husband and 7% indicated that their husband is the main decision maker on how to use their earnings (**Figure 15.2**).

Eight percent of women earn more than their husbands, 80% earn less than their husbands, and 3% earn about the same as their husbands. Three percent of women reported that their husbands had no earnings (**Table 15.2.1**).

Trends: The percentage of married women who decide mainly on their own on the use of their cash earnings increased from 80% in 2013 to 85% in 2019-20. However, during the same period, the percentage of women whose husband decides on the use of their earnings remained stagnant (8% in 2013 versus 7% in 2019-20).

Figure 15.2 Control over women's earnings

Percent distribution of currently married women with cash earnings in the 12 months before the survey



Note: Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who earn more than their husbands increases with increasing age (**Table 15.2.1**).
- Women in rural areas (85%) are more likely than their urban counterparts (78%) to earn less than their husbands.
- The percentage of women with higher earnings than their husband is lower among those with no education (7%) than among those with a primary education or a secondary education or higher (9% each).
- The percentage of women who report that mainly their husband makes decisions regarding their earnings is stable across education levels.

15.3 CONTROL OVER MEN'S EARNINGS

Married men with cash earnings were asked about who makes decisions regarding how men's earnings are used. Among currently married men age 15-49 who receive cash earnings, 9% reported that they make joint decisions with their wife on the use of their earnings, while 86% indicated that they mainly make such decisions on their own and 4% reported that their wife is the main decision maker (**Table 15.2.2**).

Trends: The percentage of currently married men who report making decisions on their earnings jointly with their wife has declined since 2013, from 24% to 9%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Eighty-six percent of men in both urban and rural areas indicated that they mainly make their own decisions on the use of their earnings.
- The percentage of men who make decisions on their earnings jointly with their wife increases with increasing education, from 4% among those with no education to 12% among those with a secondary education or higher (**Table 15.2.2**).

15.4 WOMEN'S AND MEN'S OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS

Ownership of a house or land

Respondents who own a house or land, whether alone or jointly with someone else.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Ownership and control of assets such as land and housing provide multiple benefits to individuals and households, including a secure place to live, livelihoods, protection during emergencies, and collateral. The 2019-20 GDHS collected information on women's and men's ownership of assets, regardless of whether the assets were self-owned or jointly owned. Overall, women are more likely to not own a house (83%) than men (62%). Similarly, a higher percentage of women (92%) than men (71%) report not owning land (**Tables 15.4.1 and 15.4.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among both women and men, home and land ownership generally increases with age.
- More women and men in rural areas than urban areas own a house or land.
- By LGA, the percentage of women who do not own a house ranges from 65% in Basse to 95% in Kuntaur. Among men, the percentage ranges from a low of 21% in Janjanbureh to a high of 76% in Kanifing.
- The percentage of women who do not own land ranges from 74% in Basse to 96% in Mansakonko. Among men, the percentage ranges from 25% in Janjanbureh to 81% in Banjul.
- Among women, there is no clear relationship between home ownership and levels of education or wealth. However, among men, home ownership is higher among those with no education (45%) and those in the lowest wealth quintile (54%) than those with a secondary education or higher (36%) and those in the highest wealth quintile (33%).
- Among women and men, land ownership is more common among those in the lowest wealth quintile (12% and 49%, respectively) than among those in the highest wealth quintile (9% and 26%, respectively).

15.4.1 Documentation of Ownership of Assets

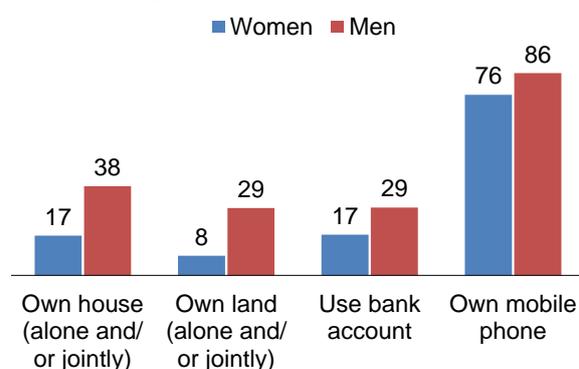
Documentation of ownership of assets is important for security of tenure and to leverage or liquidate assets. Sixty-three percent of women and 57% of men age 15-49 who own land do not possess a title deed for the land (**Tables 15.5.1 and 15.5.2**).

15.4.2 Bank Accounts and Mobile Phones

Seventeen percent of women age 15-49 have and use a bank account for financial transactions, as compared with 29% of men. More than three quarters of women (76%) and men (86%) owned mobile phones at the time of the survey (**Table 15.6.1, Table 15.6.2, and Figure 15.3**). Among those who own mobile phones, only 9% of women and 10% of men use their phones for financial transactions.

Figure 15.3 Ownership of assets

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 by ownership of specific items



15.5 WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING

Participation in major household decisions

Women are considered to participate in household decisions if they make decisions alone or jointly with their husband in all three of the following areas: (1) their own health care, (2) major household purchases, and (3) visits to their family or relatives.

Sample: Currently married women age 15-49

In many African countries, including The Gambia, women are considered to have low decision-making power in the household. The overall development of women's empowerment depends on their ability to make decisions that affect their personal welfare. The 2019-20 GDHS collected information from currently married women on their participation in decisions about their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to their family and relatives.

Overall, 27% of currently married women age 15-49 participate in all three specified decisions either alone or jointly with their husbands. Nearly half of women (48%) reported that they participate in decisions regarding their own health care, while 40% participate in decisions regarding major household purchases. Fifty-three percent of women indicated that they participate in making decisions about visiting their family or relatives (**Table 15.8.1**). Among currently married men age 15-49, 93% participate in decisions regarding their own health and 86% participate in decisions concerning major household purchases (**Table 15.8.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women who are employed for cash are more likely to participate in decisions in all three areas (33%) than those who are not employed (19%) and those who are employed but not earning cash (18%).
- Participation in decision making in all three decisions generally rises with increasing age; 15% of women age 15-19 participate in decisions in all three areas, as compared with 36% of women age 45-49.
- By LGA, the percentage of women who participate in all three decisions is highest in Kerewan (42%) and lowest in Kuntaur (12%).
- There is no clear relationship between women's participation in all three decisions and their level of education or wealth.

15.6 ATTITUDES TOWARD WIFE BEATING

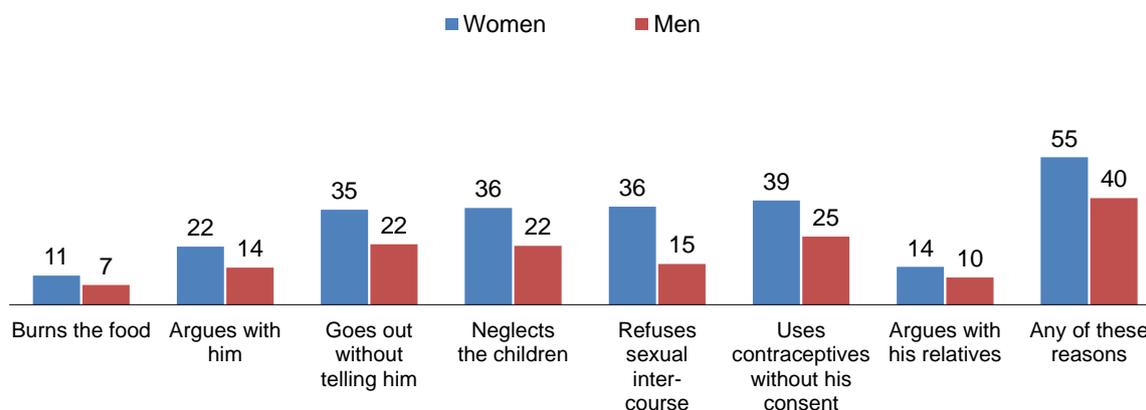
Attitudes toward wife beating

Respondents are asked if they agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under each of the following seven circumstances: she burns the food, she argues with him, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children, she refuses to have sex with him, she uses contraceptives without his consent, and she argues with his relatives. If respondents answer "yes" in at least one circumstance, they are considered to have attitudes justifying wife beating.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Figure 15.4 Attitudes towards wife beating

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife for specific reasons



In The Gambia, a greater percentage of women (55%) than men (40%) age 15-49 agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one of the specified reasons (**Table 15.9.1**, **Table 15.9.2**, and **Figure 15.4**). Women are most likely to agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she uses contraceptives without his consent (39%), refuses to have sexual intercourse with him (36%), neglects the children (36%), and goes out without telling him (35%). Smaller percentages accept wife beating as justified if a wife argues with her husband (22%) or his relatives (14%) or if she burns the food (11%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who agree with at least one specified reason increases with the number of living children, from 52% among those without any living children to 63% among those with five or more children.
- Women who are employed for cash (51%) are less likely to agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife than those who are employed but not for cash (70%).
- Fifty-eight percent of women who are married or living together with a man agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason, as compared with 40% of divorced, separated, or widowed women and 51% of never-married women.
- Women in rural areas (73%) are more likely than those in urban areas (48%) to justify wife beating.
- By LGA, the percentage of women who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason is highest in Basse (78%) and lowest in Kanifing (36%).
- The percentage of women who justify wife beating decreases with increasing education and household wealth.

15.7 NEGOTIATING SEXUAL RELATIONS

To assess attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husbands, women and men age 15-49 were asked whether they thought that a wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women or asking that he use a condom if she knows he has a sexually transmitted infection (STI). More women (63%) than men (60%) believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women. However, in contrast, fewer women (81%) than men (87%) believe that women are justified in asking their husband to use a condom when they know that he has an STI (**Table 15.10**).

Ability to Negotiate Sexual Relations with Husband

To assess the ability of women to actually negotiate safer sexual relations with their husbands, women were asked whether they could say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse and whether they could ask their husband to use a condom.

Forty-five percent of currently married women age 15-49 reported that they can say no to their husbands if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, and 49% indicated that they can ask their husbands to use a condom (**Table 15.11**).

For information on women's empowerment indicators, see **Table 15.12**; for information on family planning, the ideal number of children, reproductive health care, and child mortality according to women's empowerment indicators, see **Tables 15.13, 15.14, 15.15, and 15.16**.

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- **Table 15.2.2** **Control over men's cash earnings**
- **Table 15.3** **Women's control over their own earnings and over those of their husbands**
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- **Table 15.5.1** **Ownership of title deed for land: Women**
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- **Table 15.12** **Indicators of women's empowerment**
- **Table 15.13** **Current use of contraception by women's empowerment**
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- **Table 15.15** **Reproductive health care by women's empowerment**
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Table 15.1 Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who were employed at any time in the past 12 months and percent distribution of currently married women and men employed in the past 12 months by type of earnings, according to age, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Age	Among currently married respondents:		Percent distribution of currently married respondents employed in the past 12 months, by type of earnings					Total	Number of respondents
	Percentage employed in past 12 months	Number of respondents	Cash only	Cash and in kind	In kind only	Not paid			
WOMEN									
15-19	40.1	497	43.8	16.3	3.3	36.7	100.0	199	
20-24	50.7	1,115	56.3	17.7	2.7	23.4	100.0	565	
25-29	61.7	1,749	59.8	21.2	1.4	17.6	100.0	1,079	
30-34	72.8	1,381	64.6	17.7	0.9	16.8	100.0	1,005	
35-39	79.5	1,273	63.5	20.6	0.3	15.6	100.0	1,012	
40-44	83.5	889	62.4	20.8	0.9	15.9	100.0	742	
45-49	84.3	623	61.7	24.7	0.4	13.2	100.0	525	
Total 15-49	68.1	7,526	61.0	20.1	1.1	17.7	100.0	5,128	
MEN									
15-19	*	2	*	*	*	*	*	2	
20-24	(91.5)	31	(78.1)	(8.9)	(7.0)	(6.1)	(100.0)	29	
25-29	99.0	201	85.9	6.4	1.6	6.1	100.0	199	
30-34	99.6	349	93.0	2.4	0.0	4.6	100.0	347	
35-39	98.7	428	94.9	3.5	0.1	1.6	100.0	422	
40-44	99.8	316	94.1	3.9	0.0	2.1	100.0	315	
45-49	97.9	318	91.7	6.1	0.0	2.2	100.0	311	
Total 15-49	98.8	1,645	92.3	4.3	0.3	3.1	100.0	1,625	
50-59	95.4	362	91.9	3.9	0.1	4.1	100.0	345	
Total 15-59	98.2	2,006	92.2	4.2	0.3	3.3	100.0	1,970	

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 15.2.1 Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months preceding the survey by person who decides how wife's cash earnings are used and by whether she earned more or less than her husband, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used:				Total	Wife's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings:					Total	Number of women
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other		More	Less	About the same	Husband has no earnings	Don't know		
Age												
15-19	81.4	7.1	7.7	3.8	100.0	0.4	93.5	0.5	1.4	4.2	100.0	120
20-24	79.0	9.6	9.1	2.3	100.0	3.2	90.1	2.4	2.3	2.1	100.0	418
25-29	83.9	8.7	7.2	0.2	100.0	6.1	87.2	1.7	2.3	2.8	100.0	874
30-34	81.2	9.6	8.8	0.4	100.0	8.6	80.9	2.8	1.5	6.2	100.0	827
35-39	85.6	7.9	6.4	0.1	100.0	8.9	78.9	3.7	2.3	6.2	100.0	851
40-44	90.0	5.5	4.5	0.0	100.0	9.7	73.2	3.3	5.6	8.1	100.0	618
45-49	89.5	5.6	4.5	0.4	100.0	14.3	65.2	3.5	7.5	9.5	100.0	454
Number of living children												
0	79.7	9.3	9.0	2.1	100.0	3.4	85.0	2.4	2.7	6.5	100.0	392
1-2	83.5	7.8	7.8	0.9	100.0	5.8	85.3	2.3	1.2	5.3	100.0	1,104
3-4	86.0	7.7	6.2	0.0	100.0	9.5	79.7	2.4	2.5	6.0	100.0	1,206
5+	85.8	7.9	6.1	0.3	100.0	10.1	75.6	3.6	5.3	5.4	100.0	1,458
Residence												
Urban	86.9	6.6	6.1	0.3	100.0	9.2	78.4	2.3	2.9	7.1	100.0	2,955
Rural	79.1	11.3	8.6	1.0	100.0	5.6	84.8	4.0	3.7	2.0	100.0	1,206
Local Government Area												
Banjul	85.1	7.2	6.6	1.1	100.0	11.2	77.1	2.5	3.1	6.0	100.0	61
Kanifing	86.7	6.6	6.4	0.3	100.0	11.7	71.0	3.8	3.1	10.5	100.0	758
Brikama	86.5	7.1	6.2	0.2	100.0	9.1	80.4	1.9	3.0	5.6	100.0	1,852
Mansakonko	79.3	12.5	7.5	0.7	100.0	6.6	79.7	5.8	6.2	1.6	100.0	187
Kerewan	76.4	14.0	9.1	0.4	100.0	6.2	84.3	4.0	2.3	3.2	100.0	489
Kuntaur	74.6	10.7	14.5	0.2	100.0	4.0	80.3	7.5	4.4	3.8	100.0	138
Janjanbureh	83.5	8.0	6.8	1.6	100.0	5.5	86.5	2.1	3.8	2.1	100.0	287
Basse	89.4	3.9	5.0	1.7	100.0	2.7	88.5	1.3	2.9	4.6	100.0	389
Education												
No education	85.2	7.7	6.7	0.4	100.0	6.9	80.7	2.8	4.3	5.4	100.0	1,933
Primary	84.6	7.5	7.3	0.6	100.0	9.1	80.1	2.8	3.0	5.0	100.0	690
Secondary or higher	84.1	8.5	6.8	0.7	100.0	9.3	79.8	2.8	1.8	6.2	100.0	1,539
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	78.2	11.4	9.5	0.9	100.0	6.3	82.2	4.2	4.4	3.0	100.0	755
Second	86.0	7.4	6.0	0.6	100.0	7.5	82.8	2.0	3.2	4.5	100.0	834
Middle	86.7	6.5	6.2	0.6	100.0	9.2	79.6	3.2	3.2	4.8	100.0	860
Fourth	85.0	7.5	7.1	0.4	100.0	9.5	78.3	1.7	2.9	7.7	100.0	888
Highest	86.6	7.3	5.8	0.3	100.0	8.0	78.8	3.1	2.3	7.8	100.0	824
Total	84.7	7.9	6.9	0.5	100.0	8.2	80.2	2.8	3.2	5.6	100.0	4,161

Table 15.2.2 Control over men's cash earnings

Percent distributions of currently married men age 15-49 who receive cash earnings and of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands receive cash earnings, by person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Men					Women					Number of women	
	Mainly wife	Husband and wife jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number of men	Mainly wife	Husband and wife jointly	Mainly husband	Other		Total
Age												
15-19	*	*	*	*	100.0	1	4.3	13.2	80.5	1.9	100.0	489
20-24	(0.0)	(10.4)	(85.2)	(4.4)	100.0	25	6.3	14.8	78.0	0.9	100.0	1,093
25-29	2.3	9.6	84.0	4.1	100.0	184	8.6	12.7	78.2	0.6	100.0	1,723
30-34	3.0	7.8	88.4	0.8	100.0	331	8.1	15.1	76.1	0.7	100.0	1,356
35-39	4.1	8.3	87.1	0.4	100.0	415	7.7	12.8	79.3	0.2	100.0	1,250
40-44	5.4	12.0	82.7	0.0	100.0	309	9.9	11.9	77.8	0.4	100.0	848
45-49	3.8	7.1	88.3	0.8	100.0	305	10.8	10.2	79.0	0.0	100.0	579
Number of living children												
0	2.3	6.3	89.7	1.6	100.0	207	8.8	16.1	74.1	1.0	100.0	917
1-2	5.3	10.5	82.5	1.7	100.0	490	6.6	13.2	79.3	0.9	100.0	2,239
3-4	5.4	8.8	85.4	0.3	100.0	427	8.7	13.1	77.8	0.5	100.0	2,094
5+	1.2	8.3	89.8	0.7	100.0	445	8.6	12.2	78.9	0.3	100.0	2,088
Residence												
Urban	4.5	8.6	86.4	0.5	100.0	1,160	8.5	13.5	77.6	0.4	100.0	5,016
Rural	1.7	9.7	86.2	2.4	100.0	409	7.2	12.5	79.2	1.1	100.0	2,321
Local Government Area												
Banjul	4.4	7.3	88.3	0.0	100.0	33	8.0	16.6	75.3	0.0	100.0	83
Kanifing	3.7	14.1	82.2	0.0	100.0	342	12.1	15.1	72.6	0.2	100.0	1,350
Brikama	5.1	6.1	87.9	0.8	100.0	696	7.5	13.4	78.7	0.3	100.0	3,064
Mansakonko	4.9	10.7	83.2	1.2	100.0	51	6.0	11.7	81.7	0.5	100.0	291
Kerewan	3.1	15.4	80.2	1.3	100.0	145	3.2	17.0	79.5	0.3	100.0	799
Kuntaur	0.6	8.3	83.5	7.5	100.0	69	5.1	13.4	79.3	2.2	100.0	421
Janjanbureh	0.9	6.9	90.4	1.8	100.0	89	3.3	9.9	86.0	0.8	100.0	449
Basse	0.7	4.6	93.9	0.8	100.0	144	12.6	8.1	77.7	1.6	100.0	880
Education												
No education	3.7	4.3	90.6	1.4	100.0	503	8.0	11.4	79.8	0.8	100.0	3,454
Primary	3.6	7.5	88.0	0.9	100.0	256	8.0	12.4	78.9	0.7	100.0	1,264
Secondary or higher	3.9	12.2	83.1	0.8	100.0	810	8.2	16.0	75.5	0.2	100.0	2,619
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	1.0	6.8	89.7	2.6	100.0	267	5.3	13.6	79.7	1.4	100.0	1,488
Second	6.6	8.4	84.0	0.9	100.0	302	8.8	12.1	78.9	0.2	100.0	1,432
Middle	3.4	7.4	88.5	0.7	100.0	378	7.3	12.2	79.9	0.6	100.0	1,492
Fourth	2.6	10.8	85.5	1.1	100.0	285	8.0	12.5	79.0	0.5	100.0	1,460
Highest	4.9	10.9	84.0	0.2	100.0	338	10.8	15.7	73.1	0.3	100.0	1,466
Total 15-49	3.8	8.9	86.3	1.0	100.0	1,570	8.1	13.2	78.1	0.6	100.0	7,337
50-59	5.2	7.4	87.0	0.4	100.0	330	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total 15-59	4.0	8.6	86.4	0.9	100.0	1,900	na	na	na	na	na	na

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable

Table 15.3 Women's control over their own earnings and over those of their husbands

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 with cash earnings in the last 12 months by person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used; and percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands have cash earnings by person who decides how the husband's cash earnings are used, according to the relation between wife's and husband's cash earnings, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Woman's earnings relative to husband's earnings	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used:					Number of women	Person who decides how the husband's cash earnings are used:					Number of women
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total		Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	
More than husband	80.5	15.8	3.5	0.2	100.0	339	11.6	24.9	62.6	0.8	100.0	339
Less than husband	84.7	7.4	7.2	0.6	100.0	3,339	7.0	11.9	80.9	0.2	100.0	3,339
Same as husband	73.7	15.7	10.6	0.0	100.0	116	6.0	23.6	70.4	0.0	100.0	116
Husband has no cash earnings or did not work	87.9	4.8	6.9	0.5	100.0	132	na	na	na	na	na	na
Woman worked but has no cash earnings	na	na	na	na	na	na	16.9	15.3	65.8	2.0	100.0	945
Woman did not work	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.1	12.7	81.6	0.6	100.0	2,363
Total ¹	84.7	7.9	6.9	0.5	100.0	4,161	8.1	13.2	78.1	0.6	100.0	7,337

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes cases where a woman does not know whether she earned more or less than her husband

Table 15.4.1 Ownership of assets: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by ownership of housing and land, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage who own a house:					Percentage who own land:					Total	Number of women
	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own a house	Total	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own land			
Age												
15-19	0.4	11.9	0.6	87.1	100.0	0.6	2.9	0.0	96.5	100.0	2,633	
20-24	1.9	11.4	0.6	86.2	100.0	2.2	3.7	0.3	93.8	100.0	2,181	
25-29	3.3	10.3	0.8	85.6	100.0	3.9	3.8	0.1	92.2	100.0	2,248	
30-34	4.7	12.5	1.5	81.3	100.0	5.0	5.4	0.7	88.9	100.0	1,619	
35-39	5.9	13.0	2.0	79.0	100.0	5.1	4.6	0.5	89.8	100.0	1,438	
40-44	8.2	13.8	2.7	75.3	100.0	8.7	5.2	0.9	85.3	100.0	1,028	
45-49	8.0	12.3	3.5	76.2	100.0	7.6	5.6	0.6	86.2	100.0	718	
Residence												
Urban	4.1	10.6	1.5	83.8	100.0	3.0	3.0	0.3	93.6	100.0	8,747	
Rural	2.4	15.5	0.6	81.5	100.0	5.9	7.3	0.4	86.4	100.0	3,118	
Local Government Area												
Banjul	2.6	7.2	1.7	88.5	100.0	2.5	2.2	0.1	95.2	100.0	163	
Kanifing	3.0	8.9	2.5	85.5	100.0	2.7	1.9	0.6	94.8	100.0	2,590	
Brikama	4.7	9.7	1.0	84.5	100.0	3.0	3.0	0.1	93.9	100.0	5,299	
Mansakonko	3.3	8.3	0.4	88.0	100.0	2.3	2.1	0.1	95.5	100.0	431	
Kerewan	0.9	11.6	1.0	86.5	100.0	2.3	1.7	0.6	95.4	100.0	1,129	
Kuntaur	1.1	3.4	0.5	95.0	100.0	5.0	2.4	0.6	92.0	100.0	522	
Janjanbureh	2.4	24.2	0.3	73.2	100.0	8.4	8.5	0.2	82.8	100.0	595	
Basse	4.8	28.7	1.1	65.4	100.0	8.9	16.4	0.8	73.9	100.0	1,137	
Education												
No education	3.4	12.6	1.3	82.8	100.0	4.0	4.6	0.5	90.9	100.0	4,119	
Primary	3.0	13.9	1.1	82.0	100.0	4.3	6.4	0.4	88.9	100.0	1,854	
Secondary or higher	4.0	10.8	1.4	83.8	100.0	3.5	3.1	0.3	93.2	100.0	5,892	
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	2.8	13.5	1.1	82.7	100.0	6.0	5.6	0.4	88.1	100.0	1,998	
Second	2.3	14.0	1.5	82.2	100.0	3.3	5.1	0.4	91.3	100.0	2,135	
Middle	2.5	10.7	1.1	85.7	100.0	2.5	4.2	0.3	93.0	100.0	2,292	
Fourth	4.4	11.5	1.4	82.8	100.0	2.4	2.9	0.5	94.2	100.0	2,591	
Highest	5.4	10.6	1.4	82.6	100.0	4.9	3.5	0.3	91.3	100.0	2,849	
Total	3.6	11.9	1.3	83.2	100.0	3.8	4.1	0.4	91.7	100.0	11,865	

Table 15.4.2 Ownership of assets: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by ownership of housing and land, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage who own a house:					Percentage who own land:					Number of men
	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own a house	Total	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own land	Total	
Age											
15-19	1.4	16.8	0.4	81.5	100.0	1.9	10.9	0.2	87.0	100.0	1,097
20-24	5.7	23.2	0.2	71.0	100.0	5.5	15.6	0.1	78.8	100.0	802
25-29	11.1	24.5	0.3	64.1	100.0	9.8	21.5	0.3	68.4	100.0	634
30-34	13.4	26.9	0.5	59.2	100.0	13.1	21.3	0.0	65.6	100.0	524
35-39	22.7	27.3	2.5	47.5	100.0	25.6	17.3	1.1	55.9	100.0	499
40-44	32.9	27.1	4.0	36.0	100.0	25.0	18.3	1.9	54.7	100.0	357
45-49	39.9	22.0	6.0	32.0	100.0	24.1	16.7	0.3	58.9	100.0	342
Residence											
Urban	10.8	20.5	1.5	67.2	100.0	10.6	11.0	0.4	78.1	100.0	3,299
Rural	22.1	31.2	0.9	45.8	100.0	15.3	35.6	0.6	48.5	100.0	955
Local Government Area											
Banjul	8.3	17.1	1.0	73.5	100.0	8.6	9.8	0.6	81.0	100.0	80
Kanifing	10.2	13.8	0.0	75.9	100.0	10.9	12.0	0.2	77.0	100.0	1,040
Brikama	10.1	24.5	2.5	62.8	100.0	10.1	9.4	0.5	80.0	100.0	1,967
Mansakonko	25.0	12.5	1.8	60.7	100.0	16.2	16.0	2.3	65.4	100.0	134
Kerewan	33.1	21.8	0.5	44.6	100.0	19.2	21.1	0.7	59.1	100.0	351
Kuntaur	15.2	27.5	1.1	56.2	100.0	22.7	34.0	0.8	42.5	100.0	142
Janjanbureh	14.4	64.6	0.3	20.7	100.0	8.4	66.6	0.0	25.0	100.0	202
Basse	16.4	20.9	0.3	62.3	100.0	11.0	31.0	0.2	57.8	100.0	340
Education											
No education	18.8	24.9	1.3	54.9	100.0	14.3	25.8	1.2	58.7	100.0	921
Primary	12.7	19.5	0.9	66.9	100.0	8.7	18.7	0.3	72.3	100.0	716
Secondary or higher	11.6	23.1	1.5	63.8	100.0	11.5	12.6	0.2	75.7	100.0	2,618
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	21.6	32.0	0.8	45.7	100.0	15.9	32.5	0.5	51.2	100.0	632
Second	14.4	21.4	1.6	62.6	100.0	10.0	17.7	1.2	71.2	100.0	768
Middle	14.0	16.8	0.8	68.5	100.0	9.3	12.5	0.3	77.9	100.0	848
Fourth	9.7	26.4	0.8	63.0	100.0	10.7	12.0	0.1	77.2	100.0	875
Highest	10.4	20.7	2.3	66.5	100.0	12.8	13.2	0.2	73.7	100.0	1,132
Total 15-49	13.4	22.9	1.4	62.4	100.0	11.6	16.5	0.4	71.4	100.0	4,255
50-59	51.2	19.5	3.4	25.9	100.0	29.5	15.5	0.4	54.6	100.0	381
Total 15-59	16.5	22.6	1.5	59.4	100.0	13.1	16.4	0.4	70.1	100.0	4,636

Table 15.5.1 Ownership of title deed for land: Women

Among women age 15-49 who own land, percent distribution by whether the land owned has a title deed and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title deed, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Land has a title deed and:				Total	Number who own land ²
	Woman's name is on title deed	Woman's name is not on title deed	Does not have a title deed	Don't know/missing ¹		
Age						
15-19	11.0	13.7	73.8	1.6	100.0	93
20-24	16.9	13.4	69.1	0.5	100.0	135
25-29	21.9	5.2	72.8	0.1	100.0	175
30-34	27.3	9.8	62.2	0.7	100.0	180
35-39	27.1	11.0	60.4	1.4	100.0	147
40-44	36.4	11.9	50.0	1.7	100.0	151
45-49	40.0	11.6	48.3	0.0	100.0	99
Residence						
Urban	37.3	17.0	44.7	1.0	100.0	558
Rural	11.1	2.1	86.2	0.7	100.0	423
Local Government Area						
Banjul	(45.8)	(7.2)	(42.3)	(4.7)	(100.0)	8
Kanifing	35.4	3.9	58.8	1.9	100.0	136
Brikama	44.6	25.9	28.8	0.7	100.0	324
Mansakonko	(20.0)	(12.3)	(65.5)	(2.2)	(100.0)	19
Kerewan	40.0	4.5	55.5	0.0	100.0	52
Kuntaur	11.9	2.3	80.1	5.8	100.0	42
Janjanbureh	9.6	2.1	88.4	0.0	100.0	102
Basse	6.4	1.9	91.5	0.2	100.0	297
Education						
No education	14.4	6.5	78.6	0.4	100.0	374
Primary	19.0	10.9	69.9	0.2	100.0	206
Secondary or higher	40.4	14.1	43.9	1.6	100.0	401
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	12.0	1.7	85.9	0.3	100.0	238
Second	15.9	11.9	71.8	0.4	100.0	186
Middle	18.5	10.9	69.8	0.9	100.0	160
Fourth	27.2	20.8	50.2	1.8	100.0	150
Highest	51.3	11.6	36.0	1.1	100.0	247
Total	26.0	10.6	62.6	0.8	100.0	981

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes women who have land with a title deed, but they do not know if their name is on it (or this information is missing), and women who do not know if there is a title deed for the land (or this information is missing)

² Includes sole, joint, or sole and joint ownership

Table 15.5.2 Ownership of title deed for land: Men

Among men age 15-49 who own land, percent distribution by whether the land owned has a title deed and whether or not the man's name appears on the title deed, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Land has a title deed and:				Total	Number who own land ²
	Man's name is on title deed	Man's name is not on title deed	Does not have a title deed	Don't know/missing ¹		
Age						
15-19	8.7	7.2	75.2	8.8	100.0	142
20-24	14.5	17.3	58.3	10.0	100.0	170
25-29	22.1	20.5	52.8	4.5	100.0	200
30-34	26.7	12.3	60.6	0.4	100.0	180
35-39	34.8	8.6	55.6	0.9	100.0	220
40-44	43.8	7.8	48.0	0.5	100.0	162
45-49	42.1	7.2	50.4	0.3	100.0	140
Residence						
Urban	38.7	15.1	41.8	4.5	100.0	723
Rural	11.5	7.2	79.2	2.1	100.0	492
Local Government Area						
Banjul	32.5	20.7	39.9	6.9	100.0	15
Kanifing	41.1	13.6	42.5	2.8	100.0	239
Brikama	37.5	15.4	41.8	5.3	100.0	394
Mansakonko	27.2	7.7	65.1	0.0	100.0	46
Kerewan	27.0	7.1	65.0	0.9	100.0	143
Kuntaur	9.4	1.6	82.7	6.3	100.0	82
Janjanbureh	1.9	1.5	94.7	2.0	100.0	152
Basse	15.9	21.8	59.1	3.2	100.0	143
Education						
No education	20.3	8.7	69.1	1.9	100.0	380
Primary	15.3	11.9	67.4	5.4	100.0	199
Secondary or higher	35.9	13.9	46.4	3.9	100.0	636
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	8.9	3.7	84.7	2.6	100.0	309
Second	23.2	10.3	65.3	1.1	100.0	222
Middle	39.0	16.7	42.9	1.5	100.0	187
Fourth	34.5	21.6	37.5	6.4	100.0	200
Highest	38.6	12.0	43.8	5.5	100.0	298
Total 15-49	27.6	11.9	56.9	3.5	100.0	1,215
50-59	38.8	4.5	56.7	0.0	100.0	173
Total 15-59	29.0	11.0	56.9	3.1	100.0	1,388

¹ Includes men who have land with a title deed, but they do not know if their name is on it (or this information is missing), and men who do not know if there is a title deed for the land (or this information is missing)

² Includes sole, joint, or sole and joint ownership

Table 15.6.1 Ownership and use of bank accounts and mobile phones: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have and use an account in a bank or other financial institution and percentage who own a mobile phone, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who use it for financial transactions, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Have and use a bank account	Own a mobile phone	Number of women	Use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who own a mobile phone
Age					
15-19	2.5	52.9	2,633	3.9	1,393
20-24	10.0	82.4	2,181	9.0	1,797
25-29	22.1	84.8	2,248	9.9	1,907
30-34	25.7	84.5	1,619	11.3	1,368
35-39	24.7	80.9	1,438	8.5	1,163
40-44	26.7	83.2	1,028	8.4	855
45-49	28.8	81.1	718	9.4	582
Residence					
Urban	21.2	81.1	8,747	9.9	7,093
Rural	5.8	63.3	3,118	4.1	1,973
Local Government Area					
Banjul	27.3	85.1	163	15.5	139
Kanifing	29.2	85.6	2,590	11.5	2,216
Brikama	18.2	78.8	5,299	8.7	4,174
Mansakonko	10.9	70.0	431	7.5	302
Kerewan	10.5	71.3	1,129	6.7	804
Kuntaur	3.8	54.4	522	3.0	284
Janjanbureh	3.2	60.7	595	1.5	361
Basse	6.0	69.0	1,137	7.2	784
Education					
No education	8.7	70.2	4,119	4.3	2,892
Primary	11.8	73.0	1,854	6.4	1,353
Secondary or higher	24.8	81.8	5,892	12.0	4,820
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	4.3	56.6	1,998	3.0	1,131
Second	7.5	70.4	2,135	4.0	1,502
Middle	10.6	76.0	2,292	6.1	1,741
Fourth	19.0	82.0	2,591	9.6	2,124
Highest	37.0	90.1	2,849	14.8	2,567
Total	17.2	76.4	11,865	8.7	9,065

Table 15.6.2 Ownership and use of bank accounts and mobile phones: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who have and use an account in a bank or other financial institution and percentage who own a mobile phone, and among men who own a mobile phone, percentage who use it for financial transactions, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Have and use a bank account	Own a mobile phone	Number of men	Use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of men who own a mobile phone
Age					
15-19	3.1	57.8	1,097	1.4	633
20-24	15.7	90.8	802	8.2	728
25-29	38.3	96.7	634	15.1	613
30-34	50.0	97.2	524	12.7	509
35-39	47.4	96.4	499	14.7	481
40-44	47.9	96.5	357	12.6	345
45-49	44.0	96.6	342	10.4	330
Residence					
Urban	33.0	86.7	3,299	11.1	2,859
Rural	13.8	81.7	955	7.4	781
Local Government Area					
Banjul	33.5	91.1	80	15.9	73
Kanifing	37.1	89.3	1,040	15.5	929
Brikama	31.1	84.6	1,967	8.7	1,663
Mansakonko	16.5	82.6	134	10.6	110
Kerewan	21.4	82.9	351	12.7	291
Kuntaur	8.7	83.9	142	2.8	119
Janjanbureh	8.3	80.7	202	8.9	163
Basse	21.2	85.9	340	2.8	292
Education					
No education	15.3	86.6	921	4.1	797
Primary	16.3	77.8	716	5.8	557
Secondary or higher	36.9	87.3	2,618	13.6	2,286
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	7.3	80.3	632	3.7	507
Second	17.2	79.7	768	7.0	612
Middle	28.2	88.3	848	8.4	748
Fourth	37.0	86.5	875	12.1	758
Highest	42.5	89.6	1,132	15.6	1,014
Total 15-49	28.7	85.6	4,255	10.3	3,640
50-59	46.7	97.0	381	12.5	370
Total 15-59	30.2	86.5	4,636	10.5	4,010

Table 15.7 Participation in decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 by person who usually makes decisions about various issues, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Decision	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Number of respondents
WOMEN							
Own health care	17.3	30.4	50.4	1.7	0.1	100.0	7,526
Major household purchases	10.3	29.7	55.2	4.3	0.4	100.0	7,526
Visits to her family or relatives	14.8	38.7	45.1	1.1	0.4	100.0	7,526
MEN							
Own health care	6.8	12.7	79.9	0.4	0.2	100.0	1,645
Major household purchases	12.4	19.2	66.8	0.8	0.8	100.0	1,645

na = Not applicable

Table 15.8.1 Women's participation in decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their husband, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Specific decisions			All three decisions	None of the three decisions	Number of women
	Woman's own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives			
Age						
15-19	35.7	21.9	39.3	15.0	47.8	497
20-24	39.3	31.3	47.8	21.3	38.7	1,115
25-29	44.9	34.9	52.9	23.7	33.5	1,749
30-34	48.2	41.5	55.8	28.0	31.0	1,381
35-39	48.4	43.0	55.4	27.3	26.9	1,273
40-44	58.3	54.8	57.9	35.5	23.5	889
45-49	63.0	54.0	60.7	36.2	20.3	623
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	35.8	26.3	46.7	19.0	44.2	2,398
Employed for cash	57.0	49.5	59.7	33.1	22.4	4,161
Employed not for cash	37.6	33.1	43.1	17.6	37.8	967
Number of living children						
0	45.7	33.9	49.9	23.3	35.1	939
1-2	44.1	35.2	51.4	24.5	35.8	2,268
3-4	46.7	39.5	53.0	25.3	30.9	2,134
5+	53.4	48.1	57.5	31.5	25.7	2,185
Residence						
Urban	47.1	40.2	53.9	26.4	30.3	5,133
Rural	49.1	39.7	52.5	27.0	33.7	2,393
Local Government Area						
Banjul	63.8	48.7	63.1	32.9	18.5	85
Kanifing	58.1	46.4	63.4	36.0	25.0	1,376
Brikama	38.6	36.4	47.3	19.3	33.6	3,143
Mansakonko	42.9	30.0	21.9	14.7	50.6	308
Kerewan	61.5	55.1	71.1	41.7	17.5	813
Kuntaur	36.5	24.5	41.8	12.4	44.4	432
Janjanbureh	58.6	31.2	63.6	21.0	23.2	466
Basse	51.5	43.7	53.9	37.2	38.3	903
Education						
No education	47.0	39.1	52.0	26.4	34.0	3,571
Primary	45.3	40.3	50.5	25.1	33.0	1,298
Secondary or higher	50.0	41.1	56.7	27.7	27.0	2,657
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	49.1	38.4	50.1	24.3	33.6	1,536
Second	48.1	42.1	53.4	29.9	32.5	1,475
Middle	44.7	40.8	53.0	25.7	31.7	1,532
Fourth	46.5	39.5	51.1	24.4	31.5	1,495
Highest	50.4	39.2	59.6	28.9	27.5	1,488
Total	47.8	40.0	53.4	26.6	31.4	7,526

Table 15.8.2 Men's participation in decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their wife, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Specific decisions				Number of men
	Man's own health	Making major household purchases	Both decisions	Neither of the two decisions	
Age					
15-19	*	*	*	*	2
20-24	(96.0)	(92.9)	(92.3)	(3.5)	31
25-29	93.4	87.6	82.2	1.2	201
30-34	91.2	84.6	78.6	2.7	349
35-39	91.7	83.4	78.3	3.2	428
40-44	91.6	87.5	82.4	3.3	316
45-49	95.7	88.2	84.6	0.6	318
Employment (past 12 months)					
Not employed	*	*	*	*	19
Employed for cash	92.7	85.8	81.0	2.5	1,570
Employed not for cash	88.7	91.1	81.9	2.0	56
Number of living children					
0	94.5	88.2	84.4	1.7	221
1-2	92.0	84.1	79.5	3.4	514
3-4	91.3	85.1	79.2	2.8	443
5+	93.8	87.9	83.0	1.3	466
Residence					
Urban	95.0	84.2	81.5	2.3	1,189
Rural	86.5	90.7	80.1	2.8	455
Local Government Area					
Banjul	89.8	86.4	82.5	6.2	34
Kanifing	89.6	87.5	82.5	5.4	347
Brikama	98.9	81.1	80.9	0.8	717
Mansakonko	86.9	92.7	82.4	2.8	59
Kerewan	94.9	84.2	81.6	2.5	150
Kuntaur	90.4	88.0	82.6	4.2	79
Janjanbureh	96.6	95.8	94.7	2.3	97
Basse	70.5	96.7	68.9	1.7	161
Education					
No education	92.2	89.8	83.9	1.9	534
Primary	91.1	84.2	76.1	0.9	271
Secondary or higher	93.4	84.2	80.9	3.3	840
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	90.6	92.3	85.2	2.3	297
Second	88.8	87.5	78.2	2.0	317
Middle	94.2	85.9	81.2	1.1	391
Fourth	95.8	86.8	84.6	2.0	299
Highest	93.4	78.6	76.9	4.9	340
Total 15-49	92.6	86.0	81.1	2.4	1,645
50-59	93.7	87.9	83.3	1.8	362
Total 15-59	92.8	86.4	81.5	2.3	2,006

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 15.9.1 Attitude toward wife beating: Women

Percentage of all women age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:					Percentage who agree with at least one of these 5 specified reasons	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:		Percentage who agree with at least one of these 7 specified reasons	Number of women
	Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him		Uses contraceptives without his consent	Argues with his relatives		
Age										
15-19	14.2	24.2	39.1	40.8	35.7	56.8	44.3	17.3	61.2	2,633
20-24	9.7	20.3	30.1	32.8	32.8	48.3	39.1	12.3	53.2	2,181
25-29	9.4	21.6	34.2	35.9	36.4	49.4	37.4	13.5	52.0	2,248
30-34	9.3	21.0	32.8	33.5	34.8	48.2	34.8	12.7	51.6	1,619
35-39	10.0	20.8	36.9	34.1	39.3	51.4	36.4	13.5	53.6	1,438
40-44	9.9	20.7	38.3	35.7	39.9	53.2	35.9	12.8	54.3	1,028
45-49	11.6	19.0	36.2	34.9	40.3	51.0	36.5	13.3	52.2	718
Employment (past 12 months)										
Not employed	9.8	19.8	32.9	35.0	33.7	50.2	38.2	12.7	53.9	4,752
Employed for cash	9.1	19.7	33.5	33.1	34.9	48.5	35.2	12.1	51.3	5,648
Employed not for cash	20.4	34.1	49.0	48.7	49.8	66.0	52.7	25.4	69.8	1,464
Number of living children										
0	9.9	18.5	29.7	31.8	28.6	46.7	36.8	12.5	51.6	4,401
1-2	10.7	21.9	33.8	36.2	36.2	49.4	38.5	14.0	52.4	2,841
3-4	10.8	22.1	37.2	36.2	39.5	52.3	39.0	14.1	54.5	2,303
5+	12.5	26.1	45.3	42.4	47.7	61.7	41.5	16.6	63.2	2,320
Marital status										
Never married	9.4	17.6	28.8	31.5	26.7	46.1	35.7	11.7	51.3	3,704
Married or living together	11.8	24.2	39.4	39.0	42.0	55.1	41.0	15.6	57.5	7,526
Divorced/separated/widowed	6.1	12.5	21.6	22.8	23.8	37.3	26.0	8.3	40.3	635
Residence										
Urban	7.4	16.4	28.8	29.5	29.2	44.5	32.6	9.9	48.2	8,747
Rural	20.3	36.0	53.0	53.3	56.1	70.6	55.2	25.5	72.5	3,118
Local Government Area										
Banjul	4.1	14.0	23.6	22.3	21.2	37.6	26.4	8.3	42.0	163
Kanifing	5.6	11.3	19.5	21.0	19.1	32.7	23.1	5.1	35.9	2,590
Brikama	7.5	17.7	32.2	32.6	33.8	49.6	35.9	10.6	53.6	5,299
Mansakonko	18.2	38.1	55.5	54.4	56.7	73.7	57.6	23.9	75.9	431
Kerewan	11.6	21.8	40.6	40.6	38.5	54.3	40.1	17.3	56.1	1,129
Kuntaur	28.2	45.9	56.9	57.0	59.3	74.6	58.4	33.8	75.9	522
Janjanbureh	8.0	18.2	47.9	47.4	50.3	65.0	48.0	9.8	67.8	595
Basse	28.5	47.4	56.8	58.3	61.0	74.7	65.2	36.6	77.6	1,137
Education										
No education	15.9	30.7	48.1	46.5	50.8	64.4	49.1	19.8	66.2	4,119
Primary	13.5	28.1	43.2	43.5	43.5	60.3	44.8	17.4	63.1	1,854
Secondary or higher	6.4	13.0	23.6	25.9	23.8	39.5	29.2	8.8	43.8	5,892
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	20.9	37.2	53.7	54.9	57.0	70.5	55.9	25.5	72.8	1,998
Second	15.6	28.6	44.4	43.4	47.4	64.0	48.5	18.6	67.1	2,135
Middle	10.7	23.3	37.4	37.8	36.5	53.9	38.2	14.1	56.2	2,292
Fourth	6.6	15.5	29.4	29.6	29.1	45.2	33.8	10.7	49.3	2,591
Highest	3.9	9.3	18.7	20.7	19.7	32.0	23.6	5.2	36.0	2,849
Total	10.8	21.5	35.2	35.8	36.3	51.4	38.6	14.0	54.6	11,865

Table 15.9.2 Attitude toward wife beating: Men

Percentage of all men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:					Percentage who agree with at least one of these 5 specified reasons	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:		Percentage who agree with at least one of these 7 specified reasons	Number of men
	Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him		Uses contraceptives without his consent	Argues with his relatives		
Age										
15-19	11.4	20.7	34.2	32.8	23.4	50.2	36.7	16.3	55.6	1,097
20-24	7.6	11.7	23.3	24.4	16.4	38.4	30.9	11.5	44.2	802
25-29	5.6	9.0	17.0	16.7	11.7	27.8	21.8	7.0	33.4	634
30-34	4.4	10.1	17.4	14.8	9.0	25.6	15.6	6.2	29.2	524
35-39	5.0	13.8	17.8	18.0	10.9	26.9	18.3	7.1	30.8	499
40-44	6.0	12.7	13.9	14.3	10.6	25.6	15.7	5.6	28.8	357
45-49	5.6	11.1	15.8	13.5	12.5	25.2	16.5	7.2	28.2	342
Employment (past 12 months)										
Not employed	6.5	8.9	24.2	22.3	14.1	36.2	25.3	11.2	40.4	682
Employed for cash	6.0	12.5	19.8	18.2	12.7	30.6	21.0	7.9	35.0	3,024
Employed not for cash	15.5	26.8	34.9	40.5	29.8	56.1	48.6	20.9	63.5	549
Number of living children										
0	8.4	14.4	25.6	24.3	17.3	38.6	29.0	11.9	44.1	2,717
1-2	4.1	8.9	14.7	15.8	8.7	24.1	16.4	6.4	27.7	606
3-4	5.1	15.3	18.9	19.9	12.0	33.2	20.7	6.9	37.7	463
5+	7.5	14.3	17.7	16.5	14.3	27.8	19.6	7.6	30.3	468
Marital status										
Never married	8.5	14.1	25.7	24.5	17.4	38.9	29.2	11.8	44.5	2,552
Married or living together	5.7	13.4	17.8	17.9	12.1	29.1	19.5	7.5	32.5	1,645
Divorced/separated/widowed	0.9	3.9	8.6	9.9	5.1	14.8	10.8	7.5	20.1	58
Residence										
Urban	5.0	10.1	19.3	17.2	11.1	29.6	20.0	7.6	34.1	3,299
Rural	15.4	26.1	33.2	37.6	29.1	52.9	43.3	18.6	58.3	955
Local Government Area										
Banjul	1.0	8.4	12.2	12.3	7.7	24.3	13.7	4.5	29.6	80
Kanifing	5.7	8.8	13.4	16.4	8.2	23.0	19.6	6.6	29.7	1,040
Brikama	2.5	7.9	19.2	14.1	9.4	29.1	16.5	5.4	32.0	1,967
Mansakonko	8.6	11.5	23.6	30.2	14.9	41.2	27.7	10.9	47.2	134
Kerewan	7.4	15.1	25.1	31.4	18.3	44.3	37.9	13.0	52.6	351
Kuntaur	3.4	14.3	21.7	26.2	18.9	42.4	26.8	7.9	47.8	142
Janjanbureh	10.0	29.0	32.2	37.4	32.8	59.4	49.3	23.5	66.1	202
Basse	41.1	53.6	62.3	60.3	56.2	76.0	66.5	38.4	79.3	340
Education										
No education	9.8	19.3	26.9	26.8	21.6	43.0	31.4	13.1	48.0	921
Primary	11.2	21.6	31.8	31.6	24.5	47.7	33.6	17.1	52.3	716
Secondary or higher	5.4	9.6	18.3	17.3	10.3	28.4	20.8	7.1	33.0	2,618
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	13.2	23.2	32.0	35.0	27.8	52.2	41.3	17.8	57.7	632
Second	10.5	18.9	29.1	30.0	18.8	43.2	31.7	13.7	47.9	768
Middle	6.9	13.8	23.7	21.9	14.3	35.8	24.6	9.4	41.2	848
Fourth	6.6	12.2	17.7	17.8	11.1	28.5	20.9	8.9	32.4	875
Highest	2.7	6.1	15.2	11.7	9.4	23.5	15.7	4.8	28.1	1,132
Total 15-49	7.3	13.7	22.4	21.8	15.1	34.8	25.2	10.1	39.5	4,255
50-59	3.3	10.9	15.5	12.6	7.8	25.0	14.7	5.0	27.4	381
Total 15-59	7.0	13.5	21.9	21.0	14.5	34.0	24.4	9.7	38.5	4,636

Table 15.10 Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows that he has sexual intercourse with other women, and percentage who believe that a woman is justified in asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has a sexually transmitted infection (STI), according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI	Number of women	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI	Number of men
Age						
15-24	61.3	74.7	4,814	58.8	81.8	1,898
15-19	59.8	69.7	2,633	60.3	80.2	1,097
20-24	63.1	80.7	2,181	56.7	83.9	802
25-29	63.3	85.2	2,248	55.0	88.8	634
30-39	64.8	86.2	3,057	61.0	90.6	1,023
40-49	64.9	86.7	1,746	63.5	92.7	699
Marital status						
Never married	61.1	74.7	3,704	57.2	83.9	2,552
Ever had sex	70.1	85.7	509	57.9	89.2	1,233
Never had sex	59.7	72.9	3,195	56.5	78.9	1,319
Married/living together	63.8	84.2	7,526	63.0	91.0	1,645
Divorced/separated/widowed	66.3	88.2	635	67.8	89.1	58
Residence						
Urban	61.9	81.1	8,747	56.5	86.9	3,299
Rural	66.4	82.3	3,118	69.9	86.3	955
Local Government Area						
Banjul	62.0	81.9	163	56.7	87.7	80
Kanifing	57.9	78.2	2,590	60.9	87.7	1,040
Brikama	61.3	81.7	5,299	53.3	86.8	1,967
Mansakonko	65.6	81.8	431	63.3	81.0	134
Kerewan	69.4	86.8	1,129	62.3	83.1	351
Kuntaur	57.5	71.4	522	55.1	81.7	142
Janjanbureh	73.7	87.9	595	74.4	92.3	202
Basse	73.2	83.1	1,137	80.7	87.7	340
Education						
No education	62.2	79.4	4,119	58.3	82.3	921
Primary	63.9	79.4	1,854	59.3	80.4	716
Secondary or higher	63.5	83.5	5,892	60.0	90.0	2,618
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	66.2	80.2	1,998	67.3	85.0	632
Second	62.6	79.2	2,135	60.9	85.1	768
Middle	62.4	79.2	2,292	60.2	86.9	848
Fourth	62.4	82.5	2,591	56.6	85.3	875
Highest	62.5	84.7	2,849	56.1	89.8	1,132
Total 15-49	63.1	81.4	11,865	59.5	86.7	4,255
50-59	na	na	na	61.4	94.6	381
Total 15-59	na	na	na	59.7	87.4	4,636

na = Not applicable

Table 15.11 Ability to negotiate sexual relations with husband

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, and percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse	Percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom	Number of women
Age			
15-24	43.3	46.2	1,612
15-19	42.2	41.4	497
20-24	43.8	48.3	1,115
25-29	45.3	50.1	1,749
30-39	47.1	50.7	2,653
40-49	44.2	49.4	1,512
Residence			
Urban	45.3	50.6	5,133
Rural	45.3	46.5	2,393
Local Government Area			
Banjul	56.4	53.1	85
Kanifing	41.6	47.7	1,376
Brikama	47.7	54.8	3,143
Mansakonko	57.4	56.5	308
Kerewan	30.2	41.9	813
Kuntaur	48.4	47.4	432
Janjanbureh	58.2	42.1	466
Basse	43.0	41.6	903
Education			
No education	41.0	41.6	3,571
Primary	44.3	50.0	1,298
Secondary or higher	51.6	59.4	2,657
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	46.0	45.6	1,536
Second	41.8	45.9	1,475
Middle	42.4	46.5	1,532
Fourth	46.4	50.5	1,495
Highest	50.0	58.3	1,488
Total	45.3	49.3	7,526

Table 15.12 Indicators of women's empowerment

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who participate in all decision making and percentage who disagree with all of the reasons justifying wife beating, according to value on each of the indicators of women's empowerment, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Empowerment indicator	Percentage who participate in all decision making	Percentage who disagree with all of the reasons justifying wife beating	Number of women
Number of decisions in which women participate¹			
0	na	36.5	2,360
1-2	na	42.2	3,163
3	na	50.2	2,003
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified²			
0	31.4	na	3,202
1-2	22.3	na	1,404
3-4	22.4	na	1,417
5-6	22.5	na	1,005
7	28.2	na	498

na = Not applicable

¹ See Table 15.8.1 for the list of decisions.

² See Table 15.9.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 15.13 Current use of contraception by women's empowerment

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by current contraceptive method, according to selected indicators of women's status, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Empowerment indicator	Any method	Any modern method ¹	Modern methods				Any traditional method	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
			Female sterilisation	Male sterilisation	Temporary modern female methods ²	Male condom				
Number of decisions in which women participate³										
0	16.2	13.7	0.5	0.0	13.1	0.2	2.4	83.8	100.0	2,360
1-2	20.4	18.6	0.7	0.1	17.6	0.3	1.8	79.6	100.0	3,163
3	19.8	18.7	0.5	0.0	17.6	0.5	1.1	80.2	100.0	2,003
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴										
0	19.4	17.9	0.6	0.1	16.8	0.4	1.5	80.6	100.0	3,202
1-2	21.7	19.5	0.4	0.0	18.9	0.2	2.2	78.3	100.0	1,404
3-4	19.1	16.6	0.6	0.0	15.8	0.2	2.5	80.9	100.0	1,417
5-6	15.2	13.5	0.7	0.0	12.5	0.4	1.6	84.8	100.0	1,005
7	15.0	13.7	0.5	0.0	12.9	0.3	1.3	85.0	100.0	498
Total	18.9	17.1	0.6	0.0	16.2	0.3	1.8	81.1	100.0	7,526

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.

¹ Female sterilisation, male sterilisation, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods

² Pill, IUD, injectables, implants, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method, lactational amenorrhoea method, and other modern methods

³ See Table 15.8.1 for the list of decisions.

⁴ See Table 15.9.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 15.14 Ideal number of children and unmet need for family planning by women's empowerment

Mean ideal number of children for women age 15-49, and percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with an unmet need for family planning, according to indicators of women's empowerment, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Empowerment indicator	Mean ideal number of children ¹	Number of women	Percentage of currently married women with an unmet need for family planning ²			Number of women
			For spacing	For limiting	Total	
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	6.5	1,959	21.7	4.3	25.9	2,360
1-2	6.2	2,733	17.0	6.1	23.0	3,163
3	6.0	1,780	17.6	6.3	23.9	2,003
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴						
0	5.4	4,814	17.9	5.3	23.2	3,202
1-2	5.9	2,069	19.0	6.1	25.1	1,404
3-4	6.2	1,792	18.3	5.2	23.5	1,417
5-6	6.4	1,194	18.7	5.3	24.0	1,005
7	6.4	578	22.8	7.1	29.9	498
Total	5.8	10,448	18.6	5.6	24.2	7,526

¹ Mean excludes respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

² Figures for unmet need correspond to the revised definition described in Bradley et al. 2012.

³ Restricted to currently married women. See Table 15.8.1 for the list of decisions.

⁴ See Table 15.9.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 15.15 Reproductive health care by women's empowerment

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who received antenatal care, delivery assistance, and postnatal care from health personnel for the most recent birth, according to indicators of women's empowerment, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Empowerment indicator	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider ¹	Percentage receiving delivery care from a skilled provider ¹	Percentage with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth ²	Number of women with a child born in the last 5 years
Number of decisions in which women participate³				
0	97.2	83.6	86.0	1,648
1-2	98.1	86.3	85.7	2,058
3	98.8	85.7	85.1	1,205
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴				
0	96.9	90.1	87.9	2,212
1-2	98.0	85.1	85.0	1,018
3-4	98.8	83.9	85.3	1,043
5-6	98.6	79.1	83.0	715
7	98.5	76.9	77.5	384
Total	97.8	85.5	85.5	5,372

¹ Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse, or midwife.

² Includes women who received a postnatal check from a doctor, nurse, midwife, auxiliary nurse, community nurse attendant, community birth companion, or village health worker in the first 2 days after the birth. Includes women who gave birth in a health facility and those who did not give birth in a health facility.

³ Restricted to currently married women. See Table 15.8.1 for the list of decisions.

⁴ See Table 15.9.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 15.16 Early childhood mortality rates by women's status

Infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, according to indicators of women's empowerment, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Empowerment indicator	Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$)	Child mortality (${}_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality (${}_5q_0$)
Number of decisions in which women participate¹			
0	46	21	66
1-2	49	12	61
3	39	13	51
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified²			
0	39	12	50
1-2	50	16	65
3-4	48	18	66
5-6	56	18	73
7	43	24	67

¹ Restricted to currently married women. See Table 15.8.1 for the list of decisions.

² See Table 15.9.1 for the list of reasons.

Key Findings

- **Experience of violence:** 46% of women age 15-49 have experienced physical violence at least once since age 15, and 11% experienced physical violence within the 12 months prior to the survey.
- **Marital control:** 20% of ever-married women age 15-49 reported that their current or most recent husband or partner has ever exhibited at least three types of specified controlling behaviours.
- **Spousal violence:** 41% of ever-married women age 15-49 have ever experienced any form of emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by any husband/partner.
- **Injuries due to spousal violence:** 22% of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner have sustained injuries.
- **Help seeking:** 65% of women who ever experienced physical or sexual violence never sought help and never told anyone.

Gender-based violence (GBV) against women has been acknowledged worldwide as a violation of basic human rights. Increasing research has highlighted the health burdens, intergenerational effects, and demographic consequences of such violence (UN 2006). This is defined by the United Nations as any act of violence that results in physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, girls, men, and boys, as well as threats of such acts, coercion, or the arbitrary deprivation of liberty. This chapter focuses on domestic violence, a form of gender-based violence.

GBV in The Gambia has long been recognised as a problem that needs to be addressed. Women and girls face physical, emotional, and sexual abuses that undermine their health and ability to earn a living, disrupt their social systems and relationships, and rob them of their childhood and education.

Domestic Violence Subsample

The 2019-20 GDHS implemented a module of questions on domestic violence, the most common form of violence against women. In accord with the World Health Organization's guidelines on the ethical collection of information on domestic violence, only one eligible woman per household was randomly selected for interviewing, and the module was not implemented if privacy could not be obtained. These restrictions resulted in a total of 2,470 women being successfully interviewed. Specially constructed weights were used to adjust for the selection of only one woman per household and to ensure that the domestic violence subsample was nationally representative.

16.1 MEASUREMENT OF VIOLENCE

In the 2019-20 GDHS, information was obtained from never-married women on their experience of violence committed by anyone and from ever-married women on their experience of violence committed

by their current and former husbands/partners and by others. More specifically, violence committed by the current husband/partner (for currently married women) and by the most recent husband/partner (for formerly married women) was measured by asking all ever-married women if their husband/partner ever did the following to them:

Physical spousal violence: push you, shake you, or throw something at you; slap you; twist your arm or pull your hair; punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you; kick you, drag you, or beat you up; try to choke you or burn you on purpose; or threaten or attack you with a knife, gun, or any other weapon

Sexual spousal violence: physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him even when you did not want to, physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to, or force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to

Emotional spousal violence: say or do something to humiliate you in front of others, threaten to hurt or harm you or someone close to you, or insult you or make you feel bad about yourself

In addition, information was obtained from all women (married and unmarried) about physical violence committed by anyone (other than a current or most recent husband/partner) since they were age 15 by asking if anyone had hit, slapped, kicked, or done something else to hurt them physically. Similarly, information was gathered on experiences of sexual violence committed by anyone (other than a current or most recent husband/partner) by asking women if at any time in their life, as a child or as an adult, they were forced in any way to have sexual intercourse or to perform any other sexual acts when they did not want to.

In this chapter, married women include both women who said they were married and women who said they were living with a man as if married. Correspondingly, husbands include both husbands of married women and partners of women who are not married but are living with a man as if married.

16.2 WOMEN'S EXPERIENCE OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

Physical violence by anyone

Percentage of women who have experienced any physical violence (committed by a husband or anyone else) since age 15 and in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women age 15-49

16.2.1 Prevalence of Physical Violence

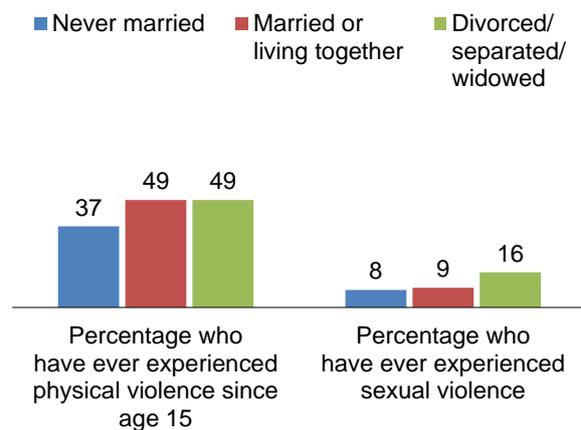
Forty-six percent of women age 15-49 have experienced physical violence since age 15, and 11% experienced physical violence in the 12 months before the survey (**Table 16.1**).

Trends: The percentage of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15 increased from 41% in 2013 to 46% in 2019-20. However, over the same period, the percentage of women who have experienced physical violence in the last 12 months remained relatively stagnant (10% in 2013 and 11% in 2019-20).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Experience of physical violence in the last 12 months decreases with increasing age, from 16% among women age 15-19 to 6% among women age 40-49 (**Table 16.1**).
- The percentage of women who have ever experienced physical violence is lower among those who have never been married (37%) than among those who are currently married and those who are divorced, separated, or widowed (49% each) (**Figure 16.1**).
- The percentage of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15 is higher in rural areas (47%) than in urban areas (45%).
- By LGA, women's experience of physical violence since age 15 varies from a high of 57% in Basse to a low of 33% in Kerewan.
- Women who are employed for cash (49%) are more likely than women who are not employed (41%) to have experienced physical violence since age 15.
- Experience of physical violence increases with number of living children, from 39% among women with no children to 51% among those with five or more children.
- The percentage of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15 declines from 52% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 40% among those in the fourth quintile before increasing to 44% among those in the highest quintile.

Figure 16.1 Women's experience of violence by marital status



16.2.2 Perpetrators of Physical Violence

Table 16.2 shows perpetrators of physical violence according to women's marital status. The most commonly reported perpetrators among ever-married women are current husbands/partners (53%).

Among never-married women who have experienced physical violence since age 15, the most commonly reported perpetrators are mothers/stepmothers (53%), fathers/stepfathers (31%), teachers (27%), and sisters/brothers (25%).

16.3 EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Sexual violence

Percentage of women who have experienced any sexual violence (committed by a husband or anyone else) ever and in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women age 15-49

16.3.1 Prevalence of Sexual Violence

Nine percent of women age 15-49 have ever experienced sexual violence, and 2% experienced sexual violence in the 12 months before the survey. The percentage of women ever experiencing sexual violence generally increases with age; less than 1% had experienced sexual violence by age 10 and 7% by age 22 (**Tables 16.3 and 16.5**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women in rural areas (8%) are less likely to have ever experienced sexual violence than women in urban areas (10%).
- By LGA, the percentage of women who have ever experienced sexual violence is highest in Banjul (11%) and lowest in Mansakonko and Kerewan (7% each).
- Experience of sexual violence is more common among divorced/separated/widowed women (16%) than among those who are currently married or living with a partner (9%) and those who have never been married (8%).
- Women who are employed for cash (12%) are more likely to have ever experienced sexual violence than those who are employed but not for cash (10%) and those who are not employed (5%).

16.3.2 Perpetrators of Sexual Violence

Table 16.4 shows perpetrators of sexual violence by marital status. Among ever-married women, the most common perpetrators are current husbands/partners (50%) and former husbands/partners (27%).

16.4 EXPERIENCE OF DIFFERENT FORMS OF VIOLENCE

Women may experience a combination of different forms of violence. Overall, 48% of women age 15-49 experienced either physical or sexual violence. Thirty-nine percent of women experienced only physical violence, 2% experienced only sexual violence, and 7% experienced both physical and sexual violence (**Table 16.6**). Seven percent of women age 15-49 who have ever been pregnant have experienced physical violence during pregnancy (**Table 16.7**).

16.5 MARITAL CONTROL BY HUSBAND

Marital control

Percentage of women whose current husband/partner (if currently married) or most recent husband/partner (if formerly married) demonstrates at least one of the following controlling behaviours: is jealous or angry if she talks to other men, frequently accuses her of being unfaithful, does not permit her to meet her female friends, tries to limit her contact with her family, and insists on knowing where she is at all times.

Sample: Ever-married women age 15-49

Attempts by husbands to closely control and monitor their wives' behaviour are important warning signs and correlates of violence in a relationship. Because the concentration of behaviours is more significant than the display of any single behaviour, the proportion of women whose husbands/partners display at least three such behaviours is also an important indicator.

Twenty percent of ever-married women age 15-49 reported that their husband/partner demonstrates three or more of the specific behaviours. Women were most likely to report that their husband/partner is jealous or angry if they talk to other men (44%) and that he insists on knowing where they are at all times (37%) (**Table 16.8**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- By LGA, the percentage of ever-married women reporting that their husband or partner displays three or more of the specified behaviours is highest in Banjul and Kanifing (24% each) and lowest in Kuntaur (18%).

- Women who are married or living together with their partner (19%) are less likely than divorced, separated, or widowed women (28%) to report that their current or most recent partner displays at least three of the specified behaviours.
- Women who are afraid of their husbands/partners are more likely to experience controlling behaviours than women who are not afraid of their husbands/partners. About 5 in 10 (55%) women who are afraid of their husband/partner most of the time reported experiencing at least three forms of controlling behaviours, as compared with 16% of women who are never afraid of their husband/partner.

16.6 FORMS OF SPOUSAL VIOLENCE

Spousal violence

Percentage of women who have experienced any of the specified acts of physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by their current husband/partner (if currently married) or most recent husband/partner (if formerly married), ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Sample: Ever-married women age 15-49

16.6.1 Prevalence of Spousal Violence

Forty-one percent of ever-married women age 15-49 have ever experienced any form of emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by any husband/partner. Thirty-nine percent of ever-married women experienced such violence from their current or most recent husband/partner. Among these women, 29% experienced physical violence, 6% experienced sexual violence, and 24% experienced emotional violence (Table 16.9).

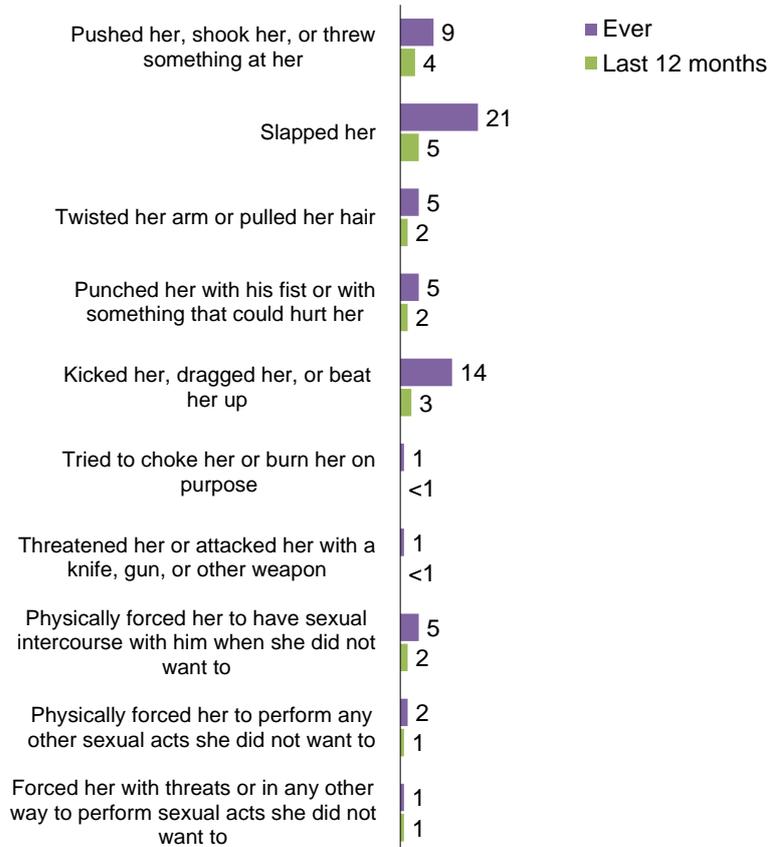
In the 12 months preceding the survey, 17% of ever-married women experienced physical, or sexual violence committed by any husband/partner (Table 16.12); 14% experienced emotional violence, 9% experienced physical violence, and 2% experienced sexual violence.

Among specific kinds of non-emotional violence ever experienced from a current or most recent husband/partner, women were most likely to report being slapped (21%) or being kicked, dragged, or beaten (14%) (Figure 16.2).

With respect to emotional violence, women most commonly reported being insulted or made to feel bad about themselves (19%) (Table 16.9).

Figure 16.2 Forms of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced specific acts of violence by their husband/partner



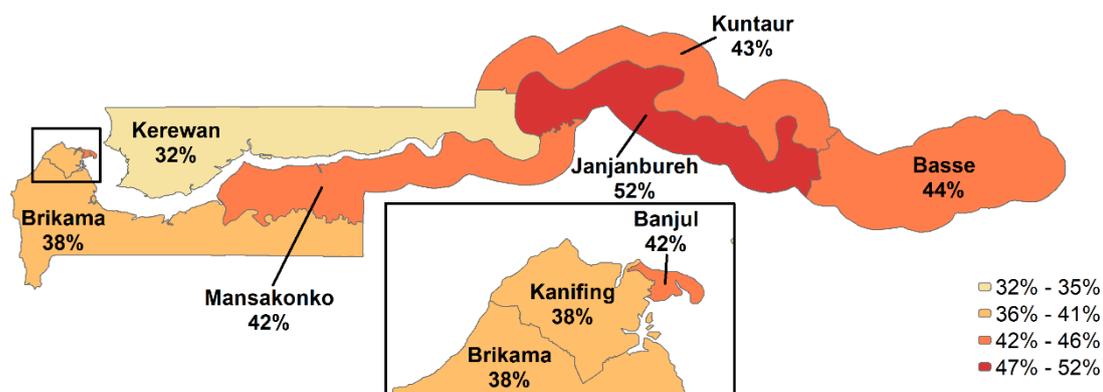
Trends: The percentage of married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced spousal violence of any form from their current or most recent husband increased from 26% in 2013 to 39% in 2019-20. The percentage of women who have experienced spousal violence in the past 12 months increased from 12% to 17% over the same period.

Patterns by background characteristics

- By residence, women in rural areas (42%) are more likely than their urban counterparts (38%) to have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence by their current or most recent husband/partner (**Table 16.10**).
- By LGA, the percentage of ever-married women who have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence by their current husband or partner is lowest in Kerewan (32%) and highest in Janjanbureh (52%) (**Figure 16.3**).
- Fifty percent of divorced/separated/widowed women have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence by their current or most recent husband or partner, as compared with 38% of their counterparts who are currently married or living together with a partner.
- The percentage of women who have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence by their current or most recent husband/partner generally decreases with increasing household wealth.

Figure 16.3 Spousal violence by Local Government Area

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by their husband/partner



Patterns by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

- The likelihood of spousal violence generally declines as husband's education increases, from 52% among women whose husbands have only a primary education to 36% among women whose husbands have a secondary education or higher (**Table 16.11**).
- Women's likelihood of experiencing spousal violence increases with the number of marital control behaviours exhibited by their husband. Twenty-one percent of women whose spouse exhibits no controlling behaviours have experienced spousal violence, as compared with 93% of women whose spouse exhibits all five specified controlling behaviours.
- Intergenerational effects of spousal violence are evident in The Gambia. Women who report that their fathers beat their mothers are more likely (61%) to have experienced spousal violence than women who report that their fathers did not beat their mothers (35%).

- The percentage of women who have experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence by any husband in the last 12 months generally decreases with increasing age from 23% among those 20-24 to 10% among those 40-49 (**Table 16.12**).

16.6.2 Experience of Spousal Violence by Duration of Marriage

Table 16.13 shows when spousal violence first occurred in relation to the start of their marriage among women who were married only once. Eleven percent of women experienced violence by 2 years of marriage, 22% by 5 years of marriage, and 26% by 10 years of marriage. Less than 1% of women experienced violence before marriage.

16.7 INJURIES TO WOMEN DUE TO SPOUSAL VIOLENCE

Injuries due to spousal violence

Percentage of women who have the following types of injuries from spousal violence: cuts, bruises, or aches; eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns; or deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury.

Sample: Ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current husband (if currently married) or most recent husband (if formerly married)

Twenty-two percent of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner have sustained injuries.

The most commonly reported injuries were cuts, bruises, or aches; 19% of women reported that they had ever experienced these injuries, and 24% reported that they had experienced them in the 12 months prior to the survey (**Table 16.14**).

Trends: The percentage of women reporting any form of injury resulting from spousal violence in the 12 months prior to the survey increased from 24% in 2013 to 28% in 2019-20.

16.8 VIOLENCE INITIATED BY WOMEN AGAINST HUSBANDS

Initiation of physical violence by wives

Percentage of women who have ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt their current (if currently married) or most recent (if formerly married) husband at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting her.

Sample: Ever-married women age 15-49

Three percent of ever-married women age 15-49 have ever committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting them. One percent of women reported having committed physical violence against their husband/partner in the 12 months prior to the survey (**Table 16.15**).

Trends: The percentage of ever-married women who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/partner increased from 1% in 2013 to 3% in 2019-20.

Patterns by background characteristics

- More women in urban areas (3%) than rural areas (1%) have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting them.

- The percentage of women who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/partner is highest in Banjul (7%) and lowest in Kerewan (less than 1%).
- Women who are divorced, separated, or widowed (14%) are more likely to have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/partner than those who are married or living together with a partner (2%).

16.9 HELP SEEKING AMONG WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED VIOLENCE

Overall, women age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence have a tendency not to seek help or tell someone. Only 26% of women who ever experienced physical or sexual violence sought help, while 9% never sought help but told someone and 65% never sought help and never told anyone (**Table 16.17**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women who are divorced, separated, or widowed (43%) are more likely to seek help than those who are currently married or living together with a partner (26%) and those who have never been married (25%).
- By LGA, the percentage of women who have ever sought help varies from a high of 35% in Kuntaur to a low of 16% in Basse.

Sources for Help

Women age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence are most likely to seek help from their own family (66%) and from their husband's or partner's family (22%) (**Table 16.18**).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on domestic violence, see the following tables:

- **Table 16.1** Experience of physical violence
- **Table 16.2** Persons committing physical violence
- **Table 16.3** Experience of sexual violence
- **Table 16.4** Persons committing sexual violence
- **Table 16.5** Age at first experience of sexual violence
- **Table 16.6** Experience of different forms of violence
- **Table 16.7** Experience of violence during pregnancy
- **Table 16.8** Marital control exercised by husbands
- **Table 16.9** Forms of spousal violence
- **Table 16.10** Spousal violence by background characteristics
- **Table 16.11** Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators
- **Table 16.12** Violence by any husband/partner in the last 12 months
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- **Table 16.14** Injuries to women due to spousal violence
- **Table 16.15** Violence by women against their husband by women's background characteristics
- **Table 16.16** Violence by women against their husband by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators
- **Table 16.17** Help seeking to stop violence
- **Table 16.18** Sources for help to stop the violence

Table 16.1 Experience of physical violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15 and percentage who have experienced physical violence during the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced physical violence since age 15 ¹	Percentage who have experienced physical violence in the past 12 months			Number of women
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes ²	
Age					
15-19	38.5	1.2	15.0	16.2	483
20-24	47.8	2.3	12.2	14.5	451
25-29	51.9	0.9	9.3	10.4	477
30-39	44.1	0.7	8.1	8.8	646
40-49	47.1	0.7	5.0	5.7	413
Religion					
Islam	45.9	1.1	10.1	11.2	2,384
Christianity	41.3	3.2	5.3	8.4	85
Other	*	*	*	*	1
Ethnic group					
Mandinka/Jahanka	48.8	1.9	10.3	12.2	813
Wolof	41.9	0.1	11.1	11.2	295
Jola/Karoninka	42.8	1.0	10.7	11.7	274
Fula/Tukulur/Lorobo	46.6	1.3	8.7	10.0	469
Serere	27.5	0.1	12.6	12.6	106
Sarahule	44.4	1.2	4.9	6.8	147
Creole/Aku Marabout	*	*	*	*	12
Manjago	(52.6)	(0.0)	(5.5)	(5.5)	26
Bambara	(53.0)	(0.0)	(0.7)	(0.7)	48
Other	*	*	*	*	19
Non-Gambian	46.0	0.6	12.7	13.3	261
Residence					
Urban	45.3	1.0	9.9	11.0	1,815
Rural	46.7	1.4	9.9	11.3	655
Local Government Area					
Banjul	47.2	2.8	7.5	10.3	35
Kanifing	45.4	1.1	7.7	8.8	532
Brikama	45.4	0.8	11.1	11.9	1,108
Mansakonko	44.6	1.6	10.7	12.3	97
Kerewan	33.1	0.6	9.2	9.8	241
Kuntaur	49.0	0.7	11.8	12.5	109
Janjanbureh	50.9	1.2	6.4	7.6	131
Basse	56.8	3.5	11.2	14.7	217
Marital status					
Never married	36.7	1.2	11.4	12.6	707
Married or living together	49.3	1.1	9.4	10.5	1,623
Divorced/separated/ widowed	49.2	1.0	8.8	9.8	139
Employment					
Employed for cash	48.9	0.6	9.3	9.9	1,254
Employed not for cash	47.4	0.7	10.8	11.5	299
Not employed	40.7	2.0	10.5	12.5	917
Number of living children					
0	39.3	1.0	11.4	12.5	889
1-2	48.5	2.0	10.6	12.6	537
3-4	48.8	0.8	10.5	11.5	543
5+	50.5	0.7	5.8	6.5	501
Education					
No education	46.5	0.9	9.5	10.4	860
Primary	47.3	1.9	11.3	13.4	381
Secondary or higher	44.6	1.1	9.7	10.8	1,229
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	51.8	1.7	11.9	13.6	427
Second	50.2	1.1	12.0	13.4	432
Middle	44.1	1.3	11.4	12.8	507
Fourth	40.2	0.6	6.6	7.2	512
Highest	44.0	1.0	8.5	9.5	592
Total	45.7	1.1	9.9	11.1	2,470

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes violence in the past 12 months. For women who were married before age 15 and reported physical violence only by their husband/partner, the violence could have occurred before age 15.

² Includes women for whom frequency in the past 12 months is not known

Table 16.2 Persons committing physical violence

Among women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence, according to the respondent's current marital status, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Person	Marital status		Total
	Ever married	Never married	
Current husband/partner	53.3	na	41.1
Former husband/partner	15.5	na	11.9
Current boyfriend	0.1	1.4	0.4
Former boyfriend	0.7	0.9	0.8
Father/stepfather	17.2	31.3	20.4
Mother/stepmother	33.0	52.8	37.6
Sister/brother	19.2	25.4	20.6
Other relative	10.0	15.0	11.2
Mother-in-law	0.0	na	0.0
Other in-law	0.9	na	0.7
Teacher	3.2	26.7	8.6
Security personnel/police/soldier	0.0	0.0	0.0
Friend/neighbour	4.5	4.0	4.4
Other	2.0	2.6	2.1
Number of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15	869	259	1,128

Note: Women can report more than one person who committed the violence.
na = Not applicable

Table 16.3 Experience of sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced sexual violence and percentage who have experienced sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced sexual violence:		Number of women
	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months	
Age			
15-19	6.3	1.5	483
20-24	9.2	3.4	451
25-29	9.3	3.0	477
30-39	10.7	2.7	646
40-49	8.6	1.5	413
Religion			
Islam	8.8	2.4	2,384
Christianity	11.7	4.2	85
Other	*	*	1
Ethnic group			
Mandinka/Jahanka	8.8	1.4	813
Wollof	9.7	2.2	295
Jola/Karoninka	10.0	3.5	274
Fula/Tukulur/Lorobo	7.9	3.1	469
Serere	8.2	1.6	106
Sarahule	10.3	2.3	147
Creole/Aku Marabout	*	*	12
Manjago	(9.7)	(3.6)	26
Bambara	(3.3)	(0.0)	48
Other	*	*	19
Non-Gambian	7.8	4.2	261
Residence			
Urban	9.5	2.4	1,815
Rural	7.5	2.6	655
Local Government Area			
Banjul	10.6	3.8	35
Kanifing	8.4	1.8	532
Brikama	9.7	2.5	1,108
Mansakonko	6.7	1.4	97
Kerewan	6.6	2.5	241
Kuntaur	10.3	2.8	109
Janjanbureh	8.9	3.8	131
Basse	8.9	2.4	217
Marital status			
Never married	7.5	1.8	707
Married or living together	9.0	2.6	1,623
Divorced/separated/ widowed	15.9	3.2	139
Employment			
Employed for cash	11.5	2.9	1,254
Employed not for cash	9.9	3.7	299
Not employed	5.1	1.3	917
Number of living children			
0	7.2	1.3	889
1-2	11.9	3.8	537
3-4	8.8	2.7	543
5+	8.9	2.7	501
Education			
No education	8.4	2.8	860
Primary	10.8	3.8	381
Secondary or higher	8.7	1.8	1,229
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	9.5	3.3	427
Second	10.7	2.7	432
Middle	6.7	2.8	507
Fourth	8.0	1.6	512
Highest	9.9	2.0	592
Total	8.9	2.4	2,470

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes violence in the past 12 months

Table 16.4 Persons committing sexual violence

Among women age 15-49 who have experienced sexual violence, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence, according to the respondent's current marital status, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Person	Marital status		Total
	Ever married	Never married	
Current husband/partner	49.7	na	37.8
Former husband/partner	27.1	na	20.6
Current/former boyfriend	11.1	(22.1)	13.8
Father/stepfather	0.6	(2.6)	1.1
Other relative	10.4	(27.3)	14.4
In-law	0.8	na	0.6
Own friend/acquaintance	1.6	(2.0)	1.7
Family friend	1.0	(9.3)	3.0
Teacher	1.0	(1.5)	1.1
Security personnel/police/soldier	0.1	(0.0)	0.1
Stranger	6.3	(29.4)	11.8
Other	2.9	(5.7)	3.5
Number of women who have experienced sexual violence	168	53	220

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Ever-married women can report up to three perpetrators: a current husband, former husband, or one other person who is not a current or former husband. Never-married women can report only the one person who was the first to commit the violence.
na = Not applicable

Table 16.5 Age at first experience of sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who experienced sexual violence by specific exact ages, according to current age and current marital status, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage who first experienced sexual violence by exact age:					Percentage who have not experienced sexual violence	Number of women
	10	12	15	18	22		
Age							
15-19	0.4	0.5	4.3	na	na	93.7	483
20-24	1.4	2.5	3.3	4.8	na	90.8	451
25-29	0.7	0.9	2.6	4.7	7.0	90.7	477
30-39	0.5	1.5	3.1	5.1	6.3	89.3	646
40-49	0.6	0.6	1.7	3.4	6.0	91.4	413
Marital status							
Never married	1.5	2.1	4.2	5.4	6.1	92.5	707
Ever married	0.4	0.9	2.6	4.6	6.8	90.5	1,763
Total	0.7	1.2	3.0	4.8	6.6	91.1	2,470

na = Not applicable

Table 16.6 Experience of different forms of violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced different forms of violence, by current age, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Age	Physical violence only	Sexual violence only	Physical and sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Number of women
15-19	34.1	2.0	4.3	40.4	483
15-17	33.5	0.2	5.6	39.3	287
18-19	35.1	4.5	2.4	42.1	196
20-24	41.9	3.3	5.9	51.1	451
25-29	44.4	1.8	7.5	53.7	477
30-39	36.7	3.2	7.4	47.3	646
40-49	39.5	1.0	7.6	48.1	413
Total	39.1	2.3	6.6	48.0	2,470

Table 16.7 Experience of violence during pregnancy

Among women age 15-49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
15-19	18.0	71
20-24	5.9	232
25-29	10.2	366
30-39	5.6	617
40-49	6.7	407
Religion		
Islam	7.7	1,635
Christianity	1.2	57
Ethnic group		
Mandinka/Jahanka	9.6	550
Wolof	8.0	213
Jola/Karoninka	6.3	165
Fula/Tukulur/Lorobo	8.0	330
Serere	12.6	58
Sarahule	3.4	90
Creole/Aku Marabout	*	6
Manjago	*	19
Bambara	(1.1)	29
Other	*	8
Non-Gambian	2.9	224
Residence		
Urban	8.0	1,205
Rural	6.0	487
Local Government Area		
Banjul	6.4	23
Kanifing	6.9	328
Brikama	8.9	758
Mansakonko	7.0	69
Kerewan	6.3	163
Kuntaur	8.2	89
Janjanbureh	5.4	108
Basse	3.8	154
Marital status		
Never married	0.1	70
Married or living together	6.9	1,492
Divorced/separated/ widowed	17.4	130
Number of living children		
0	7.4	111
1-2	5.5	537
3-4	10.7	543
5+	6.0	501
Education		
No education	6.6	760
Primary	12.5	285
Secondary or higher	6.2	648
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	7.7	336
Second	10.3	326
Middle	6.7	370
Fourth	9.7	335
Highest	2.8	324
Total	7.4	1,692

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 16.8 Marital control exercised by husbands

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 whose husbands/partners have ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviours, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of women whose husband/partner:							Number of ever-married women
	Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	Frequently accuses her of being unfaithful	Does not permit her to meet her female friends	Tries to limit her contact with her family	Insists on knowing where she is at all times	Displays 3 or more of the specific behaviours	Displays none of the specific behaviours	
Age								
15-19	36.9	7.3	22.5	10.8	28.7	20.5	57.7	105
20-24	51.1	14.3	20.9	12.6	39.1	24.3	37.7	245
25-29	49.0	15.5	17.8	19.0	43.4	24.9	35.9	379
30-39	42.1	11.2	18.7	9.6	38.4	17.6	41.3	620
40-49	40.3	12.1	12.8	7.8	29.0	16.0	52.0	413
Religion								
Islam	44.6	12.7	17.8	11.7	37.0	20.2	42.9	1,716
Christianity	25.9	4.5	14.6	9.2	31.2	7.8	49.3	47
Ethnic group								
Mandinka/Jahanka	44.1	10.9	19.2	15.0	37.8	18.4	40.8	572
Wolof	32.2	9.4	8.8	4.3	32.7	11.5	50.2	220
Jola/Karoninka	53.8	21.8	30.3	25.4	48.5	36.7	30.5	162
Fula/Tukulur/Lorobo	49.9	15.5	16.5	8.0	37.2	20.6	41.5	344
Serere	46.6	9.5	34.3	7.6	43.5	34.8	40.2	61
Sarahule	35.5	9.2	12.8	10.3	36.1	16.4	55.3	114
Creole/Aku Marabout	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Manjago	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
Bambara	(31.1)	(5.5)	(4.1)	(6.8)	(13.1)	(8.9)	(63.6)	35
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
Non-Gambian	45.6	13.7	14.8	8.1	30.3	17.6	46.4	223
Residence								
Urban	46.2	11.6	18.4	11.2	36.3	19.6	41.3	1,240
Rural	39.1	14.8	16.0	12.7	38.1	20.5	47.3	523
Local Government Area								
Banjul	43.3	12.9	22.9	13.8	38.6	23.6	44.0	21
Kanifing	47.5	13.5	21.5	13.8	38.0	23.5	38.4	328
Brikama	47.5	11.1	18.3	11.3	36.7	19.1	39.8	783
Mansakonko	43.4	15.9	14.6	9.9	45.9	19.2	41.6	72
Kerewan	36.8	12.7	15.0	11.3	33.6	19.0	52.3	173
Kuntaur	43.7	10.5	15.8	10.7	35.4	18.2	44.7	95
Janjanbureh	37.7	15.7	13.1	8.3	34.1	19.1	48.7	113
Basse	34.4	14.2	14.8	12.6	37.0	18.6	53.5	177
Marital status								
Married or living together	43.5	11.9	17.4	10.8	36.1	19.2	43.8	1,623
Divorced/separated/ widowed	50.9	19.8	21.3	21.6	45.4	28.3	35.4	139
Number of living children								
0	39.2	9.6	17.6	12.1	29.2	16.0	47.4	235
1-2	48.5	14.2	20.2	14.5	43.4	25.0	37.8	487
3-4	44.2	12.0	20.4	12.9	37.8	19.4	40.1	541
5+	42.1	12.7	12.3	7.4	32.9	17.2	49.4	501
Employment								
Employed for cash	43.8	12.0	15.9	10.4	35.0	18.7	44.2	1,053
Employed not for cash	43.4	18.2	20.8	14.0	43.6	23.3	43.6	196
Not employed	44.9	11.4	20.2	13.3	37.9	20.9	40.6	514
Education								
No education	35.6	11.6	14.1	8.6	31.9	16.1	52.0	791
Primary	49.7	17.4	25.7	14.2	38.3	27.7	42.2	302
Secondary or higher	51.6	11.3	18.3	14.2	41.9	20.9	33.1	670
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	42.6	16.0	16.5	12.9	38.5	22.2	45.4	355
Second	41.8	17.1	20.5	15.6	36.4	23.3	46.8	321
Middle	44.9	14.6	17.8	12.3	33.0	21.8	45.2	395
Fourth	39.9	10.3	17.2	8.1	37.8	17.9	41.8	351
Highest	51.2	4.4	16.6	9.8	38.8	14.1	36.3	341
Woman afraid of husband/partner								
Afraid most of the time	67.9	47.3	40.9	36.6	68.5	54.7	17.9	109
Sometimes afraid	46.3	14.4	16.9	13.9	38.5	21.7	41.6	546
Never afraid	40.7	8.1	15.8	8.1	32.8	15.6	46.3	1,108
Total	44.1	12.5	17.7	11.7	36.8	19.9	43.1	1,763

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 16.9 Forms of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced various forms of violence ever or in the 12 months preceding the survey committed by their current or most recent husband/partner, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Type of violence experienced	Ever experienced	Experienced in the past 12 months	Frequency in the past 12 months	
			Often	Sometimes
SPOUSAL VIOLENCE COMMITTED BY CURRENT OR MOST RECENT HUSBAND/PARTNER¹				
Physical violence				
Any physical violence	29.1	8.9	1.1	7.8
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	9.1	4.0	0.3	3.7
Slapped her	21.2	5.4	0.6	4.9
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	4.9	2.2	0.1	2.0
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	5.4	2.1	0.2	1.9
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	13.9	3.1	0.3	2.8
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or other weapon	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2
Sexual violence				
Any sexual violence	5.5	2.3	0.2	2.1
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him when she did not want to	5.2	2.1	0.2	1.9
Physically forced her to perform any other sexual acts she did not want to	1.5	0.7	0.2	0.5
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.3
Emotional violence				
Any emotional violence	24.0	13.7	2.1	11.6
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	12.9	7.1	1.1	6.1
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone she cared about	5.2	3.3	0.5	2.8
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	19.0	9.7	1.4	8.3
Any form of physical or sexual violence	31.0	10.2	1.2	9.0
Any form of emotional or physical and/or sexual violence	39.2	17.3	2.8	14.5
SPOUSAL VIOLENCE COMMITTED BY ANY HUSBAND/PARTNER				
Physical violence	31.8	9.0	na	na
Sexual violence	6.4	2.4	na	na
Emotional violence	25.3	13.7	na	na
Any form of physical or sexual violence	33.5	10.4	na	na
Any form of emotional or physical or sexual violence	41.1	17.3	na	na
Number of ever-married women	1,763	1,763	1,763	1,763

na = Not available

¹ Includes current husband/partner for currently married women and most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed women

Table 16.10 Spousal violence by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of ever-married women
Age								
15-19	13.5	20.6	2.6	2.0	2.0	21.1	25.5	105
20-24	21.8	27.5	6.1	3.0	2.9	30.7	36.4	245
25-29	26.8	32.8	6.1	5.7	4.0	33.1	42.6	379
30-39	24.7	29.6	5.9	2.9	2.4	32.6	41.2	620
40-49	24.5	28.1	4.8	3.5	3.0	29.4	38.4	413
Religion								
Islam	23.9	29.5	5.5	3.7	3.0	31.2	39.4	1,716
Christianity	28.2	14.7	7.4	0.0	0.0	22.1	34.7	47
Ethnic group								
Mandinka/Jahanka	27.2	34.3	6.1	4.6	3.5	35.9	44.4	572
Wolof	20.3	20.3	2.1	1.1	1.1	21.3	28.2	220
Jola/Karoninka	29.7	24.6	4.7	0.3	0.3	29.0	41.9	162
Fula/Tukulur/Lorobo	27.0	31.1	5.6	5.1	4.8	31.6	42.0	344
Serere	11.7	22.6	4.7	4.7	0.1	22.6	26.2	61
Sarahule	20.4	25.7	8.2	4.4	2.6	29.6	34.9	114
Creole/Aku Marabout	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Manjago	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
Bambara	(7.9)	(23.3)	(4.2)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(26.4)	(30.3)	35
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
Non-Gambian	19.3	29.3	6.8	3.6	3.4	32.5	38.0	223
Residence								
Urban	23.0	27.5	5.6	3.4	2.7	29.7	38.0	1,240
Rural	26.6	32.8	5.4	4.1	3.5	34.1	42.1	523
Local Government Area								
Banjul	31.1	29.2	9.6	7.0	7.0	31.8	41.8	21
Kanifing	26.8	25.0	1.8	1.4	1.4	25.3	37.5	328
Brikama	21.5	27.5	6.9	4.0	3.0	30.3	37.8	783
Mansakonko	34.7	29.6	4.2	2.8	2.5	31.1	42.4	72
Kerewan	22.1	22.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	23.0	31.6	173
Kuntaur	27.0	34.0	5.8	4.3	4.3	35.5	43.4	95
Janjanbureh	36.0	42.8	9.7	6.6	5.7	45.9	51.8	113
Basse	17.5	38.3	6.4	4.1	2.5	40.5	44.2	177
Marital status								
Married or living together	23.3	28.4	5.1	3.1	2.5	30.4	38.3	1,623
Divorced/separated/ widowed	33.0	37.3	10.3	9.5	7.5	38.1	49.8	139
Number of living children								
0	19.5	19.3	1.4	0.4	0.0	20.3	27.7	235
1-2	24.4	29.3	7.0	3.9	3.2	32.4	39.9	487
3-4	25.4	26.9	5.6	4.9	3.8	27.7	37.5	541
5+	24.2	35.8	5.9	3.5	3.0	38.2	45.8	501
Employment								
Employed for cash	23.9	29.0	6.3	3.8	3.0	31.5	39.6	1,053
Employed not for cash	28.9	33.7	6.6	4.4	3.9	36.0	42.3	196
Not employed	22.4	27.6	3.5	2.9	2.4	28.1	37.2	514
Education								
No education	23.4	30.2	5.7	3.6	3.4	32.3	40.3	791
Primary	27.1	37.3	7.0	5.8	3.8	38.5	45.9	302
Secondary or higher	23.4	24.0	4.7	2.6	2.0	26.1	35.0	670
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	28.2	35.3	6.6	5.3	4.0	36.6	45.0	355
Second	27.8	35.5	8.4	7.1	5.7	36.9	44.2	321
Middle	21.2	30.1	6.0	3.5	3.0	32.5	39.9	395
Fourth	21.5	26.4	1.2	0.7	0.4	26.9	34.8	351
Highest	22.1	18.2	5.6	1.7	1.7	22.1	32.3	341
Total	24.0	29.1	5.5	3.6	2.9	31.0	39.2	1,763

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 16.11 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner, according to the husband's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of ever-married women
Husband's/partner's education¹								
No education	22.7	28.8	5.0	3.3	2.6	30.4	38.3	782
Primary	28.8	44.3	3.5	3.2	2.9	44.6	52.2	78
Secondary or higher	21.6	26.1	3.9	2.3	2.1	27.7	36.1	606
Don't know/missing	29.9	27.3	11.3	5.1	3.8	33.5	40.2	157
Husband's/partner's alcohol consumption								
Does not drink alcohol	23.5	29.2	5.5	3.7	3.0	31.0	39.0	1,731
Drinks alcohol but is never drunk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Is sometimes drunk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
Is often drunk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
Spousal education difference¹								
Husband better educated	22.2	30.5	3.6	1.9	1.8	32.2	40.7	481
Wife better educated	22.0	26.3	6.0	4.1	3.0	28.1	35.2	400
Both equally educated	24.6	20.2	4.6	3.3	2.3	21.4	29.0	77
Neither educated	22.7	29.7	3.5	2.4	2.0	30.9	39.2	477
Don't know/missing	29.5	27.4	11.3	5.8	4.7	32.9	40.6	188
Spousal age difference¹								
Wife older	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	22
Wife is same age	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Wife 1-4 years younger	17.3	23.6	6.0	3.6	2.3	26.1	31.1	223
Wife 5-9 years younger	25.5	30.3	6.5	4.1	3.3	32.7	41.1	480
Wife 10 or more years younger	23.9	28.6	4.3	2.5	2.2	30.4	39.0	891
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband/partner²								
0	9.1	15.7	1.3	0.7	0.5	16.3	20.8	760
1-2	22.3	28.4	4.4	1.8	0.9	31.0	39.3	653
3-4	55.5	57.1	15.0	11.5	9.9	60.6	77.2	304
5	87.0	74.4	28.2	25.7	25.7	76.9	92.6	47
Number of decisions in which women participate³								
0	22.8	28.1	4.3	3.2	2.6	29.3	37.3	488
1-2	27.4	30.5	7.2	3.9	3.4	33.8	43.0	718
3	16.6	25.0	2.5	1.7	1.0	25.8	31.5	417
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴								
0	22.8	22.7	4.9	3.1	2.8	24.5	33.9	767
1-2	19.8	30.3	7.6	4.2	2.8	33.6	40.8	325
3-4	29.9	34.2	4.4	3.4	1.9	35.2	44.9	308
5-6	24.5	38.1	7.7	5.5	5.0	40.3	44.9	251
7	27.4	35.2	2.2	1.9	1.9	35.4	42.7	111
Father beat mother								
Yes	44.3	53.4	12.8	10.8	8.5	55.4	61.0	192
No	20.9	24.7	3.7	2.0	1.5	26.4	34.9	1,436
Don't know/missing	28.3	41.0	14.4	10.4	9.9	45.1	54.2	134
Woman afraid of husband/partner								
Afraid most of the time	60.6	71.8	14.4	12.5	12.5	73.7	79.8	109
Sometimes afraid	27.2	37.9	6.5	4.7	3.7	39.7	47.9	546
Never afraid	18.9	20.5	4.1	2.2	1.6	22.5	31.0	1,108
Total	24.0	29.1	5.5	3.6	2.9	31.0	39.2	1,763

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed women. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes only currently married women

² According to the wife's report. See Table 16.8 for list of behaviours.

³ According to the wife's report. Includes only currently married women. See Table 15.8.1 for list of decisions.

⁴ According to the wife's report. See Table 15.9.1 for list of reasons.

Table 16.12 Violence by any husband/partner in the last 12 months

Percentage of ever-married women who have experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence by any husband/partner in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of ever-married women
Age								
15-19	12.0	13.4	1.7	1.2	1.2	13.9	17.4	105
20-24	16.0	13.5	3.7	1.3	1.3	16.0	22.7	245
25-29	15.9	12.4	3.0	2.2	2.1	13.2	20.2	379
30-39	15.3	7.5	2.3	0.7	0.7	9.1	18.2	620
40-49	8.5	4.3	1.5	0.5	0.5	5.4	10.1	413
Residence								
Urban	14.3	8.9	2.3	1.1	1.1	10.2	17.5	1,240
Rural	12.4	9.2	2.6	1.1	1.0	10.7	16.9	523
Local Government Area								
Banjul	16.0	10.8	5.6	3.8	3.8	12.5	19.0	21
Kanifing	15.2	7.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	7.6	16.3	328
Brikama	14.4	8.7	2.9	1.0	1.0	10.6	18.1	783
Mansakonko	15.9	9.1	1.9	0.2	0.2	10.8	18.2	72
Kerewan	11.7	7.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	7.3	13.6	173
Kuntaur	10.8	10.5	2.4	0.9	0.9	12.0	15.7	95
Janjanbureh	10.9	7.2	3.6	2.1	1.8	8.8	13.3	113
Basse	12.5	14.4	2.7	0.1	0.1	17.0	22.5	177
Education								
No education	12.1	8.4	2.9	1.0	0.9	10.3	17.3	791
Primary	16.3	11.7	3.3	2.4	2.4	12.7	18.4	302
Secondary or higher	14.6	8.4	1.5	0.6	0.6	9.3	16.9	670
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	13.8	11.4	2.9	1.5	1.5	12.7	18.3	355
Second	17.0	10.0	3.2	2.0	2.0	11.2	20.5	321
Middle	11.9	12.2	2.9	0.8	0.8	14.3	19.6	395
Fourth	13.7	6.3	1.0	0.3	0.3	6.9	14.6	351
Highest	12.7	4.6	2.2	0.7	0.7	6.1	13.5	341
Total	13.7	9.0	2.4	1.1	1.0	10.4	17.3	1,763

Note: Any husband/partner includes all current, most recent, and former husbands/partners.

Table 16.13 Experience of spousal violence by duration of marriage

Among currently married women age 15-49 who have been married only once, percentage who first experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current husband/partner by specific exact years since marriage, according to marital duration, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Years since marriage	Percentage who first experienced spousal physical or sexual violence by exact marital duration				Percentage who have not experienced sexual or physical violence	Number of currently married women who have been married only once
	Before marriage	2 years	5 years	10 years		
<2	0.0	na	na	na	83.8	171
2-4	0.0	13.6	na	na	77.9	187
5-9	0.5	13.1	27.9	na	67.3	279
10+	0.0	7.4	21.8	27.7	64.9	713
Total	0.1	10.5	22.3	26.4	69.6	1,350

na = Not applicable

Table 16.14 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Among ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner, percentage who have been injured as a result of the violence, by types of injuries, according to type of violence, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Type of violence experienced	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	Number of ever-married women who have experienced physical or sexual violence
Physical violence¹					
Ever ²	19.4	9.3	6.8	23.4	513
Past 12 months	25.6	11.5	8.4	30.4	157
Sexual violence					
Ever ²	35.3	18.2	3.6	37.0	97
Past 12 months	32.5	13.6	0.8	33.2	41
Physical or sexual violence¹					
Ever ²	18.6	9.0	6.4	22.3	546
Past 12 months	23.5	10.8	7.5	27.9	180

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed women.

¹ Excludes women who reported violence only in response to a direct question on violence during pregnancy

² Includes in the past 12 months

Table 16.15 Violence by women against their husband by women's background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting them, ever and in the past 12 months, according to women's own experience of spousal violence and background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage who committed physical violence against their husband/partner		Number of ever-married women
	Ever ¹	Past 12 months	
Woman's experience of spousal physical violence			
Ever ¹	8.3	2.9	513
In the past 12 months	9.8	7.5	157
Never	0.5	0.3	1,250
Age			
15-19	0.9	0.9	105
20-24	1.8	0.9	245
25-29	2.1	0.6	379
30-39	3.6	1.4	620
40-49	3.1	1.0	413
Religion			
Islam	2.8	1.0	1,716
Christianity	1.8	1.8	47
Ethnic group			
Mandinka/Jahanka	3.6	0.8	572
Wolof	1.7	1.7	220
Jola/Karoninka	4.8	2.4	162
Fula/Tukulur/Lorobo	1.9	0.7	344
Serere	3.3	0.0	61
Sarahule	1.6	0.0	114
Creole/Aku Marabout	*	*	5
Manjago	*	*	16
Bambara	(0.0)	(0.0)	35
Other	*	*	10
Non-Gambian	2.3	1.2	223
Residence			
Urban	3.4	1.4	1,240
Rural	1.1	0.2	523
Local Government Area			
Banjul	7.2	2.4	21
Kanifing	3.8	1.6	328
Brikama	3.5	1.4	783
Mansakonko	2.5	0.0	72
Kerewan	0.2	0.2	173
Kuntaur	1.1	0.6	95
Janjanbureh	1.2	0.0	113
Basse	1.4	0.2	177
Marital status			
Married or living together	1.8	0.9	1,623
Divorced/separated/ widowed	13.6	2.8	139
Employment			
Employed for cash	2.9	0.7	1,053
Employed not for cash	2.3	1.9	196
Not employed	2.6	1.3	514
Number of living children			
0	1.9	1.1	235
1-2	3.2	1.1	487
3-4	4.0	1.8	541
5+	1.3	0.2	501
Education			
No education	2.3	1.0	791
Primary	3.6	2.4	302
Secondary or higher	2.9	0.4	670
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	0.6	0.0	355
Second	4.7	1.6	321
Middle	2.8	1.7	395
Fourth	3.0	0.2	351
Highest	2.9	1.7	341
Total	2.8	1.0	1,763

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes in the past 12 months

Table 16.16 Violence by women against their husband by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting them, ever and in the past 12 months, according to their husband's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage who committed physical violence against their husband/partner		Number of ever-married women
	Ever ¹	Past 12 months	
Husband's/partner's education²			
No education	1.5	1.0	782
Primary	6.2	4.2	78
Secondary or higher	1.9	0.4	606
Don't know/missing	0.9	0.3	157
Husband's/partner's alcohol consumption			
Does not drink alcohol	2.7	1.0	1,731
Drinks alcohol but is never drunk	*	*	3
Is sometimes drunk	*	*	18
Is often drunk	*	*	11
Spousal education difference²			
Husband better educated	2.0	0.5	481
Wife better educated	2.4	1.6	400
Both equally educated	2.7	0.8	77
Neither educated	1.3	0.9	477
Don't know/missing	1.1	0.5	188
Spousal age difference²			
Wife older	*	*	22
Wife is same age	*	*	7
Wife 1-4 years younger	1.5	1.2	223
Wife 5-9 years younger	1.7	0.2	480
Wife 10 or more years younger	2.0	1.2	891
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband/ partner³			
0	0.7	0.0	760
1-2	1.8	1.1	653
3-4	7.3	3.1	304
5	19.1	3.7	47
Number of decisions in which women participate⁴			
0	1.4	0.6	488
1-2	2.5	1.3	718
3	1.1	0.5	417
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁵			
0	2.3	0.7	767
1-2	2.7	0.4	325
3-4	5.1	2.2	308
5-6	2.4	1.6	251
7	0.4	0.4	111
Father beat mother			
Yes	5.7	0.8	192
No	2.1	1.1	1,436
Don't know/missing	5.8	0.3	134
Woman afraid of husband/partner			
Afraid most of the time	13.0	7.3	109
Sometimes afraid	2.2	0.6	546
Never afraid	2.0	0.6	1,108
Total	2.8	1.0	1,763

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes in the past 12 months

² Includes only currently married women

³ According to the wife's report. See Table 16.8 for list of behaviours.

⁴ According to the wife's report. Includes only currently married women. See Table 15.8.1 for list of decisions.

⁵ According to the wife's report. See Table 15.9.1 for list of reasons.

Table 16.17 Help seeking to stop violence

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by their help-seeking behaviour, according to type of violence and background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Type of violence/ background characteristic	Sought help to stop violence	Never sought help but told someone	Never sought help, never told anyone	Total	Number of women who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence
Type of violence experienced					
Physical only	24.5	7.9	67.6	100.0	965
Sexual only	(33.7)	(16.1)	(50.3)	100.0	58
Both physical and sexual	35.1	10.5	54.4	100.0	163
Age					
15-19	21.4	7.6	71.0	100.0	195
20-24	28.7	7.8	63.5	100.0	230
25-29	25.0	9.9	65.1	100.0	256
30-39	27.5	9.6	62.8	100.0	306
40-49	28.8	7.6	63.6	100.0	199
Religion					
Islam	26.6	8.7	64.7	100.0	1,145
Christianity	(21.2)	(6.5)	(72.3)	100.0	41
Ethnic group					
Mandinka/Jahanka	30.2	9.1	60.7	100.0	414
Wolof	37.1	8.8	54.2	100.0	136
Jola/Karoninka	20.3	7.2	72.5	100.0	124
Fula/Tukulur/Lorobo	25.4	11.4	63.2	100.0	225
Serere	(5.9)	(2.9)	(91.2)	100.0	32
Sarahule	17.6	5.1	77.3	100.0	70
Creole/Aku Marabout	*	*	*	100.0	9
Manjago	*	*	*	100.0	15
Bambara	*	*	*	100.0	26
Other	*	*	*	100.0	13
Non-Gambian	26.3	5.7	68.0	100.0	123
Residence					
Urban	26.8	9.0	64.2	100.0	867
Rural	25.4	7.7	66.9	100.0	318
Local Government Area					
Banjul	34.4	17.6	48.0	100.0	17
Kanifing	26.7	13.3	60.0	100.0	260
Brikama	27.0	6.7	66.3	100.0	526
Mansakonko	31.9	8.5	59.6	100.0	44
Kerewan	28.9	7.7	63.4	100.0	86
Kuntaur	35.4	10.4	54.2	100.0	56
Janjanbureh	24.4	12.6	63.0	100.0	69
Basse	15.9	3.9	80.1	100.0	129
Marital status					
Never married	24.8	8.8	66.3	100.0	287
Married or living together	25.6	9.1	65.3	100.0	828
Divorced/separated/ widowed	42.5	2.6	54.8	100.0	71
Number of living children					
0	23.4	10.0	66.6	100.0	376
1-2	25.1	8.5	66.3	100.0	278
3-4	28.7	7.6	63.7	100.0	272
5+	29.8	8.0	62.2	100.0	259
Employment					
Employed for cash	24.7	8.2	67.1	100.0	643
Employed not for cash	25.9	9.0	65.1	100.0	154
Not employed	29.5	9.3	61.2	100.0	390
Education					
No education	27.9	7.6	64.5	100.0	411
Primary	28.0	6.6	65.4	100.0	186
Secondary or higher	24.8	10.1	65.1	100.0	588
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	26.4	8.0	65.5	100.0	230
Second	28.8	6.5	64.7	100.0	226
Middle	25.1	6.8	68.1	100.0	229
Fourth	24.6	14.6	60.8	100.0	212
Highest	26.9	8.1	65.0	100.0	288
Total	26.4	8.7	64.9	100.0	1,186

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 16.18 Sources for help to stop the violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help by sources from which they sought help, according to the type of violence that women reported, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Source	Type of violence experienced			
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Physical or sexual violence
Own family	62.7	*	71.1	65.7
Husband/partner's family	23.5	*	21.1	21.8
Current/former husband/ partner	1.7	*	1.7	1.6
Current/former boyfriend	0.4	*	0.0	0.3
Friend	9.5	*	14.6	11.0
Neighbour	16.7	*	12.5	14.9
Religious leader	1.8	*	0.3	1.4
Doctor/medical personnel	3.6	*	0.0	2.7
Police	5.4	*	7.1	5.3
Other	1.0	*	5.1	2.3
Number of women who have sought help	237	19	57	313

Note: Women can report more than one source from which they sought help. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Key Findings

- **Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C):** 73% of women age 15-49 are circumcised, a slight decrease from 2013 (75%).
- **Age at circumcision:** 65% of circumcised women age 15-49 were circumcised before age 5.
- **Person performing circumcisions:** Traditional circumcisers account for nearly all circumcisions (98% for girls age 0-14 and 95% for women age 15-49) in The Gambia.
- **Attitudes towards FGM/C:** Among women who have heard of FGM/C, 34% believe that female genital mutilation/cutting is not required by their religion and 46% believe that it should not be continued.

Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C), also known as female circumcision, is defined by the World Health Organization (WHO) as any procedure that involves partial or total removal of the external genitalia and/or injury to the female genital organs whether for cultural or any other non-therapeutic reasons (WHO, UNICEF, and UNFPA 1997). FGM/C, widely recognized as a violation of human rights, is deeply rooted in beliefs and perceptions over decades and generations. In 2015, The Government of The Republic of The Gambia passed the Women’s (Amendment) Act 2015, which prohibits female circumcision. Sections 32A and 32B of the Women’s (Amendment) Act 2015 criminalize and set out punishments for performing, procuring, and aiding and abetting the practice of FGM/C.

WHO classifies female genital mutilation/cutting into four main categories:

- Type I:** Excision of the prepuce with or without excision of part or all of the clitoris.
- Type II:** Excision of the clitoris with partial or total excision of the labia minora.
- Type III:** Excision of part or all of the external genitalia and stitching or narrowing of the vaginal opening (infibulation).
- Type IV:** Other forms, including pricking, piercing, or incising of the clitoris and/or labia; stretching of the clitoris and/or labia; cauterization by burning of the clitoris and surrounding tissue; scraping of tissue surrounding the opening of the vagina (angurya cuts) or cutting of the vagina (gishiri cuts); and introduction of corrosive substances or herbs into the vagina to cause bleeding or to tighten or narrow the vagina.

The 2019-20 GDHS collected information on FGM/C from all women age 15-49 in half of the survey households. The topics covered in this chapter include knowledge and prevalence of FGM/C, type of circumcision, age at circumcision, person performing circumcision, and attitudes towards the practice of circumcision.

17.1 RESPONDENTS' KNOWLEDGE OF FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION/CUTTING

Overall, 99% of women and 98% of men in The Gambia have heard of FGM/C (Table 17.1).

Trends: Awareness of FGM/C among women age 15-49 has remained stable at 99% since 2013.

Patterns by background characteristics

- There are no substantial differences in knowledge of FGM/C among women by background characteristics.
- Men in urban areas (98%) are slightly more likely than men in rural areas (96%) to have heard of FGM/C.
- Knowledge of FGM/C among men rises with increasing education, from 94% among those with no education to 99% among those with a secondary education or higher.
- Men in the highest wealth quintile (99%) are more knowledgeable about FGM/C than those in the lowest quintile (95%).

17.2 PREVALENCE OF FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION/CUTTING

17.2.1 Type of Circumcision

Table 17.2 shows that 73% of women age 15-49 are circumcised. The most common type of FGM/C in The Gambia is Type II (some flesh removed), with 73% of circumcised women undergoing this procedure. Seventeen percent of women underwent a Type III procedure (also known as infibulation). Only 1% of women underwent a Type I procedure (clitoris nicked, no flesh removed) (Figure 17.1).

Trends: The prevalence of FGM/C in The Gambia has decreased only slightly since 2013, from 75% to 73%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of circumcision is steady across age groups in The Gambia. Seventy-three percent of women age 15-19 have been circumcised, as compared with 74% of women age 45-49.
- By religion, the prevalence of FGM/C is higher among Muslim women (74%) than Christian women (19%).
- Women in urban areas are more likely than women in rural areas to have experienced FGM/C (75% and 67%, respectively).
- The prevalence of FGM/C is highest in Basse (97%) and lowest in Kerewan (42%) (Figure 17.2).

Figure 17.1 Type of female circumcision

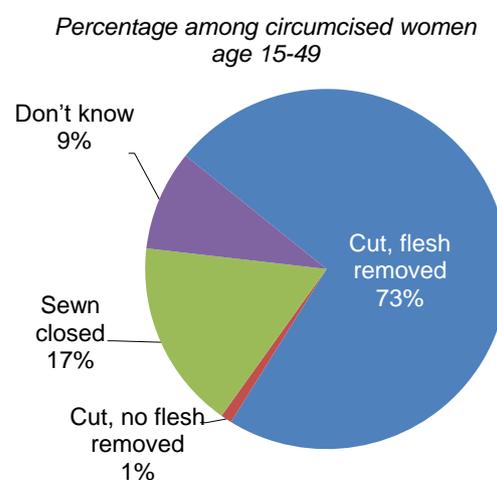
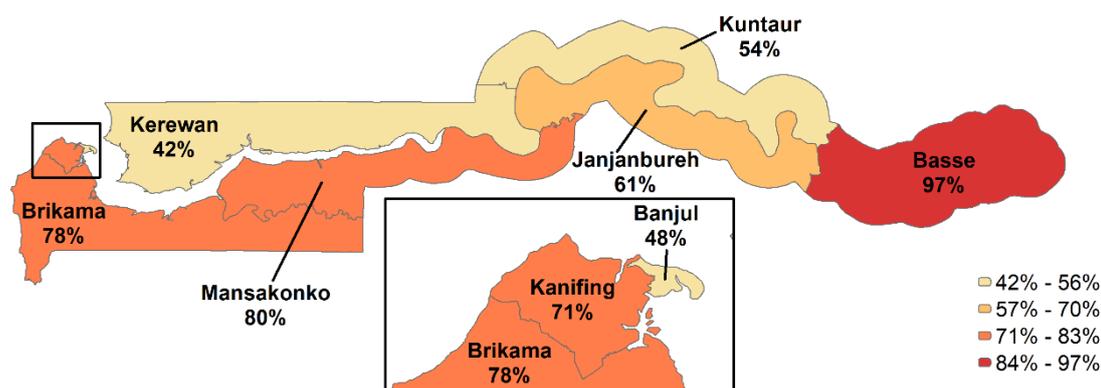


Figure 17.2 Female circumcision by Local Government Area

Percentage of women age 15-49 who are circumcised



17.2.2 Age at Circumcision

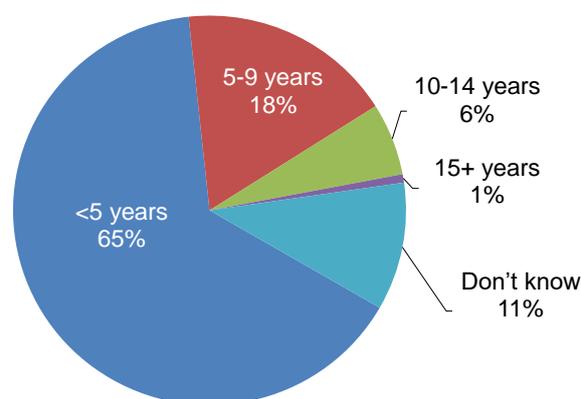
In The Gambia, FGM/C is performed throughout childhood. Nearly two-thirds of circumcised women (65%) reported that they were circumcised when they were younger than age 5, while 18% were circumcised at age 5-9, 6% at age 10-14, and 1% at age 15 or older (Table 17.3 and Figure 17.3).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban women are more likely to have been circumcised at all ages than rural women.
- Women age 45-59 (47%) are least likely to have been circumcised before age 5.
- The percentage of women who were circumcised before age 5 is highest in Janjanbureh (80%) and lowest in Kuntaur (56%).

Figure 17.3 Age at circumcision

Percent distribution of women who are circumcised



Note: Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

17.3 CIRCUMCISION OF DAUGHTERS

Information on the circumcision status of women age 15-49 reflects the outcomes of circumcision practices over a nearly 50-year period before the survey. To obtain insights into the extent to which young girls are continuing to be circumcised, women who had daughters were asked if any of their daughters born in 1995 or later had been circumcised. Fifty-four percent of daughters have not been circumcised, while 22% were circumcised before their first birthday (Table 17.4).

Patterns by background characteristics

- There is no difference in the prevalence of FGM/C among girls age 0-14 in urban and rural areas (46% each) (Table 17.5).
- By LGA, the prevalence of FGM/C among girls is highest in Basse (79%) and lowest in Kerewan (24%).
- The prevalence of FGM/C among daughters generally decreases with increasing mother's education, from 49% among those whose mothers have no education to 39% among those whose mothers have a secondary education or higher.

- Only 4% of girls whose mothers have not been circumcised are circumcised themselves.

Table 17.6 shows that 15% of daughters who were circumcised had their genital area sewn closed (a process known as infibulation).

17.4 PERSON WHO PERFORMED THE CIRCUMCISION

The survey included questions on the person who performed the circumcision. **Table 17.7** shows the percentage of circumcised girls age 0-14 by current age and women age 15-49 according to the person performing the circumcision and the type of circumcision.

Traditional circumcisers account for nearly all circumcisions (98% for girls and 95% for women) in The Gambia. Less than 1% of girls and women were circumcised by medical professionals. Fifteen percent of circumcised girls and 17% of circumcised women had their genital area sewn closed.

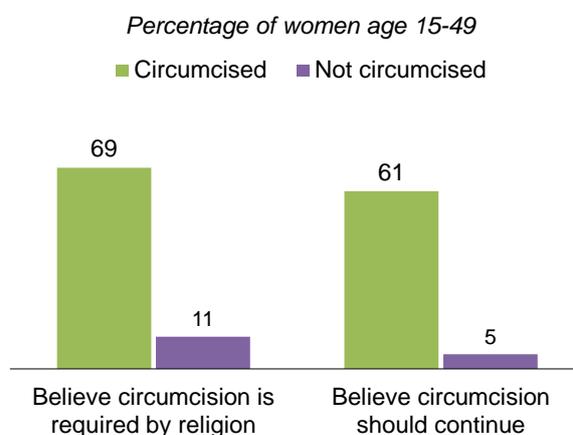
17.5 ATTITUDES TOWARDS FEMALE CIRCUMCISION

Women and men age 15-49 who have heard of female circumcision were asked whether this practice is a requirement of their religion. Only about one third of women (34%) and men (31%) believe that it is not a religious requirement (**Table 17.8**). Less than half of women (46%) and men (42%) believe that female circumcision should not be continued (**Table 17.9**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women who are circumcised are more likely than those who are not to believe that FGM/C is required by their religion (69% and 11%, respectively) (**Figure 17.4**).
- Women who are circumcised are more likely to believe that FGM/C should be continued than those who are not circumcised (61% and 5%, respectively).
- There is little difference in attitudes between women in urban and rural areas regarding whether FGM/C is required by their religion or if the practice should continue.

Figure 17.4 Attitudes about female circumcision by circumcision status



17.6 JUSTIFICATIONS FOR CONTINUING OR ENDING FEMALE CIRCUMCISION

Women and men who agreed that FGM/C should be continued or ended were each asked questions regarding justifications for their position.

Among women and men age 15-49 who agreed that FGM/C should be continued, the most common justifications given were religious obligation (59% and 63%, respectively) and tradition/culture (45% and 34%, respectively). However, more men than women cited reduced promiscuity as a justification (25% and 11%, respectively) (**Table 17.10**).

Among women and men who agreed that FGM/C should be ended, the most common justification given was that the practice is harmful (45% and 43%, respectively). Thirty-six percent of women cited the fact that it complicates delivery, while 29% of men cited its negative health effects. Twenty-four percent of women and 17% of men said that FGM/C should be ended because it leads to painful or unsatisfying sex (**Table 17.11**).

17.7 KNOWLEDGE OF FGM/C LEGALITY

FGM/C has been illegal in The Gambia since 2015. Overall, 89% of women and 65% of men who have heard of FGM/C are aware that it is illegal (**Table 17.12**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among both women and men, more Muslims (89% and 66%, respectively) than Christians (80% and 54%, respectively) are aware that FGM/C is illegal.
- Urban women and men (91% and 67%, respectively) are more likely to be aware that FGM/C is illegal than their rural counterparts (84% and 60%, respectively).
- Awareness that FGM/C is illegal generally increases with increasing education and household wealth.

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Table 17.1 Knowledge of female circumcision

Percentage of women age 15-49 and men 15-59 who have heard of female circumcision, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Have heard of female circumcision	Number of women	Have heard of female circumcision	Number of men
Age				
15-19	99.0	1,368	95.0	1,097
20-24	99.0	1,140	98.0	802
25-29	99.4	1,145	98.3	634
30-34	99.3	876	98.3	524
35-39	99.7	708	97.8	499
40-44	99.8	562	99.8	357
45-49	99.3	387	98.8	342
Religion				
Islam	99.3	5,990	97.5	4,104
Christianity	99.8	192	98.5	143
Other	*	3	*	2
No religion	*	0	*	6
Ethnic group				
Mandinka/Jahanka	99.8	2,012	99.7	1,408
Wolof	98.2	782	96.4	587
Jola/Karoninka	99.8	693	99.3	470
Fula/Tukulur/Lorobo	99.5	1,140	96.8	774
Serere	99.7	243	98.9	139
Sarahule	99.9	478	94.4	297
Creole/Aku Marabout	(99.5)	30	(99.3)	24
Manjago	100.0	68	(100.0)	63
Bambara	98.0	81	97.3	63
Other	(100.0)	49	(100.0)	37
Non-Gambian	97.3	611	91.8	393
Residence				
Urban	99.5	4,567	98.1	3,299
Rural	98.8	1,619	95.6	955
Local Government Area				
Banjul	98.8	86	95.1	80
Kanifing	99.4	1,393	98.0	1,040
Brikama	99.6	2,736	98.5	1,967
Mansakonko	99.0	230	97.9	134
Kerewan	99.2	573	95.3	351
Kuntaur	98.4	263	90.3	142
Janjanbureh	96.4	307	97.5	202
Basse	99.9	598	96.2	340
Education				
No education	98.8	2,135	93.6	921
Primary	99.7	983	97.7	716
Secondary or higher	99.5	3,068	98.8	2,618
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	98.6	1,007	95.0	632
Second	98.9	1,056	96.2	768
Middle	99.4	1,247	98.6	848
Fourth	99.7	1,317	98.1	875
Highest	99.6	1,559	98.5	1,132
Total 15-49	99.3	6,186	97.5	4,255
50-59	na	na	99.1	381
Total 15-59	na	na	97.6	4,636

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. na = Not applicable

Table 17.2 Prevalence of female circumcision

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have been circumcised, and percent distribution of circumcised women by type of circumcision, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of women circumcised	Number of women	Type of circumcision				Total	Number of circumcised women
			Cut, no flesh removed	Cut, flesh removed	Sewn closed	Don't know		
Age								
15-19	72.6	1,368	1.4	73.8	12.2	12.5	100.0	993
20-24	71.7	1,140	1.5	70.9	15.4	12.2	100.0	817
25-29	74.8	1,145	0.9	73.3	19.4	6.5	100.0	856
30-34	71.3	876	1.8	70.9	20.5	6.9	100.0	624
35-39	72.1	708	1.1	74.3	18.0	6.6	100.0	510
40-44	71.6	562	1.8	79.3	14.8	4.1	100.0	402
45-49	74.0	387	0.9	74.8	18.2	6.0	100.0	287
Religion								
Islam	74.3	5,990	1.4	73.3	16.7	8.7	100.0	4,453
Christianity	19.3	192	*	*	*	*	100.0	37
Other	*	3	na	na	na	na	na	0
Ethnic group								
Mandinka/Jahanka	96.2	2,012	2.0	70.8	18.6	8.6	100.0	1,935
Wolof	9.1	782	0.8	75.8	16.8	6.6	100.0	71
Jola/Karoninka	85.5	693	1.8	81.2	7.7	9.3	100.0	593
Fula/Tukulur/Lorobo	79.3	1,140	0.5	74.1	17.2	8.2	100.0	903
Serere	37.3	243	0.0	72.3	12.1	15.6	100.0	90
Sarahule	91.4	478	0.9	73.4	18.8	6.9	100.0	437
Creole/Aku Marabout	(2.9)	30	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Manjago	8.1	68	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Bambara	82.0	81	0.9	87.4	9.8	1.9	100.0	66
Other	(79.1)	49	(0.0)	(74.4)	(3.8)	(21.8)	100.0	39
Non-Gambian	57.3	611	0.4	69.5	20.1	10.1	100.0	350
Residence								
Urban	74.5	4,567	1.2	72.7	16.5	9.6	100.0	3,405
Rural	67.1	1,619	2.0	75.5	16.8	5.8	100.0	1,086
Local Government Area								
Banjul	48.3	86	3.1	63.5	16.1	17.3	100.0	42
Kanifing	70.6	1,393	1.9	71.0	17.0	10.1	100.0	983
Brikama	78.0	2,736	0.8	75.5	14.1	9.6	100.0	2,134
Mansakonko	80.1	230	3.3	62.0	16.3	18.4	100.0	184
Kerewan	42.0	573	1.0	80.2	15.4	3.3	100.0	241
Kuntaur	53.5	263	4.0	71.9	18.5	5.6	100.0	141
Janjanbureh	60.7	307	0.3	81.8	15.8	2.1	100.0	186
Basse	97.0	598	1.8	68.9	25.1	4.2	100.0	580
Education								
No education	69.5	2,135	1.3	71.9	20.0	6.8	100.0	1,484
Primary	78.4	983	1.1	70.3	18.3	10.4	100.0	770
Secondary or higher	72.9	3,068	1.5	75.4	13.7	9.3	100.0	2,236
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	64.5	1,007	2.6	69.9	19.2	8.4	100.0	649
Second	73.2	1,056	0.9	76.6	14.2	8.3	100.0	773
Middle	80.1	1,247	1.6	73.2	18.0	7.2	100.0	999
Fourth	75.9	1,317	1.0	73.3	17.3	8.4	100.0	999
Highest	68.7	1,559	1.1	73.4	14.7	10.8	100.0	1,071
Total	72.6	6,186	1.4	73.4	16.6	8.7	100.0	4,490

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

Table 17.3 Age at circumcision

Percent distribution of circumcised women age 15-49 by age at circumcision, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Age at circumcision					Total	Number of circumcised women
	<5 ¹	5-9	10-14	15+	Don't know		
Age							
15-19	69.1	15.2	3.1	0.1	12.6	100.0	993
20-24	68.2	16.9	3.5	0.7	10.7	100.0	817
25-29	65.2	18.1	7.4	1.4	7.9	100.0	856
30-34	58.2	22.5	7.2	0.4	11.7	100.0	624
35-39	68.4	16.2	5.6	0.6	9.3	100.0	510
40-44	66.6	12.4	11.0	0.7	9.3	100.0	402
45-49	46.5	27.4	10.4	1.9	13.8	100.0	287
Religion							
Islam	64.8	17.8	6.0	0.6	10.7	100.0	4,453
Christianity	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	37
Ethnic group							
Mandinka/Jahanka	66.6	17.3	6.0	0.4	9.8	100.0	1,935
Wolof	53.4	19.9	12.8	1.4	12.6	100.0	71
Jola/Karoninka	58.1	22.2	8.6	1.7	9.4	100.0	593
Fula/Tukulur/Lorobo	61.9	19.2	5.6	0.2	13.1	100.0	903
Serere	52.6	29.5	7.0	6.6	4.3	100.0	90
Sarahule	81.3	4.8	1.1	0.3	12.4	100.0	437
Creole/Aku Marabout	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Manjago	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Bambara	74.0	9.1	11.3	0.0	5.6	100.0	66
Other	(61.7)	(14.9)	(7.2)	(0.0)	(16.2)	100.0	39
Non-Gambian	59.1	22.7	6.4	1.2	10.5	100.0	350
Residence							
Urban	66.1	18.5	6.3	0.8	8.2	100.0	3,405
Rural	61.4	15.0	5.0	0.3	18.2	100.0	1,086
Local Government Area							
Banjul	61.0	26.1	8.8	1.6	2.4	100.0	42
Kanifing	61.3	20.7	7.6	0.6	9.8	100.0	983
Brikama	66.2	20.0	6.0	1.0	6.8	100.0	2,134
Mansakonko	58.2	17.8	6.0	0.6	17.4	100.0	184
Kerewan	60.1	18.0	14.7	1.2	6.1	100.0	241
Kuntaur	56.4	13.8	6.5	0.3	23.1	100.0	141
Janjanbureh	80.4	11.5	3.1	0.0	5.0	100.0	186
Basse	68.1	6.3	0.4	0.0	25.2	100.0	580
Education							
No education	64.9	15.9	5.4	0.8	13.0	100.0	1,484
Primary	65.6	14.4	7.1	1.2	11.6	100.0	770
Secondary or higher	64.7	20.0	6.0	0.5	8.7	100.0	2,236
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	60.9	13.5	5.5	0.4	19.7	100.0	649
Second	64.9	14.6	7.5	0.4	12.6	100.0	773
Middle	64.9	20.1	4.2	1.3	9.5	100.0	999
Fourth	70.0	17.6	5.4	0.4	6.6	100.0	999
Highest	62.7	20.3	7.5	0.8	8.7	100.0	1,071
Total	64.9	17.7	6.0	0.7	10.6	100.0	4,490

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes women who reported they were circumcised during infancy but did not provide a specific age

Table 17.4 Prevalence of circumcision and age at circumcision: Girls age 0-14

Percent distribution of girls age 0-14 by age at circumcision, and percentage of girls circumcised, according to current age, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Current age	Age at circumcision					Percentage not circumcised	Total	Number of girls	Percentage circumcised
	<1	1-4	5-9	10-14	Don't know				
0-4	15.9	8.6	na	na	0.0	74.9	100.0	1,823	25.1
5-9	24.2	24.6	3.6	na	0.6	46.9	100.0	1,845	53.1
10-14	26.4	26.5	8.9	0.5	0.9	36.9	100.0	1,437	63.1
Total 0-14	21.9	19.4	3.9	0.2	0.5	54.1	100.0	5,105	45.9

Note: The circumcision status of girls is reported by their mothers.
na = Not applicable due to censoring

Table 17.5 Circumcision of girls age 0-14 by mother's background characteristics

Percentage of girls age 0-14 who are circumcised, according to age and mother's background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Current age of girls			All girls 0-14
	0-4	5-9	10-14	
Religion				
Islam	25.6	54.2	64.6	46.8
Christianity	(0.0)	(6.1)	(12.9)	6.5
Ethnic group				
Mandinka/Jahanka	31.4	76.3	88.4	63.1
Wolof	2.5	7.1	7.8	5.7
Jola/Karoninka	30.0	58.2	67.8	51.8
Fula/Tukulur/Lorobo	21.0	47.8	63.6	43.1
Serere	(14.7)	22.4	(14.0)	17.3
Sarahule	54.5	78.2	81.4	70.6
Manjago	*	*	*	(1.0)
Bambara	*	(40.7)	*	40.8
Non-Gambian	17.0	39.6	45.5	33.1
Residence				
Urban	22.5	54.2	65.8	46.1
Rural	30.2	50.8	57.8	45.5
Local Government Area				
Banjul	10.8	27.8	36.0	25.0
Kanifing	19.5	42.9	57.4	37.8
Brikama	22.2	57.9	69.9	49.2
Mansakonko	18.5	62.6	72.8	48.8
Kerewan	12.3	28.1	35.1	24.4
Kuntaur	17.5	28.7	33.4	26.0
Janjanbureh	21.0	45.5	51.8	37.8
Basse	63.2	87.6	89.2	79.3
Mother's education				
No education	27.9	54.2	62.6	48.9
Primary	24.7	59.9	69.9	49.3
Secondary or higher	21.8	46.9	59.8	38.9
Mother's circumcision status				
Circumcised	32.8	71.1	82.1	60.4
Not circumcised	1.7	5.0	6.7	4.4
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	24.2	47.7	56.0	42.1
Second	29.6	52.0	60.9	46.6
Middle	27.4	63.3	70.8	52.3
Fourth	23.6	58.6	69.4	48.8
Highest	19.1	42.5	59.3	38.5
Total	25.1	53.1	63.1	45.9

Note: The circumcision status of girls is reported by their mothers. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 17.6 Infibulation among circumcised girls age 0-14

Percent distribution of girls age 0-14 who are circumcised by whether or not they are infibulated, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Infibulation status			Total	Number of girls
	Sewn closed	Not sewn closed	Don't know		
Religion					
Islam	14.9	68.0	17.1	100.0	2,335
Christianity	*	*	*	100.0	8
Ethnic group					
Mandinka/Jahanka	18.6	63.1	18.3	100.0	1,078
Wollof	(2.9)	(73.1)	(23.9)	100.0	36
Jola/Karoninka	5.9	81.9	12.2	100.0	255
Fula/Tukulur/Lorobo	13.3	73.0	13.7	100.0	414
Serere	*	*	*	100.0	24
Sarahule	20.3	60.8	18.9	100.0	297
Creole/Aku Marabout	*	*	*	100.0	2
Manjago	*	*	*	100.0	0
Bambara	(0.7)	(85.2)	(14.1)	100.0	23
Other	*	*	*	100.0	11
Non-Gambian	10.4	67.7	22.0	100.0	203
Residence					
Urban	15.0	66.8	18.2	100.0	1,563
Rural	15.5	69.7	14.8	100.0	780
Local Government Area					
Banjul	26.3	57.0	16.7	100.0	14
Kanifing	14.7	72.8	12.5	100.0	326
Brikama	14.3	67.4	18.3	100.0	1,059
Mansakonko	16.0	69.8	14.2	100.0	101
Kerewan	17.5	75.4	7.2	100.0	140
Kuntaur	15.8	64.3	19.9	100.0	73
Janjanbureh	13.0	83.9	3.1	100.0	124
Basse	16.7	59.5	23.8	100.0	504
Mother's education					
No education	15.3	67.8	16.9	100.0	1,302
Primary	20.6	59.8	19.7	100.0	438
Secondary or higher	11.0	73.5	15.5	100.0	603
Mother's circumcision status					
Infibulated	32.9	39.8	27.3	100.0	438
Circumcised, not infibulated	11.1	74.6	14.3	100.0	1,849
Not circumcised	10.5	61.7	27.8	100.0	56
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	14.2	66.9	18.9	100.0	479
Second	16.2	67.2	16.6	100.0	495
Middle	13.3	72.5	14.3	100.0	580
Fourth	16.8	66.5	16.7	100.0	462
Highest	15.9	63.3	20.8	100.0	327
Total	15.2	67.8	17.1	100.0	2,343

Note: The circumcision status of girls is reported by their mothers. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 17.7 Aspects of circumcision among circumcised girls age 0-14 and women age 15-49

Percent distribution of circumcised girls age 0-14 by current age and women age 15-49, according to person performing the circumcision and type of circumcision, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Current age of girls			Girls age 0-14	Women age 15-49
	0-4	5-9	10-14		
Person who performed the circumcision					
Traditional agent	98.8	98.6	99.0	98.8	95.1
Traditional circumciser	98.3	97.8	98.7	98.3	94.9
Community birth attendant	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.1
Other traditional agent	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Medical professional	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4
Doctor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Nurse/midwife	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Don't know	0.7	1.4	0.9	1.1	4.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of circumcision					
Sewn closed	12.9	16.4	15.0	15.2	16.6
Not sewn closed	70.8	66.9	67.2	67.8	68.1
Don't know	16.3	16.7	17.9	17.1	15.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	457	979	907	2,343	4,490

Note: The circumcision status of girls is reported by their mothers.

Table 17.8 Opinions of women and men about whether circumcision is required by religion

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 and men age 15-59 who have heard of female circumcision by opinion on whether their religion requires female circumcision, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women who have heard of female circumcision	Men				Number of men who have heard of female circumcision
	Required	Not required	Don't know/ no religion	Total		Required	Not required	Don't know/ no religion	Total	
Female circumcision status										
Circumcised	68.9	20.2	10.9	100.0	4,490	na	na	na	na	na
Not circumcised	11.2	72.1	16.7	100.0	1,652	na	na	na	na	na
Age										
15-19	51.6	33.9	14.4	100.0	1,354	38.3	32.9	28.8	100.0	1,041
20-24	51.3	35.7	13.0	100.0	1,128	45.1	31.2	23.7	100.0	786
25-29	54.8	33.3	11.9	100.0	1,138	48.7	29.2	22.2	100.0	623
30-34	52.5	36.0	11.5	100.0	870	51.3	30.9	17.8	100.0	515
35-39	54.9	32.0	13.1	100.0	706	49.9	31.8	18.2	100.0	488
40-44	56.4	32.4	11.2	100.0	561	50.8	28.7	20.5	100.0	357
45-49	56.3	35.3	8.4	100.0	385	55.1	29.2	15.8	100.0	338
Religion										
Islam	54.8	32.9	12.3	100.0	5,947	47.9	29.6	22.5	100.0	4,001
Christianity	10.2	70.9	18.9	100.0	192	11.3	71.1	17.6	100.0	141
Other	*	*	*	100.0	3	*	*	*	100.0	1
No religion	na	na	na	na	0	*	*	*	100.0	6
Ethnic group										
Mandinka/Jahanka	73.2	18.0	8.8	100.0	2,009	62.7	14.1	23.3	100.0	1,403
Wolof	8.8	76.2	15.0	100.0	769	13.0	70.1	16.9	100.0	565
Jola/Karoninka	55.3	32.7	12.0	100.0	692	39.5	32.1	28.3	100.0	466
Fula/Tukulur/Lorobo	50.8	34.2	15.0	100.0	1,134	47.2	27.9	24.8	100.0	749
Serere	32.7	54.9	12.4	100.0	242	33.9	44.2	21.9	100.0	138
Sarahule	73.7	13.8	12.5	100.0	477	68.3	14.5	17.2	100.0	280
Creole/Aku Marabout	(21.4)	(56.8)	(21.8)	100.0	29	(14.4)	(48.2)	(37.4)	100.0	24
Manjago	3.0	80.4	16.6	100.0	68	(6.8)	(73.9)	(19.3)	100.0	63
Bambara	60.2	36.3	3.5	100.0	79	37.2	39.8	23.0	100.0	62
Other	(59.7)	(20.0)	(20.2)	100.0	49	(46.6)	(34.5)	(18.9)	100.0	37
Non-Gambian	44.7	38.3	17.0	100.0	594	42.7	37.5	19.8	100.0	361
Residence										
Urban	53.8	34.2	12.0	100.0	4,542	45.4	29.4	25.2	100.0	3,236
Rural	52.3	34.1	13.7	100.0	1,600	50.8	36.4	12.8	100.0	913
Local Government Area										
Banjul	34.2	52.3	13.5	100.0	85	29.4	46.8	23.8	100.0	76
Kanifing	49.8	35.6	14.6	100.0	1,384	45.9	38.0	16.1	100.0	1,019
Brikama	56.8	32.6	10.5	100.0	2,724	44.8	24.8	30.4	100.0	1,936
Mansakonko	70.0	23.7	6.3	100.0	228	63.7	24.8	11.5	100.0	131
Kerewan	30.1	56.1	13.8	100.0	568	31.0	47.0	22.0	100.0	334
Kuntaur	34.9	42.9	22.2	100.0	259	43.3	39.5	17.3	100.0	128
Janjanbureh	51.2	40.4	8.4	100.0	296	53.8	33.1	13.0	100.0	197
Basse	73.5	11.3	15.2	100.0	598	68.9	23.4	7.7	100.0	327
Education										
No education	55.8	31.2	13.0	100.0	2,109	46.8	34.0	19.2	100.0	862
Primary	55.2	28.2	16.6	100.0	980	52.0	25.0	23.0	100.0	699
Secondary or higher	51.1	38.1	10.7	100.0	3,053	45.0	31.6	23.4	100.0	2,587
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	46.6	37.5	15.9	100.0	993	48.6	34.3	17.1	100.0	600
Second	56.8	30.4	12.9	100.0	1,044	50.3	31.3	18.3	100.0	739
Middle	62.5	25.8	11.6	100.0	1,239	48.4	30.5	21.1	100.0	836
Fourth	55.5	32.8	11.7	100.0	1,312	45.9	27.4	26.6	100.0	858
Highest	46.4	42.4	11.3	100.0	1,553	42.1	32.0	25.9	100.0	1,115
Total 15-49	53.4	34.2	12.5	100.0	6,142	46.6	31.0	22.5	100.0	4,148
50-59	na	na	na	na	na	50.0	31.5	18.5	100.0	378
Total 15-59	na	na	na	na	na	46.8	31.0	22.1	100.0	4,526

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

Table 17.9 Opinions of women and men about whether the practice of circumcision should continue

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 and men age 15-59 who have heard of female circumcision by opinion on whether the practice of circumcision should be continued, by background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women who have heard of female circumcision	Men				Number of men who have heard of female circumcision
	Continued	Not continued	Don't know/depends	Total		Continued	Not continued	Don't know/depends	Total	
Aware of female circumcision legality										
Legal	47.8	45.1	7.1	100.0	5,455	48.5	39.6	11.9	100.0	2,701
Illegal	29.5	52.8	17.7	100.0	687	38.7	47.2	14.1	100.0	1,447
Female circumcision status										
Circumcised	60.8	32.0	7.2	100.0	4,490	na	na	na	na	na
Not circumcised	4.7	84.0	11.3	100.0	1,652	na	na	na	na	na
Age										
15-19	45.5	45.4	9.1	100.0	1,354	38.7	47.6	13.7	100.0	1,041
20-24	43.8	48.9	7.3	100.0	1,128	46.8	44.2	9.0	100.0	786
25-29	46.1	45.9	8.0	100.0	1,138	47.5	38.4	14.1	100.0	623
30-34	45.4	45.6	9.0	100.0	870	48.1	39.2	12.7	100.0	515
35-39	48.3	44.8	6.9	100.0	706	48.4	38.0	13.6	100.0	488
40-44	45.6	45.8	8.6	100.0	561	42.1	42.4	15.5	100.0	357
45-49	47.3	42.9	9.8	100.0	385	49.8	39.0	11.2	100.0	338
Religion										
Islam	47.0	44.8	8.2	100.0	5,947	46.4	40.8	12.8	100.0	4,001
Christianity	8.2	81.3	10.5	100.0	192	9.6	82.5	7.9	100.0	141
Other	*	*	*	100.0	3	*	*	*	100.0	1
No religion	na	na	na	na	0	*	*	*	100.0	6
Ethnic group										
Mandinka/Jahanka	66.9	27.7	5.5	100.0	2,009	63.9	22.8	13.3	100.0	1,403
Wolof	3.7	86.5	9.8	100.0	769	8.5	79.8	11.7	100.0	565
Jola/Karoninka	49.8	44.4	5.9	100.0	692	38.7	45.8	15.5	100.0	466
Fula/Tukulur/Lorobo	39.6	49.6	10.8	100.0	1,134	45.4	43.0	11.6	100.0	749
Serere	19.1	75.1	5.8	100.0	242	22.9	65.9	11.2	100.0	138
Sarahule	62.9	24.1	13.1	100.0	477	67.0	22.1	10.9	100.0	280
Creole/Aku Marabout	(3.4)	(84.7)	(11.9)	100.0	29	(23.3)	(64.4)	(12.3)	100.0	24
Manjago	4.3	88.9	6.8	100.0	68	(3.9)	(92.2)	(3.8)	100.0	63
Bambara	63.4	30.7	5.9	100.0	79	36.2	58.9	4.9	100.0	62
Other	(46.3)	(47.2)	(6.5)	100.0	49	(43.3)	(48.6)	(8.1)	100.0	37
Non-Gambian	37.1	51.2	11.7	100.0	594	38.6	45.7	15.7	100.0	361
Residence										
Urban	46.4	45.7	7.9	100.0	4,542	44.3	42.2	13.5	100.0	3,236
Rural	43.8	46.9	9.3	100.0	1,600	47.7	42.6	9.7	100.0	913
Local Government Area										
Banjul	30.9	61.3	7.8	100.0	85	28.2	58.9	12.9	100.0	76
Kanifing	36.5	54.1	9.4	100.0	1,384	41.6	45.9	12.5	100.0	1,019
Brikama	52.7	40.7	6.6	100.0	2,724	45.5	40.5	14.1	100.0	1,936
Mansakonko	54.1	40.9	5.0	100.0	228	56.6	33.2	10.1	100.0	131
Kerewan	26.6	65.7	7.7	100.0	568	26.5	60.4	13.1	100.0	334
Kuntaur	25.9	62.1	12.0	100.0	259	33.3	51.7	14.9	100.0	128
Janjanbureh	43.9	46.3	9.9	100.0	296	52.0	37.3	10.8	100.0	197
Basse	61.9	24.9	13.2	100.0	598	72.2	21.7	6.2	100.0	327
Education										
No education	48.7	40.9	10.4	100.0	2,109	46.6	39.2	14.2	100.0	862
Primary	51.8	37.8	10.4	100.0	980	54.5	33.5	12.0	100.0	699
Secondary or higher	41.7	52.1	6.2	100.0	3,053	42.0	45.6	12.4	100.0	2,587
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	41.1	49.3	9.6	100.0	993	46.4	43.1	10.5	100.0	600
Second	48.9	42.8	8.3	100.0	1,044	50.1	37.9	12.0	100.0	739
Middle	58.1	33.0	8.9	100.0	1,239	49.2	38.1	12.6	100.0	836
Fourth	47.8	43.8	8.5	100.0	1,312	45.5	38.9	15.6	100.0	858
Highest	34.9	58.2	6.9	100.0	1,553	37.5	50.3	12.2	100.0	1,115
Total 15-49	45.7	46.0	8.3	100.0	6,142	45.1	42.2	12.7	100.0	4,148
50-59	na	na	na	na	na	42.4	44.3	13.3	100.0	378
Total 15-59	na	na	na	na	na	44.8	42.4	12.7	100.0	4,526

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

Table 17.10 Justifications for continuing female circumcision

Among women and men age 15-49 who believe that female circumcision should be continued, percentage who cite various justifications, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Women										Men									
	Religious obligation	Prevents pregnancy	Hygiene/cleanliness	Easier delivery	Reduced promiscuity	Tradition/culture	Part of womanhood	Number of women who believe that female circumcision should be continued	Religious obligation	Prevents pregnancy	Hygiene/cleanliness	Easier delivery	Reduced promiscuity	Tradition/culture	Part of womanhood	Number of men who believe that female circumcision should be continued				
Aware of female circumcision legality																				
Legal	59.9	4.1	10.5	10.4	11.7	46.1	18.2	2,606	65.9	0.8	8.1	3.5	27.5	32.8	5.8	1,310				
Illegal	48.6	2.8	4.8	1.6	8.1	34.7	19.7	202	55.5	2.0	8.2	2.8	20.4	36.7	6.8	560				
Age																				
15-19	52.2	2.6	6.4	10.4	8.6	34.6	19.3	616	57.4	2.1	7.4	4.7	12.0	35.0	8.1	403				
20-24	52.7	5.2	9.0	9.1	14.6	43.4	17.1	494	57.2	1.2	7.0	2.3	27.7	32.8	4.4	368				
25-29	62.7	5.8	9.7	8.5	12.3	44.0	20.2	524	62.4	0.8	8.6	4.8	26.9	32.6	7.2	296				
30-34	67.0	1.9	12.3	10.3	11.0	49.9	19.7	395	66.3	1.4	8.3	1.0	34.9	29.3	5.8	248				
35-39	62.0	4.4	14.1	14.5	12.2	48.5	18.9	341	62.0	0.1	9.4	2.6	32.2	39.2	6.5	237				
40-44	63.5	3.7	12.2	4.4	11.5	56.8	13.4	256	70.6	0.3	11.7	5.4	26.0	30.1	3.0	150				
45-49	60.8	4.9	11.5	9.8	9.8	57.5	15.6	182	77.5	1.6	6.7	1.9	26.1	39.4	5.6	168				
Residence																				
Urban	61.8	3.9	10.8	8.7	11.6	41.3	16.6	2,107	61.9	0.6	7.9	3.0	25.4	32.7	4.9	1,434				
Rural	51.1	4.2	8.0	12.9	11.0	57.2	23.6	701	65.6	2.9	8.8	4.2	25.3	38.2	10.0	436				
Local Government Area																				
Banjul	56.9	8.2	19.7	12.0	19.6	54.7	19.8	26	66.6	3.1	6.8	4.4	31.8	26.3	6.2	21				
Kanifing	64.4	5.5	8.0	9.0	13.7	37.0	22.0	505	70.1	0.9	8.0	5.9	28.2	34.8	5.4	424				
Brikama	59.0	3.6	11.6	9.3	11.3	42.7	14.8	1,435	60.5	0.2	7.3	1.3	23.0	31.0	3.9	881				
Mansakonko	53.6	4.6	10.3	12.8	11.2	59.1	22.6	123	62.6	0.9	12.3	2.0	19.0	35.4	3.5	74				
Kerewan	48.0	4.5	14.8	10.9	8.6	52.6	32.0	151	44.8	0.7	9.6	9.5	21.9	39.1	3.8	88				
Kuntaur	46.9	2.6	7.1	5.7	8.1	40.1	13.6	67	80.1	0.0	5.4	0.0	13.7	55.9	0.0	43				
Janjanbureh	47.0	1.1	11.4	6.2	5.8	65.8	36.3	130	66.0	5.3	16.5	5.3	21.2	38.8	33.3	103				
Basse	65.2	4.0	4.8	12.8	12.3	51.9	14.2	370	60.1	3.7	6.7	3.7	36.0	35.7	6.4	236				
Education																				
No education	61.7	3.2	9.8	8.0	8.1	53.9	18.6	1,027	58.9	1.9	10.5	2.6	20.6	40.7	10.5	402				
Primary	61.3	2.6	12.1	11.5	13.2	42.8	17.1	507	62.6	1.0	7.0	2.2	20.3	37.1	7.1	381				
Secondary or higher	56.1	5.2	9.6	10.4	13.4	39.3	18.5	1,274	64.3	0.9	7.7	3.9	29.0	30.4	4.1	1,087				
Wealth quintile																				
Lowest	46.3	4.3	6.8	12.7	6.7	59.9	23.6	408	62.8	3.5	8.6	3.2	21.1	43.1	12.1	279				
Second	60.5	4.1	6.4	13.5	9.8	48.9	20.1	511	67.8	1.7	7.9	3.6	20.0	35.1	7.5	370				
Middle	58.3	3.0	12.7	9.5	12.2	45.3	15.8	720	59.1	0.9	8.8	3.6	26.9	34.8	5.1	411				
Fourth	62.7	3.5	13.7	8.7	11.7	37.3	15.9	627	59.8	0.4	7.6	2.5	24.4	30.3	4.0	391				
Highest	64.5	5.6	8.5	5.5	15.4	39.9	18.7	542	64.7	0.1	7.9	3.4	32.5	29.4	3.8	419				
Total 15-49	59.1	4.0	10.1	9.7	11.4	45.3	18.3	2,808	62.8	1.2	8.2	3.3	25.4	34.0	6.1	1,870				
50-59	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	68.9	0.6	18.0	1.4	25.6	45.7	6.7	160				
Total 15-59	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	63.3	1.1	8.9	3.1	25.4	34.9	6.1	2,030				

na = Not applicable

Table 17.11 Justifications for ending female circumcision

Among women and men age 15-49 who believe that female circumcision should be ended, percentage who cite various justifications, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Women										Men									
	Negative health effects	Harmful practice	Not a religious obligation	Illegal	Complicates delivery	Painful/unsatisfying sex	Number of women who believe that female circumcision should be ended	Not a religious obligation	Harmful practice	Not a religious obligation	Illegal	Complicates delivery	Painful/unsatisfying sex	Number of men who believe that female circumcision should be ended						
Aware of female circumcision legality																				
Legal	24.0	43.6	8.5	10.5	38.4	25.6	2,461	19.8	40.2	19.8	8.2	28.4	21.1	1,069						
Illegal	16.0	54.6	15.2	5.1	21.9	13.4	363	26.1	47.6	26.1	2.5	16.7	10.6	683						
Age																				
15-19	23.2	51.5	9.5	9.3	28.5	16.4	615	18.6	49.1	18.6	6.1	19.7	7.8	495						
20-24	20.4	46.7	8.3	7.5	37.2	24.8	552	21.7	43.3	21.7	8.2	17.4	12.8	347						
25-29	23.7	41.8	10.1	10.0	40.2	28.0	522	29.3	35.6	29.3	4.9	23.9	20.4	239						
30-34	20.7	41.8	11.0	9.4	40.1	26.7	397	24.1	37.3	24.1	7.2	22.5	20.2	202						
35-39	22.5	43.3	9.2	9.9	35.3	30.5	316	22.6	43.4	22.6	0.6	30.1	26.1	186						
40-44	27.3	44.3	5.0	13.7	38.1	20.7	257	25.2	41.8	25.2	6.6	33.5	20.2	151						
45-49	28.3	37.9	13.2	14.2	40.3	23.8	165	18.1	43.3	18.1	6.5	39.1	27.8	132						
Residence																				
Urban	24.4	42.7	9.1	8.3	39.6	27.1	2,074	20.0	45.6	20.0	6.6	24.5	18.5	1,364						
Rural	19.1	51.3	10.0	14.2	27.1	15.6	750	30.4	34.4	30.4	3.7	21.8	11.8	388						
Local Government Area																				
Banjul	26.0	54.6	8.1	10.3	40.3	28.5	52	26.6	42.8	26.6	5.7	16.6	20.5	45						
Kanifing	23.7	52.4	8.9	4.2	36.5	28.2	749	22.2	45.4	22.2	3.9	22.1	18.9	468						
Brikama	25.4	33.5	9.8	9.9	43.0	28.6	1,110	18.1	48.0	18.1	8.2	26.0	17.6	784						
Mansakonko	33.1	42.2	6.7	20.9	35.7	17.3	93	21.2	32.1	21.2	5.5	25.5	12.1	43						
Kerewan	11.4	66.7	9.7	13.8	35.8	14.7	373	28.6	23.2	28.6	0.7	25.9	12.6	202						
Kuntaur	20.3	42.0	13.1	17.3	24.5	12.8	161	47.0	30.5	47.0	4.1	17.4	15.1	66						
Janjanbureh	20.5	47.7	10.3	13.6	13.2	8.2	137	36.4	25.1	36.4	15.4	25.7	11.0	74						
Basse	28.9	38.6	5.1	9.7	19.4	22.2	149	11.3	67.4	11.3	2.6	13.6	20.3	71						
Education																				
No education	15.6	46.7	11.7	14.6	29.8	18.3	863	39.4	34.4	39.4	6.2	18.1	10.7	338						
Primary	21.4	33.0	9.8	11.8	35.0	17.9	371	27.0	42.8	27.0	3.4	15.0	7.3	234						
Secondary or higher	27.4	46.9	8.0	6.8	40.2	28.6	1,590	16.4	45.6	16.4	6.4	27.3	20.8	1,181						
Wealth quintile																				
Lowest	19.0	48.5	9.4	16.6	23.2	13.5	489	29.9	35.2	29.9	3.9	19.7	14.6	259						
Second	18.7	41.8	10.3	14.7	35.0	22.1	446	26.6	38.0	26.6	7.7	21.9	9.7	280						
Middle	23.2	49.3	8.4	9.3	40.1	21.4	409	26.9	43.1	26.9	6.6	24.6	17.1	319						
Fourth	20.1	39.6	14.0	5.4	43.8	24.3	575	20.2	43.3	20.2	4.3	23.5	22.0	334						
Highest	29.0	46.2	6.3	6.8	37.6	31.8	904	15.3	49.1	15.3	6.8	26.6	18.8	561						
Total 15-49	23.0	45.0	9.4	9.8	36.3	24.1	2,824	22.3	43.1	22.3	6.0	23.9	17.0	1,752						
50-59	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	21.3	35.8	21.3	12.4	31.6	19.4	167						
Total 15-59	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	22.2	42.5	22.2	6.5	24.5	17.2	1,920						

na = Not applicable

Table 17.12 Knowledge of female circumcision legality

Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of female circumcision, percentage aware of any law that prohibits its practice, according to background characteristics, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Are aware that female circumcision is illegal	Number of women	Are aware that female circumcision is illegal	Number of men
Age				
15-19	81.7	1,354	46.6	1,041
20-24	87.3	1,128	61.4	786
25-29	90.9	1,138	68.0	623
30-34	92.0	870	72.2	515
35-39	92.6	706	76.4	488
40-44	92.1	561	78.6	357
45-49	93.3	385	84.4	338
Religion				
Islam	89.1	5,947	65.5	4,001
Christianity	80.4	192	53.5	141
Other	*	3	*	1
No religion	*	0	*	6
Ethnic group				
Mandinka/Jahanka	95.5	2,009	77.0	1,403
Wolof	78.7	769	52.9	565
Jola/Karoninka	94.6	692	68.3	466
Fula/Tukulur/Lorobo	88.3	1,134	66.3	749
Serere	91.5	242	69.3	138
Sarahule	85.1	477	51.5	280
Creole/Aku Marabout	(88.7)	29	(43.2)	24
Manjago	80.6	68	(62.7)	63
Bambara	88.7	79	67.4	62
Other	(98.8)	49	(69.8)	37
Non-Gambian	75.5	594	41.3	361
Residence				
Urban	90.5	4,542	66.7	3,236
Rural	84.1	1,600	59.5	913
Education				
No education	86.3	2,109	55.7	862
Primary	85.7	980	53.7	699
Secondary or higher	91.5	3,053	71.4	2,587
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	81.5	993	56.9	600
Second	88.5	1,044	58.6	739
Middle	90.2	1,239	68.4	836
Fourth	90.7	1,312	71.4	858
Highest	91.0	1,553	66.6	1,115
Total 15-49	88.8	6,142	65.1	4,148
50-59	na	na	88.2	378
Total 15-59	na	na	67.0	4,526

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable

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A.1 INTRODUCTION

This appendix describes the objectives of the survey, the overall sample size, survey domains, and any subsamples used. The 2019-20 Gambia Demographic and Health Survey (2019-20 GDHS) is a nationwide survey with a nationally representative sample of residential households. All women age 15-49 who are usual members of the selected households or who spent the night before the survey in the selected households were eligible for individual interviews. In addition, in every second household, all men age 15-59 who are usual residents of the household or who slept in the household on the night before the interview were eligible for individual interviews. In the subsample of households selected for the man's questionnaire, children age 6-59 months were tested for anaemia and malaria, and height and weight measurements were recorded for children age 0-59 months and women age 15-49. In the same subsample, one woman age 15-49 was selected from each household to complete the domestic violence module.

The sample for the 2019-20 GDHS was designed to produce reliable estimates for key indicators at the national level as well as for urban and rural areas separately; each of the two urban municipalities, Banjul and Kanifing; and each of the following six Local Government Areas (LGAs): Brikama, Mansakonko, Kerewan, Kuntaur, Janjanbureh, and Basse.

A.2 SAMPLE FRAME

The 2019-20 GDHS sample was selected using a stratified, two-stage cluster design. The frame used for the first stage of the selection of the 2019-20 GDHS sample was based on an updated version of the 2013 Gambia Population and Housing Census (2013 GPHC) conducted by the Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBoS). The census counts were updated in 2015-16 based on district-level projected counts from the 2015-16 Integrated Household Survey (IHS). The sampling frame is a complete list of enumeration areas (EAs) across the country. An EA is a geographic area, consisting of a convenient number of households, that serves as a counting unit for the census. EAs have an average size of 68 households. The sampling frame contains information about the location, type of residence, number of residential households, and population of each EA. A sketch map, available for each EA, delimits its geographic boundaries.

Administratively, The Gambia is divided into two urban municipalities, Banjul and Kanifing, and six LGAs. Each LGA/municipality is subdivided into districts, and each district is subdivided into settlements. A settlement, a group of small settlements, or a part of a large settlement can form an EA. These units allow the country as to be easily separated into small geographical area units, each with an urban or rural designation. There are 48 districts, 120 wards, and 4,098 EAs in The Gambia.

Table A.1 shows the LGA distribution of households as described in the updated census frame, by type of residence (urban/rural). The table indicates that almost 37% of the households in The Gambia are in Brikama and that about 71% are in urban areas. **Table A.2** presents the distribution of EAs and their average size (in number of households) by LGA and residence. There are in total 4,098 EAs; among them, 2,540 are in urban areas and 1,558 are in rural areas. The average EA size is 68 households; urban EAs are larger in size, with an average of 79 households per EA, whereas rural EAs have an average of 52 households.

Table A.1 Households

Distribution of residential households in the sampling frame by Local Government Area (LGA) and residence, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Local Government Area	Residential households			Percentage	
	Urban	Rural	Total	LGAs	Urban
Banjul	7,272	0	7,272	2.6	100.0
Kanifing	69,890	0	69,890	24.9	100.0
Brikama	97,324	6,340	103,664	36.9	93.9
Mansakonko	2,512	9,453	11,965	4.3	21.0
Kerewan	7,655	20,207	27,862	9.9	27.5
Kuntaur	1,032	9,925	10,957	3.9	9.4
Janjanbureh	3,007	11,444	14,451	5.1	20.8
Basse	11,685	22,956	34,641	12.3	33.7
The Gambia	200,377	80,325	280,702	100.0	71.4

Source: The 2013 GPHC conducted by GBoS

Table A.2 Enumeration areas

Distribution of enumeration areas in the sampling frame by Local Government Area (LGA) and residence, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Local Government Area	Number of enumeration areas			Average enumeration area size		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Banjul	74	0	74	98	0	98
Kanifing	773	0	773	90	0	90
Brikama	1,338	128	1,466	73	50	71
Mansakonko	32	172	204	79	55	59
Kerewan	106	387	493	72	52	57
Kuntaur	16	221	237	65	45	46
Janjanbureh	43	254	297	70	45	49
Basse	158	396	554	74	58	63
The Gambia	2,540	1,558	4,098	79	52	68

Source: The 2013 GPHC conducted by GBoS

A.3 SAMPLE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

The sample for the 2019-20 GDHS is a stratified sample selected in two stages. In the first stage, 281 EAs were selected from the sampling frame with a stratified probability proportional to size selection. EA size is the number of households residing in the EA recorded in the updated 2013 GPHC frame. Stratification was achieved by separating every LGA into urban and rural areas. Therefore, the eight LGAs were stratified into 14 sampling strata since Banjul and Kanifing have no rural areas. Samples were selected independently in each stratum, with a predetermined number of EAs to be selected. Implicit stratification was achieved at each of the lower administrative unit levels by sorting the sampling frame according to districts and wards within each sampling stratum and by using a probability proportional to size selection procedure.

After the selection of EAs and before the main survey, a household listing operation was carried out in all selected EAs. The resulting lists of households served as the sampling frame for the selection of households in the second stage. In the second stage of selection, a fixed number of 25 households were selected in every sample cluster through equal probability systematic sampling. The survey interviewers were asked to interview only the pre-selected households. To prevent bias, replacements and changes of the pre-selected households were not allowed.

Table A.3 shows the sample allocation of clusters and households by LGA and by type of residence. The numbers of interviews with women and men that were expected to be completed based on the sample design are shown by LGA and residence in **Table A.4**. The sample allocation is a power allocation with a small adjustment that took into account the LGA population and its urban-rural distribution. Among the 281 clusters selected, 173 were in urban areas and 108 were in rural areas. The total planned number of households to be selected in the 2019-20 GDHS was 7,025; 4,325 were from urban areas and 2,700 were

from rural areas. The sample was expected to result in about 12,475 completed interviews with women age 15-49 (6,785 in urban areas and 5,690 in rural areas) and about 4,305 completed interviews with men age 15-59 (2,509 in urban areas and 1,796 in rural areas).

Table A.3 Sample allocation of clusters and households

Sample allocation of clusters and households by Local Government Area, according to residence, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Local Government Area	Allocation of clusters			Allocation of households		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Banjul	40	0	40	1,000	0	1,000
Kanifing	46	0	46	1,150	0	1,150
Brikama	46	4	50	1,150	100	1,250
Mansakonko	7	20	27	175	500	675
Kerewan	11	21	32	275	525	800
Kuntaur	3	23	26	75	575	650
Janjanbureh	7	21	28	175	525	700
Basse	13	19	32	325	475	800
The Gambia	173	108	281	4,325	2,700	7,025

Table A.4 Sample allocation of completed interviews with women and men

Sample allocation of expected number of completed interviews with women and men by Local Government Area, according to residence, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Local Government Area	Women 15-49			Men 15-59		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Banjul	1,567	0	1,567	581	0	581
Kanifing	1,804	0	1,804	667	0	667
Brikama	1,804	211	2,015	667	66	733
Mansakonko	275	1,053	1,328	102	332	434
Kerewan	432	1,107	1,539	159	349	508
Kuntaur	118	1,212	1,330	43	383	426
Janjanbureh	275	1,107	1,382	102	349	451
Basse	510	1,000	1,510	188	317	505
The Gambia	6,785	5,690	12,475	2,509	1,796	4,305

The allocations presented in **Table A.4** were based on the results obtained in the 2017 Gambia Malaria Indicator Survey (GMIS), in which household completion rates were 90% in urban areas and 96.7% in rural areas. On average, there were 1.80 women age 15-49 per household in urban areas and 2.24 women age 15-49 per household in rural areas; the overall response rate among women was about 97%. Numbers for men age 15-59 were derived from the 2013 GDHS, in which there were about 1.58 men age 15-59 per household in urban areas and 1.55 men age 15-59 per household in rural areas; response rates for men were about 78% in urban areas and 85.6% in rural areas.

A.4 SAMPLE PROBABILITIES AND SAMPLING WEIGHTS

Due to the non-proportional allocation of the sample to different LGAs and their urban and rural areas and the possible differences in response rates, sampling weights will be required for any analysis using the 2019-20 GDHS data to ensure the actual representativeness of the survey results at the national level as well as the domain level. Since the 2019-20 GDHS sample is a two-stage stratified cluster sample, sampling weights were calculated based on sampling probabilities separately for each sampling stage and for each cluster. The following notations were used:

P_{1hi} : first-stage sampling probability of the i^{th} cluster in stratum h

P_{2hi} : second-stage sampling probability within the i^{th} cluster (households)

P_{hi} : overall sampling probability of any households of the i^{th} cluster in stratum h

Let a_h be the number of EAs selected in stratum h , M_{hi} the number of households according to the sampling frame in the i^{th} EA, and $\sum M_{hi}$ the total number of households in the stratum. The probability of selecting the i^{th} EA in the 2019-20 GDHS sample is calculated as follows:

$$P_{1hi} = \frac{a_h M_{hi}}{\sum M_{hi}}$$

Let L_{hi} be the number of households listed in the household listing operation in cluster i in stratum h , and let g_{hi} be the number of households selected in the cluster. The second stage's selection probability for each household in the cluster is calculated as follows:

$$P_{2hi} = \frac{g_{hi}}{L_{hi}}$$

The overall selection probability of each household in cluster i of stratum h is therefore the product of the two stages' selection probabilities:

$$P_{hi} = P_{1hi} \times P_{2hi}$$

The sampling weight for each household in cluster i of stratum h is the inverse of its overall selection probability:

$$W_{hi} = 1 / P_{hi}$$

The design weights were adjusted for household non-response and individual non-response to obtain the sampling weights for households and for women and men, respectively. Non-response was adjusted at the sampling stratum level. For the household sampling weight, the household design weight was multiplied by the inverse of the household response rate by stratum. For women's individual sampling weight, the household sampling weight was multiplied by the inverse of women's individual response rate by stratum. After adjusting for non-response, the sampling weights were normalised to obtain the final standard weights that appear in the data files. The normalisation process was done to obtain a total number of unweighted cases equal to the total number of weighted cases at the national level for the total number of households, women, and men. Normalisation was done by multiplying the sampling weight by the estimated sampling fraction obtained from the survey for the household weight and the individual women's and men's weights. The normalised weights are relative weights that are valid for estimating means, proportions, ratios, and rates but are not valid for estimating population totals or for pooled data. Special weights for domestic violence were calculated that accounted for the selection of one woman per household and for non-response on the module.

Table A.5 Sample implementation: Women

Percent distribution of households and eligible women by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible women, and overall women response rates, according to urban-rural residence and Local Government Area (unweighted), The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Result	Residence		Local Government Area								Total
	Urban	Rural	Banjul	Kanifing	Brikama	Mansa-konko	Kerewan	Kuntaur	Janjan-bureh	Basse	
Selected households											
Completed (C)	91.8	96.9	90.5	89.3	95.1	96.7	96.3	96.2	97.0	92.3	93.8
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	1.9	0.3	3.8	1.6	1.4	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.3
Postponed (P)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused (R)	1.9	0.0	1.3	4.3	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.9	1.2
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1
Household absent (HA)	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.6	0.8	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.3
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	2.3	0.6	2.2	2.3	1.4	0.6	1.8	0.9	0.7	2.9	1.7
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1
Other (O)	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of sampled households	4,322	2,663	1,000	1,150	1,250	675	800	651	696	763	6,985
Household response rate (HRR) ¹	95.7	99.6	94.7	93.4	97.5	99.2	99.0	99.7	99.4	98.1	97.2
Eligible women											
Completed (EWC)	94.3	96.1	92.8	92.5	95.3	97.2	94.6	96.3	96.2	95.8	95.1
Not at home (EWNH)	2.4	2.2	2.4	4.0	1.4	1.1	2.7	2.3	2.7	2.1	2.3
Postponed (EWP)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused (EWR)	1.8	0.5	3.9	2.4	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.9	1.2
Incapacitated (EWI)	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.3	1.4	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.9
Other (EWO)	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.6	1.3	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	6,906	5,575	1,021	1,743	2,470	1,060	1,470	1,370	1,312	2,035	12,481
Eligible women response rate (EWRR) ²	94.3	96.1	92.8	92.5	95.3	97.2	94.6	96.3	96.2	95.8	95.1
Overall women response rate (OWRR) ³	90.2	95.7	87.8	86.3	93.0	96.4	93.7	96.0	95.6	93.9	92.4

¹ Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

² The eligible women response rate (EWRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EWC).

³ The overall women response rate (OWRR) is calculated as:

$$OWRR = HRR * EWRR/100$$

Table A.6 Sample implementation: Men

Percent distribution of households and eligible men by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible men, and overall men response rates, according to urban-rural residence and Local Government Area (unweighted), The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Result	Residence		Local Government Area								Total
	Urban	Rural	Banjul	Kanifing	Brikama	Mansa-konko	Kerewan	Kuntaur	Janjan-bureh	Basse	
Selected households											
Completed (C)	92.8	98.1	90.2	91.7	96.8	97.1	96.5	98.1	98.0	93.2	94.8
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	1.4	0.3	3.2	1.0	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	1.0
Postponed (P)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused (R)	1.9	0.0	1.8	3.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.0	1.1
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1
Household absent (HA)	1.3	0.9	2.0	0.7	1.0	1.5	0.7	0.6	1.7	1.3	1.2
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	2.0	0.2	2.2	1.9	1.0	0.3	1.5	0.3	0.0	2.6	1.3
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2
Other (O)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of sampled households	2,158	1,333	499	576	624	339	401	323	346	383	3,491
Household response rate (HRR) ¹	96.4	99.6	94.7	94.6	98.7	99.4	99.0	99.7	99.7	97.5	97.6
Eligible men											
Completed (EMC)	84.0	91.3	84.5	79.8	85.2	90.6	91.0	90.1	94.3	86.8	86.9
Not at home (EMNH)	10.0	5.5	10.7	12.4	10.2	6.5	5.1	7.6	3.7	5.3	8.2
Refused (EMR)	3.8	0.9	3.2	6.0	2.3	0.2	1.1	1.3	0.4	3.9	2.7
Incapacitated (EMI)	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.8	2.7	2.5	1.1	1.3	2.6	1.8
Other (EMO)	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	3,252	2,085	618	860	1,118	414	567	476	542	742	5,337
Eligible men response rate (EMRR) ²	84.0	91.3	84.5	79.8	85.2	90.6	91.0	90.1	94.3	86.8	86.9
Overall men response rate (OMRR) ³	81.0	91.0	80.0	75.5	84.1	90.0	90.1	89.8	94.0	84.7	84.8

¹ Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * R}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

² The eligible men response rate (EMRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EMC).

³ The overall men response rate (OMRR) is calculated as:

$$OMRR = HRR * EMRR/100$$

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: nonsampling errors and sampling errors. Nonsampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the 2019-20 Gambia Demographic and Health Survey (GDHS) to minimise this type of error, nonsampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in the 2019-20 GDHS is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and expected size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability among all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

Sampling error is usually measured in terms of the *standard error* for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95% of all possible samples of identical size and design.

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the 2019-20 GDHS sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulas. Sampling errors are computed in SAS, using programs developed by ICF. These programs use the Taylor linearisation method to estimate variances for survey estimates that are means, proportions, or ratios. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as fertility and mortality rates.

The Taylor linearisation method treats any percentage or average as a ratio estimate, $r = y/x$, where y represents the total sample value for variable y and x represents the total number of cases in the group or subgroup under consideration. The variance of r is computed using the formula given below, with the standard error being the square root of the variance:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1-f}{x^2} \sum_{h=1}^H \left[\frac{m_h}{m_h - 1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{m_h} \right) \right]$$

in which

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - rx_{hi} \text{ and } z_h = y_h - rx_h$$

where h represents the stratum, which varies from 1 to H ;
 m_h is the total number of clusters selected in the h^{th} stratum;
 y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum;
 x_{hi} is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum; and
 f is the overall sampling fraction, which is so small that it is ignored.

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulas. Each replication considers *all but one* cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the 2019-20 GDHS, there were 280 non-empty clusters. Hence, 280 replications were created. The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1}{k(k-1)} \sum_{i=1}^k (r_i - r)^2$$

in which

$$r_i = kr - (k-1)r_{(i)}$$

where r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 280 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 279 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded),
and
 k is the total number of clusters.

In addition to the standard error, the design effect (DEFT) for each estimate is also calculated. The design effect is defined as the ratio between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a simple random sample had been used. A DEFT value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a value greater than 1.0 indicates the increase in the sampling error due to the use of a more complex and less statistically efficient design. Relative standard errors and confidence limits for the estimates are also calculated.

Sampling errors for the 2019-20 GDHS are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for the country as a whole; for urban and rural areas; for each of the two urban municipalities, Banjul and Kanifing; and for each of the six LGAs. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, or rate) and the base population are given in **Table B.1**. **Tables B.2** through **B.12** present the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95% confidence limits ($R \pm 2SE$) for each selected variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error considering a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1).

The confidence interval (e.g., as calculated for *ideal number of children*) can be interpreted as follows: the overall average from the national sample is 5.798, and its standard error is 0.053. Therefore, to obtain the 95% confidence limits, one adds and subtracts twice the standard error to the sample estimate, that is, $5.798 \pm 2 \times 0.053$. There is a high probability (95%) that the true ideal number of children is between 5.693 and 5.904.

For the total sample, the value of the DEFT, averaged over all indicators in the appendix, is about 1.6. This means that, due to multi-stage clustering of the sample, the average standard error is increased by a factor of 1.6 over that in an equivalent simple random sample.

Table B.1 List of selected variables for sampling errors, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Variable	Estimate	Base population
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION		
Ownership of at least one ITN	Proportion	Households
Access to an ITN	Proportion	De facto household population
Use of an ITN	Proportion	De facto household population
WOMEN		
Urban residence	Proportion	Women 15-49
Literacy	Proportion	Women 15-49
No education	Proportion	Women 15-49
Secondary education or higher	Proportion	Women 15-49
Never married/never in union	Proportion	Women 15-49
Currently married/in union	Proportion	Women 15-49
Married before age 18	Proportion	Women 20-49
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	Proportion	Women 20-49
Currently pregnant	Proportion	Women 15-49
Know any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Know a modern method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using any method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using a modern method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using male condoms	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using injectables	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using implants	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using female sterilisation	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using withdrawal	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using rhythm	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Used public sector source	Proportion	Current users of modern method
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Ideal number of children	Mean	Women 15-49
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	Proportion	Women with a live birth in last 5 years
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	Proportion	Births occurring 1-59 months before the survey
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	Proportion	Last birth of women 15-49 with live births in the last 2 years
Treated with ORS	Proportion	Children under 5 with diarrhoea in the past 2 weeks
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	Proportion	Children under 5 with diarrhoea in the past 2 weeks
Ever had vaccination card	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received birth dose HepB vaccination	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received birth dose polio 0 vaccination	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received rotavirus vaccination (2 doses)	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received measles-containing vaccination 1	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received all basic vaccinations	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received all age-appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received measles-containing vaccination 2	Proportion	Children 24-35 months
Received all age-appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)	Proportion	Children 24-35 months
Height-for-age (-2SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who were measured
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who were measured
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	Proportion	Women 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	Proportion	Women 15-49 who were measured
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	Proportion	Children 6-59 months who were tested
Prevalence of malaria (based on rapid test)	Proportion	Children 6-59 months tested (rapid test) for malaria
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	Proportion	Women 15-49 who were tested
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	Proportion	Women 15-49
Ever experienced any sexual violence	Proportion	Women 15-49
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	Proportion	Women 15-49
Ever experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	Proportion	Women 15-49
Experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	Proportion	Women 15-49
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	Proportion	Women 15-49
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	Proportion	Never-married women 15-24
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	Proportion	Women 15-49
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	Proportion	Women who have heard of HIV/AIDS
Prevalence of female circumcision	Proportion	Women 15-49
Total fertility rate (3 years)	Rate	Woman-years of exposure to childbearing
Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Postneonatal mortality rate ¹	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Infant mortality rate ¹	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Child mortality rate ¹	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Under-5 mortality rate ¹	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
MEN		
Urban residence	Proportion	Men 15-49
Literacy	Proportion	Men 15-49
No education	Proportion	Men 15-49
Secondary education or higher	Proportion	Men 15-49
Never married/never in union	Proportion	Men 15-49
Currently married/in union	Proportion	Men 15-49
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	Proportion	Men 20-49
Know any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married men 15-49
Know a modern method	Proportion	Currently married men 15-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married men 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married men 15-49
Ideal number of children	Mean	Men 15-49
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	Proportion	Men 15-49
Condom use at last sex	Proportion	Men 15-49 with non-marital, non-cohabiting partners in the past 12 months
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	Proportion	Never-married men 15-24
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	Proportion	Men 15-49
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	Proportion	Men 15-49
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	Proportion	Men who have heard of HIV/AIDS

¹ Mortality rates are calculated for the 5 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples and for the 10 years before the survey for the LGA samples.

Table B.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.773	0.011	6,549	6,549	2.167	0.015	0.751	0.796
De facto population with access to an ITN	0.608	0.008	53,460	52,227	1.611	0.014	0.592	0.625
Household population that slept under an ITN last night	0.378	0.010	53,460	52,227	1.882	0.027	0.358	0.399
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.737	0.010	11,865	11,865	2.440	0.013	0.717	0.757
Literacy	0.472	0.011	11,865	11,865	2.504	0.024	0.449	0.495
No education	0.347	0.011	11,865	11,865	2.405	0.030	0.326	0.368
Secondary education or higher	0.497	0.012	11,865	11,865	2.599	0.024	0.473	0.520
Never married/never in union	0.312	0.007	11,865	11,865	1.602	0.022	0.299	0.326
Currently married/in union	0.634	0.008	11,865	11,865	1.761	0.012	0.619	0.650
Married before age 18	0.339	0.010	9,178	9,232	1.925	0.028	0.320	0.358
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.407	0.011	9,178	9,232	2.089	0.026	0.385	0.428
Currently pregnant	0.074	0.003	11,865	11,865	1.325	0.043	0.068	0.081
Know any contraceptive method	0.993	0.001	8,083	7,526	1.223	0.001	0.991	0.996
Know a modern method	0.993	0.001	8,083	7,526	1.438	0.001	0.990	0.995
Currently using any method	0.189	0.007	8,083	7,526	1.578	0.036	0.175	0.203
Currently using a modern method	0.171	0.007	8,083	7,526	1.576	0.039	0.158	0.184
Currently using pill	0.019	0.002	8,083	7,526	1.381	0.111	0.015	0.023
Currently using male condoms	0.003	0.001	8,083	7,526	1.596	0.313	0.001	0.005
Currently using injectables	0.081	0.005	8,083	7,526	1.564	0.059	0.071	0.090
Currently using implants	0.055	0.004	8,083	7,526	1.625	0.075	0.046	0.063
Currently using female sterilisation	0.006	0.001	8,083	7,526	1.283	0.189	0.004	0.008
Currently using withdrawal	0.007	0.001	8,083	7,526	1.599	0.213	0.004	0.010
Currently using rhythm	0.001	0.000	8,083	7,526	1.210	0.368	0.000	0.002
Used public sector source	0.761	0.019	1,404	1,444	1.629	0.024	0.723	0.798
Want no more children	0.175	0.005	8,083	7,526	1.266	0.031	0.164	0.186
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.366	0.008	8,083	7,526	1.441	0.021	0.350	0.381
Ideal number of children	5.798	0.053	10,426	10,448	2.330	0.009	5.693	5.904
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.706	0.009	5,799	5,372	1.566	0.013	0.687	0.725
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.838	0.008	8,362	7,653	1.785	0.010	0.822	0.855
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.522	0.013	3,441	3,129	1.523	0.025	0.495	0.548
Treated with ORS	0.443	0.018	1,529	1,403	1.366	0.041	0.407	0.480
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.622	0.020	1,529	1,403	1.558	0.033	0.582	0.663
Ever had vaccination card	0.996	0.002	1,582	1,456	1.344	0.002	0.992	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.990	0.003	1,582	1,456	1.089	0.003	0.984	0.995
Received birth dose HepB vaccination	0.989	0.003	1,582	1,456	1.207	0.003	0.982	0.995
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.928	0.009	1,582	1,456	1.419	0.010	0.909	0.947
Received birth dose polio 0 vaccination	0.983	0.004	1,582	1,456	1.232	0.004	0.975	0.991
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.904	0.010	1,582	1,456	1.351	0.011	0.884	0.925
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.923	0.009	1,582	1,456	1.360	0.010	0.904	0.942
Received rotavirus vaccination (2 doses)	0.947	0.008	1,582	1,456	1.446	0.009	0.930	0.963
Received measles-containing vaccination 1	0.901	0.012	1,582	1,456	1.564	0.013	0.877	0.925
Received all basic vaccinations	0.846	0.014	1,582	1,456	1.483	0.016	0.818	0.873
Received all age-appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.772	0.016	1,582	1,456	1.442	0.020	0.741	0.803
Received measles-containing vaccination 2	0.705	0.019	1,504	1,432	1.577	0.027	0.668	0.743
Received all age-appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)	0.297	0.017	1,504	1,432	1.424	0.057	0.263	0.331
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.175	0.009	4,164	3,938	1.295	0.050	0.157	0.192
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.051	0.004	4,171	3,944	1.231	0.088	0.042	0.060
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.116	0.007	4,186	3,964	1.194	0.056	0.103	0.130
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.136	0.006	5,297	5,328	1.349	0.047	0.124	0.149
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.364	0.010	5,297	5,328	1.494	0.027	0.344	0.383
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.448	0.018	3,618	3,423	1.747	0.039	0.413	0.483
Prevalence of malaria (based on rapid test)	0.004	0.002	3,604	3,408	1.651	0.427	0.001	0.008
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.457	0.017	2,470	2,470	1.646	0.036	0.424	0.490
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.089	0.010	2,470	2,470	1.692	0.109	0.070	0.109
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.310	0.018	1,953	1,763	1.744	0.059	0.273	0.347
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	0.411	0.019	1,953	1,763	1.689	0.046	0.373	0.449
Ever experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.173	0.014	1,953	1,763	1.663	0.082	0.145	0.202
Experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.443	0.012	5,914	5,858	1.864	0.027	0.419	0.467
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.003	0.001	11,865	11,865	1.187	0.211	0.002	0.004
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.913	0.008	2,783	3,133	1.494	0.009	0.897	0.929
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.127	0.006	11,865	11,865	1.831	0.044	0.116	0.138
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.760	0.010	11,563	11,575	2.502	0.013	0.740	0.780
Prevalence of female circumcision	0.726	0.017	6,170	6,186	2.938	0.023	0.693	0.759
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.425	0.107	33,126	33,259	1.638	0.024	4.211	4.638
Neonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	28.679	2.442	8,369	7,647	1.131	0.085	23.796	33.563
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	12.839	1.654	8,348	7,638	1.276	0.129	9.532	16.146
Infant mortality (last 0-4 years)	41.518	2.667	8,375	7,656	1.052	0.064	36.184	46.853
Child mortality (last 0-4 years)	15.454	1.630	8,236	7,604	1.138	0.105	12.193	18.714
Under-5 mortality (last 0-4 years)	56.331	3.247	8,434	7,704	1.143	0.058	49.837	62.824

Continued...

Table B.2—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
MEN								
Urban residence	0.776	0.011	4,201	4,255	1.748	0.015	0.753	0.798
Literacy	0.675	0.012	4,201	4,255	1.721	0.018	0.650	0.700
No education	0.216	0.012	4,201	4,255	1.819	0.053	0.193	0.240
Secondary education or higher	0.615	0.014	4,201	4,255	1.916	0.023	0.587	0.644
Never married/never in union	0.600	0.009	4,201	4,255	1.187	0.015	0.582	0.618
Currently married/in union	0.387	0.009	4,201	4,255	1.180	0.023	0.369	0.404
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.197	0.010	3,122	3,158	1.427	0.052	0.177	0.217
Knows any contraceptive method	0.999	0.001	1,771	1,645	0.721	0.001	0.998	1.000
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.999	0.001	1,771	1,645	0.698	0.001	0.998	1.000
Want no more children	0.043	0.007	1,771	1,645	1.549	0.174	0.028	0.058
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.512	0.018	1,771	1,645	1.511	0.035	0.476	0.548
Ideal number of children	7.554	0.158	3,601	3,730	1.786	0.021	7.237	7.870
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.104	0.006	4,201	4,255	1.281	0.058	0.091	0.116
Condom use at last sex	0.262	0.029	438	440	1.356	0.109	0.205	0.319
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.616	0.021	1,763	1,865	1.772	0.033	0.575	0.657
Had paid sex in past 12 months	0.010	0.002	4,201	4,255	1.441	0.223	0.005	0.014
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.086	0.007	4,201	4,255	1.583	0.080	0.073	0.100
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	0.728	0.012	4,064	4,164	1.737	0.017	0.704	0.753

Table B.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.717	0.015	3,969	4,989	2.026	0.020	0.688	0.746
De facto population with access to an ITN	0.556	0.011	27,007	36,286	1.586	0.019	0.535	0.578
Household population that slept under an ITN last night	0.346	0.013	27,007	36,286	1.814	0.037	0.320	0.371
WOMEN								
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	6,510	8,747	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Literacy	0.546	0.014	6,510	8,747	2.287	0.026	0.518	0.574
No education	0.276	0.012	6,510	8,747	2.147	0.043	0.252	0.300
Secondary education or higher	0.577	0.014	6,510	8,747	2.352	0.025	0.548	0.606
Never married/never in union	0.350	0.008	6,510	8,747	1.391	0.024	0.333	0.366
Currently married/in union	0.587	0.010	6,510	8,747	1.596	0.017	0.567	0.606
Married before age 18	0.285	0.011	5,064	6,846	1.770	0.039	0.263	0.308
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.348	0.013	5,064	6,846	1.893	0.036	0.323	0.373
Currently pregnant	0.067	0.004	6,510	8,747	1.318	0.061	0.059	0.076
Know any contraceptive method	0.994	0.001	3,888	5,133	1.144	0.001	0.991	0.996
Know a modern method	0.993	0.002	3,888	5,133	1.351	0.002	0.989	0.996
Currently using any method	0.200	0.009	3,888	5,133	1.364	0.044	0.182	0.217
Currently using a modern method	0.179	0.009	3,888	5,133	1.383	0.047	0.162	0.196
Currently using pill	0.020	0.003	3,888	5,133	1.231	0.138	0.014	0.025
Currently using male condoms	0.004	0.001	3,888	5,133	1.412	0.351	0.001	0.007
Currently using injectables	0.084	0.006	3,888	5,133	1.414	0.075	0.071	0.097
Currently using implants	0.056	0.005	3,888	5,133	1.478	0.098	0.045	0.066
Currently using female sterilisation	0.006	0.001	3,888	5,133	1.199	0.254	0.003	0.009
Currently using withdrawal	0.010	0.002	3,888	5,133	1.338	0.214	0.006	0.014
Currently using rhythm	0.001	0.001	3,888	5,133	1.061	0.459	0.000	0.003
Used public sector source	0.703	0.023	782	1,069	1.432	0.033	0.656	0.749
Want no more children	0.167	0.007	3,888	5,133	1.122	0.040	0.154	0.180
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.353	0.010	3,888	5,133	1.271	0.028	0.334	0.373
Ideal number of children	5.516	0.067	5,772	7,709	2.335	0.012	5.381	5.651
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.675	0.013	2,706	3,589	1.427	0.019	0.649	0.701
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.883	0.011	3,749	5,008	1.833	0.012	0.861	0.905
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.537	0.017	1,514	2,022	1.321	0.031	0.503	0.571
Treated with ORS	0.427	0.025	670	943	1.270	0.057	0.378	0.476
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.583	0.028	670	943	1.449	0.048	0.527	0.638
Ever had vaccination card	0.996	0.003	709	964	1.256	0.003	0.990	1.002
Received BCG vaccination	0.991	0.004	709	964	1.050	0.004	0.984	0.998
Received birth dose HepB vaccination	0.988	0.004	709	964	1.116	0.005	0.979	0.997
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.911	0.014	709	964	1.304	0.015	0.883	0.938
Received birth dose polio 0 vaccination	0.984	0.006	709	964	1.186	0.006	0.973	0.995
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.886	0.015	709	964	1.240	0.016	0.857	0.915
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.904	0.014	709	964	1.237	0.015	0.877	0.931
Received rotavirus vaccination (2 doses)	0.934	0.012	709	964	1.335	0.013	0.909	0.959
Received measles-containing vaccination 1	0.871	0.018	709	964	1.427	0.020	0.836	0.907
Received all basic vaccinations	0.816	0.020	709	964	1.394	0.025	0.776	0.856
Received all age-appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.732	0.023	709	964	1.370	0.031	0.687	0.777
Received measles-containing vaccination 2	0.655	0.026	702	970	1.470	0.040	0.603	0.707
Received all age-appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)	0.233	0.019	702	970	1.191	0.081	0.195	0.271
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.163	0.012	1,890	2,576	1.279	0.072	0.140	0.187
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.049	0.006	1,895	2,582	1.278	0.126	0.037	0.062
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.105	0.009	1,898	2,594	1.196	0.084	0.087	0.123
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.126	0.008	2,948	3,943	1.290	0.063	0.110	0.142
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.404	0.012	2,948	3,943	1.365	0.031	0.379	0.428
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.371	0.024	1,641	2,249	1.804	0.064	0.324	0.419
Prevalence of malaria (based on rapid test)	0.005	0.003	1,635	2,238	1.646	0.550	0.000	0.011
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.453	0.021	1,415	1,815	1.583	0.046	0.411	0.495
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.095	0.013	1,415	1,815	1.640	0.135	0.069	0.120
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.297	0.024	1,056	1,240	1.727	0.082	0.248	0.346
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	0.400	0.025	1,056	1,240	1.634	0.062	0.350	0.449
Ever experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.175	0.019	1,056	1,240	1.615	0.108	0.137	0.213
Experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.399	0.016	3,208	4,273	1.799	0.039	0.368	0.430
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.003	0.001	6,510	8,747	1.075	0.235	0.002	0.005
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.909	0.010	1,827	2,534	1.433	0.011	0.890	0.928
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.132	0.007	6,510	8,747	1.731	0.055	0.117	0.147
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.715	0.013	6,368	8,544	2.268	0.018	0.689	0.740
Prevalence of female circumcision	0.745	0.019	3,408	4,567	2.567	0.026	0.707	0.784
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.910	0.113	18,267	24,602	1.526	0.029	3.684	4.136
Neonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	25.458	3.264	3,745	5,000	1.144	0.128	18.931	31.986
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	12.956	2.409	3,735	4,990	1.291	0.186	8.137	17.775
Infant mortality (last 0-4 years)	38.414	3.618	3,749	5,008	1.048	0.094	31.179	45.650
Child mortality (last 0-4 years)	13.450	2.153	3,705	5,017	1.111	0.160	9.144	17.755
Under-5 mortality (last 0-4 years)	51.348	4.337	3,769	5,035	1.127	0.084	42.674	60.021

Continued...

Table B.3—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
MEN								
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	2,496	3,299	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Literacy	0.722	0.015	2,496	3,299	1.619	0.020	0.693	0.751
No education	0.160	0.012	2,496	3,299	1.652	0.076	0.136	0.184
Secondary education or higher	0.680	0.017	2,496	3,299	1.798	0.025	0.647	0.714
Never married/never in union	0.624	0.011	2,496	3,299	1.095	0.017	0.603	0.646
Currently married/in union	0.360	0.010	2,496	3,299	1.091	0.029	0.339	0.381
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.207	0.012	1,899	2,472	1.331	0.060	0.182	0.232
Knows any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	942	1,189	0.365	0.000	0.999	1.000
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.999	0.000	942	1,189	0.358	0.000	0.999	1.000
Want no more children	0.052	0.010	942	1,189	1.397	0.195	0.031	0.072
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.510	0.023	942	1,189	1.416	0.045	0.464	0.556
Ideal number of children	7.179	0.197	2,231	2,942	1.825	0.027	6.786	7.572
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.101	0.007	2,496	3,299	1.210	0.072	0.086	0.115
Condom use at last sex	0.323	0.037	241	333	1.237	0.116	0.248	0.398
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.596	0.026	1,057	1,461	1.708	0.043	0.545	0.648
Had paid sex in past 12 months	0.011	0.003	2,496	3,299	1.309	0.244	0.006	0.017
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.099	0.009	2,496	3,299	1.423	0.086	0.082	0.116
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	0.703	0.015	2,442	3,253	1.618	0.021	0.673	0.733

na = Not applicable

Table B.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.954	0.007	2,580	1,560	1.629	0.007	0.941	0.968
De facto population with access to an ITN	0.728	0.014	26,453	15,941	1.873	0.020	0.699	0.756
Household population that slept under an ITN last night	0.453	0.018	26,453	15,941	2.126	0.039	0.418	0.488
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.000	0.000	5,355	3,118	na	na	0.000	0.000
Literacy	0.262	0.013	5,355	3,118	2.205	0.051	0.236	0.289
No education	0.547	0.017	5,355	3,118	2.521	0.031	0.513	0.582
Secondary education or higher	0.271	0.014	5,355	3,118	2.374	0.053	0.243	0.300
Never married/never in union	0.207	0.010	5,355	3,118	1.759	0.047	0.187	0.226
Currently married/in union	0.767	0.009	5,355	3,118	1.538	0.012	0.750	0.785
Married before age 18	0.493	0.014	4,114	2,386	1.857	0.029	0.464	0.522
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.575	0.015	4,114	2,386	1.961	0.026	0.544	0.605
Currently pregnant	0.093	0.004	5,355	3,118	0.942	0.040	0.086	0.101
Know any contraceptive method	0.993	0.001	4,195	2,393	1.124	0.001	0.990	0.996
Know a modern method	0.992	0.002	4,195	2,393	1.256	0.002	0.989	0.996
Currently using any method	0.167	0.010	4,195	2,393	1.815	0.063	0.146	0.188
Currently using a modern method	0.153	0.010	4,195	2,393	1.746	0.063	0.133	0.172
Currently using pill	0.017	0.003	4,195	2,393	1.465	0.173	0.011	0.023
Currently using male condoms	0.001	0.001	4,195	2,393	1.058	0.466	0.000	0.002
Currently using injectables	0.074	0.006	4,195	2,393	1.546	0.085	0.061	0.086
Currently using implants	0.052	0.006	4,195	2,393	1.610	0.106	0.041	0.063
Currently using female sterilisation	0.006	0.001	4,195	2,393	1.126	0.233	0.003	0.008
Currently using withdrawal	0.001	0.000	4,195	2,393	1.154	0.777	0.000	0.001
Currently using rhythm	0.001	0.001	4,195	2,393	1.375	0.596	0.000	0.003
Used public sector source	0.926	0.017	622	374	1.614	0.018	0.892	0.960
Want no more children	0.193	0.009	4,195	2,393	1.424	0.045	0.175	0.210
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.393	0.012	4,195	2,393	1.631	0.031	0.368	0.417
Ideal number of children	6.592	0.063	4,654	2,739	1.763	0.010	6.467	6.718
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.769	0.012	3,093	1,783	1.570	0.015	0.745	0.792
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.754	0.014	4,613	2,645	1.919	0.019	0.726	0.783
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.494	0.021	1,927	1,108	1.867	0.043	0.452	0.537
Treated with ORS	0.478	0.024	859	460	1.323	0.051	0.430	0.526
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.703	0.021	859	460	1.293	0.030	0.661	0.746
Ever had vaccination card	0.997	0.002	873	492	1.184	0.002	0.992	1.001
Received BCG vaccination	0.987	0.004	873	492	1.094	0.004	0.978	0.995
Received birth dose HepB vaccination	0.990	0.004	873	492	1.186	0.004	0.981	0.998
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.960	0.008	873	492	1.187	0.008	0.944	0.977
Received birth dose polio 0 vaccination	0.983	0.005	873	492	1.097	0.005	0.973	0.992
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.939	0.010	873	492	1.205	0.010	0.920	0.959
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.961	0.008	873	492	1.213	0.009	0.944	0.977
Received rotavirus vaccination (2 doses)	0.971	0.006	873	492	1.066	0.007	0.958	0.984
Received measles-containing vaccination 1	0.960	0.007	873	492	1.052	0.007	0.946	0.974
Received all basic vaccinations	0.904	0.012	873	492	1.166	0.013	0.880	0.927
Received all age-appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.849	0.015	873	492	1.200	0.017	0.819	0.879
Received measles-containing vaccination 2	0.812	0.022	802	462	1.611	0.028	0.767	0.857
Received all age-appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)	0.430	0.031	802	462	1.781	0.073	0.368	0.493
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.197	0.012	2,274	1,362	1.311	0.060	0.173	0.220
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.053	0.005	2,276	1,362	1.055	0.101	0.043	0.064
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.138	0.009	2,288	1,370	1.196	0.066	0.120	0.156
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.165	0.009	2,349	1,385	1.214	0.056	0.147	0.184
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.250	0.012	2,349	1,385	1.299	0.046	0.227	0.273
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.595	0.018	1,977	1,174	1.379	0.030	0.560	0.630
Prevalence of malaria (based on rapid test)	0.003	0.001	1,969	1,169	0.977	0.397	0.001	0.005
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.467	0.022	1,055	655	1.461	0.048	0.422	0.511
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.075	0.009	1,055	655	1.172	0.127	0.056	0.093
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.341	0.022	897	523	1.407	0.065	0.296	0.386
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	0.438	0.025	897	523	1.506	0.057	0.388	0.488
Ever experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.169	0.017	897	523	1.374	0.102	0.135	0.204
Experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.561	0.013	2,706	1,585	1.400	0.024	0.534	0.587
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.001	0.000	5,355	3,118	0.859	0.343	0.000	0.002
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.930	0.009	956	599	1.141	0.010	0.911	0.949
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.114	0.006	5,355	3,118	1.496	0.057	0.101	0.127
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.887	0.008	5,195	3,032	1.781	0.009	0.872	0.903
Prevalence of female circumcision	0.671	0.033	2,762	1,619	3.671	0.049	0.605	0.736
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	5.892	0.146	14,859	8,656	1.500	0.025	5.601	6.183
Neonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	34.757	3.364	4,624	2,647	1.059	0.097	28.028	41.485
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	12.613	1.442	4,613	2,648	0.865	0.114	9.729	15.496
Infant mortality (last 0-4 years)	47.369	3.564	4,626	2,648	0.986	0.075	40.242	54.496
Child mortality (last 0-4 years)	19.285	2.363	4,531	2,587	1.193	0.123	14.560	24.011
Under-5 mortality (last 0-4 years)	65.741	4.496	4,665	2,669	1.135	0.068	56.748	74.734

Continued...

Table B.4—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
MEN								
Urban residence	0.000	0.000	1,705	955	na	na	0.000	0.000
Literacy	0.514	0.021	1,705	955	1.716	0.040	0.472	0.555
No education	0.411	0.025	1,705	955	2.099	0.061	0.361	0.461
Secondary education or higher	0.390	0.023	1,705	955	1.966	0.060	0.344	0.437
Never married/never in union	0.515	0.015	1,705	955	1.254	0.029	0.485	0.546
Currently married/in union	0.477	0.015	1,705	955	1.260	0.032	0.446	0.507
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.160	0.015	1,223	686	1.398	0.092	0.130	0.189
Knows any contraceptive method	0.997	0.002	829	455	1.055	0.002	0.994	1.001
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.997	0.002	829	455	1.055	0.002	0.994	1.001
Want no more children	0.021	0.006	829	455	1.194	0.286	0.009	0.032
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.517	0.024	829	455	1.382	0.046	0.469	0.565
Ideal number of children	8.951	0.212	1,370	788	1.335	0.024	8.528	9.375
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.113	0.009	1,705	955	1.197	0.081	0.095	0.131
Condom use at last sex	0.073	0.025	197	108	1.354	0.345	0.023	0.123
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.688	0.022	706	404	1.241	0.031	0.645	0.731
Had paid sex in past 12 months	0.005	0.002	1,705	955	1.083	0.383	0.001	0.008
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.041	0.006	1,705	955	1.326	0.154	0.029	0.054
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	0.819	0.012	1,622	911	1.256	0.015	0.795	0.843

na = Not applicable

Table B.5 Sampling errors: Banjul sample, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.701	0.018	905	155	1.165	0.025	0.666	0.737
De facto population with access to an ITN	0.600	0.016	3,955	681	1.052	0.027	0.567	0.632
Household population that slept under an ITN last night	0.402	0.017	3,955	681	1.005	0.042	0.368	0.436
WOMEN								
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	947	163	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Literacy	0.608	0.014	947	163	0.904	0.024	0.580	0.637
No education	0.238	0.016	947	163	1.185	0.069	0.205	0.271
Secondary education or higher	0.650	0.017	947	163	1.094	0.026	0.616	0.684
Never married/never in union	0.400	0.016	947	163	1.028	0.041	0.368	0.433
Currently married/in union	0.522	0.020	947	163	1.205	0.038	0.483	0.561
Married before age 18	0.215	0.015	750	128	0.996	0.070	0.185	0.245
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.296	0.019	750	128	1.147	0.065	0.257	0.334
Currently pregnant	0.053	0.008	947	163	1.132	0.156	0.037	0.070
Know any contraceptive method	0.986	0.005	494	85	1.033	0.006	0.975	0.997
Know a modern method	0.986	0.005	494	85	1.033	0.006	0.975	0.997
Currently using any method	0.230	0.020	494	85	1.044	0.086	0.191	0.270
Currently using a modern method	0.217	0.019	494	85	1.016	0.087	0.179	0.254
Currently using pill	0.051	0.011	494	85	1.072	0.207	0.030	0.073
Currently using male condoms	0.003	0.003	494	85	1.154	1.008	0.000	0.008
Currently using injectables	0.078	0.013	494	85	1.098	0.170	0.051	0.104
Currently using implants	0.062	0.009	494	85	0.875	0.154	0.043	0.080
Currently using female sterilisation	0.013	0.005	494	85	0.970	0.375	0.003	0.023
Currently using withdrawal	0.004	0.003	494	85	0.929	0.691	0.000	0.009
Currently using rhythm	0.008	0.004	494	85	0.980	0.491	0.000	0.016
Used public sector source	0.763	0.054	136	24	1.461	0.070	0.655	0.870
Want no more children	0.225	0.022	494	85	1.155	0.097	0.182	0.269
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.273	0.023	494	85	1.122	0.082	0.228	0.318
Ideal number of children	4.706	0.076	899	154	1.199	0.016	4.554	4.858
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.747	0.028	332	57	1.188	0.038	0.691	0.804
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.949	0.016	431	74	1.393	0.017	0.916	0.981
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.359	0.042	152	26	1.099	0.118	0.274	0.444
Treated with ORS	0.372	0.047	100	17	0.951	0.125	0.279	0.466
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.525	0.049	100	17	0.943	0.092	0.428	0.622
Ever had vaccination card	1.000	0.000	75	13	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.989	0.011	75	13	0.904	0.011	0.967	1.011
Received birth dose HepB vaccination	0.977	0.022	75	13	1.284	0.022	0.934	1.021
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.879	0.039	75	13	1.047	0.045	0.801	0.958
Received birth dose polio 0 vaccination	0.977	0.022	75	13	1.284	0.022	0.934	1.021
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.853	0.043	75	13	1.057	0.051	0.766	0.939
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.867	0.043	75	13	1.101	0.050	0.781	0.954
Received rotavirus vaccination (2 doses)	0.932	0.033	75	13	1.127	0.035	0.866	0.997
Received measles-containing vaccination 1	0.851	0.049	75	13	1.191	0.057	0.754	0.949
Received all basic vaccinations	0.769	0.056	75	13	1.148	0.073	0.656	0.881
Received all age-appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.720	0.062	75	13	1.194	0.086	0.596	0.845
Received measles-containing vaccination 2	0.482	0.061	89	16	1.166	0.127	0.359	0.604
Received all age-appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)	0.146	0.039	89	16	1.048	0.266	0.068	0.223
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.101	0.022	211	37	0.978	0.221	0.057	0.146
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.024	0.010	211	37	0.964	0.413	0.004	0.044
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.078	0.018	211	37	0.888	0.228	0.042	0.113
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.125	0.015	445	76	0.931	0.117	0.095	0.154
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.504	0.033	445	76	1.378	0.065	0.438	0.569
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.334	0.046	182	31	1.269	0.137	0.242	0.425
Prevalence of malaria (based on rapid test)	0.000	0.000	181	31	na	na	0.000	0.000
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.472	0.039	257	35	1.243	0.082	0.395	0.550
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.106	0.020	257	35	1.040	0.189	0.066	0.146
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.318	0.045	180	21	1.286	0.141	0.228	0.407
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	0.436	0.038	180	21	1.026	0.087	0.360	0.512
Ever experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.190	0.036	180	21	1.211	0.187	0.119	0.262
Experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.419	0.040	471	81	1.762	0.096	0.339	0.499
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.008	0.003	947	163	0.900	0.325	0.003	0.013
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.932	0.019	299	52	1.294	0.020	0.894	0.970
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.121	0.012	947	163	1.100	0.096	0.098	0.145
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.654	0.022	922	158	1.377	0.033	0.610	0.697
Prevalence of female circumcision	0.483	0.037	503	86	1.658	0.077	0.409	0.557
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.124	0.217	2,667	456	1.110	0.069	2.691	3.558
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	37.102	6.042	936	160	0.907	0.163	25.017	49.186
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	11.424	3.949	934	160	1.139	0.346	3.525	19.323
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	48.526	6.540	936	160	0.903	0.135	35.446	61.606
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	11.875	4.804	945	162	1.345	0.405	2.266	21.483
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	59.824	7.179	936	160	0.928	0.120	45.467	74.182

Continued...

Table B.5—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
MEN								
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	467	80	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Literacy	0.641	0.029	467	80	1.300	0.045	0.583	0.699
No education	0.271	0.024	467	80	1.147	0.087	0.224	0.318
Secondary education or higher	0.596	0.024	467	80	1.067	0.041	0.548	0.645
Never married/never in union	0.561	0.028	467	80	1.220	0.050	0.505	0.617
Currently married/in union	0.419	0.027	467	80	1.169	0.064	0.365	0.472
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.227	0.026	384	66	1.198	0.113	0.176	0.279
Knows any contraceptive method	0.984	0.009	194	34	0.998	0.009	0.966	1.002
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.979	0.010	194	34	0.985	0.010	0.959	0.999
Want no more children	0.041	0.014	194	34	0.992	0.343	0.013	0.070
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.418	0.038	194	34	1.073	0.091	0.342	0.494
Ideal number of children	6.460	0.210	435	74	0.884	0.033	6.040	6.880
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.076	0.021	467	80	1.700	0.276	0.034	0.118
Condom use at last sex	0.323	0.083	35	6	1.039	0.258	0.156	0.490
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.580	0.041	153	26	1.035	0.072	0.497	0.662
Had paid sex in past 12 months	0.010	0.005	467	80	1.010	0.470	0.001	0.019
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.101	0.016	467	80	1.167	0.162	0.068	0.133
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	0.675	0.025	459	79	1.143	0.037	0.624	0.725

na = Not applicable

Table B.6 Sampling errors: Kanifing sample, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.638	0.021	1,027	1,655	1.420	0.033	0.595	0.680
De facto population with access to an ITN	0.505	0.018	6,303	10,153	1.201	0.035	0.470	0.541
Household population that slept under an ITN last night	0.325	0.016	6,303	10,153	1.156	0.050	0.292	0.357
WOMEN								
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	1,612	2,590	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Literacy	0.611	0.020	1,612	2,590	1.653	0.033	0.571	0.652
No education	0.215	0.015	1,612	2,590	1.511	0.072	0.184	0.246
Secondary education or higher	0.645	0.020	1,612	2,590	1.707	0.032	0.604	0.686
Never married/never in union	0.396	0.015	1,612	2,590	1.221	0.038	0.366	0.425
Currently married/in union	0.532	0.016	1,612	2,590	1.273	0.030	0.500	0.563
Married before age 18	0.235	0.017	1,280	2,055	1.407	0.071	0.201	0.268
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.308	0.018	1,280	2,055	1.406	0.059	0.272	0.344
Currently pregnant	0.057	0.005	1,612	2,590	0.918	0.093	0.046	0.067
Know any contraceptive method	0.985	0.004	854	1,376	1.059	0.004	0.977	0.994
Know a modern method	0.982	0.006	854	1,376	1.331	0.006	0.970	0.994
Currently using any method	0.172	0.017	854	1,376	1.280	0.096	0.139	0.205
Currently using a modern method	0.159	0.016	854	1,376	1.246	0.098	0.128	0.190
Currently using pill	0.018	0.005	854	1,376	0.999	0.251	0.009	0.027
Currently using male condoms	0.003	0.002	854	1,376	1.246	0.752	0.000	0.008
Currently using injectables	0.074	0.011	854	1,376	1.207	0.146	0.053	0.096
Currently using implants	0.050	0.008	854	1,376	1.094	0.164	0.033	0.066
Currently using female sterilisation	0.003	0.002	854	1,376	1.179	0.722	0.000	0.008
Currently using withdrawal	0.001	0.001	854	1,376	1.001	0.990	0.000	0.004
Currently using rhythm	0.004	0.002	854	1,376	1.056	0.582	0.000	0.008
Used public sector source	0.566	0.043	181	289	1.150	0.075	0.481	0.651
Want no more children	0.171	0.015	854	1,376	1.149	0.087	0.141	0.200
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.324	0.017	854	1,376	1.047	0.052	0.291	0.358
Ideal number of children	5.065	0.105	1,411	2,252	1.841	0.021	4.855	5.274
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.670	0.017	606	990	0.902	0.026	0.636	0.704
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.901	0.016	800	1,313	1.285	0.017	0.870	0.932
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.574	0.027	325	535	0.997	0.047	0.520	0.629
Treated with ORS	0.391	0.036	147	244	0.857	0.092	0.319	0.463
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.542	0.045	147	244	1.089	0.082	0.453	0.631
Ever had vaccination card	1.000	0.000	138	229	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.980	0.014	138	229	1.152	0.014	0.952	1.007
Received birth dose HepB vaccination	0.980	0.014	138	229	1.157	0.014	0.953	1.007
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.860	0.035	138	229	1.189	0.040	0.790	0.929
Received birth dose polio 0 vaccination	0.981	0.013	138	229	1.135	0.013	0.956	1.007
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.859	0.035	138	229	1.185	0.040	0.790	0.929
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.865	0.034	138	229	1.198	0.040	0.796	0.934
Received rotavirus vaccination (2 doses)	0.901	0.032	138	229	1.270	0.035	0.837	0.965
Received measles-containing vaccination 1	0.849	0.040	138	229	1.318	0.047	0.769	0.928
Received all basic vaccinations	0.789	0.047	138	229	1.373	0.060	0.694	0.883
Received all age-appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.734	0.044	138	229	1.191	0.060	0.645	0.822
Received measles-containing vaccination 2	0.584	0.047	143	234	1.142	0.081	0.489	0.678
Received all age-appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)	0.223	0.038	143	234	1.100	0.171	0.147	0.300
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.132	0.018	409	664	1.008	0.139	0.095	0.169
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.050	0.012	412	669	1.150	0.237	0.026	0.074
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.092	0.020	411	669	1.293	0.222	0.051	0.133
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.121	0.013	765	1,224	1.081	0.106	0.095	0.146
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.411	0.021	765	1,224	1.199	0.052	0.369	0.454
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.453	0.036	349	568	1.198	0.079	0.381	0.525
Prevalence of malaria (based on rapid test)	0.003	0.003	349	568	1.065	0.974	0.000	0.010
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.454	0.035	364	532	1.340	0.077	0.384	0.524
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.084	0.023	364	532	1.564	0.272	0.038	0.129
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.253	0.032	260	328	1.177	0.126	0.190	0.317
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	0.399	0.033	260	328	1.068	0.082	0.334	0.464
Ever experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.163	0.029	260	328	1.281	0.181	0.104	0.222
Experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.402	0.024	817	1,305	1.370	0.059	0.355	0.449
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.006	0.002	1,612	2,590	0.900	0.286	0.003	0.010
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.885	0.019	489	783	1.314	0.021	0.847	0.923
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.145	0.011	1,612	2,590	1.206	0.073	0.124	0.166
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.644	0.023	1,574	2,524	1.909	0.036	0.598	0.690
Prevalence of female circumcision	0.706	0.025	871	1,393	1.593	0.035	0.656	0.755
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.305	0.117	4,555	7,324	1.057	0.036	3.071	3.540
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	30.077	4.314	1,573	2,555	0.891	0.143	21.449	38.706
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	17.164	4.203	1,567	2,543	1.158	0.245	8.759	25.569
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	47.241	5.373	1,574	2,557	0.902	0.114	36.494	57.988
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	11.470	3.635	1,514	2,450	1.248	0.317	4.200	18.740
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	58.170	7.138	1,576	2,559	1.064	0.123	43.894	72.446

Continued...

Table B.6—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
MEN								
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	634	1,040	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Literacy	0.755	0.022	634	1,040	1.273	0.029	0.712	0.799
No education	0.115	0.013	634	1,040	0.990	0.109	0.090	0.141
Secondary education or higher	0.755	0.019	634	1,040	1.091	0.025	0.717	0.792
Never married/never in union	0.643	0.019	634	1,040	1.017	0.030	0.605	0.682
Currently married/in union	0.333	0.020	634	1,040	1.066	0.060	0.293	0.373
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.191	0.018	494	814	1.038	0.096	0.154	0.228
Knows any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	206	347	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Knows any modern contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	206	347	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Want no more children	0.042	0.013	206	347	0.911	0.304	0.016	0.068
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.529	0.038	206	347	1.096	0.072	0.453	0.606
Ideal number of children	6.150	0.231	570	923	1.237	0.038	5.688	6.612
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.111	0.016	634	1,040	1.261	0.142	0.080	0.143
Condom use at last sex	0.458	0.064	70	116	1.064	0.139	0.330	0.586
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.622	0.035	257	411	1.169	0.057	0.551	0.693
Had paid sex in past 12 months	0.022	0.007	634	1,040	1.240	0.329	0.008	0.036
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.101	0.013	634	1,040	1.107	0.131	0.074	0.128
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	0.719	0.023	625	1,026	1.289	0.032	0.673	0.766

na = Not applicable

Table B.7 Sampling errors: Brikama sample, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.748	0.023	1,189	2,790	1.804	0.030	0.703	0.794
De facto population with access to an ITN	0.573	0.015	9,684	22,323	1.370	0.026	0.544	0.603
Household population that slept under an ITN last night	0.338	0.018	9,684	22,323	1.533	0.053	0.302	0.374
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.945	0.012	2,355	5,299	2.552	0.013	0.921	0.969
Literacy	0.548	0.020	2,355	5,299	1.954	0.037	0.508	0.588
No education	0.277	0.017	2,355	5,299	1.846	0.062	0.243	0.311
Secondary education or higher	0.577	0.020	2,355	5,299	1.982	0.035	0.537	0.618
Never married/never in union	0.349	0.011	2,355	5,299	1.115	0.031	0.327	0.371
Currently married/in union	0.593	0.013	2,355	5,299	1.332	0.023	0.566	0.620
Married before age 18	0.293	0.016	1,825	4,125	1.490	0.054	0.261	0.325
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.352	0.018	1,825	4,125	1.626	0.052	0.316	0.388
Currently pregnant	0.069	0.006	2,355	5,299	1.155	0.087	0.057	0.081
Know any contraceptive method	0.997	0.001	1,391	3,143	0.983	0.001	0.994	1.000
Know a modern method	0.997	0.001	1,391	3,143	0.983	0.001	0.994	1.000
Currently using any method	0.222	0.012	1,391	3,143	1.055	0.053	0.199	0.246
Currently using a modern method	0.197	0.012	1,391	3,143	1.086	0.059	0.174	0.220
Currently using pill	0.020	0.004	1,391	3,143	1.035	0.193	0.012	0.028
Currently using male condoms	0.005	0.002	1,391	3,143	1.127	0.429	0.001	0.009
Currently using injectables	0.097	0.009	1,391	3,143	1.119	0.091	0.080	0.115
Currently using implants	0.057	0.008	1,391	3,143	1.280	0.139	0.041	0.073
Currently using female sterilisation	0.006	0.002	1,391	3,143	0.990	0.337	0.002	0.010
Currently using withdrawal	0.015	0.003	1,391	3,143	1.016	0.218	0.009	0.022
Currently using rhythm	0.000	0.000	1,391	3,143	0.770	1.002	0.000	0.001
Used public sector source	0.743	0.031	302	687	1.210	0.041	0.681	0.804
Want no more children	0.169	0.009	1,391	3,143	0.887	0.053	0.151	0.187
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.371	0.014	1,391	3,143	1.073	0.038	0.343	0.399
Ideal number of children	5.712	0.093	2,101	4,727	1.943	0.016	5.527	5.898
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.660	0.019	979	2,193	1.261	0.029	0.621	0.698
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.876	0.015	1,388	3,114	1.466	0.017	0.846	0.905
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.533	0.026	558	1,243	1.232	0.049	0.480	0.585
Treated with ORS	0.433	0.035	264	610	1.111	0.081	0.363	0.503
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.581	0.039	264	610	1.232	0.067	0.504	0.659
Ever had vaccination card	0.996	0.004	276	616	1.096	0.004	0.987	1.004
Received BCG vaccination	1.000	0.000	276	616	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received birth dose HepB vaccination	0.996	0.004	276	616	1.062	0.004	0.988	1.004
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.941	0.015	276	616	1.055	0.016	0.911	0.971
Received birth dose polio 0 vaccination	0.991	0.006	276	616	1.075	0.006	0.979	1.003
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.909	0.017	276	616	0.971	0.019	0.875	0.943
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.929	0.015	276	616	0.944	0.016	0.900	0.959
Received rotavirus vaccination (2 doses)	0.952	0.014	276	616	1.080	0.015	0.925	0.980
Received measles-containing vaccination 1	0.892	0.022	276	616	1.163	0.025	0.848	0.936
Received all basic vaccinations	0.845	0.024	276	616	1.096	0.029	0.796	0.893
Received all age-appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.750	0.030	276	616	1.124	0.040	0.691	0.809
Received measles-containing vaccination 2	0.711	0.034	285	649	1.255	0.048	0.643	0.779
Received all age-appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)	0.276	0.030	285	649	1.096	0.107	0.217	0.335
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.172	0.017	704	1,635	1.038	0.096	0.139	0.205
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.047	0.008	703	1,635	0.991	0.180	0.030	0.064
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.103	0.011	708	1,646	0.856	0.107	0.081	0.125
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.126	0.011	1,046	2,354	1.091	0.089	0.103	0.148
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.398	0.018	1,046	2,354	1.171	0.045	0.362	0.433
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.301	0.032	621	1,440	1.532	0.106	0.237	0.364
Prevalence of malaria (based on rapid test)	0.007	0.004	618	1,432	1.265	0.635	0.000	0.015
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.454	0.029	490	1,108	1.285	0.064	0.397	0.512
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.097	0.018	490	1,108	1.312	0.181	0.062	0.132
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.303	0.036	371	783	1.490	0.118	0.232	0.374
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	0.396	0.036	371	783	1.425	0.092	0.324	0.469
Ever experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.181	0.027	371	783	1.341	0.149	0.127	0.234
Experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.386	0.023	1,136	2,561	1.580	0.059	0.341	0.432
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.002	0.001	2,355	5,299	1.017	0.499	0.000	0.004
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.916	0.012	713	1,589	1.150	0.013	0.892	0.940
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.133	0.011	2,355	5,299	1.536	0.081	0.112	0.155
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.730	0.018	2,306	5,181	1.921	0.024	0.695	0.766
Prevalence of female circumcision	0.780	0.028	1,212	2,736	2.363	0.036	0.724	0.836
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.130	0.171	6,600	14,879	1.349	0.041	3.789	4.472
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	25.142	3.589	2,816	6,336	1.170	0.143	17.964	32.321
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	18.263	3.117	2,813	6,330	1.174	0.171	12.029	24.498
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	43.406	4.817	2,819	6,344	1.179	0.111	33.771	53.040
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	13.843	1.965	2,801	6,299	0.815	0.142	9.913	17.774
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	56.648	5.622	2,824	6,356	1.214	0.099	45.405	67.892

Continued...

Table B.7—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
MEN								
Urban residence	0.950	0.013	884	1,967	1.772	0.014	0.925	0.976
Literacy	0.724	0.021	884	1,967	1.420	0.029	0.682	0.767
No education	0.162	0.020	884	1,967	1.577	0.121	0.123	0.201
Secondary education or higher	0.673	0.026	884	1,967	1.660	0.039	0.620	0.725
Never married/never in union	0.624	0.014	884	1,967	0.878	0.023	0.596	0.653
Currently married/in union	0.365	0.014	884	1,967	0.858	0.038	0.337	0.392
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.215	0.018	650	1,437	1.138	0.085	0.178	0.252
Knows any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	323	717	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Knows any modern contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	323	717	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Want no more children	0.064	0.016	323	717	1.155	0.245	0.033	0.096
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.505	0.034	323	717	1.228	0.068	0.436	0.573
Ideal number of children	7.666	0.294	797	1,771	1.574	0.038	7.078	8.254
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.095	0.009	884	1,967	0.908	0.094	0.078	0.113
Condom use at last sex	0.248	0.050	83	188	1.044	0.201	0.148	0.347
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.590	0.037	416	929	1.543	0.063	0.515	0.664
Had paid sex in past 12 months	0.006	0.003	884	1,967	0.928	0.386	0.001	0.012
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.100	0.012	884	1,967	1.230	0.124	0.075	0.124
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	0.690	0.021	878	1,954	1.369	0.031	0.647	0.733

na = Not applicable

Table B.8 Sampling errors: Mansakonko sample, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.933	0.013	653	282	1.334	0.014	0.907	0.959
De facto population with access to an ITN	0.809	0.016	4,928	2,141	1.284	0.020	0.777	0.841
Household population that slept under an ITN last night	0.522	0.031	4,928	2,141	1.816	0.060	0.460	0.584
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.231	0.041	1,030	431	3.089	0.177	0.149	0.312
Literacy	0.346	0.025	1,030	431	1.699	0.073	0.296	0.397
No education	0.394	0.033	1,030	431	2.134	0.083	0.329	0.459
Secondary education or higher	0.385	0.028	1,030	431	1.847	0.073	0.329	0.441
Never married/never in union	0.252	0.015	1,030	431	1.102	0.059	0.222	0.282
Currently married/in union	0.714	0.018	1,030	431	1.266	0.025	0.678	0.749
Married before age 18	0.464	0.031	793	333	1.739	0.066	0.402	0.526
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.516	0.034	793	333	1.922	0.066	0.448	0.584
Currently pregnant	0.097	0.009	1,030	431	1.013	0.096	0.078	0.116
Know any contraceptive method	0.989	0.004	730	308	1.151	0.005	0.980	0.998
Know a modern method	0.989	0.004	730	308	1.151	0.005	0.980	0.998
Currently using any method	0.152	0.020	730	308	1.532	0.134	0.111	0.193
Currently using a modern method	0.144	0.020	730	308	1.571	0.142	0.103	0.185
Currently using pill	0.015	0.004	730	308	0.924	0.276	0.007	0.023
Currently using male condoms	0.001	0.001	730	308	0.973	1.006	0.000	0.004
Currently using injectables	0.076	0.014	730	308	1.386	0.179	0.049	0.104
Currently using implants	0.045	0.010	730	308	1.301	0.223	0.025	0.065
Currently using female sterilisation	0.004	0.002	730	308	0.922	0.511	0.000	0.009
Currently using withdrawal	0.001	0.001	730	308	0.976	1.029	0.000	0.004
Currently using rhythm	0.000	0.000	730	308	na	na	0.000	0.000
Used public sector source	0.894	0.038	119	49	1.335	0.042	0.818	0.970
Want no more children	0.168	0.016	730	308	1.141	0.094	0.137	0.200
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.401	0.018	730	308	0.967	0.044	0.366	0.436
Ideal number of children	6.922	0.124	984	412	1.287	0.018	6.674	7.171
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.748	0.024	538	228	1.298	0.032	0.699	0.796
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.707	0.037	791	335	1.986	0.053	0.632	0.781
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.496	0.043	326	138	1.545	0.086	0.410	0.581
Treated with ORS	0.407	0.036	157	68	0.914	0.089	0.334	0.479
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.572	0.041	157	68	1.036	0.072	0.490	0.654
Ever had vaccination card	1.000	0.000	158	67	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.994	0.006	158	67	1.032	0.007	0.981	1.007
Received birth dose HepB vaccination	0.985	0.010	158	67	1.040	0.010	0.965	1.005
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.968	0.014	158	67	1.010	0.015	0.940	0.996
Received birth dose polio 0 vaccination	0.985	0.010	158	67	1.040	0.010	0.965	1.005
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.944	0.019	158	67	1.063	0.021	0.905	0.983
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.968	0.014	158	67	1.010	0.015	0.940	0.996
Received rotavirus vaccination (2 doses)	0.961	0.025	158	67	1.618	0.026	0.911	1.011
Received measles-containing vaccination 1	0.971	0.016	158	67	1.190	0.016	0.939	1.003
Received all basic vaccinations	0.921	0.018	158	67	0.859	0.020	0.884	0.958
Received all age-appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.881	0.033	158	67	1.262	0.037	0.816	0.946
Received measles-containing vaccination 2	0.848	0.032	132	55	1.010	0.038	0.784	0.912
Received all age-appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)	0.450	0.052	132	55	1.161	0.115	0.346	0.553
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.162	0.025	423	190	1.465	0.156	0.112	0.212
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.055	0.012	423	190	0.858	0.219	0.031	0.079
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.121	0.016	423	190	1.017	0.131	0.089	0.152
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.160	0.016	472	200	0.980	0.103	0.127	0.193
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.272	0.027	472	200	1.315	0.099	0.218	0.326
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.479	0.066	374	168	2.278	0.137	0.347	0.610
Prevalence of malaria (based on rapid test)	0.000	0.000	371	166	na	na	0.000	0.000
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.446	0.040	247	97	1.255	0.089	0.366	0.525
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.067	0.017	247	97	1.055	0.251	0.033	0.101
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.311	0.034	193	72	1.032	0.111	0.242	0.379
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	0.446	0.035	193	72	0.977	0.079	0.376	0.516
Ever experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.182	0.026	193	72	0.934	0.143	0.130	0.234
Experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.528	0.046	539	228	2.154	0.087	0.436	0.621
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.006	0.003	1,030	431	1.068	0.413	0.001	0.012
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.919	0.020	236	97	1.140	0.022	0.879	0.960
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.112	0.011	1,030	431	1.123	0.099	0.090	0.134
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.867	0.016	1,007	421	1.509	0.019	0.835	0.899
Prevalence of female circumcision	0.801	0.057	543	230	3.279	0.071	0.688	0.915
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	5.364	0.387	2,844	1,193	1.691	0.072	4.590	6.139
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	42.244	6.801	1,571	661	1.272	0.161	28.642	55.847
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	12.676	3.068	1,565	658	1.062	0.242	6.540	18.812
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	54.921	8.180	1,572	662	1.327	0.149	38.562	71.280
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	25.287	4.268	1,541	647	0.922	0.169	16.750	33.823
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	78.819	9.484	1,578	664	1.230	0.120	59.850	97.787

Continued...

Table B.8—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
MEN								
Urban residence	0.299	0.042	331	134	1.669	0.141	0.214	0.383
Literacy	0.626	0.048	331	134	1.802	0.077	0.530	0.722
No education	0.334	0.061	331	134	2.319	0.182	0.213	0.455
Secondary education or higher	0.486	0.055	331	134	2.006	0.114	0.375	0.597
Never married/never in union	0.545	0.043	331	134	1.580	0.080	0.458	0.632
Currently married/in union	0.443	0.042	331	134	1.532	0.095	0.359	0.527
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.182	0.026	231	95	1.019	0.142	0.130	0.234
Knows any contraceptive method	0.991	0.009	140	59	1.092	0.009	0.973	1.008
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.991	0.009	140	59	1.092	0.009	0.973	1.008
Want no more children	0.024	0.013	140	59	0.962	0.518	0.000	0.049
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.581	0.059	140	59	1.395	0.101	0.464	0.698
Ideal number of children	9.183	0.421	293	118	1.051	0.046	8.340	10.026
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.074	0.016	331	134	1.125	0.219	0.042	0.106
Condom use at last sex	0.045	0.041	23	10	0.935	0.917	0.000	0.127
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.804	0.028	143	56	0.841	0.035	0.749	0.860
Had paid sex in past 12 months	0.003	0.003	331	134	0.951	0.975	0.000	0.008
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.049	0.009	331	134	0.752	0.182	0.031	0.067
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	0.768	0.033	317	128	1.404	0.044	0.701	0.835

na = Not applicable

Table B.9 Sampling errors: Kerewan sample, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.942	0.009	770	636	1.079	0.010	0.924	0.960
De facto population with access to an ITN	0.762	0.017	6,884	5,688	1.324	0.023	0.727	0.796
Household population that slept under an ITN last night	0.497	0.034	6,884	5,688	2.151	0.068	0.430	0.564
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.292	0.028	1,391	1,129	2.317	0.097	0.236	0.349
Literacy	0.372	0.024	1,391	1,129	1.853	0.065	0.324	0.420
No education	0.482	0.034	1,391	1,129	2.519	0.070	0.414	0.550
Secondary education or higher	0.361	0.027	1,391	1,129	2.069	0.074	0.308	0.415
Never married/never in union	0.244	0.014	1,391	1,129	1.226	0.058	0.216	0.272
Currently married/in union	0.721	0.013	1,391	1,129	1.113	0.019	0.694	0.747
Married before age 18	0.418	0.020	1,072	870	1.328	0.048	0.378	0.458
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.490	0.019	1,072	870	1.250	0.039	0.451	0.528
Currently pregnant	0.082	0.006	1,391	1,129	0.811	0.073	0.070	0.094
Know any contraceptive method	0.996	0.002	1,002	813	0.927	0.002	0.993	1.000
Know a modern method	0.996	0.002	1,002	813	0.927	0.002	0.993	1.000
Currently using any method	0.222	0.019	1,002	813	1.460	0.086	0.184	0.260
Currently using a modern method	0.208	0.019	1,002	813	1.494	0.092	0.170	0.246
Currently using pill	0.022	0.006	1,002	813	1.253	0.262	0.011	0.034
Currently using male condoms	0.003	0.002	1,002	813	0.965	0.569	0.000	0.006
Currently using injectables	0.092	0.012	1,002	813	1.317	0.131	0.068	0.116
Currently using implants	0.077	0.013	1,002	813	1.509	0.165	0.052	0.103
Currently using female sterilisation	0.012	0.004	1,002	813	1.033	0.299	0.005	0.019
Currently using withdrawal	0.001	0.001	1,002	813	1.053	0.990	0.000	0.003
Currently using rhythm	0.003	0.002	1,002	813	1.011	0.584	0.000	0.006
Used public sector source	0.942	0.024	212	174	1.503	0.026	0.893	0.990
Want no more children	0.226	0.016	1,002	813	1.239	0.072	0.193	0.259
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.390	0.018	1,002	813	1.165	0.046	0.354	0.426
Ideal number of children	6.010	0.117	1,095	893	1.860	0.019	5.776	6.244
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.815	0.019	753	610	1.355	0.024	0.777	0.854
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.921	0.011	1,140	925	1.318	0.012	0.898	0.943
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.534	0.025	479	387	1.112	0.048	0.484	0.585
Treated with ORS	0.612	0.040	154	124	0.978	0.065	0.532	0.692
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.826	0.032	154	124	1.041	0.039	0.762	0.890
Ever had vaccination card	1.000	0.000	221	176	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	1.000	0.000	221	176	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received birth dose HepB vaccination	1.000	0.000	221	176	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.983	0.009	221	176	1.052	0.010	0.964	1.001
Received birth dose polio 0 vaccination	0.992	0.006	221	176	0.950	0.006	0.980	1.003
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.947	0.017	221	176	1.101	0.018	0.914	0.981
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.969	0.011	221	176	0.919	0.011	0.947	0.990
Received rotavirus vaccination (2 doses)	0.981	0.009	221	176	1.024	0.010	0.962	1.000
Received measles-containing vaccination 1	0.951	0.017	221	176	1.139	0.018	0.918	0.984
Received all basic vaccinations	0.906	0.023	221	176	1.146	0.025	0.860	0.951
Received all age-appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.818	0.030	221	176	1.136	0.036	0.759	0.878
Received measles-containing vaccination 2	0.846	0.037	187	150	1.407	0.044	0.771	0.921
Received all age-appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)	0.443	0.045	187	150	1.232	0.102	0.353	0.533
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.173	0.017	535	435	0.956	0.097	0.140	0.207
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.064	0.012	536	435	1.114	0.191	0.040	0.089
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.147	0.016	543	442	0.985	0.109	0.115	0.179
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.195	0.019	607	492	1.196	0.099	0.156	0.233
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.292	0.021	607	492	1.137	0.072	0.250	0.334
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.587	0.036	471	383	1.404	0.061	0.515	0.658
Prevalence of malaria (based on rapid test)	0.000	0.000	468	381	na	na	0.000	0.000
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.331	0.037	306	241	1.388	0.113	0.256	0.406
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.066	0.018	306	241	1.282	0.276	0.030	0.103
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.230	0.030	242	173	1.120	0.132	0.169	0.290
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	0.332	0.037	242	173	1.206	0.110	0.258	0.405
Ever experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.136	0.022	242	173	1.016	0.165	0.091	0.181
Experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.540	0.028	686	553	1.478	0.052	0.483	0.596
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.001	0.001	1,391	1,129	0.963	1.004	0.000	0.002
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.919	0.019	302	248	1.183	0.020	0.882	0.956
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.127	0.011	1,391	1,129	1.264	0.089	0.105	0.150
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.833	0.014	1,376	1,116	1.439	0.017	0.804	0.862
Prevalence of female circumcision	0.420	0.058	707	573	3.100	0.138	0.304	0.536
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	5.426	0.267	3,873	3,142	1.491	0.049	4.891	5.960
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	34.281	4.648	2,223	1,812	1.015	0.136	24.986	43.577
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	14.728	2.296	2,222	1,812	0.870	0.156	10.136	19.320
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	49.009	5.179	2,224	1,813	0.967	0.106	38.651	59.368
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	13.567	3.582	2,149	1,750	1.363	0.264	6.403	20.731
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	61.912	6.958	2,231	1,819	1.166	0.112	47.996	75.828

Continued...

Table B.9—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
MEN								
Urban residence	0.310	0.029	466	351	1.348	0.093	0.253	0.368
Literacy	0.614	0.031	466	351	1.365	0.050	0.553	0.676
No education	0.301	0.036	466	351	1.669	0.118	0.230	0.372
Secondary education or higher	0.514	0.039	466	351	1.663	0.075	0.437	0.591
Never married/never in union	0.563	0.023	466	351	0.989	0.040	0.518	0.609
Currently married/in union	0.428	0.022	466	351	0.975	0.052	0.383	0.473
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.166	0.022	343	257	1.086	0.132	0.122	0.209
Knows any contraceptive method	0.996	0.004	201	150	0.943	0.004	0.987	1.004
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.996	0.004	201	150	0.943	0.004	0.987	1.004
Want no more children	0.028	0.013	201	150	1.125	0.472	0.002	0.054
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.572	0.036	201	150	1.023	0.063	0.500	0.644
Ideal number of children	8.457	0.397	387	291	1.304	0.047	7.662	9.251
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.091	0.015	466	351	1.124	0.165	0.061	0.121
Condom use at last sex	0.041	0.026	43	32	0.853	0.638	0.000	0.092
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.624	0.042	214	162	1.257	0.067	0.540	0.707
Had paid sex in past 12 months	0.003	0.003	466	351	1.135	1.009	0.000	0.008
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.062	0.015	466	351	1.324	0.240	0.032	0.091
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	0.777	0.023	449	337	1.188	0.030	0.730	0.824

na = Not applicable

Table B.10 Sampling errors: Kuntaur sample, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.967	0.010	626	254	1.413	0.010	0.947	0.987
De facto population with access to an ITN	0.789	0.018	6,202	2,543	1.489	0.023	0.754	0.825
Household population that slept under an ITN last night	0.542	0.033	6,202	2,543	2.150	0.061	0.476	0.608
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.084	0.025	1,319	522	3.294	0.301	0.033	0.134
Literacy	0.164	0.017	1,319	522	1.678	0.104	0.130	0.199
No education	0.710	0.033	1,319	522	2.621	0.046	0.645	0.776
Secondary education or higher	0.162	0.024	1,319	522	2.377	0.149	0.114	0.211
Never married/never in union	0.149	0.014	1,319	522	1.399	0.092	0.121	0.176
Currently married/in union	0.827	0.014	1,319	522	1.365	0.017	0.799	0.856
Married before age 18	0.550	0.030	997	393	1.914	0.055	0.489	0.610
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.618	0.021	997	393	1.360	0.034	0.576	0.660
Currently pregnant	0.119	0.010	1,319	522	1.176	0.088	0.098	0.140
Know any contraceptive method	0.985	0.004	1,088	432	1.074	0.004	0.978	0.993
Know a modern method	0.984	0.004	1,088	432	1.163	0.004	0.976	0.993
Currently using any method	0.159	0.019	1,088	432	1.678	0.117	0.122	0.196
Currently using a modern method	0.141	0.016	1,088	432	1.533	0.115	0.109	0.173
Currently using pill	0.006	0.002	1,088	432	0.875	0.329	0.002	0.011
Currently using male condoms	0.000	0.000	1,088	432	na	na	0.000	0.000
Currently using injectables	0.084	0.014	1,088	432	1.658	0.166	0.056	0.112
Currently using implants	0.042	0.006	1,088	432	1.039	0.150	0.030	0.055
Currently using female sterilisation	0.006	0.002	1,088	432	0.959	0.386	0.001	0.010
Currently using withdrawal	0.001	0.001	1,088	432	0.933	1.013	0.000	0.002
Currently using rhythm	0.001	0.001	1,088	432	0.943	1.017	0.000	0.002
Used public sector source	0.962	0.016	151	61	1.017	0.017	0.930	0.994
Want no more children	0.158	0.013	1,088	432	1.156	0.081	0.132	0.184
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.431	0.018	1,088	432	1.191	0.042	0.395	0.467
Ideal number of children	6.923	0.160	932	372	1.820	0.023	6.602	7.244
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.752	0.021	787	314	1.340	0.027	0.711	0.794
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.618	0.033	1,195	476	2.007	0.053	0.552	0.684
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.466	0.053	493	196	2.337	0.113	0.361	0.571
Treated with ORS	0.392	0.047	305	121	1.645	0.120	0.298	0.486
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.704	0.050	305	121	1.862	0.070	0.605	0.803
Ever had vaccination card	0.996	0.004	221	87	0.975	0.004	0.987	1.004
Received BCG vaccination	0.973	0.011	221	87	1.032	0.012	0.951	0.996
Received birth dose HepB vaccination	0.995	0.005	221	87	1.090	0.005	0.984	1.005
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.935	0.020	221	87	1.235	0.022	0.894	0.976
Received birth dose polio 0 vaccination	0.991	0.006	221	87	0.993	0.006	0.979	1.004
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.913	0.021	221	87	1.103	0.023	0.870	0.955
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.946	0.020	221	87	1.310	0.021	0.906	0.986
Received rotavirus vaccination (2 doses)	0.962	0.017	221	87	1.324	0.018	0.928	0.996
Received measles-containing vaccination 1	0.941	0.018	221	87	1.135	0.019	0.905	0.977
Received all basic vaccinations	0.854	0.025	221	87	1.047	0.029	0.804	0.904
Received all age-appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.812	0.029	221	87	1.083	0.035	0.755	0.869
Received measles-containing vaccination 2	0.736	0.052	203	80	1.692	0.071	0.632	0.841
Received all age-appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)	0.304	0.059	203	80	1.845	0.195	0.185	0.423
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.252	0.020	524	218	1.023	0.078	0.213	0.291
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.039	0.009	527	219	1.061	0.219	0.022	0.056
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.138	0.013	531	220	0.822	0.092	0.113	0.163
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.169	0.019	542	215	1.153	0.110	0.132	0.206
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.234	0.019	542	215	1.054	0.082	0.195	0.272
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.767	0.018	470	195	0.876	0.023	0.732	0.803
Prevalence of malaria (based on rapid test)	0.002	0.002	469	194	0.944	1.016	0.000	0.005
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.490	0.039	247	109	1.212	0.079	0.412	0.567
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.103	0.021	247	109	1.094	0.205	0.061	0.146
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.355	0.034	222	95	1.065	0.097	0.287	0.424
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	0.464	0.045	222	95	1.335	0.097	0.375	0.554
Ever experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.157	0.024	222	95	0.971	0.151	0.110	0.205
Experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.623	0.018	646	256	0.962	0.029	0.587	0.660
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.000	0.000	1,319	522	na	na	0.000	0.000
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.978	0.010	188	74	0.925	0.010	0.959	0.998
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.160	0.015	1,319	522	1.454	0.092	0.130	0.189
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.895	0.017	1,261	498	1.991	0.019	0.861	0.930
Prevalence of female circumcision	0.535	0.088	665	263	4.482	0.165	0.359	0.711
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	6.357	0.304	3,620	1,431	1.381	0.048	5.748	6.965
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	41.280	5.504	2,359	941	1.205	0.133	30.271	52.288
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	14.363	2.393	2,347	937	1.007	0.167	9.576	19.150
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	55.643	6.218	2,361	942	1.240	0.112	43.207	68.078
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	24.385	4.412	2,286	912	1.270	0.181	15.560	33.209
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	78.670	8.111	2,374	948	1.374	0.103	62.448	94.893

Continued...

Table B.10—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
MEN								
Urban residence	0.070	0.020	374	142	1.525	0.289	0.029	0.110
Literacy	0.415	0.052	374	142	2.011	0.124	0.312	0.518
No education	0.608	0.053	374	142	2.097	0.088	0.502	0.715
Secondary education or higher	0.249	0.044	374	142	1.939	0.175	0.162	0.336
Never married/never in union	0.435	0.036	374	142	1.390	0.082	0.364	0.507
Currently married/in union	0.560	0.036	374	142	1.410	0.065	0.488	0.633
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.075	0.019	283	108	1.200	0.251	0.038	0.113
Knows any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	206	79	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Knows any modern contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	206	79	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Want no more children	0.006	0.005	206	79	1.048	0.978	0.000	0.016
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.522	0.034	206	79	0.987	0.066	0.453	0.591
Ideal number of children	8.881	0.427	198	76	1.293	0.048	8.027	9.734
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.144	0.022	374	142	1.187	0.150	0.101	0.188
Condom use at last sex	0.123	0.046	55	20	1.036	0.376	0.030	0.216
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.728	0.039	127	48	0.979	0.053	0.651	0.806
Had paid sex in past 12 months	0.009	0.006	374	142	1.140	0.615	0.000	0.020
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.045	0.012	374	142	1.129	0.268	0.021	0.070
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	0.898	0.020	352	134	1.218	0.022	0.859	0.938

na = Not applicable

Table B.11 Sampling errors: Janjanbureh sample, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.946	0.012	675	332	1.378	0.013	0.922	0.970
De facto population with access to an ITN	0.761	0.018	6,126	3,009	1.324	0.024	0.724	0.797
Household population that slept under an ITN last night	0.549	0.031	6,126	3,009	1.954	0.057	0.487	0.611
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.155	0.017	1,262	595	1.701	0.112	0.120	0.190
Literacy	0.238	0.024	1,262	595	1.998	0.101	0.190	0.286
No education	0.587	0.029	1,262	595	2.062	0.049	0.530	0.644
Secondary education or higher	0.276	0.027	1,262	595	2.155	0.099	0.221	0.330
Never married/never in union	0.181	0.017	1,262	595	1.551	0.093	0.148	0.215
Currently married/in union	0.782	0.019	1,262	595	1.600	0.024	0.745	0.820
Married before age 18	0.497	0.020	959	453	1.228	0.040	0.457	0.537
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.563	0.032	959	453	1.972	0.056	0.500	0.626
Currently pregnant	0.087	0.009	1,262	595	1.108	0.101	0.070	0.105
Know any contraceptive method	0.995	0.004	971	466	1.568	0.004	0.987	1.002
Know a modern method	0.993	0.005	971	466	1.989	0.005	0.982	1.004
Currently using any method	0.202	0.024	971	466	1.847	0.118	0.154	0.250
Currently using a modern method	0.182	0.023	971	466	1.867	0.127	0.136	0.229
Currently using pill	0.021	0.006	971	466	1.329	0.292	0.009	0.033
Currently using male condoms	0.002	0.001	971	466	0.892	0.700	0.000	0.004
Currently using injectables	0.080	0.016	971	466	1.879	0.205	0.047	0.112
Currently using implants	0.066	0.011	971	466	1.376	0.166	0.044	0.088
Currently using female sterilisation	0.004	0.003	971	466	1.169	0.560	0.000	0.009
Currently using withdrawal	0.001	0.001	971	466	0.923	0.990	0.000	0.003
Currently using rhythm	0.000	0.000	971	466	na	na	0.000	0.000
Used public sector source	0.899	0.029	184	87	1.286	0.032	0.842	0.956
Want no more children	0.158	0.015	971	466	1.241	0.092	0.129	0.187
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.412	0.030	971	466	1.896	0.073	0.352	0.472
Ideal number of children	6.869	0.137	1,179	565	1.995	0.020	6.595	7.142
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.687	0.037	706	337	2.137	0.054	0.612	0.762
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.736	0.033	1,015	483	2.067	0.045	0.670	0.802
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.362	0.042	418	200	1.810	0.117	0.277	0.447
Treated with ORS	0.404	0.054	164	82	1.388	0.133	0.296	0.512
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.589	0.039	164	82	1.043	0.066	0.512	0.666
Ever had vaccination card	0.990	0.010	176	85	1.343	0.010	0.969	1.010
Received BCG vaccination	0.978	0.012	176	85	1.090	0.012	0.954	1.002
Received birth dose HepB vaccination	0.978	0.012	176	85	1.090	0.012	0.954	1.002
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.917	0.020	176	85	0.976	0.022	0.876	0.957
Received birth dose polio 0 vaccination	0.956	0.015	176	85	0.970	0.016	0.927	0.986
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.858	0.029	176	85	1.087	0.033	0.801	0.915
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.924	0.020	176	85	0.993	0.021	0.884	0.963
Received rotavirus vaccination (2 doses)	0.958	0.016	176	85	1.075	0.017	0.926	0.991
Received measles-containing vaccination 1	0.935	0.019	176	85	1.007	0.020	0.897	0.972
Received all basic vaccinations	0.818	0.032	176	85	1.106	0.039	0.754	0.883
Received all age-appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.785	0.038	176	85	1.239	0.049	0.708	0.861
Received measles-containing vaccination 2	0.722	0.043	183	86	1.299	0.060	0.636	0.809
Received all age-appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)	0.299	0.043	183	86	1.252	0.142	0.214	0.385
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.194	0.017	528	264	0.890	0.087	0.160	0.228
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.065	0.013	529	264	1.122	0.196	0.039	0.090
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.152	0.023	529	264	1.422	0.150	0.106	0.198
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.138	0.019	545	259	1.298	0.139	0.100	0.176
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.258	0.027	545	259	1.427	0.103	0.205	0.312
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.597	0.028	441	218	1.104	0.046	0.541	0.652
Prevalence of malaria (based on rapid test)	0.005	0.003	441	218	0.967	0.664	0.000	0.011
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.509	0.036	278	131	1.190	0.070	0.438	0.581
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.089	0.021	278	131	1.222	0.236	0.047	0.131
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.459	0.045	245	113	1.410	0.098	0.368	0.549
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	0.528	0.048	245	113	1.488	0.090	0.433	0.623
Ever experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.133	0.022	245	113	1.029	0.168	0.089	0.178
Experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.537	0.023	616	292	1.148	0.043	0.491	0.583
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.001	0.001	1,262	595	0.928	0.985	0.000	0.002
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.945	0.012	234	103	0.787	0.012	0.921	0.968
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.040	0.007	1,262	595	1.211	0.166	0.027	0.054
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.896	0.014	1,213	567	1.603	0.016	0.867	0.924
Prevalence of female circumcision	0.607	0.083	641	307	4.252	0.137	0.440	0.773
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	5.725	0.349	3,519	1,658	1.551	0.061	5.027	6.423
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	35.945	5.116	2,061	981	1.100	0.142	25.714	46.177
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	10.805	2.485	2,045	974	1.051	0.230	5.836	15.775
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	46.751	5.998	2,061	981	1.153	0.128	34.755	58.747
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	20.835	4.450	2,027	960	1.245	0.214	11.934	29.736
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	66.612	7.006	2,073	986	1.114	0.105	52.601	80.623

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Table B.11—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
MEN								
Urban residence	0.143	0.025	453	202	1.513	0.175	0.093	0.193
Literacy	0.386	0.035	453	202	1.540	0.092	0.315	0.457
No education	0.560	0.051	453	202	2.169	0.091	0.458	0.661
Secondary education or higher	0.287	0.036	453	202	1.669	0.124	0.216	0.358
Never married/never in union	0.510	0.038	453	202	1.600	0.074	0.434	0.585
Currently married/in union	0.482	0.036	453	202	1.523	0.074	0.410	0.553
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.186	0.033	311	139	1.498	0.178	0.120	0.253
Knows any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	218	97	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Knows any modern contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	218	97	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Want no more children	0.019	0.008	218	97	0.905	0.443	0.002	0.036
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.493	0.051	218	97	1.492	0.103	0.392	0.595
Ideal number of children	8.855	0.356	407	180	1.325	0.040	8.142	9.567
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.102	0.017	453	202	1.213	0.170	0.067	0.136
Condom use at last sex	0.104	0.047	46	21	1.033	0.453	0.010	0.197
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.685	0.036	191	85	1.075	0.053	0.613	0.757
Had paid sex in past 12 months	0.004	0.004	453	202	1.342	1.012	0.000	0.012
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.040	0.008	453	202	0.868	0.201	0.024	0.056
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	0.814	0.027	442	197	1.462	0.033	0.760	0.868

na = Not applicable

Table B.12 Sampling errors: Basse sample, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.875	0.020	704	443	1.577	0.023	0.836	0.914
De facto population with access to an ITN	0.541	0.026	9,378	5,689	1.717	0.049	0.488	0.594
Household population that slept under an ITN last night	0.294	0.033	9,378	5,689	2.251	0.113	0.228	0.360
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.373	0.045	1,949	1,137	4.126	0.122	0.282	0.464
Literacy	0.190	0.027	1,949	1,137	3.048	0.143	0.136	0.244
No education	0.547	0.028	1,949	1,137	2.442	0.050	0.492	0.602
Secondary education or higher	0.206	0.030	1,949	1,137	3.264	0.145	0.146	0.266
Never married/never in union	0.172	0.013	1,949	1,137	1.548	0.077	0.146	0.199
Currently married/in union	0.795	0.015	1,949	1,137	1.620	0.019	0.765	0.824
Married before age 18	0.514	0.033	1,502	876	2.549	0.064	0.449	0.580
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.612	0.034	1,502	876	2.688	0.055	0.544	0.680
Currently pregnant	0.096	0.008	1,949	1,137	1.188	0.083	0.080	0.112
Know any contraceptive method	0.995	0.002	1,553	903	1.198	0.002	0.990	0.999
Know a modern method	0.995	0.002	1,553	903	1.198	0.002	0.990	0.999
Currently using any method	0.086	0.012	1,553	903	1.727	0.143	0.061	0.110
Currently using a modern method	0.078	0.011	1,553	903	1.645	0.144	0.056	0.100
Currently using pill	0.016	0.006	1,553	903	1.739	0.346	0.005	0.027
Currently using male condoms	0.001	0.001	1,553	903	0.957	1.010	0.000	0.002
Currently using injectables	0.022	0.004	1,553	903	1.001	0.168	0.015	0.030
Currently using implants	0.034	0.007	1,553	903	1.461	0.198	0.021	0.047
Currently using female sterilisation	0.003	0.001	1,553	903	0.968	0.479	0.000	0.005
Currently using withdrawal	0.000	0.000	1,553	903	na	na	0.000	0.000
Currently using rhythm	0.000	0.000	1,553	903	na	na	0.000	0.000
Used public sector source	0.841	0.052	119	72	1.538	0.062	0.737	0.945
Want no more children	0.171	0.012	1,553	903	1.270	0.071	0.147	0.196
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.332	0.022	1,553	903	1.831	0.066	0.288	0.376
Ideal number of children	6.311	0.107	1,825	1,074	2.063	0.017	6.096	6.526
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.786	0.020	1,098	641	1.632	0.026	0.745	0.826
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.748	0.032	1,602	934	2.598	0.043	0.683	0.813
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	0.533	0.028	690	403	1.457	0.052	0.478	0.588
Treated with ORS	0.527	0.042	238	136	1.264	0.080	0.442	0.611
Sought treatment for diarrhoea	0.750	0.033	238	136	1.145	0.045	0.683	0.817
Ever had vaccination card	0.990	0.007	317	182	1.268	0.007	0.976	1.004
Received BCG vaccination	0.969	0.011	317	182	1.120	0.011	0.947	0.991
Received birth dose HepB vaccination	0.969	0.011	317	182	1.127	0.011	0.947	0.991
Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.905	0.027	317	182	1.593	0.030	0.851	0.959
Received birth dose polio 0 vaccination	0.960	0.016	317	182	1.437	0.017	0.928	0.992
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.910	0.028	317	182	1.723	0.031	0.854	0.966
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.907	0.028	317	182	1.634	0.030	0.852	0.962
Received rotavirus vaccination (2 doses)	0.933	0.018	317	182	1.190	0.019	0.898	0.968
Received measles-containing vaccination 1	0.894	0.024	317	182	1.394	0.027	0.845	0.943
Received all basic vaccinations	0.849	0.032	317	182	1.540	0.037	0.785	0.912
Received all age-appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.786	0.032	317	182	1.359	0.041	0.723	0.850
Received measles-containing vaccination 2	0.677	0.040	282	162	1.409	0.059	0.597	0.757
Received all age-appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)	0.309	0.046	282	162	1.630	0.149	0.217	0.402
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.208	0.025	830	495	1.504	0.122	0.158	0.259
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.050	0.005	830	495	0.709	0.102	0.040	0.060
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.141	0.014	830	495	1.096	0.098	0.113	0.169
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.145	0.012	875	507	1.031	0.085	0.120	0.169
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	0.285	0.018	875	507	1.204	0.065	0.248	0.322
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.591	0.035	710	419	1.548	0.059	0.521	0.661
Prevalence of malaria (based on rapid test)	0.005	0.003	707	418	1.009	0.526	0.000	0.011
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.568	0.055	281	217	1.844	0.096	0.459	0.678
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.089	0.019	281	217	1.126	0.216	0.050	0.127
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.405	0.053	240	177	1.651	0.130	0.300	0.510
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	0.457	0.054	240	177	1.667	0.118	0.349	0.564
Ever experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.225	0.045	240	177	1.673	0.202	0.134	0.316
Experienced any emotional/physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband/partner	0.533	0.023	1,003	583	1.436	0.042	0.488	0.579
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.001	0.001	1,949	1,137	0.976	0.684	0.000	0.002
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.947	0.015	322	188	1.194	0.016	0.917	0.977
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.096	0.009	1,949	1,137	1.345	0.094	0.078	0.114
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.934	0.007	1,904	1,110	1.260	0.008	0.920	0.948
Prevalence of female circumcision	0.970	0.010	1,028	598	1.831	0.010	0.950	0.989
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	5.664	0.226	5,448	3,176	1.384	0.040	5.211	6.116
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	29.136	4.370	3,222	1,896	1.250	0.150	20.395	37.877
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	9.045	1.908	3,219	1,893	1.085	0.211	5.229	12.861
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	38.180	3.979	3,223	1,896	0.999	0.104	30.221	46.139
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	18.003	3.389	3,129	1,841	1.314	0.188	11.225	24.781
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	55.496	4.922	3,235	1,902	1.008	0.089	45.652	65.339

Continued...

Table B.12—Continued

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
MEN								
Urban residence	0.362	0.042	592	340	2.118	0.116	0.278	0.446
Literacy	0.515	0.030	592	340	1.449	0.058	0.456	0.575
No education	0.329	0.032	592	340	1.643	0.097	0.265	0.392
Secondary education or higher	0.364	0.040	592	340	2.014	0.110	0.284	0.444
Never married/never in union	0.516	0.026	592	340	1.271	0.051	0.464	0.568
Currently married/in union	0.475	0.026	592	340	1.252	0.054	0.424	0.527
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.200	0.026	426	244	1.358	0.132	0.147	0.252
Knows any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	283	161	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Knows any modern contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	283	161	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Want no more children	0.004	0.004	283	161	1.065	1.009	0.000	0.012
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.451	0.029	283	161	0.995	0.065	0.392	0.510
Ideal number of children	8.865	0.335	514	296	1.331	0.038	8.195	9.535
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.142	0.013	592	340	0.879	0.089	0.116	0.167
Condom use at last sex	0.156	0.062	83	48	1.533	0.396	0.032	0.280
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.617	0.039	262	148	1.287	0.063	0.540	0.695
Had paid sex in past 12 months	0.007	0.004	592	340	1.252	0.629	0.000	0.015
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.045	0.010	592	340	1.118	0.213	0.026	0.064
Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	0.817	0.020	542	310	1.229	0.025	0.776	0.857

na = Not applicable

Table B.13 Sampling errors for adult and maternal mortality rates, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Variable	Value (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Number of cases		Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Adult mortality rates								
15-19	0.933	0.225	27,248	27,304	1.220	0.242	0.482	1.384
20-24	1.550	0.271	31,279	31,026	1.215	0.175	1.008	2.091
25-29	2.243	0.323	29,083	28,993	1.166	0.144	1.597	2.890
30-34	3.265	0.511	23,523	23,333	1.363	0.156	2.244	4.287
35-39	3.572	0.584	16,950	16,550	1.259	0.164	2.403	4.741
40-44	6.275	1.113	10,583	10,539	1.450	0.177	4.050	8.500
45-49	6.247	1.630	5,552	5,567	1.523	0.261	2.986	9.507
15-49 (age-adjusted)	2.717	0.217	144,217	143,312	1.354	0.080	2.282	3.152
Adult mortality probabilities								
³⁵ Q ₁₅ 2019-20 GDHS	113.510	10.264	144,217	143,312	1.711	0.090	92.981	134.039
³⁵ Q ₁₅ 2013 GDHS	98.691	10.898	118,371	118,595	1.910	0.110	76.894	120.488
Maternal mortality rates								
15-19	0.066	0.032	27,248	27,304	0.644	0.479	0.003	0.130
20-24	0.314	0.102	31,279	31,026	1.016	0.325	0.110	0.519
25-29	0.497	0.144	29,083	28,993	1.102	0.290	0.209	0.785
30-34	0.871	0.231	23,523	23,333	1.199	0.266	0.408	1.334
35-39	0.516	0.189	16,950	16,550	1.068	0.366	0.138	0.893
40-44	0.965	0.404	10,583	10,539	1.333	0.418	0.158	1.773
45-49	0.000	0.000	5,552	5,567	na	na	0.000	0.000
15-49 (age-adjusted)	0.432	0.064	144,217	143,312	1.155	0.149	0.303	0.560
Maternal mortality ratio (MMR)								
2019-20	289.247	42.699	144,217	143,312	1.155	0.148	203.849	374.646
Pregnancy-related mortality ratio (PRMR) 2019-20 GDHS								
	320.173	44.433	144,217	143,312	1.172	0.139	231.308	409.038
Pregnancy-related mortality ratio (PRMR) 2013 GDHS								
	432.973	67.004	118,371	118,595	1.397	0.155	298.964	566.982
MEN								
Adult mortality rates								
15-19	1.438	0.285	28,931	28,672	1.276	0.198	0.868	2.008
20-24	2.297	0.341	32,059	31,783	1.230	0.149	1.615	2.980
25-29	2.290	0.363	29,586	29,116	1.297	0.158	1.565	3.015
30-34	3.401	0.493	24,925	24,631	1.297	0.145	2.414	4.388
35-39	4.910	0.787	18,139	17,873	1.505	0.160	3.336	6.484
40-44	6.105	0.961	10,878	10,772	1.245	0.157	4.183	8.028
45-49	6.106	1.271	6,004	5,998	1.250	0.208	3.565	8.647
15-49 (age-adjusted)	3.133	0.218	150,522	148,845	1.309	0.070	2.697	3.569
Adult mortality probabilities								
³⁵ Q ₁₅ 2019-20 GDHS	124.367	9.185	150,522	148,845	1.683	0.074	105.996	142.737
³⁵ Q ₁₅ 2013 GDHS	101.999	10.285	120,008	119,633	1.813	0.101	81.429	122.569

na = Not applicable

Table C.1 Household age distribution

Single-year age distribution of the de facto household population by sex (weighted), The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Age	Female		Male		Age	Female		Male	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	833	3.0	924	3.7	37	253	0.9	206	0.8
1	738	2.7	790	3.2	38	336	1.2	254	1.0
2	714	2.6	774	3.1	39	221	0.8	187	0.8
3	849	3.1	820	3.3	40	354	1.3	398	1.6
4	708	2.6	748	3.0	41	190	0.7	129	0.5
5	903	3.3	894	3.6	42	206	0.7	200	0.8
6	837	3.0	903	3.7	43	173	0.6	170	0.7
7	949	3.4	919	3.7	44	148	0.5	135	0.5
8	814	3.0	844	3.4	45	222	0.8	316	1.3
9	782	2.8	733	3.0	46	133	0.5	127	0.5
10	800	2.9	749	3.0	47	135	0.5	142	0.6
11	650	2.4	611	2.5	48	119	0.4	137	0.6
12	728	2.6	675	2.7	49	114	0.4	118	0.5
13	752	2.7	711	2.9	50	174	0.6	242	1.0
14	680	2.5	607	2.5	51	150	0.5	89	0.4
15	529	1.9	579	2.3	52	210	0.8	89	0.4
16	623	2.3	474	1.9	53	188	0.7	88	0.4
17	552	2.0	462	1.9	54	182	0.7	102	0.4
18	601	2.2	518	2.1	55	238	0.9	156	0.6
19	601	2.2	521	2.1	56	100	0.4	67	0.3
20	686	2.5	545	2.2	57	95	0.3	82	0.3
21	400	1.5	400	1.6	58	96	0.3	51	0.2
22	453	1.6	404	1.6	59	82	0.3	60	0.2
23	480	1.7	363	1.5	60	241	0.9	169	0.7
24	395	1.4	332	1.3	61	47	0.2	79	0.3
25	682	2.5	448	1.8	62	72	0.3	97	0.4
26	425	1.5	261	1.1	63	59	0.2	92	0.4
27	498	1.8	318	1.3	64	63	0.2	94	0.4
28	461	1.7	277	1.1	65	154	0.6	160	0.6
29	368	1.3	217	0.9	66	30	0.1	45	0.2
30	503	1.8	388	1.6	67	63	0.2	55	0.2
31	281	1.0	225	0.9	68	54	0.2	51	0.2
32	345	1.3	290	1.2	69	37	0.1	43	0.2
33	307	1.1	174	0.7	70+	654	2.4	571	2.3
34	297	1.1	189	0.8	Don't know/ missing	9	0.0	21	0.1
35	478	1.7	370	1.5	Total	27,543	100.0	24,684	100.0
36	242	0.9	209	0.8					

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview.

Table C.2.1 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

De facto household population of women age 10-54, number and percent distribution of interviewed women age 15-49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed (weighted), by 5-year age groups, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Age group	Household population of women age 10-54	Interviewed women age 15-49		Percentage of eligible women interviewed
		Number	Percentage	
10-14	3,610	na	na	na
15-19	2,905	2,765	22.8	95.2
20-24	2,414	2,274	18.7	94.2
25-29	2,434	2,314	19.0	95.1
30-34	1,732	1,639	13.5	94.7
35-39	1,530	1,465	12.1	95.8
40-44	1,072	1,014	8.3	94.6
45-49	723	681	5.6	94.2
50-54	903	na	na	na
15-49	12,809	12,151	100.0	94.9

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both the household population of women and interviewed women are household weights. Age is based on the Household Questionnaire.

na = Not applicable

Table C.2.2 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

De facto household population of men age 10-64, number and percent distribution of interviewed men age 15-59; and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed (weighted), by 5-year age groups, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Age group	Household population of men age 10-64	Interviewed men age 15-59		Percentage of eligible men interviewed
		Number	Percentage	
10-14	1,743	na	na	na
15-19	1,320	1,188	24.8	90.0
20-24	953	813	17.0	85.3
25-29	732	644	13.5	88.0
30-34	627	532	11.1	84.8
35-39	586	487	10.2	83.1
40-44	448	354	7.4	79.0
45-49	439	351	7.3	80.1
50-54	317	279	5.8	88.0
55-59	181	140	2.9	77.5
60-64	319	na	na	na
15-59	5,602	4,788	100.0	85.5

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both the household population of men and interviewed men are household weights. Age is based on the Household Questionnaire.

na = Not applicable

Table C.3 Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations missing information for selected demographic and health questions (weighted), The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Subject	Reference group	Percentage with information missing	Number of cases
Birth date	Births in the 15 years preceding the survey		
Day only		1.89	21,181
Month only		0.88	21,181
Month and year		0.03	21,181
Age at death	Deceased children born in the 15 years preceding the survey	0.00	1,328
Age/date at first union¹	Ever-married women age 15-49	0.00	8,161
	Ever-married men age 15-59	0.00	2,080
Respondent's education	All women age 15-49	0.00	11,865
	All men age 15-59	0.00	4,636
Diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	Living children age 0-59 months	2.56	7,297
Anthropometry of children	Living children age 0-59 months (from the Biomarker Questionnaire)		
Height		4.71	4,149
Weight		4.17	4,149
Height or weight		4.71	4,149
Anthropometry of women	Women age 15-49 (from the Biomarker Questionnaire)		
Height		6.77	6,621
Weight		6.76	6,621
Height or weight		6.77	6,621
Anaemia in children	Living children age 6-59 months (from the Biomarker Questionnaire)	6.70	3,669
Anaemia in women	All women (from the Biomarker Questionnaire)	8.26	6,621

¹ Both year and age missing**Table C.4 Births by calendar years**

Number of births, percentage with complete birth date, sex ratio at birth, and calendar year ratio by calendar year, according to living, dead, and total children (weighted), The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Calendar year	Number of births			Percentage with year and month of birth given			Sex ratio at birth ¹			Calendar year ratio ²		
	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total
2020	181	1	183	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.5	63.0	97.2	na	na	na
2019	1,606	65	1,671	100.0	100.0	100.0	115.0	126.6	115.4	na	na	na
2018	1,459	70	1,529	100.0	99.4	100.0	100.7	76.8	99.4	96.1	106.1	96.5
2017	1,432	67	1,499	99.7	96.2	99.6	111.7	195.4	114.4	99.6	85.5	98.9
2016	1,415	86	1,501	99.9	99.8	99.9	101.8	94.1	101.3	101.7	114.9	102.4
2015	1,352	83	1,435	99.4	97.9	99.4	107.3	151.0	109.4	92.0	93.5	92.1
2014	1,522	92	1,614	99.8	94.5	99.5	98.9	100.2	99.0	106.8	96.1	106.1
2013	1,499	108	1,607	98.9	97.3	98.8	98.2	106.1	98.7	97.6	116.1	98.7
2012	1,548	94	1,642	98.8	92.1	98.4	103.7	150.7	105.9	109.1	96.1	108.2
2011	1,340	88	1,427	98.9	92.4	98.5	105.3	141.3	107.2	95.1	83.9	94.3
2016-2020	6,094	288	6,383	99.9	98.9	99.9	107.0	112.6	107.3	na	na	na
2011-2015	7,260	465	7,725	99.2	94.9	98.9	102.4	126.5	103.7	na	na	na
2006-2010	5,653	484	6,137	98.9	95.7	98.6	96.1	127.5	98.2	na	na	na
2001-2005	3,758	467	4,225	98.3	93.9	97.8	96.9	111.1	98.4	na	na	na
<2011	3,901	656	4,558	97.8	93.7	97.2	105.5	123.5	107.9	na	na	na
All	26,667	2,361	29,028	99.0	95.0	98.6	101.7	120.9	103.2	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

¹ $(B_m/B_f) \times 100$, where B_m and B_f are the numbers of male and female births, respectively² $[2B_x / (B_{x-1} + B_{x+1})] \times 100$, where B_x is the number of births in calendar year x

Table C.5 Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of reported deaths under age 1 month by age at death in days and percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at age 0-6 days, for 5-year periods preceding the survey (weighted), The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Age at death (days)	Number of years preceding the survey				Total 0-19
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	
<1	83	104	88	84	360
1	24	30	27	11	91
2	23	20	9	13	65
3	18	23	17	13	71
4	4	8	9	8	29
5	6	12	6	5	29
6	13	8	6	6	33
7	10	0	8	6	24
8	8	6	4	2	21
9	5	1	0	1	7
10	4	0	1	1	7
11	2	2	0	0	4
12	1	2	1	1	4
13	0	1	2	3	6
14	7	7	8	9	31
15	0	2	0	0	3
16	0	1	0	0	1
17	1	3	0	0	3
18	0	0	0	0	0
20	1	2	0	0	3
21	3	2	9	5	19
23	2	0	0	1	3
24	0	1	0	0	1
27	1	0	2	0	2
28	0	0	0	0	0
29	0	1	0	0	2
Total 0-30	217	237	199	168	820
Percentage early neonatal ¹	79.3	86.2	81.3	83.2	82.6

¹ ≤6 days/≤30 days

Table C.6 Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under age 2 by age at death in months and percentage of infant deaths reported to occur under age 1 month, for 5-year periods preceding the survey (weighted), The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Age at death (months)	Number of years preceding the survey				Total 0-19
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	
<1 ^a	217	237	199	168	820
1	20	22	12	14	69
2	12	21	17	6	56
3	6	13	15	10	44
4	11	7	7	6	33
5	4	13	4	6	27
6	9	13	13	12	47
7	3	10	12	8	34
8	9	14	4	9	36
9	9	10	8	6	32
10	2	4	3	4	13
11	2	6	4	2	14
12	5	10	12	17	44
13	3	4	8	5	20
14	0	7	5	3	15
15	4	0	2	3	9
16	4	4	3	5	15
17	0	3	3	4	9
18	3	4	8	5	20
19	2	0	7	1	10
20	3	0	0	2	6
21	3	0	0	3	6
22	3	2	2	3	9
23	2	2	1	1	5
Total 0-11	304	369	300	252	1,226
Percentage neonatal ¹	71.2	64.2	66.3	66.6	66.9

^a Includes deaths under 1 month reported in days

¹ Under 1 month/under 1 year

Table C.7 Standardisation exercise results from anthropometry training

Trainees' precision and accuracy for height measurements taken during the standardisation exercise for anthropometry, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Measurer	Standardisation exercise ¹	
	Trainees' precision ²	Trainees' accuracy ²
Trainee 1	0.38	0.48
Trainee 2	0.35	0.53
Trainee 3	0.40	0.43
Trainee 4	0.33	0.60
Trainee 5	0.22	0.51
Trainee 6	0.29	0.50
Trainee 7	0.21	0.71
Trainee 8	0.34	0.52
Trainee 9	0.25	0.53
Trainee 10	0.56	0.72
Trainee 11	0.52	0.64
Trainee 12	0.22	0.76
Trainee 13	0.43	0.67
Trainee 14	0.37	0.66
Trainee 15	0.26	0.57
Trainee 16	0.40	0.78
Trainee 17	0.30	0.52
Trainee 18	0.49	0.87
Trainee 19	0.17	0.59
Trainee 20	0.25	0.89
Average	0.34	0.62

¹ Ten children were measured twice for each standardisation exercise.

² Trainees' precision and accuracy are defined in terms of a technical error of measurement (TEM), which is calculated as $\sqrt{\sum(D^2)/(2N)}$, where D is the difference in height and N is the number of repeated measurements. An acceptable TEM according to WHO/UNICEF is a TEM of <0.6 cm for precision and <0.8 cm for accuracy.

Table C.8 Height and weight data completeness and quality for children

Among children under age 5 (age 0-59 months) who were eligible for anthropometry, percentage with incomplete or missing data for height, weight, or month or year of birth; among children with complete data for height and age, percentage with implausible data for height-for-age; among children with complete data for weight and height, percentage with implausible data for weight-for-height; among children with complete data for weight and age, percentage with implausible data for weight-for-age; and among all children under age 5 who were eligible for anthropometry, percentage with valid data for height-for-age, weight-for-age, and weight-for-height, according to background characteristics (unweighted). The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage with data incomplete or missing for:				Percentage with implausible data for:				Percentage with valid data for: ⁸			
	Height ¹	Weight ²	Month or year of birth ³	Number of children	Height-for-age ⁴	Weight-for-height ⁵	Number of children with complete height and weight	Weight-for-age ⁶	Height-for-age	Weight-for-height	Weight-for-age	Number of children
Age in months												
≤6	2.9	2.9	0.4	559	0.2	0.9	543	0.2	97.0	96.2	97.0	559
6-8	6.6	6.6	1.0	196	0.0	0.0	183	0.0	93.4	93.4	93.4	196
9-11	4.2	4.2	0.5	213	0.5	0.0	204	0.0	95.8	95.8	95.8	213
12-17	5.2	5.0	0.4	503	0.0	0.0	477	0.0	94.8	94.8	95.0	503
18-23	4.3	4.3	1.9	371	0.0	0.3	355	0.0	95.7	95.4	95.7	371
24-35	4.9	3.8	0.9	820	0.1	0.0	779	0.0	95.1	94.9	96.1	820
36-47	4.8	4.1	1.1	875	0.0	0.0	833	0.0	94.7	95.2	95.4	875
48-59	5.3	5.0	1.9	848	0.1	0.1	798	0.0	94.0	94.6	94.5	848
Sex												
Male	4.8	4.4	1.1	2,278	0.1	0.2	2,166	0.0	95.0	95.0	95.4	2,278
Female	4.7	4.2	1.1	2,107	0.0	0.1	2,002	0.0	95.0	95.2	95.5	2,107
Mother's interview status												
Interviewed	2.9	2.5	0.1	3,919	0.1	0.2	3,804	0.0	96.9	96.9	97.4	3,919
Not interviewed but in household	40.2	40.2	18.1	199	0.0	0.0	119	0.0	59.3	59.8	59.3	199
Not interviewed and not in the household ⁹	4.5	3.7	2.6	267	0.0	0.0	255	0.0	93.3	95.5	94.0	267
Local Government Area												
Banjul	9.1	9.1	3.0	232	0.0	0.0	211	0.0	90.9	90.9	90.9	232
Kanifing	7.6	7.1	2.9	450	0.2	0.4	416	0.2	91.6	92.2	92.0	450
Brikama	3.3	2.9	0.3	727	0.1	0.2	703	0.0	96.4	96.3	97.0	727
Mansakonko	0.2	0.2	0.0	427	0.0	0.0	426	0.0	99.8	99.8	99.8	427
Kerewan	5.5	4.2	0.9	578	0.0	0.0	545	0.0	94.3	94.5	95.7	578
Kuntaur	5.7	4.6	1.8	566	0.2	0.0	532	0.0	94.3	93.8	95.1	566
Janjanbureh	4.1	4.1	0.2	536	0.2	0.0	514	0.0	95.7	95.9	95.9	536
Basse	4.7	4.7	1.0	866	0.0	0.4	825	0.0	94.9	94.9	94.9	866
Mother's education												
No education	5.4	4.9	1.2	2,171	0.1	0.2	2,054	0.0	94.3	94.4	94.9	2,171
Primary	3.5	3.1	0.4	753	0.1	0.0	727	0.0	96.4	96.5	96.9	753
Secondary or higher	4.3	4.0	0.8	1,190	0.0	0.2	1,136	0.0	95.6	95.5	95.9	1,190
Missing	25.0	25.0	25.0	4	0.0	0.0	3	0.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	4
Measurer												
Measurer 1	5.5	5.5	0.0	309	0.0	0.0	292	0.0	94.5	94.5	94.5	309
Measurer 2	4.1	4.1	2.1	243	0.0	0.0	233	0.0	95.9	95.9	95.9	243
Measurer 3	0.4	0.4	0.0	245	0.0	0.0	244	0.0	99.6	99.6	99.6	245
Measurer 4	4.0	4.0	0.4	250	0.4	0.0	240	0.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	250
Measurer 5	2.5	1.5	0.0	204	0.0	0.0	199	0.0	97.5	97.5	98.5	204
Measurer 6	2.3	1.9	0.5	216	0.0	0.5	211	0.0	97.7	97.2	98.1	216
Measurer 7	4.3	4.3	1.8	281	0.4	0.0	269	0.0	95.4	95.7	95.7	281
Measurer 8	4.4	4.4	0.4	273	0.0	0.4	261	0.0	95.6	95.2	95.6	273
Measurer 9	5.2	5.2	1.2	481	0.0	0.2	456	0.0	94.2	94.6	94.2	481
Measurer 10	4.9	4.9	2.0	445	0.0	0.2	420	0.0	94.8	94.8	94.4	445
Measurer 11	8.4	6.3	3.0	334	0.3	0.0	306	0.0	93.1	91.6	93.1	334
Measurer 12	2.3	2.0	0.3	301	0.0	0.0	293	0.0	97.7	97.3	97.7	301
Measurer 13	6.9	4.5	0.4	246	0.0	0.0	229	0.0	93.1	93.1	95.5	246
Measurer 14	7.5	6.8	1.3	307	0.4	0.4	284	0.3	92.2	92.2	92.8	307
Measurer 15	5.2	5.2	1.2	250	0.0	0.8	237	0.0	94.4	94.0	94.4	250
Total	4.7	4.3	1.1	4,385	0.1	0.2	4,178	0.0	95.0	95.1	95.5	4,385

¹ Child's height in centimetres is missing, child was not present, child refused, and "other" result codes

² Child's weight in kilograms is missing, child was not present, child refused, and "other" result codes

³ Incomplete date of birth; a complete date of birth is month/day/year or month/year.

⁴ Implausible cases for height-for-age are defined as more than 6 standard deviations (SD) above or below the standard population median (Z-scores) based on the WHO Child Growth Standards among children with complete height and month/year of birth data.

⁵ Complete age is calculated from month and year of birth.

⁶ Implausible cases for weight-for-height are defined as more than 5 SD above or below the standard population median (Z-scores) based on the WHO Child Growth Standards among children with complete weight and height data.

⁷ Implausible cases for weight-for-age are defined as more than 5 SD above or below the standard population median (Z-scores) based on the WHO Child Growth Standards among children with complete weight and month/year of birth data.

⁸ No missing data, incomplete data, or implausible data

⁹ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

Table C.9 Height measurements from random subsample of measured children

Differences in first height measurement and second height measurement among children under age 5 (0-59 months) randomly selected and remeasured, according to Local Government Area and measurer (unweighted), The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Local Government Area and measurer	Median difference in height measurements ¹	Percentage of height measurements with a difference >1 cm	Number of children randomly selected and remeasured
Local Government Area			
Banjul	0.1	12.5	56
Kanifing	0.2	15.2	66
Brikama	0.1	6.5	77
Mansakonko	0.1	2.0	50
Kerewan	0.3	8.9	56
Kuntaur	0.5	16.7	48
Janjanbureh	0.4	21.2	52
Basse	0.2	10.3	58
Measurer			
Measurer 1	0.5	29.4	34
Measurer 2	0.1	0.0	33
Measurer 3	0.0	0.0	31
Measurer 4	0.2	0.0	24
Measurer 5	0.1	17.2	29
Measurer 6	0.3	16.7	30
Measurer 7	0.3	15.6	32
Measurer 8	0.1	0.0	32
Measurer 9	0.5	25.0	32
Measurer 10	0.2	2.9	34
Measurer 11	0.5	10.0	30
Measurer 12	0.4	21.9	32
Measurer 13	0.3	28.1	32
Measurer 14	0.2	0.0	32
Measurer 15	0.1	0.0	27
Total	0.2	11.4	464

¹ Median absolute difference between measurers' first and second height measurement in centimetres.

Table C.10 Number of enumeration areas completed by month, according to Local Government Area, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Local Government Area	Month					Total
	November 2019	December 2019	January 2020	February 2020	March 2020	
Banjul	17	20	2	0	1	40
Kanifing	6	34	4	2	0	46
Brikama	0	3	13	18	16	50
Mansakonko	0	0	6	11	10	27
Kerewan	0	0	9	13	10	32
Kuntaur	0	0	6	10	10	26
Janjanbureh	0	0	9	9	10	28
Basse	0	0	4	12	15	31
Percentage	8.2	20.4	18.9	26.8	25.7	100.0
Total	23	57	53	75	72	280

Note: Enumeration areas are classified by month according to the date by which the last Biomarker Questionnaire in the enumeration area was completed.

Table C.11 Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having malaria according to RDT, by month and Local Government Area, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Local Government Area	Month					Total
	November 2019	December 2019	January 2020	February 2020	March 2020	
Banjul	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.0
Kanifing	0.0	0.5	*	*	*	0.3
Brikama	*	(0.0)	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.7
Mansakonko	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerewan	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kuntaur	*	*	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2
Janjanbureh	*	*	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.5
Basse	*	*	2.5	0.4	0.0	0.5
Total	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.4

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases or that there were no children measured for malaria in the Local Government Area during the month.

Table C.12 Completeness of information on siblings

Completeness of data on survival status of sisters and brothers reported by interviewed women, age of living siblings, and age at death (AD) and years since death (YSD) of dead siblings (unweighted), The Gambia DHS 2019-20

	Sisters		Brothers		All siblings	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All siblings	32,993	100.0	35,230	100.0	68,223	100.0
Living	28,556	86.6	29,800	84.6	58,356	85.5
Dead	4,436	13.4	5,417	15.4	9,853	14.4
Survival status unknown	1	0.0	13	0.0	14	0.0
Living siblings						
Age reported	28,556	100.0	29,800	100.0	58,356	100.0
Dead siblings						
AD and YSD reported	4,436	100.0	5,417	100.0	9,853	100.0

Table C.13 Sibship size and sex ratio of siblings

Mean sibship size and sex ratio of siblings at birth, The Gambia DHS 2019-20

Age of respondents	Mean sibship size ¹	Sex ratio of siblings at birth ²
15-19	6.5	104.8
20-24	6.7	107.0
25-29	6.7	112.6
30-34	6.8	104.4
35-39	6.6	97.0
40-44	6.8	115.4
45-49	6.7	102.2
Total	6.7	106.4

¹ Includes the respondent

² Excludes the respondent

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2019-20 GAMBIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
 HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

THE GAMBIA
 GAMBIA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

IDENTIFICATION								
NAME OF SETTLEMENT _____								
NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____								
CLUSTER NUMBER				<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>				
HOUSEHOLD NUMBER				<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>				
HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY AND BIOMARKERS? (1=YES, 2=NO)								
INTERVIEWER VISITS								
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT				
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY <table border="1" style="width: 40px; height: 20px; float: right;"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>				
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INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	INT. NO. <table border="1" style="width: 40px; height: 20px; float: right;"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>				
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NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS <table border="1" style="width: 40px; height: 20px; float: right;"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>				
TIME	_____	_____						
*RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED 2 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT 3 ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME 4 POSTPONED 5 REFUSED 6 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING 7 DWELLING DESTROYED 8 DWELLING NOT FOUND 9 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)				TOTAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD <table border="1" style="width: 40px; height: 20px; float: right;"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>				
				TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN <table border="1" style="width: 40px; height: 20px; float: right;"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>				
				TOTAL ELIGIBLE MEN <table border="1" style="width: 40px; height: 20px; float: right;"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>				
				LINE NO. OF RESPONDENT TO HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE <table border="1" style="width: 40px; height: 20px; float: right;"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>				
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE**	<table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px;">0</table> <table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px;">1</table>	LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW**	<table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"> </table> <table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"> </table>	NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** <table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"> </table> <table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"> </table>				
				TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2) <table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"> </table>				
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE**	ENGLISH							
	**LANGUAGE CODES: 01 ENGLISH 06 SARAHULE 10 BAMBARA 02 MANDINKA 07 SERERE 11 OTHER LANGUAGE (SPECIFY) 03 WOLLOF 08 MAJAGO 04 FULA 09 CREOLE/AKU 05 JOLA MARABOUT							
SUPERVISOR								
NAME		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>						
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INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

1

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with Gambia Bureau of Statistics. We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over The Gambia. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. I would like to ask you some questions about your household. The questions usually take about 15 to 20 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time. In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on this card.

GIVE CARD WITH CONTACT INFORMATION

Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES
TO BE INTERVIEWED ... 1
↓

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE
TO BE INTERVIEWED ... 2 → END

100	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>				
		MINUTES <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>				

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	RESIDENCE		AGE	IF AGE 12 OR OLDER	ELIGIBILITY		
				5	6		7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who stayed here last night, starting with the head of the household. AFTER LISTING THE NAMES AND RECORDING THE RELATIONSHIP AND SEX FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTIONS 2A-2C TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE. THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS 5-20 FOR EACH PERSON.	What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household? SEE CODES BELOW.	Is (NAME) male or female?	Does (NAME) usually live here?	Did (NAME) stay here last night?	How old is (NAME)? IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	What is (NAME)'s current marital status? 1 = MARRIED 2 = LIVING TOGETHER 3 = DIVORCED/SEPARATED 4 = WIDOWED 5 = NEVER-MARRIED AND NEVER LIVED TOGETHER	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49	IF HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MEN AGE 15-59	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5
01		<input type="text"/>	M F 1 2	Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2	IN YEARS <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	01	01	01
02		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	02	02	02
03		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	03	03	03
04		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	04	04	04
05		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	05	05	05
06		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	06	06	06
07		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	07	07	07
08		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	08	08	08
09		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	09	09	09
10		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	10	10	10

2A) Just to make sure that I have a complete listing: are there any other people such as small children or infants that we have not listed? YES → ADD TO TABLE NO

2B) Are there any other people who may not be members of your family, such as domestic servants, lodgers, or friends who usually live here? YES → ADD TO TABLE NO

2C) Are there any guests or temporary visitors staying here, or anyone else who stayed here last night, who have not been listed? YES → ADD TO TABLE NO

- CODES FOR Q. 3: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD**
- 01 = HEAD
 - 02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND
 - 03 = SON OR DAUGHTER
 - 04 = SON-IN-LAW OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
 - 05 = GRANDCHILD
 - 06 = PARENT
 - 07 = PARENT-IN-LAW
 - 08 = BROTHER OR SISTER
 - 09 = OTHER RELATIVE
 - 10 = ADOPTED/FOSTER/STEPCHILD
 - 11 = NOT RELATED
 - 12 = CO-WIFE
 - 98 = DON'T KNOW

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

LINE NO.	IF AGE 0-17 YEARS				IF AGE 3 YEARS OR OLDER		IF AGE 3-24 YEARS		IF AGE 0-4 YEARS
	SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE OF BIOLOGICAL PARENTS				EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL		CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE		BIRTH REGISTRATION
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Is (NAME)'s natural mother alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural mother usually live in this household or was she a guest last night? IF YES: What RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Is (NAME)'s natural father alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural father usually live in this household or was he a guest last night? IF YES: What RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Has (NAME) ever attended school?	What is the highest level of school (NAME) has attended? What is the highest grade (NAME) completed at that level? SEE CODES BELOW.	Did (NAME) attend school at any time during the 2019-2020 school year?	During this school year, what level and grade is (NAME) attending? SEE CODES BELOW.	Does (NAME) have a birth certificate? IF NO, PROBE: Has (NAME)'s birth ever been registered with the civil authority? 1 = HAS CERTIFICATE 2 = REGISTERED 3 = NEITHER 8 = DON'T KNOW
01	Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	LEVEL GRADE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	LEVEL GRADE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
02	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
03	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
04	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
05	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
06	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
07	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
08	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
09	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
10	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

CODES FOR Qs. 17 AND 19: EDUCATION

LEVEL

- 0 = EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION
- 1 = PRIMARY (Grade 1-6)
- 2 = LOWER SECONDARY (Grade 7-9)
- 3 = UPPER SECONDARY (Grade 10-12)
- 4 = VOCATIONAL (Technical)
- 5 = DIPLOMA
- 6 = HIGHER (University)
- 8 = DON'T KNOW

GRADE

- 00 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR COMPLETED (USE '00' FOR Q. 17 ONLY. THIS CODE IS NOT ALLOWED FOR Q. 19.)
- 98 = DON'T KNOW

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	RESIDENCE		AGE	IF AGE 12 OR OLDER	ELIGIBILITY		
				5	6		7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	<p>Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who stayed here last night, starting with the head of the household.</p> <p>AFTER LISTING THE NAMES AND RECORDING THE RELATIONSHIP AND SEX FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTIONS 2A-2C TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE.</p> <p>THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS 5-20 FOR EACH PERSON.</p>	<p>What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household?</p> <p>SEE CODES BELOW.</p>	<p>Is (NAME) male or female?</p>	<p>Does (NAME) usually live here?</p>	<p>Did (NAME) stay here last night?</p>	<p>How old is (NAME)?</p> <p>IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.</p>	<p>What is (NAME)'s current marital status?</p> <p>1 = MARRIED 2 = LIVING TOGETHER 3 = DIVORCED/SEPARATED 4 = WIDOWED 5 = NEVER-MARRIED AND NEVER LIVED TOGETHER</p>	<p>CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49</p>	<p>IF HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY</p> <p>CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MEN AGE 15-59</p>	<p>CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5</p>
11		<input type="text"/>	M F 1 2	Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2	IN YEARS <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	11	11	11
12		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	12	12	12
13		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	13	13	13
14		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	14	14	14
15		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	15	15	15
16		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	16	16	16
17		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	17	17	17
18		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	18	18	18
19		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	19	19	19
20		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	20	20	20

TICK HERE IF CONTINUATION SHEET USED

CODES FOR Q. 3: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 01 = HEAD | 07 = PARENT-IN-LAW |
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HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

LINE NO.	IF AGE 0-17 YEARS				IF AGE 3 YEARS OR OLDER		IF AGE 3-24 YEARS		IF AGE 0-4 YEARS
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11	Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	LEVEL GRADE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	LEVEL GRADE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
12	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
13	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
14	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
15	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
16	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
17	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
18	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
19	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
20	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

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GRADE

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- 98 = DON'T KNOW

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?	PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING 11 PIPED TO YARD/PLOT 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOR 13 PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE 14 TUBE WELL OR BOREHOLE 21 DUG WELL PROTECTED WELL 31 UNPROTECTED WELL 32 SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/ IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 81 BOTTLED WATER 91 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 106 → 103 → 103
102	What is the main source of water used by your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing?	PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING 11 PIPED TO YARD/PLOT 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOR 13 PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE 14 TUBE WELL OR BOREHOLE 21 DUG WELL PROTECTED WELL 31 UNPROTECTED WELL 32 RAINWATER 51 SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/ IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 81 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 106
103	Where is that water source located?	IN OWN DWELLING 1 IN OWN YARD/PLOT 2 ELSEWHERE 3	→ 105
104	How long does it take to go there, get water, and come back?	MINUTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 998	
105	CHECK 101 AND 102: CODE '14' OR '21' YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 107

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP		
106	In the past two weeks, was the water from this source not available for at least one full day?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8			
107	Do you do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 109		
108	What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink? Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	BOIL A ADD BLEACH/CHLORINE B STRAIN THROUGH A CLOTH C USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC/ SAND/COMPOSITE/ETC) D SOLAR DISINFECTION E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z			
109	What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use? IF NOT POSSIBLE TO DETERMINE, ASK PERMISSION TO OBSERVE THE FACILITY.	FLUSH OR POUR FLUSH TOILET FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM 11 FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK 12 FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE 13 FLUSH TO SOMEWHERE ELSE 14 FLUSH, DON'T KNOW WHERE 15 PIT LATRINE VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE 21 PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB 22 PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB/OPEN PIT ... 23 NO FACILITY/BUSH/FIELD/ OPEN DEFECACTION 61 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 113		
110	Do you share this toilet facility with other households?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 112		
111	Including your own household, how many households use this toilet facility?	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS IF LESS THAN 10 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">0</td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> 10 OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS 95 DON'T KNOW 98	0		
0					
112	Where is this toilet facility located?	IN OWN DWELLING 1 IN OWN YARD/PLOT 2 ELSEWHERE 3			

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																		
113	What type of fuel does your household mainly use for cooking?	ELECTRICITY 01 LPG (GAS TANK) 02 BIOGAS 03 KEROSENE 04 CHARCOAL 05 WOOD 06 STRAW/SHRUBS/GRASS 07 SAWDUST 08 ANIMAL DUNG 09 NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD 95 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 116																		
114	Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors?	IN THE HOUSE 1 IN A SEPARATE BUILDING 2 OUTDOORS 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	→ 116																		
115	Do you have a separate room which is used as a kitchen?	YES 1 NO 2																			
116	How many rooms in this household are used for sleeping?	ROOMS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>																			
117	Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 119																		
118	How many of the following animals does this household own? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'. IF UNKNOWN, RECORD '98'. a) Milk cows or bulls? b) Other cattle? c) Horses, donkeys, or mules? d) Goats? e) Sheep? f) Chicken, ducks, or guinea fowl? g) Pigs?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> a) COWS/BULLS b) OTHER CATTLE c) HORSES/DONKEYS/MULES d) GOATS e) SHEEP f) CHICKENS/DUCKS/FOWL g) PIGS </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top; text-align: center;"> <table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table> </td> </tr> </table>	a) COWS/BULLS b) OTHER CATTLE c) HORSES/DONKEYS/MULES d) GOATS e) SHEEP f) CHICKENS/DUCKS/FOWL g) PIGS	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>																	
a) COWS/BULLS b) OTHER CATTLE c) HORSES/DONKEYS/MULES d) GOATS e) SHEEP f) CHICKENS/DUCKS/FOWL g) PIGS	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>																				
119	Does any member of this household own any agricultural land?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 121																		
120	How many hectares of agricultural land do members of this household own? IF 95 OR MORE HECTARES, CIRCLE '950'. IF 95 OR MORE ACRES, RECORD IN HECTARES	HECTARES 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> . <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> ACRES 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> . <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> 95 OR MORE HECTARES 950 DON'T KNOW 998																			

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES		SKIP
121	Does your household have:	YES	NO	
	a) Electricity?	a) ELECTRICITY 1	2	
	b) A sofa?	b) SOFA 1	2	
	c) A wardrobe?	c) WARDROBE 1	2	
	d) A bed?	d) BED 1	2	
	e) A table?	e) TABLE 1	2	
	f) A chair?	f) CHAIR 1	2	
	g) A radio?	g) RADIO 1	2	
	h) A television?	h) TELEVISION 1	2	
	i) A non-mobile telephone?	i) NON-MOBILE TELEPHONE .. 1	2	
	j) A refrigerator?	j) REFRIGERATOR 1	2	
	k) A fan?	k) FAN 1	2	
	l) A generator or solar panel?	l) GENERATOR/SOLAR 1	2	
	m) A computer or tablet?	m) COMPUTER/TABLE 1	2	
	n) A microwave?	n) MICROWAVE 1	2	
	o) A DVD/VCD player?	o) DVD/VCD PLAYER 1	2	
	p) A satellite dish?	p) SATELLITE DISH 1	2	
	q) A washing machine?	q) WASHING MACHINE 1	2	
	r) A clock?	r) CLOCK 1	2	
122	Does any member of this household own:	YES	NO	
	a) A watch?	a) WATCH 1	2	
	b) A mobile phone?	b) MOBILE PHONE 1	2	
	c) A bicycle?	c) BICYCLE 1	2	
	d) A motorcycle or motor scooter?	d) MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER .. 1	2	
	e) An animal-drawn cart?	e) ANIMAL-DRAWN CART 1	2	
	f) A car or truck?	f) CAR/TRUCK 1	2	
	g) A boat with a motor?	g) BOAT WITH MOTOR 1	2	
	h) A boat without a motor?	h) BOAT WITHOUT MOTOR 1	2	
123	Does any member of this household have a bank account?	YES 1	NO 2	
124	How often does anyone smoke inside your house? Would you say daily, weekly, monthly, less often than once a month, or never?	DAILY 1	WEEKLY 2	
		MONTHLY 3	LESS OFTEN THAN ONCE A MONTH 4	
		NEVER 5		
127	Does your household have any mosquito nets?	YES 1	NO 2	→ 139
128	How many mosquito nets does your household have? IF 7 OR MORE NETS, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF NETS	<input type="text"/>	

MOSQUITO NETS

		NET #1	NET #2	NET #3
129	ASK THE RESPONDENT TO SHOW YOU ALL THE NETS IN THE HOUSEHOLD. IF MORE THAN 6 NETS, USE ADDITIONAL	OBSERVED 1 NOT OBSERVED 2 1	OBSERVED 1 NOT OBSERVED 2	OBSERVED 1 NOT OBSERVED 2
130	How many months ago did your household get the mosquito net? IF LESS THAN ONE MONTH AGO, RECORD '00'.	MONTHS AGO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO 95 NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO 95 NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO 95 NOT SURE 98
131	OBSERVE OR ASK BRAND/TYPE OF MOSQUITO NET. IF BRAND IS UNKNOWN AND YOU CANNOT OBSERVE THE NET, SHOW PICTURES OF TYPICAL NET TYPES/BRANDS TO RESPONDENT.	LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE-TREATED NET (LLIN) OLYSET 11 PERMANET 12 NET PROTECT 13 MAGNET 14 DURANET 15 OTHER/DON'T KNOW BRAND 16 _____ (SPECIFY) OTHER TYPE 96 DON'T KNOW TYPE .. 98	LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE-TREATED NET (LLIN) OLYSET 11 PERMANET 12 NET PROTECT 13 MAGNET 14 DURANET 15 OTHER/DON'T KNOW BRAND 16 _____ (SPECIFY) OTHER TYPE 96 DON'T KNOW TYPE .. 98	LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE-TREATED NET (LLIN) OLYSET 11 PERMANET 12 NET PROTECT 13 MAGNET 14 DURANET 15 OTHER/DON'T KNOW BRAND 16 _____ (SPECIFY) OTHER TYPE 96 DON'T KNOW TYPE .. 98
134	Did you get the net through a mass distribution campaign, during an antenatal care visit, or during an infant welfare visit?	YES, MASS DISTRIBUTION CAMPAIGN 1 YES, ANC 2 YES, INFANT WELFARE VISIT .. 3 (SKIP TO 136) ← NO 4	YES, MASS DISTRIBUTION CAMPAIGN 1 YES, ANC 2 YES, INFANT WELFARE VISIT .. 3 (SKIP TO 136) ← NO 4	YES, MASS DISTRIBUTION CAMPAIGN 1 YES, ANC 2 YES, INFANT WELFARE VISIT .. 3 (SKIP TO 136) ← NO 4
135	Where did you get the net?	GOVT. HEALTH FACILITY 01 PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY 02 PHARMACY 03 SHOP/MARKET 04 VHW 05 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION 06 SCHOOL 07 NGO CLINIC/FACILITY 08 OTHER 96 DON'T KNOW 98	GOVT. HEALTH FACILITY 01 PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY 02 PHARMACY 03 SHOP/MARKET 04 VHW 05 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION 06 SCHOOL 07 NGO CLINIC/FACILITY 08 OTHER 96 DON'T KNOW 98	GOVT. HEALTH FACILITY 01 PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY 02 PHARMACY 03 SHOP/MARKET 04 VHW 05 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION 06 SCHOOL 07 NGO CLINIC/FACILITY 08 OTHER 96 DON'T KNOW 98

MOSQUITO NETS

		NET #1	NET #2	NET #3
136	Did anyone sleep under this mosquito net last night?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 138) ← NOT SURE 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 138) ← NOT SURE 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 138) ← NOT SURE 8
137	Who slept under this mosquito net last night? RECORD THE PERSON'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE.	NAME _____ LINE NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ----- NAME _____ LINE NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ----- NAME _____ LINE NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ----- NAME _____ LINE NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NAME _____ LINE NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ----- NAME _____ LINE NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ----- NAME _____ LINE NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ----- NAME _____ LINE NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NAME _____ LINE NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ----- NAME _____ LINE NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ----- NAME _____ LINE NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ----- NAME _____ LINE NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
138		GO BACK TO 129 FOR NEXT NET; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO 139.	GO BACK TO 129 FOR NEXT NET; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO 139.	GO BACK TO 129 FOR NEXT NET; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO 139.

MOSQUITO NETS

		NET #4	NET #5	NET #6
129	ASK THE RESPONDENT TO SHOW YOU ALL THE NETS IN THE HOUSEHOLD. IF MORE THAN 6 NETS, USE ADDITIONAL	OBSERVED 1 NOT OBSERVED 2	OBSERVED 1 NOT OBSERVED 2	OBSERVED 1 NOT OBSERVED 2
130	How many months ago did your household get the mosquito net? IF LESS THAN ONE MONTH AGO, RECORD '00'.	MONTHS AGO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO 95 NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO 95 NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO 95 NOT SURE 98
131	OBSERVE OR ASK BRAND/TYPE OF MOSQUITO NET. IF BRAND IS UNKNOWN AND YOU CANNOT OBSERVE THE NET, SHOW PICTURES OF TYPICAL NET TYPES/BRANDS TO RESPONDENT.	LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE-TREATED NET (LLIN) OLYSET 11 PERMANET 12 NET PROTECT 13 MAGNET 14 DURANET 15 OTHER/DON'T KNOW BRAND 16 _____ (SPECIFY) OTHER TYPE 96 DON'T KNOW TYPE .. 98	LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE-TREATED NET (LLIN) OLYSET 11 PERMANET 12 NET PROTECT 13 MAGNET 14 DURANET 15 OTHER/DON'T KNOW BRAND 16 _____ (SPECIFY) OTHER TYPE 96 DON'T KNOW TYPE .. 98	LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE-TREATED NET (LLIN) OLYSET 11 PERMANET 12 NET PROTECT 13 MAGNET 14 DURANET 15 OTHER/DON'T KNOW BRAND 16 _____ (SPECIFY) OTHER TYPE 96 DON'T KNOW TYPE .. 98
134	Did you get the net through a mass distribution campaign, during an antenatal care visit, or during an infant welfare visit?	YES, MASS DISTRIBUTION CAMPAIGN 1 YES, ANC 2 YES, INFANT WELFARE VISIT .. 3 (SKIP TO 136) ← NO 4	YES, MASS DISTRIBUTION CAMPAIGN 1 YES, ANC 2 YES, INFANT WELFARE VISIT .. 3 (SKIP TO 136) ← NO 4	YES, MASS DISTRIBUTION CAMPAIGN 1 YES, ANC 2 YES, INFANT WELFARE VISIT .. 3 (SKIP TO 136) ← NO 4
135	Where did you get the net?	GOVT. HEALTH FACILITY 01 PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY 02 PHARMACY 03 SHOP/MARKET 04 VHW 05 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION 06 SCHOOL 07 NGO CLINIC/FACILITY 08 OTHER 96 DON'T KNOW 98	GOVT. HEALTH FACILITY 01 PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY 02 PHARMACY 03 SHOP/MARKET 04 VHW 05 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION 06 SCHOOL 07 NGO CLINIC/FACILITY 08 OTHER 96 DON'T KNOW 98	GOVT. HEALTH FACILITY 01 PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY 02 PHARMACY 03 SHOP/MARKET 04 VHW 05 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION 06 SCHOOL 07 NGO CLINIC/FACILITY 08 OTHER 96 DON'T KNOW 98

MOSQUITO NETS

		NET #4	NET #5	NET #6
136	Did anyone sleep under this mosquito net last night?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 138) ← NOT SURE 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 138) ← NOT SURE 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 138) ← NOT SURE 8
137	Who slept under this mosquito net last night? RECORD THE PERSON'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE.	NAME _____ LINE NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ----- NAME _____ LINE NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ----- NAME _____ LINE NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ----- NAME _____ LINE NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NAME _____ LINE NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ----- NAME _____ LINE NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ----- NAME _____ LINE NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ----- NAME _____ LINE NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NAME _____ LINE NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ----- NAME _____ LINE NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ----- NAME _____ LINE NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ----- NAME _____ LINE NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
138		GO BACK TO 129 FOR NEXT NET; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO 139.	GO BACK TO 129 FOR NEXT NET; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO 139.	GO TO 129 IN FIRST COLUMN OF A NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO

ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
139	We would like to learn about the places that households use to wash their hands. Can you please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands?	OBSERVED, FIXED PLACE 1 OBSERVED, MOBILE 2 NOT OBSERVED, NOT IN DWELLING/YARD/PLOT 3 NOT OBSERVED, NO PERMISSION TO SEE .. 4 NOT OBSERVED, OTHER REASON 5	} → 142
140	OBSERVE PRESENCE OF WATER AT THE PLACE FOR HANDWASHING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	WATER IS AVAILABLE 1 WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE 2	
141	OBSERVE PRESENCE OF SOAP, DETERGENT, OR OTHER CLEANSING AGENT AT THE PLACE FOR HANDWASHING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	SOAP OR DETERGENT (BAR, LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE) A ASH, MUD, SAND B NONE Y	
142	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	NATURAL FLOOR EARTH/SAND 11 DUNG 12 RUDIMENTARY FLOOR WOOD PLANKS 21 FINISHED FLOOR PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD 31 VINYL/LINOLEUM/"TAPEH" 32 TILES 33 CEMENT/CONCRETE 34 CARPET 35 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
143	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE ROOF OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	NATURAL ROOFING NO ROOF 11 THATCH/PALM LEAF 12 RUDIMENTARY ROOFING PALM/BAMBOO 21 WOOD PLANKS 22 FINISHED ROOFING METAL/CORRUGATE 31 WOOD 32 CERAMIC TILES 33 CEMENT/ CONCRETE 34 DECRA 35 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
144	<p>OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE EXTERIOR WALLS OF THE DWELLING.</p> <p>RECORD OBSERVATION.</p>	<p>NATURAL WALLS</p> <p>NO WALLS 11</p> <p>CANE/PALM/TRUNKS 12</p> <p>DIRT 13</p> <p>RUDIMENTARY WALLS</p> <p>BAMBOO WITH MUD 21</p> <p>STONE WITH MUD 22</p> <p>MUD/ MUD BRICKS 23</p> <p>PLYWOOD 24</p> <p>CARDBOARD 25</p> <p>REUSED WOOD/PALLETS 26</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>MUD BLOCKS PLASTERED W CEMENT .. 35</p> <p>WOOD PLANKS/SHINGLES 36</p> <p>BAMBOO WITH CEMENT 37</p> <p>CERAMIC TILES WITH CEMENT..... 38</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p>									
145	<p>I 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?</p> <p>TEST SALT FOR IODINE.</p>	<p>IODINE PRESENT 1</p> <p>NO IODINE 2</p> <p>NO SALT IN HOUSEHOLD 3</p> <p>SALT NOT TESTED _____ 6 (SPECIFY REASON)</p>									
146	<p>RECORD THE TIME.</p>	<p>HOURS <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table></p> <p>MINUTES <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table></p>									

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

2019-20 GAMBIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
 WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

THE GAMBIA
 THE GAMBIA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

IDENTIFICATION																			
NAME OF SETTLEMENT _____																			
NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____																			
CLUSTER NUMBER	<table border="1" style="width:100%; height: 40px;"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>																		
HOUSEHOLD NUMBER																			
NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN _____																			
HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY AND BIOMARKERS? (1=YES, 2=NO)																			
CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE Q.22: WOMAN SELECTED FOR DV MODULE? (1=YES, 2=NO)																			
INTERVIEWER VISITS																			
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT															
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY _____															
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	MONTH _____															
RESULT*	_____	_____	_____	YEAR 2 0 _____															
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		INT. NO. _____															
TIME	_____	_____		RESULT* _____															
				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS _____															
*RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED 4 REFUSED 2 NOT AT HOME 5 PARTLY COMPLETED 7 OTHER _____ 3 POSTPONED 6 INCAPACITATED SPECIFY _____																			
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** 0 1 LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** _____ NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** _____ TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2) _____																			
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** ENGLISH **LANGUAGE CODES:																			
<table style="width:100%;"> <tr> <td>01 ENGLISH</td> <td>06 SARAHULE</td> <td>10 BAMBARA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>02 MANDINKA</td> <td>07 SERERE</td> <td>11 OTHER LANGUAGE (SPECIFY)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>03 WOLLOF</td> <td>08 MANJAGO</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>04 FULA</td> <td>09 CREOLE/AKU</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>05 JOLA</td> <td>MARABOUT</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>					01 ENGLISH	06 SARAHULE	10 BAMBARA	02 MANDINKA	07 SERERE	11 OTHER LANGUAGE (SPECIFY)	03 WOLLOF	08 MANJAGO		04 FULA	09 CREOLE/AKU		05 JOLA	MARABOUT	
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<table style="width:100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 40%; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">NAME</td> <td style="width: 60%; text-align: center;"> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table> CODE </td> </tr> </table>					NAME	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table> CODE													
NAME	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table> CODE																		

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with Gambia Bureau of Statistics. We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over The Gambia. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. The questions usually take about 30 to 60 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time.

In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on the card that has already been given to your household.

Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES
TO BE INTERVIEWED .. 1

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE
TO BE INTERVIEWED .. 2 → END



SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> MINUTES <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>									
102	How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE OF RESIDENCE)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00' YEARS.	YEARS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> ALWAYS 95 VISITOR 96			→ 105						
103	Just before you moved here, did you live in an urban area or in a rural area?	URBAN AREA 1 RURAL AREA 2									
104	Before you moved here, which LGA did you live in?	BANJUL 01 KANIFING 02 BRIKAMA 03 MANSAKONKO 04 KEREWAN 05 KUNTAUR 06 JANJANBUREH 07 BASSE 08 OUTSIDE OF THE GAMBIA 96									
105	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998									
106	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 105 AND/OR 106 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>									
107	Have you ever attended school?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 111								
108	What is the highest level of school you attended: ECE, primary, lower secondary, upper secondary, vocational, diploma, or higher?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION 0 PRIMARY 1 LOWER SECONDARY 2 UPPER SECONDARY 3 VOCATIONAL 4 DIPLOMA 5 HIGHER 6	→ 111								

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
122	What is your religion?	ISLAM 1 CHRISTIANITY 2 OTHER RELIGION 3 NO RELIGION 4	
122A	What is your nationality?	GAMBIAN 1 NON-GAMBIAN 2	→ 201
123	What is your ethnicity?	MANDINKA/JAHANKA 01 WOLLOF 02 JOLA/KARONINKA 03 FULA/TUKULUR/LOROBO 04 SERERE 05 SARAHULE 06 CREOLE/AKU MARABOUT 07 MANJAGO 08 BAMBARA 09 OTHER ETHNIC GROUP 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
201	Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 206								
202	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 204								
203	a) How many sons live with you? b) And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS AT HOME <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> b) DAUGHTERS AT HOME <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>									
204	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 206								
205	a) How many sons are alive but do not live with you? b) And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS ELSEWHERE <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> b) DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>									
206	Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? IF NO, PROBE: 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?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 208								
207	a) How many boys have died? b) And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) BOYS DEAD <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> b) GIRLS DEAD <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>									
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL BIRTHS <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>									
209	CHECK 208: Just to make sure that I have this right: you have had in TOTAL ____ births during your life. Is that correct? <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>YES</p> <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>NO</p> <input type="checkbox"/> </div> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">PROBE AND CORRECT 201-208 AS NECESSARY.</p>										
210	CHECK 208: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>ONE OR MORE BIRTHS</p> <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>NO BIRTHS</p> <input type="checkbox"/> </div> </div>		→ 226								

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

211 Now I would like to record the names of all your births, whether still alive or not, starting with the first one you had.
 RECORD NAMES OF ALL THE BIRTHS IN 212. RECORD TWINS AND TRIPLETS ON SEPARATE ROWS. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 10 BIRTHS, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE, STARTING WITH THE SECOND ROW.

212	213	214	215	216	217 IF ALIVE:	218 IF ALIVE:	219 IF ALIVE:	220 IF DEAD:	221
What name was given to your (first/next) baby? RECORD NAME. BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER.	Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	Were any of these births twins?	On what day, month, and year was (NAME) born?	Is (NAME) still alive?	How old was (NAME) at (NAME)'s last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS.	Is (NAME) living with you?	RECORD HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD. RECORD '00' IF CHILD NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD.	How old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? IF '12 MONTHS' OR '1 YR', ASK: Did (NAME) have (his/her) first birthday? THEN ASK: Exactly how many months old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS.	Were there any other live births between (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) and (NAME), including any children who died after birth?
01	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH)	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> (NEXT BIRTH)	DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/>	
02	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 221)	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/>	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH)
03	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 221)	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/>	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH)
04	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 221)	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/>	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH)
05	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 221)	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/>	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH)

212	213	214	215	216	217 IF ALIVE:	218 IF ALIVE:	219 IF ALIVE:	220 IF DEAD:	221
What name was given to your (first/next) baby? RECORD NAME. BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER.	Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	Were any of these births twins?	On what day, month, and year was (NAME) born?	Is (NAME) still alive?	How old was (NAME) at (NAME)'s last birthday?	Is (NAME) living with you?	RECORD HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD. RECORD '00' IF CHILD NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD.	How old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? IF '12 MONTHS' OR '1 YR', ASK: Did (NAME) have (his/her) first birthday? THEN ASK: Exactly how many months old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS.	Were there any other live births between (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) and (NAME), including any children who died after birth?
06	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↓ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH)
07	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↓ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH)
08	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↓ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH)
09	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↓ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH)
10	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↓ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH)

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
222	Have you had any live births since the birth of (NAME OF LAST BIRTH)?	YES 1 (RECORD BIRTH(S) IN TABLE) ← NO 2	
223	COMPARE 208 WITH NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN BIRTH HISTORY NUMBERS ARE SAME <input type="checkbox"/> NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT <input type="checkbox"/> (PROBE AND RECONCILE) ←		
224	CHECK 215: ENTER THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN 2014 OR LATER	NUMBER OF BIRTHS <input type="text"/> NONE 0	→ 226
225	<p>C FOR EACH BIRTH IN 2014 OR LATER, ENTER 'B' IN THE MONTH OF BIRTH IN THE CALENDAR. WRITE THE NAME OF THE CHILD TO THE LEFT OF THE 'B' CODE. FOR EACH BIRTH, ASK THE NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS THE PREGNANCY LASTED AND RECORD 'P' IN EACH OF THE PRECEDING MONTHS ACCORDING TO THE DURATION OF PREGNANCY. (NOTE: THE NUMBER OF 'P's MUST BE ONE LESS THAN THE NUMBER OF MONTHS THAT THE PREGNANCY LASTED.)</p>		
226	Are you pregnant now?	YES 1 NO 2 UNSURE 8	→ 230
227	How many months pregnant are you? RECORD NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS. <p>C ENTER 'P's IN THE CALENDAR, BEGINNING WITH THE MONTH OF INTERVIEW AND FOR THE TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.</p>	MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
228	When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 230
229	CHECK 208: TOTAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS ONE OR MORE <input type="checkbox"/> NONE <input type="checkbox"/> a) Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any more children? b) Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any children?	LATER 1 NO MORE/NONE 2	
230	Have you ever had a pregnancy that miscarried, was aborted, or ended in a stillbirth?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 239
231	When did the last such pregnancy end?	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES		SKIP
232	CHECK 231: LAST PREGNANCY ENDED IN 2014 OR LATER <input type="checkbox"/>	LAST PREGNANCY ENDED IN 2013 OR EARLIER <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 234 → 239
LINE NO.	233 In what month and year did the preceding such pregnancy end?	234 How many months pregnant were you when that pregnancy ended?	235 Since January 2014, have you had any other pregnancies that did not result in a live birth?	
01		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NUMBER OF MONTHS	YES 1 NO 2	→ NEXT LINE → 236
02	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH YEAR	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NUMBER OF MONTHS	YES 1 NO 2	→ NEXT LINE → 236
03	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH YEAR	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NUMBER OF MONTHS	YES 1 NO 2	→ NEXT LINE → 236
04	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH YEAR	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NUMBER OF MONTHS	YES 1 NO 2	→ 236
236	<p>C FOR EACH PREGNANCY THAT DID NOT END IN A LIVE BIRTH IN 2014 OR LATER, ENTER 'T' IN THE CALENDAR IN THE MONTH THAT THE PREGNANCY TERMINATED AND 'P' FOR THE REMAINING NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS OF PREGNANCY.</p> <p>IF THERE ARE MORE THAN FOUR PREGNANCIES THAT DID NOT END IN A LIVE BIRTH, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE STARTING ON THE SECOND LINE.</p>			
237	Did you have any miscarriages, abortions or stillbirths that ended before 2014?	YES 1 NO 2		→ 239
238	When did the last such pregnancy that terminated before 2014 end?	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
239	When did your last menstrual period start? <hr/> (DATE, IF GIVEN)	DAYS AGO 1 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> WEEKS AGO 2 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> MONTHS AGO 3 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> YEARS AGO 4 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> IN MENOPAUSE/ HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY 994 BEFORE LAST BIRTH 995 NEVER MENSTRUATED 996									
240	From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 242								
241	Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?	JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS 1 DURING HER PERIOD 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS 4 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8									
242	After the birth of a child, can a woman become pregnant before her menstrual period has returned?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8									

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

301	Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. Have you ever heard of (METHOD)?		
01	Female Sterilization. PROBE: Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES 1 NO 2	
02	Male Sterilization. PROBE: Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES 1 NO 2	
03	IUD. PROBE: Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES 1 NO 2	
04	Injectables. (Depo) PROBE: Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months.	YES 1 NO 2	
05	Implants. PROBE: Women can have one or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES 1 NO 2	
06	Pill. PROBE: Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	YES 1 NO 2	
07	Male Condom. PROBE: Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES 1 NO 2	
08	Female Condom. PROBE: Women can place a sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse.	YES 1 NO 2	
09	Emergency Contraception. PROBE: As an emergency measure, within three days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy.	YES 1 NO 2	
10	Standard Days Method. (Cyclebeads) PROBE: A woman uses a string of colored beads to know the days she can get pregnant. On the days she can get pregnant, she uses a condom or does not have sexual intercourse.	YES 1 NO 2	
11	Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM). PROBE: Up to six months after childbirth, before the menstrual period has returned, women use a method requiring frequent breastfeeding day and night.	YES 1 NO 2	
12	Rhythm Method. PROBE: To avoid pregnancy, women do not have sexual intercourse on the days of the month they think they can get pregnant.	YES 1 NO 2	
13	Withdrawal. PROBE: Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	YES 1 NO 2	
14	Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES, MODERN METHOD _____ A (SPECIFY) YES, TRADITIONAL METHOD _____ B (SPECIFY) NO Y	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP						
302	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> OR UNSURE ↓	PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> →	312						
303	Are you or your partner currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting	YES 1 NO 2	→ 312						
304	Which method are you using? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD MENTIONED, FOLLOW SKIP INSTRUCTION FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	FEMALE STERILIZATION A MALE STERILIZATION B IUD C INJECTABLES D IMPLANTS E PILL F MALE CONDOM G FEMALE CONDOM H EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION I STANDARD DAYS METHOD J LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD K RHYTHM METHOD L WITHDRAWAL M OTHER MODERN METHOD X OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD Y	→ 307 → 309 → 309						
305	What is the brand name of the pills you are using? IF DON'T KNOW THE BRAND, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	MICROGYNON 01 MICROLUT 02 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	→ 309						
307	In what facility did the sterilization take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER 12 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC 21 NGO HOSPITAL/CLINIC 22 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98							
308	In what month and year was the sterilization performed?	MONTH <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> YEAR <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>							→ 310
309	Since what month and year have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) without stopping? PROBE: For how long have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) now without stopping?	MONTH <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> YEAR <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>							
310	CHECK 308 AND 309, 215 AND 231: ANY BIRTH OR PREGNANCY TERMINATION AFTER MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF USE OF CONTRACEPTION IN 308 OR 309 NO <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	YES <input type="checkbox"/> GO BACK TO 308 OR 309, PROBE AND RECORD MONTH AND YEAR AT START OF CONTINUOUS USE OF CURRENT METHOD (MUST BE AFTER LAST BIRTH OR PREGNANCY) ←							

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION (CAPI OPTION)

311	<p>CHECK 308 AND 309:</p> <p>YEAR IS 2014 OR LATER <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>C ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND IN EACH MONTH BACK TO THE DATE STARTED USING.</p> <p>THEN CONTINUE</p> <p>↓</p>	<p>YEAR IS 2013 OR EARLIER <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>C ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND EACH MONTH BACK TO JANUARY 2014 .</p> <p>THEN</p> <p>← (SKIP TO 324)</p>		
312	<p>I would like to ask you some questions about the times you or your partner may have used a method to avoid getting pregnant during the last few years.</p> <p>C USE CALENDAR TO PROBE FOR EARLIER PERIODS OF USE AND NONUSE, STARTING WITH MOST RECENT USE, BACK TO JANUARY 2014. USE NAMES OF CHILDREN, DATES OF BIRTH, AND PERIODS OF PREGNANCY AS REFERENCE POINTS.</p>			
		COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2	COLUMN 3
312A	MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF INTERVAL OF USE OR NON-USE.	<p>MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>YEAR</p>	<p>MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>YEAR</p>	<p>MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>YEAR</p>
312B	Between (EVENT) in (MONTH/YEAR) and (EVENT) in (MONTH/YEAR), did you or your partner use any method of contraception?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO 312I) ←</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO 312I) ←</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO 312I) ←</p>
312C	Which method was that?	METHOD CODE .. <input type="text"/>	METHOD CODE .. <input type="text"/>	METHOD CODE .. <input type="text"/>
312D	How many months after (EVENT) in (MONTH/YEAR) did you start to use (METHOD)? CIRCLE '95' IF RESPONDENT GIVES THE DATE OF STARTING TO USE THE METHOD.	<p>IMMEDIATELY 00</p> <p>MONTHS .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>(SKIP TO 312F) ←</p> <p>DATE GIVEN 95</p>	<p>IMMEDIATELY 00</p> <p>MONTHS .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>(SKIP TO 312F) ←</p> <p>DATE GIVEN 95</p>	<p>IMMEDIATELY 00</p> <p>MONTHS .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>(SKIP TO 312F) ←</p> <p>DATE GIVEN 95</p>
312E	RECORD MONTH AND YEAR RESPONDENT STARTED USING METHOD.	<p>MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>YEAR</p>	<p>MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>YEAR</p>	<p>MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>YEAR</p>
312F	For how many months did you use (METHOD)? CIRCLE '95' IF RESPONDENT GIVES THE DATE OF TERMINATION OF USE.	<p>MONTHS .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>(SKIP TO 312H) ←</p> <p>DATE GIVEN 95</p>	<p>MONTHS .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>(SKIP TO 312H) ←</p> <p>DATE GIVEN 95</p>	<p>MONTHS .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>(SKIP TO 312H) ←</p> <p>DATE GIVEN 95</p>
312G	RECORD MONTH AND YEAR RESPONDENT STOPPED USING METHOD.	<p>MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>YEAR</p>	<p>MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>YEAR</p>	<p>MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>YEAR</p>
312H	Why did you stop using (METHOD)?	REASON STOPPED <input type="text"/>	REASON STOPPED <input type="text"/>	REASON STOPPED <input type="text"/>
312I		GO BACK TO 312A IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE GAPS, GO TO 313.	GO BACK TO 312A IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE GAPS, GO TO 313.	GO BACK TO 312A IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE GAPS, GO TO 313.

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION (CAPI OPTION)

		COLUMN 4	COLUMN 5	COLUMN 6
312A	MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF INTERVAL OF USE OR NON-USE.	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR
312B	Between (EVENT) in (MONTH/YEAR) and (EVENT) in (MONTH/YEAR), did you or your partner use any method of contraception?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 312I) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 312I) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 312I) ←
312C	Which method was that?	METHOD CODE .. <input type="text"/>	METHOD CODE .. <input type="text"/>	METHOD CODE .. <input type="text"/>
312D	How many months after (EVENT) in (MONTH/YEAR) did you start to use (METHOD)? CIRCLE '95' IF RESPONDENT GIVES THE DATE OF STARTING TO USE THE METHOD.	IMMEDIATELY 00 MONTHS .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (SKIP TO 312F) ← DATE GIVEN 95	IMMEDIATELY 00 MONTHS .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (SKIP TO 312F) ← DATE GIVEN 95	IMMEDIATELY 00 MONTHS .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (SKIP TO 312F) ← DATE GIVEN 95
312E	RECORD MONTH AND YEAR RESPONDENT STARTED USING METHOD.	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR
312F	For how many months did you use (METHOD)? CIRCLE '95' IF RESPONDENT GIVES THE DATE OF TERMINATION OF USE.	MONTHS .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (SKIP TO 312H) ← DATE GIVEN 95	MONTHS .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (SKIP TO 312H) ← DATE GIVEN 95	MONTHS .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (SKIP TO 312H) ← DATE GIVEN 95
312G	RECORD MONTH AND YEAR RESPONDENT STOPPED USING METHOD.	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR
312H	Why did you stop using (METHOD)?	REASON STOPPED <input type="text"/>	REASON STOPPED <input type="text"/>	REASON STOPPED <input type="text"/>
312I		GO BACK TO 312A IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE GAPS, GO TO 313.	GO BACK TO 312A IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE GAPS, GO TO 313.	GO BACK TO 312A IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE GAPS, GO TO 313.

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION (CAPI OPTION)

		COLUMN 7	COLUMN 8	COLUMN 9
312A	MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF INTERVAL OF USE OR NON-USE.	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
312B	Between (EVENT) in (MONTH/YEAR) and (EVENT) in (MONTH/YEAR), did you or your partner use any method of contraception?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 312I) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 312I) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 312I) ←
312C	Which method was that?	METHOD CODE .. <input type="text"/>	METHOD CODE .. <input type="text"/>	METHOD CODE .. <input type="text"/>
312D	How many months after (EVENT) in (MONTH/YEAR) did you start to use (METHOD)? CIRCLE '95' IF RESPONDENT GIVES THE DATE OF STARTING TO USE THE METHOD.	IMMEDIATELY 00 MONTHS .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (SKIP TO 312F) ← DATE GIVEN 95	IMMEDIATELY 00 MONTHS .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (SKIP TO 312F) ← DATE GIVEN 95	IMMEDIATELY 00 MONTHS .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (SKIP TO 312F) ← DATE GIVEN 95
312E	RECORD MONTH AND YEAR RESPONDENT STARTED USING METHOD.	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
312F	For how many months did you use (METHOD)? CIRCLE '95' IF RESPONDENT GIVES THE DATE OF TERMINATION OF USE.	MONTHS .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (SKIP TO 312H) ← DATE GIVEN 95	MONTHS .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (SKIP TO 312H) ← DATE GIVEN 95	MONTHS .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (SKIP TO 312H) ← DATE GIVEN 95
312G	RECORD MONTH AND YEAR RESPONDENT STOPPED USING METHOD.	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
312H	Why did you stop using (METHOD)?	REASON STOPPED <input type="text"/>	REASON STOPPED <input type="text"/>	REASON STOPPED <input type="text"/>
312I		GO BACK TO 312A IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE GAPS, GO TO 313.	GO BACK TO 312A IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE GAPS, GO TO 313.	GO BACK TO 312A IN NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE GAPS, GO TO

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
313	CHECK THE CALENDAR FOR USE OF ANY CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD IN ANY MONTH NO METHOD USED <input type="checkbox"/> ANY METHOD USED <input type="checkbox"/>		315
314	Have you ever used anything or tried in any way to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2	326
315	CHECK 304: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	NO CODE CIRCLED 00 FEMALE STERILIZATION 01 MALE STERILIZATION 02 IUD 03 INJECTABLES 04 IMPLANTS 05 PILL 06 MALE CONDOM 07 FEMALE CONDOM 08 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION 09 STANDARD DAYS METHOD 10 LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD 11 RHYTHM METHOD 12 WITHDRAWAL 13 OTHER MODERN METHOD 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96	326 319 327 323
316	You first started using (CURRENT METHOD) in (DATE FROM 309). Where did you get it at that time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER 12 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST 13 RCH OUTREACH CLINIC 14 FIELDWORKER/VHS 15 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC 21 PHARMACY 22 PRIVATE DOCTOR 23 MOBILE CLINIC 24 FIELDWORKER 25 NGO HOSPITAL/CLINIC 26 NGO FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC 27 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 28 (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE SHOP 31 FRIEND/RELATIVE 32 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
317	CHECK 304: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	IUD 03 INJECTABLES 04 IMPLANTS 05 PILL 06 MALE CONDOM 07 FEMALE CONDOM 08 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION 09 STANDARD DAYS METHOD 10 OTHER MODERN METHOD 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96	323 322 323

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
318	At that time, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 321 → 320
319	When you got sterilized, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 321
320	Were you ever told by a health or family planning worker about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 322
321	Were you told what to do if you experienced side effects or problems?	YES 1 NO 2	
322	<p>CHECK 318 AND 319:</p> <p align="center"> <input type="checkbox"/> ANY 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER </p> <p>a) At that time, were you told about other methods of family planning that you could use?</p> <p>b) When you obtained (CURRENT METHOD FROM 315) from (SOURCE OF METHOD FROM 307 OR 316), were you told about other methods of family planning that you could use?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	→ 324
323	Were you ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods of family planning that you could use?	YES 1 NO 2	
324	<p>CHECK 304:</p> <p>CIRCLE METHOD CODE:</p> <p>IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.</p>	<p>FEMALE STERILIZATION 01 MALE STERILIZATION 02 IUD 03 INJECTABLES 04 IMPLANTS 05 PILL 06 MALE CONDOM 07 FEMALE CONDOM 08 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION 09 STANDARD DAYS METHOD 10 LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD 11 RHYTHM METHOD 12 WITHDRAWAL 13 OTHER MODERN METHOD 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96</p>	<p>→ 327</p> <p>→ 327</p> <p>→ 327</p>

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
325	<p>Where did you obtain (CURRENT METHOD) the last time?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER 12</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST 13</p> <p>RCH OUTREACH CLINIC 14</p> <p>FIELDWORKER/VHS 15</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>_____ 16</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC 21</p> <p>PHARMACY 22</p> <p>PRIVATE DOCTOR 23</p> <p>MOBILE CLINIC 24</p> <p>FIELDWORKER 25</p> <p>NGO HOSPITAL/CLINIC 26</p> <p>NGO FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC 27</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>_____ 28</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>SHOP 31</p> <p>FRIEND/RELATIVE 33</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>	<p>→ 327</p>
326	Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
327	In the last 12 months, were you visited by a health fieldworker?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	→ 329
328	Did the health fieldworker talk to you about family planning?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
329	<p>CHECK 202: CHILDREN LIVING WITH</p> <p>YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a) In the last 12 months, have you visited a health facility for care for yourself or your children? b) In the last 12 months, have you visited a health facility for care for yourself?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	→ 401
330	Did any staff member at the health facility speak to you about family planning methods?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

401	<p>CHECK 224:</p> <p>ONE OR MORE BIRTHS IN 2014 OR LATER <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NO BIRTHS IN 2014 OR LATER <input type="checkbox"/> → 648</p>	
402	<p>CHECK 215. RECORD THE BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER IN 403 AND THE NAME AND SURVIVAL STATUS IN 404 FOR EACH BIRTH IN 2014 OR LATER. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH.</p> <p>Now I would like to ask some questions about your children born in the last five years. (We will talk about each separately.)</p>	
403	<p>BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 IN BIRTH HISTORY.</p> <p>LAST BIRTH</p> <p>BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	<p>NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH</p> <p>BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>
404	<p>FROM 212 AND 216:</p> <p>NAME _____</p> <p>LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>NAME _____</p> <p>LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/></p>
405	<p>When you got pregnant with (NAME), did you want to get pregnant at that time?</p> <p>YES 1</p> <p>(SKIP TO 408) ←</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>When you got pregnant with (NAME), did you want to get pregnant at that time?</p> <p>YES 1</p> <p>(SKIP TO 426) ←</p> <p>NO 2</p>
406	<p>CHECK 208:</p> <p>ONLY ONE BIRTH <input type="checkbox"/> MORE THAN ONE BIRTH <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a) Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any children?</p> <p>b) 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/NONE 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO 408) ←</p>	<p>CHECK 208:</p> <p>ONLY ONE BIRTH <input type="checkbox"/> MORE THAN ONE BIRTH <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a) Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any children?</p> <p>b) 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/NONE 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO 426) ←</p>
407	<p>How much longer did you want to wait?</p> <p>MONTHS..... 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>YEARS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 998</p>	<p>How much longer did you want to wait?</p> <p>MONTHS..... 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>YEARS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 998</p>
408	<p>Did you see anyone for antenatal care for this pregnancy?</p> <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO 414) ←</p>	
409	<p>Whom did you see?</p> <p>Anyone else?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF PERSON AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</p> <p>HEALTH PERSONNEL</p> <p>DOCTOR..... A</p> <p>NURSE/MIDWIFE B</p> <p>AUXILIARY NURSE/ COMM. NURSE ATTENDAI.... C</p> <p>OTHER PERSON</p> <p>COMMUNITY BIRTH COMPANION D</p> <p>VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER E</p> <p>OTHER _____ X</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH		NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH																
		NAME _____		NAME _____																
410	<p>Where did you receive antenatal care for this pregnancy?</p> <p>Anywhere else?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____ (NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>HOME</p> <p>HER HOME A</p> <p>OTHER HOME B</p> <p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . C</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER D</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST E</p> <p>RCH OUTREACH CLINIC F</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ G</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC H</p> <p>NGO HOSPITAL/CLINIC .. I</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ J</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER _____ X</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>																		
411	<p>How many months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy?</p>	<p>MONTHS..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>																		
412	<p>How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>																		
413	<p>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> <p>d) Were you weighed?</p>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) BP</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) URINE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) BLOOD</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) WEIGHT</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	a) BP	1	2	b) URINE	1	2	c) BLOOD	1	2	d) WEIGHT	1	2			
	YES	NO																		
a) BP	1	2																		
b) URINE	1	2																		
c) BLOOD	1	2																		
d) WEIGHT	1	2																		
414	<p>During this pregnancy, were you given an injection in the arm to prevent the baby from getting tetanus, that is, convulsions after birth?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO 417) ←</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>																		
415	<p>During this pregnancy, how many times did you get a tetanus injection?</p>	<p>TIMES <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>																		
416	<p>CHECK 415:</p>	<p>2 OR MORE TIMES <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(SKIP TO 420) ←</p> <p>OTHER <input type="checkbox"/></p>																		

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH
		NAME _____	NAME _____
417	At any time before this pregnancy, did you receive any tetanus injections?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 420) ← DON'T KNOW 8	
418	Before this pregnancy, how many times did you receive a tetanus injection? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	TIMES <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 8	
419	CHECK 418: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> ONLY ONE a) How many years ago did you receive that tetanus injection? </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> MORE THAN ONE b) How many years ago did you receive the last tetanus injection prior to this pregnancy? </div> </div>	YEARS AGO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
420	During this pregnancy, were you given or did you buy any iron tablets or iron syrup? SHOW TABLETS/SYRUP.	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 422) ← DON'T KNOW 8	
421	During the whole pregnancy, for how many days did you take the tablets or syrup? IF ANSWER IS NOT NUMERIC, PROBE FOR APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF DAYS.	DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 998	
422	During this pregnancy, did you take any drug for intestinal worms?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
423	During this pregnancy, did you take SP/Fansidar to keep you from getting malaria?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 426) ← DON'T KNOW 8	
424	How many times did you take SP/Fansidar during this pregnancy?	TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
425	Did you get the SP/Fansidar during any antenatal care visit, during another visit to a health facility or from another source? IF MORE THAN ONE SOURCE, RECORD THE HIGHEST SOURCE ON THE LIST.	ANTENATAL VISIT 1 ANOTHER FACILITY VIS 2 OTHER SOURCE 6	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH
		NAME _____	NAME _____
426	When (NAME) was born, was (NAME) very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?	VERY LARGE 1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE 2 AVERAGE 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE 4 VERY SMALL 5 DON'T KNOW 8	VERY LARGE 1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE 2 AVERAGE 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE 4 VERY SMALL 5 DON'T KNOW 8
427	Was (NAME) weighed at birth?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 429) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 429) ← DON'T KNOW 8
428	How much did (NAME) weigh? RECORD WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS FROM HEALTH CARD, IF AVAILABLE.	KG FROM CARD 1 <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> KG FROM RECALL 2 <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 99998	KG FROM CARD 1 <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> KG FROM RECALL 2 <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 99998
429	Who assisted with the delivery of (NAME)? Anyone else? PROBE FOR THE TYPE(S) OF PERSON(S) AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF RESPONDENT SAYS NO ONE ASSISTED, PROBE TO DETERMINE WHETHER ANY ADULTS WERE PRESENT AT THE DELIVERY.	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR A NURSE/MIDWIFE B AUXILIARY NURSE/ COMM. NURSE ATTENDANT .. C OTHER PERSON COMMUNITY BIRTH COMPANION D RELATIVE/FRIEND E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO ONE ASSISTED..... Y	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR A NURSE/MIDWIFE B AUXILIARY NURSE/ COMM. NURSE ATTENDANT .. C OTHER PERSON COMMUNITY BIRTH COMPANION D RELATIVE/FRIEND..... E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO ONE ASSISTED..... Y

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____												
430	<p>Where did you give birth to (NAME)?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>HOME</p> <p>HER HOME 11 (SKIP TO 434) ←</p> <p>OTHER HOME 12</p> <p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER 22 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST 23 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC 31 NGO HOSPITAL/CLINIC .. 32 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 434) ←</p>	<p>HOME</p> <p>HER HOME 11 (SKIP TO 434) ←</p> <p>OTHER HOME 12</p> <p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER 22 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST 23 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC 31 NGO HOSPITAL/CLINIC .. 32 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 434) ←</p>												
431	<p>How long after (NAME) was delivered did you stay there?</p> <p>IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.</p>	<p>HOURS 1 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table></p> <p>DAYS 2 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table></p> <p>WEEKS 3 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 998</p>													
432	<p>Was (NAME) delivered by caesarean section, that is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 434) ←</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 434) ←</p>												
433	<p>When was the decision made to have the caesarean section? Was it before or after your labor pains started?</p>	<p>BEFORE 1 AFTER 2</p>	<p>BEFORE 1 AFTER 2</p>												
434	<p>Immediately after the birth, was (NAME) put on your chest?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 434B) ←</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 459) ←</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>												
434A	<p>Was (NAME)'s bare skin touching your bare skin?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8</p>												
434B	<p>CHECK 430: PLACE OF DELIVERY</p>	<p>CODE 11, 12, OR 96 <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED</p> <p>(SKIP TO 449) ←</p>													

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____												
435	I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Did anyone check on your health while you were still in the facility?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 438) ←													
436	How long after delivery did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> DAYS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> WEEKS 3 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 998													
437	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12 AUXILIARY NURSE/COMM. NURSE ATTENDANT .. 13 OTHER PERSON COMMUNITY BIRTH COMPANION 21 VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)													
438	Now I would like to talk to you about checks on (NAME)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (NAME), checking the cord, or seeing if (NAME) is OK. Did anyone check on (NAME)'s health while you were still in the facility?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 441) ← DON'T KNOW 8													
439	How long after delivery was (NAME)'s health first checked? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> DAYS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> WEEKS 3 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 998													
440	Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12 AUXILIARY NURSE/COMM. NURSE ATTENDANT .. 13 OTHER PERSON COMMUNITY BIRTH COMPANION 21 VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)													

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____						
441	Now I want to talk to you about what happened after you left the facility. Did anyone check on your health after you left the facility?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 445) ←							
442	How long after delivery did that check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS 1 <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> DAYS 2 <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> WEEKS 3 <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 998							
443	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12 AUXILIARY NURSE/COMM. NURSE ATTENDANT .. 13 OTHER PERSON COMMUNITY BIRTH COMPANION 21 VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)							
444	Where did the check take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	HOME HER HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12 PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER 22 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST 23 RCH OUTREACH CLINIC .. 24 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC 31 NGO HOSPITAL/CLINIC .. 32 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)							
445	I would like to talk to you about checks on (NAME)'s health after you left (FACILITY IN 430). Did any health care provider or a community birth companion check on (NAME)'s health in the two months after you left (FACILITY IN 430)?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 457) ← DON'T KNOW 8							

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____												
446	<p>How many hours, days or weeks after the birth of (NAME) did that check take place?</p> <p>IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.</p>	<p>HOURS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table></p> <p>DAYS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table></p> <p>WEEKS 3 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 998</p>													
447	<p>Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time?</p> <p>PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.</p>	<p>HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12 AUXILIARY NURSE/COMM. NURSE ATTENDANT .. 13</p> <p>OTHER PERSON COMMUNITY BIRTH COMPANION 21 VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER 22</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p>													
448	<p>Where did this check of (NAME) take place?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____ (NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>HOME HER HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12</p> <p>PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER 22 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST 23 RCH OUTREACH CLINIC .. 24 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC 31 NGO HOSPITAL/CLINIC .. 32 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>(SKIP TO 457) ←</p>													
449	<p>I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Did anyone check on your health after you gave birth to (NAME)?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO 453) ←</p>													

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH												
		NAME _____	NAME _____												
450	<p>How long after delivery did the first check take place?</p> <p>IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.</p>	<p>HOURS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table></p> <p>DAYS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table></p> <p>WEEKS 3 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 998</p>													
451	<p>Who checked on your health at that time?</p> <p>PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.</p>	<p>HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12 AUXILIARY NURSE/COMM. NURSE ATTENDANT .. 13</p> <p>OTHER PERSON COMMUNITY BIRTH COMPANION 21 VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER 22</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p>													
452	<p>Where did this first check take place?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____ (NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>HOME HER HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12</p> <p>PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER 22 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST 23 RCH OUTREACH CLINIC .. 24 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC 31 NGO HOSPITAL/CLINIC .. 32 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p>													
453	<p>I would like to talk to you about checks on (NAME)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (NAME), checking the cord, or seeing if (NAME) is OK. In the two months after (NAME) was born, did any health care provider or a community birth companion check on (NAME)'s health?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 457) ← DON'T KNOW 8</p>													

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH		NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH							
		NAME _____	NAME _____								
454	<p>How many hours, days or weeks after the birth of (NAME) did the first check take place?</p> <p>IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.</p>	<p>HOURS AFTER BIRTH 1</p> <p>DAYS AFTER BIRTH 2</p> <p>WEEKS AFTER BIRTH 3</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 998</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>								
455	<p>Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time?</p> <p>PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.</p>	<p>HEALTH PERSONNEL</p> <p>DOCTOR 11</p> <p>NURSE/MIDWIFE 12</p> <p>AUXILIARY NURSE/COMM. NURSE ATTENDANT . . 13</p> <p>OTHER PERSON</p> <p>COMMUNITY BIRTH COMPANION 21</p> <p>VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER 22</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p>									
456	<p>Where did this first check of (NAME) take place?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____ (NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>HOME</p> <p>HER HOME 11</p> <p>OTHER HOME 12</p> <p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 21</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER 22</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST 23</p> <p>RCH OUTREACH CLINIC . . 24</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC 31</p> <p>NGO HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . 32</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 SPECIFY</p>									

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH			NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH				
		NAME _____			NAME _____				
457	During the first two days after (NAME)'s birth, did any health care provider do the following: a) Examine the cord? b) Measure (NAME)'s temperature? c) Counsel you on danger signs for newborns? d) Counsel you on breastfeeding? e) Observe (NAME) breastfeeding?		YES	NO	DK				
		a) CORC.....	1	2	8				
		b) TEMP.	1	2	8				
		c) SIGNS	1	2	8				
		d) COUNSEL BREAST-FEED	1	2	8				
		e) OBSERVE BREAST-FEED	1	2	8				
458	Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (NAME)?	YES	1						
		(SKIP TO 460) ←							
		NO	2						
		(SKIP TO 461) ←							
459	Did your period return between the birth of (NAME) and your next pregnancy?					YES	1		
						NO	2		
						(SKIP TO 463) ←			
460	For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you not have a period?	MONTHS.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		MONTHS.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
		DON'T KNOW		98		DON'T KNOW		98	
461	CHECK 226: IS RESPONDENT PREGNANT?	NOT PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/>				PREGNANT OR UNSURE <input type="checkbox"/>			
		(SKIP TO 463) ←							
462	Have you had sexual intercourse since the birth of (NAME)?	YES	1			NO	2		
		(SKIP TO 464) ←							
463	For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you not have sexual intercourse?	MONTHS.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		MONTHS.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
		DON'T KNOW		98		DON'T KNOW		98	
464	Did you ever breastfeed (NAME)?	YES	1			YES	1		
		(SKIP TO 466) ←				NO	2		
		NO	2						
465	CHECK 404: IS CHILD LIVING?	LIVING <input type="checkbox"/>				DEAD <input type="checkbox"/>			
		(SKIP TO 470) ←				(SKIP TO 471) ←			
466	How long after birth did you first put (NAME) to the breast? IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD '00' HOURS; IF LESS THAN 24 HOURS, RECORD HOURS; OTHERWISE, RECORD DAYS.	IMMEDIATELY		000		HOURS	1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
		DAYS	2					<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
467	In the first three days after delivery, was (NAME) given anything to drink other than breast milk?	YES	1			NO	2		

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
468	CHECK 404: IS CHILD LIVING?	LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 471) ←	LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 471) ←
469	Are you still breastfeeding (NAME)?	YES 1 NO 2	
470	Did (NAME) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple yesterday or last night?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8
471		GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501A.	GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501A.

SECTION 5A. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501A	CHECK 215 IN THE BIRTH HISTORY: ANY BIRTHS IN 2016 OR LATER? ONE OR MORE BIRTHS IN 2016 OR LATER <input type="checkbox"/>	NO BIRTHS IN 2016 OR LATER <input type="checkbox"/> → 601	
502A	RECORD THE NAME AND BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 OF THE LAST CHILD BORN IN 2016 OR LATER. NAME OF LAST BIRTH _____ BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
503A	CHECK 216 FOR CHILD: LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> → 501B		
504A	Do you have a card or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, HAS ONLY IWC 1 → 507A YES, HAS ONLY AN OTHER DOCUMENT 2 → 507A YES, HAS IWC AND OTHER DOCUMENT 3 NO, NO IWC AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT .. 4	
505A	Did you ever have an infant welfare card for (NAME)?	YES 1 NO 2	
506A	CHECK 504A: CODE '2' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> CODE '4' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> → 511A		
507A	May I see the card or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, ONLY IWC SEEN 1 YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN 2 YES, IWC AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN .. 3 NO IWC AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN . 4 → 511A	

SECTION 5A. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF LAST BIRTH _____	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER 	

508A

COPY DATES FROM THE CARD.
WRITE '44' IN 'DAY' COLUMN IF CARD SHOWS THAT A DOSE WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE IS RECORDED.

	DAY	MONTH	YEAR			
BCG						
HEPATITIS B AT BIRTH						
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 0 (BIRTH DOSE)						
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 1						
PENTAVALENT (DPT-HEP.B-HIB) 1						
PNEUMOCOCCAL 1						
ROTAVIRUS 1						
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 2						
PENTAVALENT (DPT-HEP.B-HIB) 2						
PNEUMOCOCCAL 2						
ROTAVIRUS 2						
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 3						
PENTAVALENT (DPT-HEP.B-HIB) 3						
PNEUMOCOCCAL 3						
INACTIVATED POLIO VACCINE (IPV)						
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 4						
MEASLES/MR 1						
YELLOW FEVER						
MENINGITIS A VACCINE						
DPT BOOSTER						
ORAL POLIO BOOSTER						
MEASLES/MR 2						
VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)						
MEBENDAZOLE/DEWORMING (MOST RECENT)						

509A

CHECK 508A: 'BCG' TO 'MEASLES/MR 2' ALL RECORDED?

NO

YES

→ 525A

510A

In addition to what is recorded on (this document/these documents), did (NAME) receive any other vaccinations, including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days or child health days?

RECORD 'YES' ONLY IF THE RESPONDENT MENTIONS AT LEAST ONE OF THE VACCINATIONS IN 508A THAT ARE NOT RECORDED AS HAVING BEEN GIVEN.

YES 1
(PROBE FOR VACCINATIONS AND WRITE '66' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN IN 508A THEN WRITE '00' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN FOR ALL VACCINATIONS NOT GIVEN) (THEN SKIP TO 525A)

NO 2
DON'T KNOW 8
(WRITE '00' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN FOR ALL VACCINATIONS NOT GIVEN) (THEN SKIP TO 525A)

SECTION 5A. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES			SKIP
	NAME OF LAST BIRTH _____	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
511A	Did (NAME) ever receive any vaccinations to prevent (NAME) from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days or child health days?	YES	1] → 525A
		NO	2		
		DON'T KNOW	8		
512A	Has (NAME) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?	YES	1		
		NO	2		
		DON'T KNOW	8		
513A	At or soon after birth, did (NAME) receive a Hepatitis B vaccination, that is, an injection in the arm to prevent Hepatitis B?	YES	1] → 514A
		NO	2		
		DON'T KNOW	8		
513A1	Did (NAME) receive it within 24 hours of birth?	YES	1		
		NO	2		
		DON'T KNOW	8		
514A	Has (NAME) ever received oral polio vaccine, that is, about two drops in the mouth to prevent polio?	YES	1] → 517A
		NO	2		
		DON'T KNOW	8		
515A	Did (NAME) receive the first oral polio vaccine in the first two weeks after birth or later?	FIRST TWO WEEKS	1		
		LATER	2		
516A	How many times did (NAME) receive the oral polio vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	<input type="text"/>		
516A1	Did (NAME) also receive an IPV injection, that is, an injection given in the right thigh to prevent polio, usually given at age 4 months at the same time as a dose of polio drops?	YES	1		
		NO	2		
		DON'T KNOW	8		
517A	Has (NAME) ever received a pentavalent vaccination, that is, an injection given in the left thigh sometimes at the same time as polio drops?	YES	1] → 519A
		NO	2		
		DON'T KNOW	8		
518A	How many times did (NAME) receive the pentavalent vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	<input type="text"/>		
519A	Has (NAME) ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, that is, an injection in the right thigh to prevent pneumonia?	YES	1] → 521A
		NO	2		
		DON'T KNOW	8		
520A	How many times did (NAME) receive the pneumococcal vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	<input type="text"/>		
521A	Has (NAME) ever received a rotavirus vaccination, that is, liquid in the mouth to prevent diarrhea?	YES	1] → 523A
		NO	2		
		DON'T KNOW	8		
522A	How many times did (NAME) receive the rotavirus vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	<input type="text"/>		
523A	Has (NAME) ever received a measles or MR vaccination, that is, an injection in the arm to prevent measles or measles and rubella?	YES	1] → 524AA
		NO	2		
		DON'T KNOW	8		
524A	How many times did (NAME) receive the measles or MR vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	<input type="text"/>		
524AA	Has (NAME) ever received a yellow fever vaccination, that is, an injection in the arm to prevent yellow fever usually given at the age of 9 months or older?	YES	1		
		NO	2		
		DON'T KNOW	8		
524AB	Has (NAME) ever received a meningitis vaccination, that is, an injection in the arm to prevent meningitis?	YES	1		
		NO	2		
		DON'T KNOW	8		
525A	In the last 7 days was (NAME) given:		YES	NO	DK
	a) Sprinkles?	a) SPRINKLES	1	2	8
	b) Plumpy'Nut?	b) PLUMPY'NUT	1	2	8
	c) PLUMPY DOZ?	c) PLUMPY'DOZ	1	2	8
526A	CONTINUE WITH 501B.				

SECTION 5B. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501B	CHECK 215 IN THE BIRTH HISTORY: ANY MORE BIRTHS IN 2016 OR LATER ONE OR MORE BIRTHS IN 2016 OR LATER <input type="checkbox"/>	NO MORE BIRTHS IN 2016 OR LATER <input type="checkbox"/> → 601	
502B	RECORD THE NAME AND BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 OF THE NEXT-TO-LAST CHILD BORN IN 2016 OR LATER. NAME OF NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH _____ BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
503B	CHECK 216 FOR CHILD: LIVING <input type="checkbox"/>	DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> → 526B	
504B	Do you have a card or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, HAS ONLY IWC 1 → 507B YES, HAS ONLY AN OTHER DOCUMENT .. 2 → 507B YES, HAS IWC AND OTHER DOCUMENT .. 3 NO, NO IWC AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT .. 4	
505B	Did you ever have an infant welfare card for (NAME)?	YES 1 NO 2	
506B	CHECK 504B: CODE '2' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/>	CODE '4' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> → 511B	
507B	May I see the card or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, ONLY IWC SEEN 1 YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN 2 YES, IWC AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN .. 3 NO IWC AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN .. 4 → 511B	

SECTION 5B. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH _____	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
511B	Did (NAME) ever receive any vaccinations to prevent (NAME) from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days or child health days?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 525B
512B	Has (NAME) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
513B	At or soon after birth, did (NAME) receive a Hepatitis B vaccination, that is, an injection in the arm to prevent Hepatitis B?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 514B
513B1	Did (NAME) receive it within 24 hours of birth?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
514B	Has (NAME) ever received oral polio vaccine, that is, about two drops in the mouth to prevent polio?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 517B
515B	Did (NAME) receive the first oral polio vaccine in the first two weeks after birth or later?	FIRST TWO WEEKS 1 LATER 2	
516B	How many times did (NAME) receive the oral polio vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/>	
516B1	Did (NAME) also receive an IPV injection, that is, an injection given in the right thigh to prevent polio, usually given at age 4 months at the same time as a dose of polio drops?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
517B	Has (NAME) ever received a pentavalent vaccination, that is, an injection given in the left thigh sometimes at the same time as polio drops?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 519B
518B	How many times did (NAME) receive the pentavalent vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/>	
519B	Has (NAME) ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, that is, an injection in the right thigh to prevent pneumonia?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 521B
520B	How many times did (NAME) receive the pneumococcal vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/>	
521B	Has (NAME) ever received a rotavirus vaccination, that is, liquid in the mouth to prevent diarrhea?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 523B
522B	How many times did (NAME) receive the rotavirus vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/>	
523B	Has (NAME) ever received a measles or MR vaccination, that is, an injection in the arm to prevent measles or measles and rubella?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 524BA
524B	How many times did (NAME) receive the measles or MR vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/>	
524BA	Has (NAME) ever received a yellow fever vaccination, that is, an injection in the arm to prevent yellow fever usually given at the age of 9 months or older?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
524BB	Has (NAME) ever received a meningitis vaccination, that is, an injection in the arm to prevent meningitis?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
525B	In the last 7 days was (NAME) given: a) Sprinkles? b) Plumpy'Nut? c) PLUMPY DOZ?	YES NO DK a) SPRINKLES 1 2 8 b) PLUMPY'NUT 1 2 8 c) PLUMPY'DOZ 1 2 8	
526B	CHECK 215 IN BIRTH HISTORY: ANY MORE BIRTHS IN 2016 OR LATER? MORE BIRTHS IN 2016 OR LATER <input type="checkbox"/> (GO TO 502B IN AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE) ←	NO MORE BIRTHS IN 2016 OR LATER <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 601

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

601	<p>CHECK 224:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ONE OR MORE <input type="checkbox"/> BIRTHS IN 2014 OR <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: center;">NO BIRTHS IN 2014 OR LATER <input type="checkbox"/> → 648</p>	
602	<p>CHECK 215 FOR DATE OF BIRTH: RECORD THE BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER IN 603 AND THE NAME AND SURVIVAL STATUS IN 604 FOR EACH BIRTH IN 2014 OR LATER. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH.</p> <p>IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 2 BIRTHS, USE LAST COLUMN OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).</p> <p>Now I would like to ask some questions about your children born in the last five years. (We will talk about each separately.)</p>	
603	<p style="text-align: center;">LAST BIRTH</p> <p>BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH</p> <p>BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>
604	<p>FROM 212 AND 216:</p> <p>NAME _____</p> <p>LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SKIP TO 646) ←</p>	<p>NAME _____</p> <p>LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SKIP TO 646) ←</p>
605	<p>In the last six months, was (NAME) given a vitamin A dose like any of these?</p> <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SKIP TO 606) ←</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p> <p>SHOW COMMON TYPES OF CAPSULES.</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SKIP TO 606) ←</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>
605A	<p>The last time, did (NAME) receive the vitamin A dose during routine immunisation services or during a campaign?</p> <p>ROUTINE IMMUNISATION .. 1</p> <p>CAMPAIGN 2</p>	<p>ROUTINE IMMUNISATION .. 1</p> <p>CAMPAIGN 2</p>
606	<p>In the last seven days, was (NAME) given iron pills, sprinkles with iron, or iron syrup like any of these?</p> <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p> <p>SHOW COMMON TYPES OF PILLS/SYRUPS.</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>
607	<p>Was (NAME) given any drug for deworming in the last six months?</p> <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p> <p>SHOW COMMON TYPES OF DEWORMING TABLETS</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>
608	<p>Has (NAME) had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks?</p> <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SKIP TO 618) ←</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SKIP TO 618) ←</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH		NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH	
		NAME _____		NAME _____	
609	<p>CHECK 469: CURRENTLY BREASTFEEDING?</p> <p>YES <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p>NO/NOT <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p>a) Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink during the diarrhea including breast milk. Was (NAME) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink?</p> <p>IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME) given much less than usual to drink or somewhat less?</p> <p>b) Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink during the diarrhea. Was (NAME) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink?</p> <p>IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME) given much less than usual to drink or somewhat less?</p>				
		MUCH LESS	1	MUCH LESS	1
		SOMEWHAT LESS	2	SOMEWHAT LESS	2
		ABOUT THE SAME	3	ABOUT THE SAME	3
		MORE	4	MORE	4
		NOTHING TO DRINK	5	NOTHING TO DRINK	5
		DON'T KNOW	8	DON'T KNOW	8
610	<p>When (NAME) had diarrhea, was (NAME) given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat?</p> <p>IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME) given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?</p>	MUCH LESS	1	MUCH LESS	1
		SOMEWHAT LESS	2	SOMEWHAT LESS	2
		ABOUT THE SAME	3	ABOUT THE SAME	3
		MORE	4	MORE	4
		STOPPED FOOD	5	STOPPED FOOD	5
		NEVER GAVE FOOD	6	NEVER GAVE FOOD	6
		DON'T KNOW	8	DON'T KNOW	8
611	<p>Did you seek advice or treatment for the diarrhea from any source?</p>	YES	1	YES	1
		NO	2	NO	2
		(SKIP TO 615) ←		(SKIP TO 615) ←	

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
612	<p>Where did you seek advice or treatment?</p> <p>Anywhere else?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S).</p> <p>_____ (NAME OF PLACE(S))</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER B GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST C RCH OUTREACH CLINIC .. D FIELDWORKER/VHW E OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ F (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC G PHARMACY H PRIVATE DOCTOR I MOBILE CLINIC J NGO HOSPITAL/CLINIC .. K FIELDWORKER..... L OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ M (SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>SHOP N TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER O MARKET P ITINERANT DRUG SELLER Q OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER B GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST C RCH OUTREACH CLINIC .. D FIELDWORKER/VHW E OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ F (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC G PHARMACY H PRIVATE DOCTOR I MOBILE CLINIC J NGO HOSPITAL/CLINIC .. K FIELDWORKER..... L OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ M (SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>SHOP N TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER O MARKET P ITINERANT DRUG SELLER Q OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p>
613	CHECK 612:	<p>TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(SKIP TO 615) ←</p>	<p>TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(SKIP TO 615) ←</p>
614	<p>Where did you first seek advice or treatment?</p> <p>USE LETTER CODE FROM 612.</p>	FIRST PLACE <input type="checkbox"/>	FIRST PLACE <input type="checkbox"/>

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH			NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH		
		NAME _____			NAME _____		
615	<p>Was (NAME) given any of the following at any time since (NAME) started having the diarrhea:</p> <p>a) A fluid made from a special packet called ORS?</p> <p>c) A government-recommended homemade sugar/salt solution?</p> <p>d) Zinc tablets or syrup?</p>		<p>YES NO DK</p> <p>a) FLUID FROM ORS PACKET . . . 1 2 8</p> <p>c) HOMEMADE FLUID 1 2 8</p> <p>d) ZINC 1 2 8</p>		<p>YES NO DK</p> <p>a) FLUID FROM ORS PACKET . . . 1 2 8</p> <p>c) HOMEMADE FLUID 1 2 8</p> <p>d) ZINC 1 2 8</p>		
616	<p>CHECK 615:</p> <p>ANY 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p>a) Was anything else given to treat the diarrhea?</p> <p>ALL 'NO' OR 'DK' <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p>b) Was anything given to treat the diarrhea?</p>		<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO 618) ←</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>		<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO 618) ←</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>		
617	<p>CHECK 615:</p> <p>ANY 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p>a) What else was given to treat the diarrhea?</p> <p>Anything else?</p> <p>ALL 'NO' OR 'DK' <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p>b) What was given to treat the diarrhea?</p> <p>Anything else?</p> <p>RECORD ALL TREATMENTS GIVEN.</p>		<p>PILL OR SYRUP</p> <p>ANTIBIOTIC A</p> <p>ANTIMOTILITY B</p> <p>OTHER (NOT ANTIBIOTIC OR ANTIMOTILITY) C</p> <p>UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP D</p> <p>INJECTION</p> <p>ANTIBIOTIC E</p> <p>NON-ANTIBIOTIC F</p> <p>UNKNOWN INJECTION G</p> <p>(IV) INTRAVENOUS H</p> <p>HOME REMEDY/ HERBAL MEDICINE I</p> <p>OTHER _____ X</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>		<p>PILL OR SYRUP</p> <p>ANTIBIOTIC A</p> <p>ANTIMOTILITY B</p> <p>OTHER (NOT ANTIBIOTIC OR ANTIMOTILITY) C</p> <p>UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP D</p> <p>INJECTION</p> <p>ANTIBIOTIC E</p> <p>NON-ANTIBIOTIC F</p> <p>UNKNOWN INJECTION G</p> <p>(IV) INTRAVENOUS H</p> <p>HOME REMEDY/ HERBAL MEDICINE I</p> <p>OTHER _____ X</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>		
618	<p>Has (NAME) been ill with a fever at any time in the last 2 weeks?</p>		<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO 620) ←</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>		<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO 620) ←</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>		
619	<p>At any time during the illness, did (NAME) have blood taken from (NAME)'s finger or heel for testing?</p>		<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>		<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>		
620	<p>Has (NAME) had an illness with a cough at any time in the last 2 weeks?</p>		<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>		<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>		
621	<p>Has (NAME) had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing at any time in the last 2 weeks?</p>		<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO 623) ←</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>		<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO 623) ←</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>		

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
622	Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or to a blocked or runny nose?	CHEST ONLY 1 NOSE ONLY 2 BOTH 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8 (SKIP TO 624) ←	CHEST ONLY 1 NOSE ONLY 2 BOTH 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8 (SKIP TO 624) ←
623	CHECK 618: HAD FEVER?	YES NO OR DK <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 646) ←	YES NO OR DK <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 646) ←
624	Did you seek advice or treatment for the illness from any source?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 629) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 629) ←
625	Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S). _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S))	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER B GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST C RCH OUTREACH CLINIC .. D FIELDWORKER/VHW E OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ F (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC G PHARMACY H PRIVATE DOCTOF. I MOBILE CLINIC J NGO HOSPITAL/CLINIC .. K FIELDWORKEF. L OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ M (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE SHOP N TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER O MARKET P ITINERANT DRUG SELLER Q OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER B GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST C RCH OUTREACH CLINIC .. D FIELDWORKER/VHW E OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ F (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC G PHARMACY H PRIVATE DOCTOF. I MOBILE CLINIC J NGO HOSPITAL/CLINIC .. K FIELDWORKEF. L OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ M (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE SHOP N TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER O MARKET P ITINERANT DRUG SELLER Q OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)
626	CHECK 625:	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 628) ←	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 628) ←

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
627	Where did you first seek advice or treatment? USE LETTER CODE FROM 625.	FIRST PLACE <input type="checkbox"/>	FIRST PLACE <input type="checkbox"/>
628	How many days after the illness began did you first seek advice or treatment for (NAME)? IF THE SAME DAY RECORD '00'.	DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
629	At any time during the illness, did (NAME) take any drugs for the illness?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 646) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 646) ← DON'T KNOW 8
630	What drugs did (NAME) take? Any other drugs? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	<p>ANTIMALARIAL DRUGS</p> <p>ARTEMISININ COMBINATION THERAPY (ACT)/ COARTEM A SP/FANSIDAR B CHLOROQUINE C AMODIAQUINE D QUININE PILLS E INJECTION/IV F ARTESUNATE RECTAL G INJECTION/IV H DIHYDROARTEMISININ .. I OTHER ANTIMALARIAL _____ J (SPECIFY)</p> <p>ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS</p> <p>PILL/SYRUP K INJECTION/IV L</p> <p>OTHER DRUGS</p> <p>ASPIRIN M PARACETAMOL/PANADOL/ ACETAMINOPHEN N IBUPROFEN O OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z</p>	<p>ANTIMALARIAL DRUGS</p> <p>ARTEMISININ COMBINATION THERAPY (ACT)/ COARTEM A SP/FANSIDAR B CHLOROQUINE C AMODIAQUINE D QUININE PILLS E INJECTION/IV F ARTESUNATE RECTAL G INJECTION/IV H DIHYDROARTEMISININ .. I OTHER ANTIMALARIAL _____ J (SPECIFY)</p> <p>ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS</p> <p>PILL/SYRUP K INJECTION/IV L</p> <p>OTHER DRUGS</p> <p>ASPIRIN M PARACETAMOL/PANADOL/ ACETAMINOPHEN N IBUPROFEN O OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z</p>
631	CHECK 630: ANY CODE A-J CIRCLED?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 646) ←	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 646) ←

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH		NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH	
		NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
632	CHECK 630: ARTEMISININ COMBINATION THERAPY ('A') GIVEN	CODE 'A' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	CODE 'A' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 634) ←	CODE 'A' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	CODE 'A' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 634) ←
633	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take an artemisinin combination therapy?	SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8
634	CHECK 630: SP/FANSIDAR ('B') GIVEN	CODE 'B' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	CODE 'B' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 636) ←	CODE 'B' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	CODE 'B' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 636) ←
635	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take SP/Fansidar?	SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8
636	CHECK 630: CHLOROQUINE ('C') GIVEN	CODE 'C' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	CODE 'C' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 638) ←	CODE 'C' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	CODE 'C' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 638) ←
637	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take chloroquine?	SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8
638	CHECK 630: AMODIAQUINE ('D') GIVEN	CODE 'D' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	CODE 'D' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 640) ←	CODE 'D' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	CODE 'D' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 640) ←
639	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take amodiaquine?	SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH		NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH	
		NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
640	CHECK 630: QUININE ('E' OR 'F') GIVEN	CODE 'E' OR 'F' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	CODE 'E' OR 'F' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 642) ←	CODE 'E' OR 'F' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	CODE 'E' OR 'F' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 642) ←
641	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take quinine?	SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8
642	CHECK 630: ARTESUNATE ('G' OR 'H') GIVEN	CODE 'G' OR 'H' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	CODE 'G' OR 'H' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 643A) ←	CODE 'G' OR 'H' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	CODE 'G' OR 'H' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 643A) ←
643	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take artesunate?	SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8
643A	CHECK 630: DIHYDROARTEMISININ ('I') GIVEN	CODE 'I' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	CODE 'I' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 644) ←	CODE 'I' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	CODE 'I' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 644) ←
643B	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take dihydroartemisinin?	SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8
644	CHECK 630: OTHER ANTIMALARIAL ('J') GIVEN	CODE 'J' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	CODE 'J' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 646) ←	CODE 'J' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	CODE 'J' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 646) ←
645	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take (OTHER ANTIMALARIAL)?	SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8	SAME DAY 0 NEXT DAY 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER 2 THREE OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER 3 DON'T KNOW 8
646		GO BACK TO 604 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 647.	GO TO 604 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 647.		

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
647	<p>CHECK 615(a), ALL COLUMNS:</p> <p align="center">NO CHILD RECEIVED FLUID FROM ORS PACKET <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p align="center">ANY CHILD RECEIVED FLUID FROM ORS PACKET <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p align="center">→ 649</p>
648	<p>Have you ever heard of a special product called ORS packets you can get for the treatment of diarrhea?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	
649	<p>CHECK 215 AND 218, ALL ROWS: NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN IN 2017 OR LATER LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT</p> <p align="center">ONE OR MORE <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p align="center">_____ (NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD LIVING WITH HER) ↓</p>	<p align="center">NONE <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p align="center">→ 701</p>

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES			SKIP
650	Now I would like to ask you about liquids or foods that (NAME FROM 649) had yesterday during the day or at night. I am interested in whether your child had the item I mention even if it was combined with other foods.				
		YES	NO	DK	
	a) Plain water?	a) 1	2	8	
	b) Juice or juice drinks?	b) 1	2	8	
	c) Clear broth?	c) 1	2	8	
	d) Milk such as tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk? IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink milk? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	d) 1	2	8	
		NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK	<input type="text"/>		
	e) Infant formula, such as SMA or Lactogen? IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink infant formula? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	e) 1	2	8	
		NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK	<input type="text"/>		
	f) Any other liquids?	f) 1	2	8	
	g) Yogurt? IF YES: How many times did (NAME) eat yogurt? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	g) 1	2	8	
		NUMBER OF TIMES ATE	<input type="text"/>		
	h) Any fortified baby food, such as Cerelac, Nutrilac, or Dundal Njoboot?	h) 1	2	8	
	i) Bread, rice, noodles, porridge, ogi, or other foods made from grains?	i) 1	2	8	
	j) Pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside?	j) 1	2	8	
	k) White potatoes, white yams, manioc, cassava, or any other foods made from roots?	k) 1	2	8	
	l) Cassava leaves, moringa leaves, potato leaves, or any other dark green, leafy vegetables?	l) 1	2	8	
	m) Ripe mangoes or ripe papayas?	m) 1	2	8	
	n) Any other fruits or vegetables?	n) 1	2	8	
	o) Liver, kidney, heart, or other organ meats?	o) 1	2	8	
	p) Any meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, duck, or sausages made from these meats?	p) 1	2	8	
	q) Eggs?	q) 1	2	8	
	r) Fresh or dried fish or shellfish?	r) 1	2	8	
	s) Any foods made from beans, peas, or nuts?	s) 1	2	8	
	t) Cheese or other food made from milk?	t) 1	2	8	
	u) Foods made with red palm oil, palm nut, or palm nut pulp sauce?	u) 1	2	8	
	v) Any other solid, semi-solid, or soft food?	v) 1	2	8	

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
651	CHECK 650 (CATEGORIES 'g' THROUGH 'v'): NOT A SINGLE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> AT LEAST ONE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/>		653
652	Did (NAME FROM 649) eat any solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night? IF 'YES' PROBE: What kind of solid, semi-solid or soft foods did (NAME) eat?	YES 1 (GO BACK TO 650 TO RECORD FOOD EATEN YESTERDAY) (THEN CONTINUE TO 653) NO 2	654
653	How many times did (NAME FROM 649) eat solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 8	
654	The last time (NAME FROM 649) passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools?	CHILD USED TOILET OR LATRINE 01 PUT/RINSED INTO TOILET OR LATRINE 02 PUT/RINSED INTO DRAIN OR DITCH 03 THROWN INTO GARBAGE 04 BURIED 05 LEFT IN THE OPEN/BUSH/FIELD 06 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
701	Are you currently married or living together with a man as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED 1 YES, LIVING WITH A MAN 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	→ 704
702	Have you ever been married or lived together with a man as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED 1 YES, LIVED WITH A MAN 2 NO 3	→ 712
703	What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED 1 DIVORCED 2 SEPARATED 3	→ 709
704	Is your (husband/partner) living with you now or is he staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HER 1 STAYING ELSEWHERE 2	
705	RECORD THE HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. IF HE IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'.	NAME _____ LINE NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
706	Does your (husband/partner) have other wives or does he live with other women as if married?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 709
707	Including yourself, in total, how many wives or live-in partners does he have?	TOTAL NUMBER OF WIVES AND LIVE-IN PARTNERS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
708	Are you the first, second, ... wife?	RANK <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
709	Have you been married or lived with a man only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	
710	CHECK 709: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE ↓ <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div style="border-left: 1px dashed black; padding-left: 10px; text-align: center;"> MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN MORE THAN ONCE ↓ <input type="checkbox"/> </div> </div> <p>a) In what month and year did you start living with your (husband/partner)?</p> <p>b) Now I would like to ask about your first (husband/partner). In what month and year did you start living with him?</p>	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NEVER LIVED WITH HUSBAND 9995 DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	→ 712 → 712
711	How old were you when you first started living with him?	AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
712	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.		
713	<p>Now I would like to ask some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. 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. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?</p>	<p>NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE 00</p> <p>AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	<p>→ 730A</p>
714	<p>I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse?</p> <p>IF LESS THAN 12 MONTHS, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS. IF 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR) OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.</p>	<p>DAYS AGO 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>WEEKS AGO 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>MONTHS AGO 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>YEARS AGO 4 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	<p>→ 716</p> <p>→ 727</p>

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

		LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	SECOND-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	THIRD-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER
715	When was the last time you had sexual intercourse with this person?		DAYS AGO .. 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO .. 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO .. 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAYS AGO .. 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO .. 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO .. 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
716	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this person, was a male condom or female condom used?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 718) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 718) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 718) ←
717	Was a condom used every time you had sexual intercourse with this person in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
718	What was your relationship to this person with whom you had sexual intercourse? IF BOYFRIEND: Were you living together as if married? IF YES, RECORD '2'. IF NO, RECORD '3'.	HUSBAND 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER 2 BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE .. 4 CLIENT/COMMERCIAL SEX WORKER 5 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)	HUSBAND 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER 2 BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE .. 4 CLIENT/COMMERCIAL SEX WORKER 5 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)	HUSBAND 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER 2 BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE .. 4 CLIENT/COMMERCIAL SEX WORKER 5 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)
719	How long ago did you first have sexual intercourse with this person?	DAYS AGO .. 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO .. 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO .. 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS AGO .. 4 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAYS AGO .. 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO .. 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO .. 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS AGO .. 4 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAYS AGO .. 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO .. 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO .. 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS AGO .. 4 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
720	How many times during the last 12 months did you have sexual intercourse with this person? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF TIMES IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
721	How old is this person?	AGE OF PARTNER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	AGE OF PARTNER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	AGE OF PARTNER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98
722	Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES 1 (GO BACK TO 715 IN NEXT) ← NO 2 (SKIP TO 724) ←	YES 1 (GO BACK TO 715 IN NEXT) ← NO 2 (SKIP TO 724) ←	
723	In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.			NUMBER OF PARTNERS LAST 12 MONTHS... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
724	CHECK 106: AGE 15-24 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	AGE 25-49 <input type="checkbox"/> → 727	
725	CHECK 701: NOT <input type="checkbox"/> IN A UNION ↓	CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> → 727	
726	In the past 12 months have you had sex or been sexually involved with anyone because he gave you or told you he would give you gifts, cash, or anything else?	YES 1 NO 2	
727	In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in your lifetime? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NUMBER OF PARTNERS IN LIFETIME <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
728	CHECK 716, MOST RECENT PARTNER (FIRST COLUMN): YES, <input type="checkbox"/> CONDOM USED ↓	NO, <input type="checkbox"/> CONDOM NOT USED → 730A NOT ASKED <input type="checkbox"/> → 730A	
730	You told me that a condom was used the last time you had sex. From where did you obtain the condom the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER 12 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST 13 RCH OUTREACH CLINIC 14 FIELDWORKER/VHW 15 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC 21 PHARMACY 22 PRIVATE DOCTOR 23 MOBILE CLINIC 24 FIELDWORKER 25 NGO HOSPITAL/CLINIC 26 NGO MOBILE CLINIC 27 COMMUNITY BASED DISTRIBUTOR 28 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 29 (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE SHOP 31 FRIEND/RELATIVE/PARTNER 32 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
730A	Sometimes a woman can have a problem of constant leakage of urine or stool from her vagina during the day and night. This problem usually occurs after a difficult childbirth, but may also occur after a sexual assault or after pelvic surgery. Have you ever experienced a constant leakage of urine or stool from your vagina during the day and night?	YES 1 → 730C NO 2	
730B	Have you ever heard of this problem?	YES 1 → 731 NO 2	

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
730C	How are women with this problem treated by the community? Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	DIVORCE/SEPARATION FROM HUSBAND/PARTNER A ABANDONED BY FAMILY/FRIENDS B EXCLUDED FROM COMMUNITY EVENTS C WON'T SHARE MEALS D WON'T BUY FROM HER SHOP/BUSINESS E LOSE RESPECT FOR HER F TALK BADLY ABOUT HER G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	
730D	CHECK 730A: EVER EXPERIENCED FISTULA YES, HAS EXPERIENCED <input type="checkbox"/> NO, NEVER EXPERIENCED <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 731
730E	Did this problem start after you delivered a baby or had a stillbirth?	AFTER DELIVERED BABY 1 AFTER HAD STILLBIRTH 2 NEITHER 3	→ 730G
730F	Did this problem start after a normal labor and delivery, or after a very difficult labor and delivery?	NORMAL LABOR/DELIVERY 1 VERY DIFFICULT LABOR/DELIVERY 2	→ 730H
730G	What do you think caused this problem?	SEXUAL ASSAULT 1 PELVIC SURGERY 2 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	→ 730I
730H	How many days after (CAUSE OF PROBLEM FROM 730E OR 730G) did the leakage start? ENTER '90' IF 90 DAYS OR MORE.	NUMBER OF DAYS AFTER DELIVERY/OTHER EVENT <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
730I	Have you sought treatment for this condition?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 730K
730J	Why have you not sought treatment? PROBE AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	DO NOT KNOW CAN BE FIXED A DO NOT KNOW WHERE TO GO B TOO EXPENSIVE C TOO FAR D POOR QUALITY OF CARE E COULD NOT GET PERMISSION F EMBARRASSMENT G PROBLEM DISAPPEARED H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	→ 731
730K	Where did you seek treatment? Anywhere else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL (RVH/EDWARD FRANCES SMALL HOSPITAL) A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER B OTHER _____ C (SPECIFY) PRIVATE SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC D PHARMACY E NGO CLINIC/HOSPITAL (BAFROW) F OTHER _____ G (SPECIFY) OTHER HER HOME H OTHER HOME I OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
730L	CHECK 730K: TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 730N
730M	Where did you last seek treatment? USE LETTER CODE FROM 730K	LAST PLACE <input type="text"/>	

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP												
730N	From whom did you seek treatment? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR A NURSE/MIDWIFE B OTHER PERSON VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER C TRADITIONAL HEALER/MARABOUT D OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)													
730N1	CHECK 730N: TWO OR MORE <input type="checkbox"/> CODES CIRCLED ↓	ONLY ONE <input type="checkbox"/> → 7300 CODE CIRCLED													
730N2	From whom did you last seek treatment? USE LETTER CODE FROM 730N	LAST PERSON <input type="checkbox"/>													
730O	Did you have an operation to fix the problem?	YES 1 NO 2													
730P	Did the treatment stop the leakage completely? IF NO: Did the treatment reduce the leakage?	YES, STOPPED COMPLETELY 1 NOT STOPPED BUT REDUCED 2 NOT STOPPED AT ALL 3 DID NOT RECEIVE TREATMENT 4													
731	PRESENCE OF OTHERS DURING THIS SECTION.	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td align="center">YES</td> <td align="center">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CHILDREN <10</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MALE ADULTS</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FEMALE ADULTS</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	CHILDREN <10	1	2	MALE ADULTS	1	2	FEMALE ADULTS	1	2	
	YES	NO													
CHILDREN <10	1	2													
MALE ADULTS	1	2													
FEMALE ADULTS	1	2													

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
801	CHECK 304: NEITHER <input type="checkbox"/> STERILIZED ↓	HE OR SHE <input type="checkbox"/> STERILIZED →	813								
802	CHECK 226: PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	NOT PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> OR UNSURE →	804								
803	Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD 1 NO MORE 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 805 → 812								
804	Now I have 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 CAN'T GET PREGNANT 3 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 807 → 813 → 811								
805	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> OR UNSURE ↓ PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ a) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child? ----- b) After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child?	MONTHS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> YEARS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> SOON/NOW 993 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 994 AFTER MARRIAGE 995 OTHER 996 (SPECIFY) _____ DON'T KNOW 998									→ 811 → 813 → 811
806	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> OR UNSURE ↓	PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> →	812								
807	CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE NOT CURRENTLY <input type="checkbox"/> USING ↓	CURRENTLY <input type="checkbox"/> USING →	813								
808	CHECK 805: '24' OR MORE MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> OR '02' OR MORE YEARS ↓ NOT <input type="checkbox"/> ASKED ↓	'00-23' MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> OR '00-01' YEAR →	812								
809	CHECK 714: DAYS, WEEKS OR <input type="checkbox"/> MONTHS AGO ↓	YEARS <input type="checkbox"/> AGO → NOT <input type="checkbox"/> ASKED →	→ 811 → 811								

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
810	<p>CHECK 804:</p> <p>WANTS TO HAVE <input type="checkbox"/> A/ANOTHER CHILD ↓ WANTS NO MORE/ <input type="checkbox"/> NONE ↓</p> <p>a) You have said that you do not want (a/another) child soon. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy?</p> <p>Any other reason? _____</p> <p>b) You have said that you do not want any (more) children. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy?</p> <p>Any other reason? _____</p> <p>RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED.</p>	<p>NOT MARRIED A</p> <p>FERTILITY-RELATED REASONS</p> <p>NOT HAVING SEX B</p> <p>INFREQUENT SEX C</p> <p>MENOPAUSAL/HYSTERECTOMY D</p> <p>CAN'T GET PREGNANT E</p> <p>NOT MENSTRUATED SINCE LAST BIRTH F</p> <p>BREASTFEEDING G</p> <p>UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC H</p> <p>OPPOSITION TO USE</p> <p>RESPONDENT OPOSED I</p> <p>HUSBAND/PARTNER OPOSED J</p> <p>OTHERS OPOSED K</p> <p>RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION L</p> <p>LACK OF KNOWLEDGE</p> <p>KNOWS NO METHOD M</p> <p>KNOWS NO SOURCE N</p> <p>METHOD-RELATED REASONS</p> <p>SIDE EFFECTS/HEALTH CONCERNS O</p> <p>LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR P</p> <p>COSTS TOO MUCH Q</p> <p>PREFERRED METHOD NOT AVAILABLE R</p> <p>NO METHOD AVAILABLE S</p> <p>INCONVENIENT TO USE T</p> <p>INTERFERES WITH BODY'S NORMAL PROCESSES U</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW Z</p>	
811	<p>CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE</p> <p>NOT <input type="checkbox"/> ASKED ↓ NO, NOT <input type="checkbox"/> CURRENTLY USING ↓ YES, <input type="checkbox"/> CURRENTLY USING →</p>		813
812	<p>Do you think you will use a contraceptive method to delay or avoid pregnancy at any time in the future?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	
813	<p>CHECK 216:</p> <p>HAS LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> CHILDREN ↓ NO LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> CHILDREN ↓</p> <p>a) If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?</p> <p>b) If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?</p> <p>PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.</p>	<p>NONE 00 → 815</p> <p>NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 → 815 (SPECIFY)</p>	
814	<p>How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would it not matter if it's a boy or a girl?</p>	<p>BOYS GIRLS EITHER</p> <p>NUMBER . . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p>	

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																														
815	In the last few months have you: a) Heard about family planning on the radio? b) Seen anything about family planning on the television? c) Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine? d) Received a voice or text message about family planning on a mobile phone? e) Heard about family planning through peer health education? f) Heard about family planning from friends or relatives? g) Heard about family planning from traditional communicators? h) Heard about family planning from a health worker or health personnel? i) Seen or heard anything about family planning from the internet or on social media platforms such as Facebook, WhatsApp, Twitter, or others?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td align="right">YES</td> <td align="right">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) RADIO</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) TELEVISION</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) NEWSPAPER/MAGAZINE</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) TEXT/VOICE MESSAGE</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) PEER HEALTH EDUCATION</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) FRIENDS/RELATIVES</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) TRAD COMMUNICATORS</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h) HEALTH PERSONNEL/WORKER ..</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>i) INTERNET/SOCIAL MEDIA</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	a) RADIO	1	2	b) TELEVISION	1	2	c) NEWSPAPER/MAGAZINE	1	2	d) TEXT/VOICE MESSAGE	1	2	e) PEER HEALTH EDUCATION	1	2	f) FRIENDS/RELATIVES	1	2	g) TRAD COMMUNICATORS	1	2	h) HEALTH PERSONNEL/WORKER ..	1	2	i) INTERNET/SOCIAL MEDIA	1	2	
	YES	NO																															
a) RADIO	1	2																															
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f) FRIENDS/RELATIVES	1	2																															
g) TRAD COMMUNICATORS	1	2																															
h) HEALTH PERSONNEL/WORKER ..	1	2																															
i) INTERNET/SOCIAL MEDIA	1	2																															
817	CHECK 701: YES, <input type="checkbox"/> CURRENTLY MARRIED ↓ YES, <input type="checkbox"/> LIVING WITH A MAN ↓ NO, <input type="checkbox"/> NOT IN A UNION →		901																														
818	CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE CURRENTLY <input type="checkbox"/> USING ↓ NOT <input type="checkbox"/> CURRENTLY USING → NOT <input type="checkbox"/> ASKED →		820 822																														
819	Would you say that using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your (husband's/partner's) decision, or did you both decide together?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>MAINLY RESPONDENT</td> <td align="right">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MAINLY HUSBAND/PARTNER</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>JOINT DECISION</td> <td align="right">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER _____</td> <td align="right">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center" colspan="2">(SPECIFY)</td> </tr> </table>	MAINLY RESPONDENT	1	MAINLY HUSBAND/PARTNER	2	JOINT DECISION	3	OTHER _____	6	(SPECIFY)		821																				
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MAINLY HUSBAND/PARTNER	2																																
JOINT DECISION	3																																
OTHER _____	6																																
(SPECIFY)																																	
820	Would you say that not using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your (husband's/partner's) decision, or did you both decide together?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>MAINLY RESPONDENT</td> <td align="right">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MAINLY HUSBAND/PARTNER</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>JOINT DECISION</td> <td align="right">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER _____</td> <td align="right">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center" colspan="2">(SPECIFY)</td> </tr> </table>	MAINLY RESPONDENT	1	MAINLY HUSBAND/PARTNER	2	JOINT DECISION	3	OTHER _____	6	(SPECIFY)																						
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(SPECIFY)																																	
821	CHECK 304: NEITHER ARE <input type="checkbox"/> STERILIZED ↓ HE OR SHE ARE <input type="checkbox"/> STERILIZED →		901																														
822	Does your (husband/partner) want the same number of children that you want, or does he want more or fewer than you want?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>SAME NUMBER</td> <td align="right">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MORE CHILDREN</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FEWER CHILDREN</td> <td align="right">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW</td> <td align="right">8</td> </tr> </table>	SAME NUMBER	1	MORE CHILDREN	2	FEWER CHILDREN	3	DON'T KNOW	8																							
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SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
901	CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT IN <input type="checkbox"/> UNION	→ 909
902	How old was your (husband/partner) on his last birthday?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEAR: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
903	Did your (husband/partner) ever attend school?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 906
904	What was the highest level of school he attended: ECE, primary, lower secondary, upper secondary, vocational, diploma, or higher?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION 0 PRIMARY 1 LOWER SECONDARY 2 UPPER SECONDARY 3 VOCATIONAL 4 DIPLOMA 5 HIGHER 6 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 906 → 906
905	What was the highest (grade/form/year) he completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	GRADE/FORM/YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
906	Has your (husband/partner) done any work in the last 7 days?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 908
907	Has your (husband/partner) done any work in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 909
908	What is your (husband's/partner's) occupation? That is, what kind of work does he mainly do?	_____ _____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> _____	
909	Aside from your own housework, have you done any work in the last seven days?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 913
910	As you know, some women take up jobs for which they are paid in cash or kind. Others sell things, have a small business or work on the family farm or in the family business. In the last seven days, have you done any of these things or any other work?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 913
911	Although you did not work in the last seven days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, maternity leave, or any other such reason?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 913
912	Have you done any work in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 917
913	What is your occupation? That is, what kind of work do you mainly do?	_____ _____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> _____	

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
914	Do you do this work for a member of your family, for someone else, or are you self-employed?	FOR FAMILY MEMBER 1 FOR SOMEONE ELSE 2 SELF-EMPLOYED 3	
915	Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while?	THROUGHOUT THE YEAR 1 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR 2 ONCE IN A WHILE 3	
916	Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all?	CASH ONLY 1 CASH AND KIND 2 IN KIND ONLY 3 NOT PAID 4	
917	CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED/LIVING WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ NOT IN UNION <input type="checkbox"/> →		→ 925
918	CHECK 916: CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> →		→ 921
919	Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: you, your (husband/partner), or you and your (husband/partner) jointly?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
920	Would you say that the money that you earn is more than what your (husband/partner) earns, less than what he earns, or about the same?	MORE THAN HIM 1 LESS THAN HIM 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER HAS NO EARNINGS 4 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 922
921	Who usually decides how your (husband's/partner's) cash earnings will be used: you, your (husband/partner), or you and your (husband/partner) jointly?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER HAS NO EARNINGS 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
922	Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your (husband/partner), you and your (husband/partner) jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER 6	
923	Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER 6	

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																								
924	Who usually makes decisions about visits to your family or relatives?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER 6																																									
925	Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY 1 JOINTLY ONLY 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY 3 DOES NOT OWN 4																																									
928	Do you own any agricultural or non-agricultural land either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY 1 JOINTLY ONLY 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY 3 DOES NOT OWN 4	→ 931																																								
929	Do you have a title deed for any land you own?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 931																																								
930	Is your name on the title deed?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																																									
931	PRESENCE OF OTHERS AT THIS POINT (PRESENT AND LISTENING, PRESENT BUT NOT LISTENING, OR NOT PRESENT)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td align="center" colspan="3">PRES./</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td align="center">PRES./</td> <td align="center">NOT</td> <td align="center">NOT</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td align="center">LISTEN.</td> <td align="center">LISTEN.</td> <td align="center">PRES.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CHILDREN < 10</td> <td>..... 1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">3</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>HUSBAND</td> <td>..... 1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">3</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER MALES</td> <td>..... 1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">3</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER FEMALES</td> <td>..... 1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">3</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			PRES./					PRES./	NOT	NOT			LISTEN.	LISTEN.	PRES.	CHILDREN < 10 1	2	3		HUSBAND 1	2	3		OTHER MALES 1	2	3		OTHER FEMALES 1	2	3							
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932	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? b) If she neglects the children? c) If she argues with him? d) If she refuses to have sex with him? e) If she burns the food? f) If she uses contraceptives without his consent? g) If she argues with his relatives?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td align="center">YES</td> <td align="center">NO</td> <td align="center">DK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) GOES OUT</td> <td>..... 1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) NEGLECTS CHILDRE ..</td> <td>..... 1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) ARGUES</td> <td>..... 1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) REFUSES SEX</td> <td>..... 1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) BURNS FOOD</td> <td>..... 1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) USES CONTRACEPTIVE</td> <td>..... 1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) ARGUES W. RELATIVES</td> <td>..... 1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			YES	NO	DK	a) GOES OUT 1	2	8		b) NEGLECTS CHILDRE 1	2	8		c) ARGUES 1	2	8		d) REFUSES SEX 1	2	8		e) BURNS FOOD 1	2	8		f) USES CONTRACEPTIVE 1	2	8		g) ARGUES W. RELATIVES 1	2	8		
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SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																
1001	Now I would like to talk about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1042																
1002	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 DON'T KNOW 8																	
1003	Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
1004	Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
1005	Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
1006	Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
1007	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
1008	Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: a) During pregnancy? b) During delivery? c) By breastfeeding?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> <td>DK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) DURING PREGNANCY</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) DURING DELIVERY</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) BREASTFEEDING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	DK	a) DURING PREGNANCY	1	2	8	b) DURING DELIVERY	1	2	8	c) BREASTFEEDING	1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK																
a) DURING PREGNANCY	1	2	8																
b) DURING DELIVERY	1	2	8																
c) BREASTFEEDING	1	2	8																
1009	CHECK 1008: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> AT LEAST ONE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> → 1011 </div> </div>																		
1010	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 DON'T KNOW 8																	
1011	CHECK 208 AND 215: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> LAST BIRTH IN 2017 OR LATER <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> NO BIRTHS <input type="checkbox"/> → 1027 LAST BIRTH IN 2016 OR <input type="checkbox"/> → 1027 </div> </div>																		
1012	CHECK 408 FOR LAST BIRTH: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> HAD ANTENATAL CARE <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> NO ANTENATAL CARE <input type="checkbox"/> → 1020 </div> </div>																		
1013	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.																		
1014	During any of the antenatal visits for your last birth were you given any information about: a) Babies getting HIV from their mother? b) Things that you can do to prevent getting HIV? c) Getting tested for HIV?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> <td>DK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) HIV FROM MOTHER</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) THINGS TO DO</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) TESTED FOR HIV</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	DK	a) HIV FROM MOTHER	1	2	8	b) THINGS TO DO	1	2	8	c) TESTED FOR HIV	1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK																
a) HIV FROM MOTHER	1	2	8																
b) THINGS TO DO	1	2	8																
c) TESTED FOR HIV	1	2	8																

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1015	Were you offered a test for HIV as part of your antenatal care?	YES 1 NO 2	
1016	I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV as part of your antenatal care?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1020
1017	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER 12 RCH OUTREACH CLINIC 13 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC 21 MOBILE HTC SERVICES 22 NGO HOSPITAL/CLINIC 23 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
1018	I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1020
1019	All women are supposed to receive counseling after being tested. After you were tested, did you receive counseling?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1020	CHECK 430 FOR LAST BIRTH: ANY CODE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> _____ '21-36' CIRCLED ↓		→ 1024
1021	Between the time you went for delivery but before the baby was born, were you offered an HIV test?	YES 1 NO 2	
1022	I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV at that time?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1024
1023	I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1025
1024	CHECK 1016: YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO OR <input type="checkbox"/> NOT ASKED _____		→ 1027
1025	Have you been tested for HIV since that time you were tested during your pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1028
1026	How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	MONTHS AGO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> TWO OR MORE YEARS 95	→ 1033

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1027	I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1031
1028	How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	MONTHS AGO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> TWO OR MORE YEARS 95	
1029	I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES 1 NO 2	
1030	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER 12 RCH OUTREACH CLINIC 13 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC 21 MOBILE HTC SERVICES 22 NGO HOSPITAL/CLINIC 23 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE HOME 31 WORKPLACE 32 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 1033
1031	Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1033
1032	Where is that? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER B RCH OUTREACH CLINIC C OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ D (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC E MOBILE HTC SERVICES F NGO HOSPITAL/CLINIC G OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ H (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1033	Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2	
1035	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1036	Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1037	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 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1038	Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1039	Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1040	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.	AGREE 1 DISAGREE 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1041	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 SHE HAS HIV 3 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1042	CHECK 1001: HEARD ABOUT <input type="checkbox"/> HIV OR AIDS NOT HEARD ABOUT <input type="checkbox"/> HIV OR AIDS a) Apart from HIV, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? b) Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES 1 NO 2	
1043	CHECK 713: HAS HAD SEXUAL <input type="checkbox"/> INTERCOURSE NEVER HAD SEXUAL <input type="checkbox"/> INTERCOURSE		→ 1051
1044	CHECK 1042: HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 1046

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1045	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1046	Sometimes women experience a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge. During the last 12 months, have you had a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1047	Sometimes women have a genital sore or ulcer. During the last 12 months, have you had a genital sore or ulcer?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1048	CHECK 1045, 1046, AND 1047: HAS HAD AN <input type="checkbox"/> INFECTION (ANY 'YES')	HAS NOT HAD AN <input type="checkbox"/> INFECTION OR DOES NOT KNOW	→ 1051
1049	The last time you had (PROBLEM FROM 1045/1046/1047), did you seek any kind of advice or treatment?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1051
1050	Where did you go? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER B RCH OUTREACH CLINIC C OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ D (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC E PHARMACY F MOBILE HTC SERVICES G NGO HOSPITAL/CLINIC H OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ I (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE SHOP J TRADITIONAL HEALE K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1051	If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1052	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows he has sex with other women other than his wives?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1053	CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT IN UNION <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 1101
1054	Can you say no to your (husband/partner) if you do not want to have sexual intercourse?	YES 1 NO 2 DEPENDS/NOT SURE 8	
1055	Could you ask your (husband/partner) to use a condom if you wanted him to?	YES 1 NO 2 DEPENDS/NOT SURE 8	

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																		
1101	<p>Now I would like to ask you some other questions relating to health matters. Have you had an injection for any reason in the last 12 months?</p> <p>IF YES: How many injections have you had?</p> <p>IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.</p>	<p>NUMBER OF INJECTION <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>NONE 00</p>	→ 1104																		
1102	<p>Among these injections, how many were administered by a doctor, a nurse, a public health officer, a pharmacist, a dentist, or any other health worker?</p> <p>IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.</p>	<p>NUMBER OF INJECTION <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>NONE 00</p>	→ 1104																		
1103	<p>The last time you got an injection from a health worker, did he/she take the syringe and needle from a new, unopened package?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>																			
1104	<p>Do you currently smoke manufactured or hand-rolled cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?</p>	<p>EVERY DAY 1</p> <p>SOME DAYS 2</p> <p>NOT AT ALL 3</p>	→ 1106																		
1105	<p>On average, how many cigarettes do you currently smoke each day?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF CIGARETTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>																			
1106	<p>Do you currently smoke or use any other type of tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?</p>	<p>EVERY DAY 1</p> <p>SOME DAYS 2</p> <p>NOT AT ALL 3</p>	→ 1108																		
1107	<p>What other type of tobacco do you currently smoke or use?</p> <p>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</p>	<p>PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO A</p> <p>CIGARS, CHERROOTS, OR CIGARILLOS B</p> <p>SHISHA/WATER PIPE C</p> <p>SNUFF BY MOUTH D</p> <p>SNUFF BY NOSE E</p> <p>CHEWING TOBACCO F</p> <p>E-CIGARETTES G</p> <p>OTHER _____ X</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p>																			
1108	<p>Many different factors can prevent women from getting medical advice or treatment for themselves. When you are sick and want to get medical advice or treatment, is each of the following a big problem or not a big problem:</p> <p>a) Getting permission to go to the doctor?</p> <p>b) Getting money needed for advice or treatment?</p> <p>c) The distance to the health facility?</p> <p>d) Not wanting to go alone?</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td align="center">BIG</td> <td align="center">NOT A BIG</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td align="center">PROBLEM</td> <td align="center">PROBLEM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) PERMISSION TO GO</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) GETTING MONEY</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) DISTANCE</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) GO ALONE</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> </table>		BIG	NOT A BIG		PROBLEM	PROBLEM	a) PERMISSION TO GO	1	2	b) GETTING MONEY	1	2	c) DISTANCE	1	2	d) GO ALONE	1	2	
	BIG	NOT A BIG																			
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a) PERMISSION TO GO	1	2																			
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c) DISTANCE	1	2																			
d) GO ALONE	1	2																			

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1109	Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1200
1110	What type of health insurance are you covered by? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER A OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE B OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 13. FEMALE GENITAL CUTTING/MUTILATION

1309A	<p>CHECK 213, 215 AND 216: ENTER IN THE TABLE THE BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER AND NAME OF EACH LIVING DAUGHTER BORN IN 2004 OR LATER. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE DAUGHTERS. BEGIN WITH THE YOUNGEST DAUGHTER. (IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 3 DAUGHTERS, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRES).</p> <p>Now I would like to ask you some questions about your (daughter/daughters).</p>			
1310	<p>BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER AND NAME OF EACH LIVING DAUGHTER BORN IN 2004 OR LATER.</p>	<p align="center">YOUNGEST LIVING DAUGHTER</p> <p>BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>NAME _____</p>	<p align="center">NEXT-TO-YOUNGEST LIVING DAUGHTER</p> <p>BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>NAME _____</p>	<p align="center">SECOND-TO-YOUNGEST LIVING DAUGHTER</p> <p>BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>NAME _____</p>
1311	<p>Is (NAME OF DAUGHTER) circumcised?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>(GO TO 1311 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR IF NO MORE DAUGHTERS, GO TO 1316)</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>(GO TO 1311 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR IF NO MORE DAUGHTERS, GO TO 1316)</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>(GO TO 1311 IN FIRST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR IF NO MORE DAUGHTERS, GO TO 1316)</p>
1312	<p>How old was (NAME OF DAUGHTER) when she was circumcised?</p> <p>IF THE RESPONDENT DOES NOT KNOW THE AGE, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.</p>	<p>AGE IN COMPLETED YRS... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>	<p>AGE IN COMPLETED YRS... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>	<p>AGE IN COMPLETED YRS... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>
1313	<p>Was her genital area sealed?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8</p>
1314	<p>Who performed the circumcision?</p>	<p>TRADITIONAL TRADITIONAL CIRCUMCISER .. 11 COMMUNITY BIRTH COMPANION .. 12 OTHER TRAD. _____ 16 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR 21 NURSE/MIDWIFE .. 22 OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONAL _____ 26 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>	<p>TRADITIONAL TRADITIONAL CIRCUMCISER .. 11 COMMUNITY BIRTH COMPANION .. 12 OTHER TRAD. _____ 16 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR 21 NURSE/MIDWIFE .. 22 OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONAL _____ 26 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>	<p>TRADITIONAL TRADITIONAL CIRCUMCISER .. 11 COMMUNITY BIRTH COMPANION .. 12 OTHER TRAD. _____ 16 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR 21 NURSE/MIDWIFE .. 22 OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONAL _____ 26 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>
1315		<p>GO BACK TO 1311 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE DAUGHTERS, GO TO 1316.</p>	<p>GO BACK TO 1311 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE DAUGHTERS, GO TO 1316.</p>	<p>GO TO 1311 IN FIRST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR IF NO MORE DAUGHTERS, GO TO 1316.</p>

SECTION 13. FEMALE GENITAL CUTTING/MUTILATION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1316	Do you believe that female circumcision is required by your religion?	YES 1 NO 2 NO RELIGION 3 DON'T KNOW 8	
1317	Do you think that female circumcision should be continued, or should it be stopped?	CONTINUED 1 STOPPED 2 DEPENDS 3 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 1319 → 1320
1318	Why do you think female circumcision should be continued? Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED	RELIGIOUS OBLIGATION A PREVENTS PREGNANCY B HYGIENE/CLEANLINESS C EASIER DELIVERY D REDUCED PROMISCUITY E TRADITION/CULTURE F PART OF WOMANHOOD G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	→ 1320
1319	Why do you think female circumcision should be stopped? Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED	NEG HEALTH EFFECTS A HARMFUL PRACTICE B NOT RELIGIOUS OBLIGATION C ILLEGAL D COMPLICATES DELIVERY E PAINFUL/UNSATISFYING SEX F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1320	Are you aware of any law that prohibits the practice of female circumcision in The Gambia?	YES 1 NO 2	

SECTION 14. ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																												
1401	<p>Now I would like to ask you some questions about your brothers and sisters born to your biological mother, including those who are living with you, those living elsewhere and those who have died. From our experience in prior surveys, we know it may sometimes be difficult to establish a complete list of all the children born to your biological mother. We will work together to draw the most complete list and work to recall all your siblings. Could you please now give me the names of all of your brothers and sisters born to your biological mother.</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>NAME</th> <th>ORDER NUMBER</th> <th>NAME</th> <th>ORDER NUMBER</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a _____</td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> <td>k _____</td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>b _____</td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> <td>l _____</td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>c _____</td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> <td>m _____</td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>d _____</td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> <td>n _____</td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>e _____</td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> <td>o _____</td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>f _____</td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> <td>p _____</td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>g _____</td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> <td>q _____</td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>h _____</td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> <td>r _____</td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>i _____</td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> <td>s _____</td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>j _____</td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> <td>t _____</td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	NAME	ORDER NUMBER	NAME	ORDER NUMBER	a _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	k _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	b _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	l _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	c _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	m _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	d _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	n _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	e _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	o _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	f _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	p _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	g _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	q _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	h _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	r _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	i _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	s _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	j _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	t _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
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j _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	t _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																																												
1402	<p>CHECK 1401:</p> <p>ONE OR MORE BROTHERS <input type="checkbox"/> OR SISTERS LISTED</p> <p>NO BROTHERS <input type="checkbox"/> OR SISTERS LISTED</p>	<p>→ 1404</p>																																													
1403	<p>READ THE NAMES OF THE BROTHERS AND SISTERS TO THE RESPONDENT AND AFTER THE LAST ONE ASK: Are there any other brothers and sisters from the same mother that you have not mentioned?</p> <p>NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>LIST ADDITIONAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN 1401.</p>																																													
1404	<p>Sometimes people forget to mention children born to their biological mother because they do not live with them or they do not see them very often. Are there any brothers or sisters who do not live with you that you have not mentioned?</p> <p>NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>LIST ADDITIONAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN 1401.</p>																																													
1405	<p>Sometimes people forget to mention children born to their biological mother because they have died. Are there any brothers or sisters who died that you have not mentioned?</p> <p>NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>LIST ADDITIONAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN 1401.</p>																																													
1406	<p>Some people have brothers or sisters from the same mother but a different father. Are there any brothers or sisters born to your biological mother, but who have a different biological father, that you have not mentioned?</p> <p>NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>LIST ADDITIONAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN 1401.</p>																																													
1407	<p>COUNT THE NUMBER OF BROTHERS AND SISTERS RECORDED IN 1401.</p>	<p>TOTAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS . . . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>																																													

SECTION 14. ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1408	<p>CHECK 1407:</p> <p>Just to make sure that I have this right: Your mother had in TOTAL _____ births, excluding you, during her lifetime. Is that correct?</p> <p>YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> → PROBE AND CORRECT 1401 AND/OR 1407.</p>		
1409	<p>CHECK 1407:</p> <p>ONE OR MORE <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> → 1500</p> <p>BROTHERS/SISTERS BROTHER OR SISTER</p>		
1410	<p>Please tell me, which brother or sister was born first? And which was born next?</p> <p>RECORD '01' FOR THE ORDER NUMBER IN 1401 FOR THE FIRST BROTHER OR SISTER, '02' FOR THE SECOND, AND SO ON UNTIL YOU HAVE RECORDED THE ORDER NUMBER FOR ALL BROTHERS AND SISTERS.</p>		
1411	<p>How many births did your mother have before you were born?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF PRECEDING BIRTHS . . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	

SECTION 14. ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY MODULE

1412	LIST THE BROTHERS AND SISTERS ACCORDING TO THE ORDER NUMBER IN 1401. ASK 1413 TO 1424 FOR ONE BROTHER OR SISTER BEFORE ASKING ABOUT THE NEXT BROTHER OR SISTER. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 12 BROTHERS AND SISTERS, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE.						
1413	NAME OF BROTHER OR SISTER.	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)
1414	Is (NAME) male or female?	MALE ... 1 FEMALE . 2					
1415	Is (NAME) still alive?	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 1417 ← DK 8 GO TO (02) ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 1417 ← DK 8 GO TO (03) ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 1417 ← DK 8 GO TO (04) ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 1417 ← DK 8 GO TO (05) ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 1417 ← DK 8 GO TO (06) ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 1417 ← DK 8 GO TO (07) ←
1416	How old is (NAME)?	<input type="text"/> GO TO (02)	<input type="text"/> GO TO (03)	<input type="text"/> GO TO (04)	<input type="text"/> GO TO (05)	<input type="text"/> GO TO (06)	<input type="text"/> GO TO (07)
1417	How many years ago did (NAME) die?	<input type="text"/>					
1418	How old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? IF DON'T KNOW, PROBE AND ASK ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	<input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO 1423	<input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO 1423	<input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO 1423	<input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO 1423	<input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO 1423	<input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO 1423
1419	Was (NAME) pregnant when she died?	YES 1 GO TO 1423 ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO 1423 ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO 1423 ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO 1423 ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO 1423 ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO 1423 ← NO 2
1420	Did (NAME) die during childbirth?	YES 1 GO TO (02) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (03) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (04) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (05) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (06) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (07) ← NO 2
1421	Did (NAME) die within two months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 1423 ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 1423 ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 1423 ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 1423 ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 1423 ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 1423 ←
1422	How many days after the end of the pregnancy or childbirth did (NAME) die?	<input type="text"/>					
1423	Was (NAME)'s death due to an act of violence?	YES 1 GO TO (02) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (03) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (04) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (05) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (06) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (07) ← NO 2
1424	Was (NAME)'s death due to an accident?	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO (02)	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO (03)	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO (04)	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO (05)	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO (06)	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO (07)
IF NO MORE BROTHERS OR SISTERS, GO TO 1500.							

SECTION 14. ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY MODULE

1412	LIST THE BROTHERS AND SISTERS ACCORDING TO THE ORDER NUMBER IN 1401. ASK 1413 TO 1424 FOR ONE BROTHER OR SISTER BEFORE ASKING ABOUT THE NEXT BROTHER OR SISTER. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 12 BROTHERS AND SISTERS, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE.						
1413	NAME OF BROTHER OR SISTER.	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1414	Is (NAME) male or female?	MALE ... 1 FEMALE . 2					
1415	Is (NAME) still alive?	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 1417 ← DK 8 GO TO (08) ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 1417 ← DK 8 GO TO (09) ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 1417 ← DK 8 GO TO (10) ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 1417 ← DK 8 GO TO (11) ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 1417 ← DK 8 GO TO (12) ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 1417 ← DK 8 GO TO (13) ←
1416	How old is (NAME)?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO (08)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO (09)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO (10)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO (11)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO (12)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO (13)
1417	How many years ago did (NAME) die?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>					
1418	How old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? IF DON'T KNOW, PROBE AND ASK ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO 1423	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO 1423	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO 1423	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO 1423	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO 1423	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO 1423
1419	Was (NAME) pregnant when she died?	YES 1 GO TO 1423 ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO 1423 ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO 1423 ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO 1423 ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO 1423 ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO 1423 ← NO 2
1420	Did (NAME) die during childbirth?	YES 1 GO TO (08) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (09) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (10) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (11) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (12) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (13) ← NO 2
1421	Did (NAME) die within two months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 1423 ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 1423 ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 1423 ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 1423 ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 1423 ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 1423 ←
1422	How many days after the end of the pregnancy or childbirth did (NAME) die?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>					
1423	Was (NAME)'s death due to an act of violence?	YES 1 GO TO (08) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (09) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (10) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (11) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (12) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (13) ← NO 2
1424	Was (NAME)'s death due to an accident?	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO (08)	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO (09)	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO (10)	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO (11)	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO (12)	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO (13)
IF NO MORE BROTHERS OR SISTERS, GO TO 1500.							

SECTION 15: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																								
1500	<p>CHECK COVER PAGE: WOMAN SELECTED FOR DV MODULE?</p> <p>WOMAN SELECTED FOR THIS SECTION <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p>	<p>WOMAN NOT SELECTED <input type="checkbox"/> →</p>	1532A																								
1501	<p>CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS: DO NOT CONTINUE UNTIL PRIVACY IS ENSURED.</p> <p>PRIVACY OBTAINED 1 ↓</p>	<p>PRIVACY NOT POSSIBLE 2 →</p>	1532																								
1501A	<p>READ TO THE RESPONDENT: Now I would like to ask you questions about some other important aspects of a woman's life. You may find some of these questions very personal. However, your answers are crucial for helping to understand the condition of women in The Gambia. Let me assure you that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone and no one else in your household will know that you were asked these questions. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question.</p>																										
1502	<p>CHECK 701 AND 702:</p> <p>CURRENTLY MARRIED/LIVING WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p>	<p>FORMERLY MARRIED/LIVED WITH A MAN (READ IN PAST TENSE AND USE 'LAST' WITH 'HUSBAND/PARTNER') <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p>NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> →</p>	1516																								
1503	<p>First, I am going to ask you about some situations which happen to some women. Please tell me if these apply to your relationship with your (last) (husband/partner)?</p> <p>a) He (is/was) jealous or angry if you (talk/talked) to other b) He frequently (accuses/accused) you of being unfaithful? c) He (does/did) not permit you to meet your female friends? d) He (tries/tried) to limit your contact with your family? e) He (insists/insisted) on knowing where you (are/were) at all times?</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>JEALOUS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ACCUSES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NOT MEET FRIENDS ..</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LIMIT FAMILY CONTACT</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WHERE YOU ARE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	JEALOUS	1	2	8	ACCUSES	1	2	8	NOT MEET FRIENDS ..	1	2	8	LIMIT FAMILY CONTACT	1	2	8	WHERE YOU ARE	1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK																								
JEALOUS	1	2	8																								
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LIMIT FAMILY CONTACT	1	2	8																								
WHERE YOU ARE	1	2	8																								
1504	<p>Now I need to ask some more questions about your relationship with your (last) (husband/partner).</p> <p>A. Did your (last) (husband/partner) ever:</p> <p>a) say or do something to humiliate you in front of others? b) threaten to hurt or harm you or someone you care about? c) insult you or make you feel bad about yourself?</p>	<p>B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>EVER</th> <th>OFTEN</th> <th>SOME-TIMES</th> <th>NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>YES 1 NO 2 ↓</td> <td>→ 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES 1 NO 2 ↓</td> <td>→ 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES 1 NO 2 ↓</td> <td>→ 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	EVER	OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS	YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→ 1	2	3	YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→ 1	2	3	YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→ 1	2	3									
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SECTION 15: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																																																		
1505	A. Did your (last) (husband/partner) ever do any of the following things to you:	B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?																																																																			
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1506	CHECK 1505A (a-j): AT LEAST ONE <input type="checkbox"/> 'YES' NOT A SINGLE <input type="checkbox"/> 'YES' → 1509																																																																				
1507	How long after you first (got married/started living together) with your (last) (husband/partner) did (this/any of these things) first happen? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00'.	NUMBER OF YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> BEFORE MARRIAGE/BEFORE LIVING TOGETHER 95																																																																			
1508	Did the following ever happen as a result of what your (last) (husband/partner) did to you: a) You had cuts, bruises, or aches? b) You had eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns? c) You had deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury?	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	YES	1	NO	2	YES	1	NO	2	YES	1	NO	2																																																							
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NO	2																																																																				
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NO	2																																																																				
1509	Have you ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt your (last) (husband/partner) at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting you?	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	YES	1	NO	2	→ 1511																																																														
YES	1																																																																				
NO	2																																																																				
1510	In the last 12 months, how often have you done this to your (last) (husband/partner): often, only sometimes, or not at all?	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>OFTEN</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SOMETIMES</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NOT AT ALL</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	OFTEN	1	SOMETIMES	2	NOT AT ALL	3																																																													
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SECTION 15: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1511	Does (did) your (last) (husband/partner) drink alcohol?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1513
1512	How often does (did) he get drunk: often, only sometimes, or never?	OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES 2 NEVER 3	
1513	Are (Were) you afraid of your (last) (husband/partner): most of the time, sometimes, or never?	MOST OF THE TIME AFRAID 1 SOMETIMES AFRAID 2 NEVER AFRAID 3	
1514	CHECK 709: MARRIED MORE <input type="checkbox"/> THAN ONCE ↓ MARRIED ONLY <input type="checkbox"/> ONCE		→ 1516
1515	A. So far we have been talking about the behavior of your (current/last) (husband/partner). Now I want to ask you about the behavior of any previous (husband/partner). a) Did any previous (husband/partner) ever hit, slap, kick, or do anything else to hurt you physically? b) Did any previous (husband/partner) physically force you to have intercourse or perform any other sexual acts against your will? c) Did any previous (husband/partner) humiliate you in front of others, threaten to hurt you or someone you care about, or insult you or make you feel bad about yourself?	B. How long ago did this last happen? EVER 0 - 11 MONTHS AGO 12+ MONTHS AGO DON'T REMEMBER YES 1 → 1 2 3 NO 2 ↓ YES 1 → 1 2 3 NO 2 ↓ YES 1 → 1 2 3 NO 2 ↓	
1516	CHECK 701 AND 702: EVER MARRIED/EVER <input type="checkbox"/> LIVED WITH A MAN ↓ NEVER MARRIED/NEVER <input type="checkbox"/> LIVED WITH A MAN ↓ a) From the time you were 15 years old has anyone other than (your/any) (husband/partner) hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically? b) From the time you were 15 years old has anyone hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically?	YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	→ 1519
1517	Who has hurt you in this way? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER A FATHER/STEP-FATHER B SISTER/BROTHER C DAUGHTER/SON D OTHER RELATIVE E CURRENT BOYFRIEND F FORMER BOYFRIEND G MOTHER-IN-LAW H FATHER-IN-LAW I OTHER IN-LAW J TEACHER K EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK SECURITY PERSONNEL/ POLICE/SOLDIER M COWIFE N FRIEND/NEIGHBOR O OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 15: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1518	In the last 12 months, how often has (this person/have these persons) physically hurt you: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
1519	CHECK 201, 226, AND 230: EVER BEEN PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> (‘YES’ ON 201 OR 226 OR 230) ↓	NEVER BEEN PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 1522
1520	Has any one ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to hurt you physically while you were pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1522
1521	Who has done any of these things to physically hurt you while you were pregnant? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNER .. A MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER B FATHER/STEP-FATHER C SISTER/BROTHER D DAUGHTER/SON E OTHER RELATIVE F FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER .. G CURRENT BOYFRIEND H FORMER BOYFRIEND I MOTHER-IN-LAW J FATHER-IN-LAW K OTHER IN-LAW L TEACHER M EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK SECURITY PERSONNEL/ POLICE/SOLDIER O COWIFE P FRIEND/NEIGHBOR Q OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1522	CHECK 701 AND 702: EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 1522B
1522A	Now I want to ask you about things that may have been done to you by someone other than (your/any) (husband/partner). At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to?	YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	→ 1523 → 1524A
1522B	At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to?	YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	→ 1526
1523	Who was the person who was forcing you the very first time this happened?	CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNER .. 01 FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER .. 02 CURRENT/FORMER BOYFRIEND .. 03 FATHER/STEP-FATHER 04 BROTHER/STEP-BROTHER 05 OTHER RELATIVE 06 IN-LAW 07 OWN FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE .. 08 FAMILY FRIEND 09 TEACHER 10 EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK 11 SECURITY PERS./POLICE/SOLDIER 12 PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER 13 STRANGER 14 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 15: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1524	<p>CHECK 701 AND 702:</p> <p>EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a) In the last 12 months, has anyone other than (your/any) (husband/partner) physically forced you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?</p> <p>b) In the last 12 months has anyone physically forced you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	→ 1525
1524A	<p>CHECK 1505A (h-j) and 1515A(b)</p> <p>AT LEAST ONE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> NOT A SINGLE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/></p>		→ 1526
1525	<p>CHECK 701 AND 702:</p> <p>EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a) How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts by anyone, including (your/any) husband/partner?</p> <p>b) How old were you the first first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts?</p>	<p>AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>	
1526	<p>CHECK 1505A (a-j), 1515A (a,b), 1516, 1520, 1522A, AND 1522B:</p> <p>AT LEAST ONE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> NOT A SINGLE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/></p>		→ 1530
1527	Thinking about what you yourself have experienced among the different things we have been talking about, have you ever tried to seek help?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	→ 1529
1528	<p>From whom have you sought help?</p> <p>Anyone else?</p> <p>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</p>	<p>OWN FAMILY A</p> <p>HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S FAMILY .. B</p> <p>CURRENT/FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER C</p> <p>CURRENT/FORMER BOYFRIEND .. D</p> <p>FRIEND E</p> <p>NEIGHBOR F</p> <p>RELIGIOUS LEADER G</p> <p>DOCTOR/MEDICAL PERSONNEL .. H</p> <p>POLICE I</p> <p>LAWYER J</p> <p>SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATION K</p> <p>OTHER _____ X</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>	→ 1530
1529	Have you ever told any one about this?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
1530	As far as you know, did your father ever beat your mother?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	

SECTION 15: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																
	THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR HER COOPERATION AND REASSURE HER ABOUT THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF HER ANSWERS. FILL OUT THE QUESTIONS BELOW WITH REFERENCE TO THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE ONLY.																		
1531	DID YOU HAVE TO INTERRUPT THE INTERVIEW BECAUSE SOME ADULT WAS TRYING TO LISTEN, OR CAME INTO THE ROOM, OR INTERFERED IN ANY OTHER WAY?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td align="center">YES, ONCE</td> <td align="center">YES, MORE THAN ONCE</td> <td align="center">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HUSBAND</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER MALE ADULT ..</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FEMALE ADULT</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">3</td> </tr> </table>		YES, ONCE	YES, MORE THAN ONCE	NO	HUSBAND	1	2	3	OTHER MALE ADULT ..	1	2	3	FEMALE ADULT	1	2	3	
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HUSBAND	1	2	3																
OTHER MALE ADULT ..	1	2	3																
FEMALE ADULT	1	2	3																
1532	INTERVIEWER'S COMMENTS/EXPLANATION FOR NOT COMPLETING THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE _____ _____ _____																		
1532A	RECORD THE TIME.	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>HOURS</td> <td align="center"> <table border="1"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>MINUTES</td> <td align="center"> <table border="1"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table> </td> </tr> </table>	HOURS	<table border="1"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>					MINUTES	<table border="1"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>									
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INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

INSTRUCTIONS:

ONLY ONE CODE SHOULD APPEAR IN ANY BOX.
 COLUMN 1 REQUIRES A CODE IN EVERY MONTH.

CODES FOR EACH COLUMN:

COLUMN 1: BIRTHS, PREGNANCIES, CONTRACEPTIVE USE

- B BIRTHS
- P PREGNANCIES
- T TERMINATIONS
- 0 NO METHOD
- 1 FEMALE STERILIZATION
- 2 MALE STERILIZATION
- 3 IUD
- 4 INJECTABLES
- 5 IMPLANTS
- 6 PILL
- 7 MALE CONDOM
- 8 FEMALE CONDOM
- 9 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION
- J STANDARD DAYS METHOD
- K LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD
- L RHYTHM METHOD
- M WITHDRAWAL
- X OTHER MODERN METHOD
- Y OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD

COLUMN 2: DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE

- 0 INFREQUENT SEX/HUSBAND AWAY
 - 1 BECAME PREGNANT WHILE USING
 - 2 WANTED TO BECOME PREGNANT
 - 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER DISAPPROVED
 - 4 WANTED MORE EFFECTIVE METHOD
 - 5 SIDE EFFECTS/HEALTH CONCERNS
 - 6 LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR
 - 7 COSTS TOO MUCH
 - 8 INCONVENIENT TO USE
 - F UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC
 - A DIFFICULT TO GET PREGNANT/MENOPAUSAL
 - D MARITAL DISSOLUTION/SEPARATION
 - X OTHER
- _____ (SPECIFY)
- Z DON'T KNOW

			COL. 1	COL. 2
	12	DEC	01	
	11	NOV	02	
	10	OCT	03	
2	09	SEP	04	2
0	08	AUG	05	0
2	07	JUL	06	2
0	06	JUN	07	0
	05	MAY	08	
	04	APR	09	
	03	MAR	10	
	02	FEB	11	
	01	JAN	12	
<hr/>				
	12	DEC	13	
	11	NOV	14	
	10	OCT	15	
2	09	SEP	16	2
0	08	AUG	17	0
1	07	JUL	18	1
9	06	JUN	19	9
	05	MAY	20	
	04	APR	21	
	03	MAR	22	
	02	FEB	23	
	01	JAN	24	
<hr/>				
	12	DEC	25	
	11	NOV	26	
	10	OCT	27	
2	09	SEP	28	2
0	08	AUG	29	0
1	07	JUL	30	1
8	06	JUN	31	8
	05	MAY	32	
	04	APR	33	
	03	MAR	34	
	02	FEB	35	
	01	JAN	36	
<hr/>				
	12	DEC	37	
	11	NOV	38	
	10	OCT	39	
2	09	SEP	40	2
0	08	AUG	41	0
1	07	JUL	42	1
7	06	JUN	43	7
	05	MAY	44	
	04	APR	45	
	03	MAR	46	
	02	FEB	47	
	01	JAN	48	
<hr/>				
	12	DEC	49	
	11	NOV	50	
	10	OCT	51	
2	09	SEP	52	2
0	08	AUG	53	0
1	07	JUL	54	1
6	06	JUN	55	6
	05	MAY	56	
	04	APR	57	
	03	MAR	58	
	02	FEB	59	
	01	JAN	60	
<hr/>				
	12	DEC	61	
	11	NOV	62	
	10	OCT	63	
2	09	SEP	64	2
0	08	AUG	65	0
1	07	JUL	66	1
5	06	JUN	67	5
	05	MAY	68	
	04	APR	69	
	03	MAR	70	
	02	FEB	71	
	01	JAN	72	
<hr/>				
	12	DEC	61	
	11	NOV	62	
	10	OCT	63	
2	09	SEP	64	2
0	08	AUG	65	0
1	07	JUL	66	1
4	06	JUN	67	4
	05	MAY	68	
	04	APR	69	
	03	MAR	70	
	02	FEB	71	
	01	JAN	72	

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with Gambia Bureau of Statistics. We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over The Gambia. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. The questions usually take about 20 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time.

In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on the card that has already been given to your household.

Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES
TO BE INTERVIEWED ... 1

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE
TO BE INTERVIEWED ... 2 → END



SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
102	How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE OF RESIDENCE)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00' YEARS.	YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ALWAYS 95 VISITOR 96	→ 105
103	Just before you moved here, did you live in an urban area or in a rural area?	URBAN AREA 1 RURAL AREA 2	
104	Before you moved here, which LGA did you live in?	BANJUL 01 KANIFING 02 BRIKAMA 03 MANSAKONKO 04 KEREWAN 05 KUNTAUR 06 JANJANBUREH 07 BASSE 08 OUTSIDE OF THE GAMBIA 96	
105	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
106	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 105 AND/OR 106 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
107	Have you ever attended school?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 111
108	What is the highest level of school you attended: ECE, primary, lower secondary, upper secondary, vocational, diploma, or higher?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION 0 PRIMARY 1 LOWER SECONDARY 2 UPPER SECONDARY 3 VOCATIONAL 4 DIPLOMA 5 HIGHER 6	→ 111

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
109	What is the highest (grade/form/year) you completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	GRADE/FORM/YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
110	CHECK 108: PRIMARY, <input type="checkbox"/> LOWER/UPPER SECONDARY, OR VOCATIONAL ↓	DIPLOMA OR <input type="checkbox"/> HIGHER →	→ 113
111	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PART OF THE SENTENCE 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE 3 NO CARD WITH REQUIRED LANGUAGE 4 (SPECIFY LANGUAGE) BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 5	
112	CHECK 111: CODE '2', '3' OR '4' <input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED ↓	CODE '1' OR '5' <input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED →	→ 114
113	Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
114	Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
115	Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
116	Do you own a mobile telephone?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 118
117	Do you use your mobile phone for any financial transactions?	YES 1 NO 2	
118	Do you have an account in a bank or other financial institution that you yourself use?	YES 1 NO 2	
119	Have you ever used the internet?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 122
120	In the last 12 months, have you used the internet? IF NECESSARY, PROBE FOR USE FROM ANY LOCATION, WITH ANY DEVICE.	YES 1 NO 2	→ 122
121	During the last one month, how often did you use the internet: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week, or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 3 NOT AT ALL 4	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
122	What is your religion?	ISLAM 1 CHRISTIANITY 2 OTHER RELIGION 3 NO RELIGION 4	
122A	What is your nationality?	GAMBIAN 1 NON-GAMBIAN 2	→ 201
123	What is your ethnicity?	MANDINKA/JAHANKA 01 WOLLOF 02 JOLA/KARONINKA 03 FULA/TUKULUR/LOROBO 04 SERERE 05 SARAHULE 06 CREOLE/AKU MARABOUT 07 MANJAGO 08 BAMBARA 09 OTHER ETHNIC GROUP _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
201	Now I would like to ask about any 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. Have you ever fathered any children with any woman?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 206								
202	Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are now living with you?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 204								
203	a) How many sons live with you? b) And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS AT HOME <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> b) DAUGHTERS AT HOME <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>									
204	Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are alive but do not live with you?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 206								
205	a) How many sons are alive but do not live with you? b) And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS ELSEWHERE <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> b) DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>									
206	Have you ever fathered a son or a daughter who was born alive but later died? IF NO, PROBE: 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?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 208								
207	a) How many boys have died? b) And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) BOYS DEAD <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> b) GIRLS DEAD <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>									
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL CHILDREN <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>									
209	CHECK 208: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> HAS HAD MORE THAN ONE CHILD <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD <input type="checkbox"/> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> HAS NOT HAD ANY CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> </div> </div>		→ 211 → 301								
210	Did all of the children you have fathered have the same biological mother?	YES 1 NO 2									
211	CHECK 208: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> HAS HAD MORE THAN ONE CHILD <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD <input type="checkbox"/> </div> </div> a) How old were you when your first child was born? b) How old were you when your child was born?	AGE IN YEARS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>									
212	CHECK 203 AND 205: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> AT LEAST ONE LIVING CHILD <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> NO LIVING CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> </div> </div>		→ 301								

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
213	<p>CHECK 203 AND 205:</p> <p>MORE THAN ONE <input type="checkbox"/> LIVING CHILD ↓</p> <p>ONLY ONE <input type="checkbox"/> LIVING CHILD ↓</p> <p>a) How old is your youngest child? b) How old is your child?</p>	<p>AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	
214	<p>CHECK 213:</p> <p>(YOUNGEST) CHILD IS <input type="checkbox"/> AGE 0-2 YEARS ↓</p> <p>(YOUNGEST) CHILD IS <input type="checkbox"/> AGE 3 YEARS OR OLDER</p>	<p>→ 301</p>	
215	<p>CHECK 203 AND 205:</p> <p>MORE THAN ONE <input type="checkbox"/> LIVING CHILD ↓</p> <p>ONLY ONE <input type="checkbox"/> LIVING CHILD ↓</p> <p>a) What is the name of your youngest child? b) What is the name of your child?</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>(NAME OF (YOUNGEST) CHILD)</p>	
216	<p>When (NAME)'s mother was pregnant with (NAME), did she have any antenatal check-ups?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>→ 218</p>
217	<p>Were you ever present during any of those antenatal check-ups?</p>	<p>PRESENT 1</p> <p>NOT PRESENT 2</p>	
218	<p>Was (NAME) born in a hospital or health facility?</p>	<p>HOSPITAL/HEALTH FACILITY 1</p> <p>OTHER 2</p>	
219	<p>When a child has diarrhea, how much should he or she be given to drink: more than usual, about the same as usual, less than usual, or nothing to drink at all?</p>	<p>MORE THAN USUAL 1</p> <p>ABOUT THE SAME 2</p> <p>LESS THAN USUAL 3</p> <p>NOTHING TO DRINK 4</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

301	Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. Have you ever heard of (METHOD)?	
01	Female Sterilization. PROBE: Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES 1 NO 2
02	Male Sterilization. PROBE: Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES 1 NO 2
03	IUD. PROBE: Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES 1 NO 2
04	Injectables. (Depo) PROBE: Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months.	YES 1 NO 2
05	Implants. PROBE: Women can have one or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES 1 NO 2
06	Pill. PROBE: Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	YES 1 NO 2
07	Male Condom. PROBE: Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES 1 NO 2
08	Female Condom. PROBE: Women can place a sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse.	YES 1 NO 2
09	Emergency Contraception. PROBE: As an emergency measure, within three days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy.	YES 1 NO 2
10	Standard Days Method. (Cyclebeads) PROBE: A woman uses a string of colored beads to know the days she can get pregnant. On the days she can get pregnant, she uses a condom or does not have sexual intercourse.	YES 1 NO 2
11	Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM). PROBE: Up to six months after childbirth, before the menstrual period has returned, women use a method requiring frequent breastfeeding day and night.	YES 1 NO 2
12	Rhythm Method. PROBE: To avoid pregnancy, women do not have sexual intercourse on the days of the month they think they can get pregnant.	YES 1 NO 2
13	Withdrawal. PROBE: Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	YES 1 NO 2
14	Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES, MODERN METHOD _____ A (SPECIFY) YES, TRADITIONAL METHOD _____ B (SPECIFY) NO Y

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES			SKIP
302	In the last few months have you: a) Heard about family planning on the radio? b) Seen anything about family planning on the television? c) Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine? d) Received a voice or text message about family planning on a mobile phone? e) Heard about family planning through peer health education? f) Heard about family planning from friends or relatives? g) Heard about family planning from traditional communicators? h) Heard about family planning from a health worker or health personnel? i) Seen or heard anything about family planning from the internet or on social media platforms such as Facebook, WhatsApp, Twitter, or others?		YES	NO	
		a) RADIO	1	2	
		b) TELEVISION	1	2	
		c) NEWSPAPER/MAGAZINE	1	2	
		d) TEXT/VOICE MESSAGE	1	2	
		e) PEER HEALTH EDUCATION	1	2	
		f) FRIENDS/RELATIVES	1	2	
		g) TRAD. COMMUNICATORS	1	2	
		h) HEALTH PERSONNEL/WORKER ..	1	2	
		i) INTERNET/SOCIAL MEDIA	1	2	
303	In the last few months, have you discussed family planning with a health worker or health professional?	YES	1		
		NO	2		
304	Now I would like to ask you about a woman's risk of pregnancy. From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant when she has sexual relations?	YES	1		
		NO	2		
		DON'T KNOW	8		→ 306
305	Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?	JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS	1		
		DURING HER PERIOD	2		
		RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED	3		
		HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS	4		
		OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)	6		
		DON'T KNOW	8		
306	After the birth of a child, can a woman become pregnant before her menstrual period has returned?	YES	1		
		NO	2		
		DON'T KNOW	8		
307	I will now read you some statements about contraception. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with each one. a) Contraception is a woman's concern and a man should not have to worry about it. b) Women who use contraception may become promiscuous.		DIS- AGREE	DK	
		a) CONTRACEPTION WOMAN'S CONCERN	1	2	8
		b) WOMEN MAY BECOME PROMISCUOUS	1	2	8

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP															
401	Are you currently married or living together with a woman as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED 1 YES, LIVING WITH A WOMAN 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	→ 404															
402	Have you ever been married or lived together with a woman as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED 1 YES, LIVED WITH A WOMAN 2 NO 3	→ 413															
403	What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED 1 DIVORCED 2 SEPARATED 3	→ 410															
404	Is your (wife/partner) living with you now or is she staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HIM 1 STAYING ELSEWHERE 2																
405	Do you have other wives or do you live with other women as if married?	YES (MORE THAN ONE WIFE) 1 NO (ONLY ONE WIFE) 2	→ 407															
406	Altogether, how many wives or live-in partners do you have?	TOTAL NUMBER OF WIVES AND LIVE-IN PARTNERS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																
407	CHECK 405: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> ONE WIFE/ PARTNER ↓ </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> MORE THAN ONE WIFE/ PARTNER ↓ </div> </div> <p>a) Please tell me the name of (your wife/the woman you are living with as if married).</p> <p>b) Please tell me the name of each of your wives or each woman you are living with as if married.</p> <p>RECORD THE NAME AND THE LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EACH WIFE AND LIVE-IN PARTNER.</p> <p>IF A WOMAN IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'.</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">NAME</th> <th style="width: 15%;">LINE NUMBER</th> <th style="width: 55%;">AGE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>_____</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>_____</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>_____</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>_____</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	NAME	LINE NUMBER	AGE	_____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	_____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	_____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	_____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<div style="background-color: #cccccc; padding: 5px;">408</div> <p>How old was (NAME) on her last birthday?</p>
NAME	LINE NUMBER	AGE																
_____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																
_____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																
_____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																
_____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																
408	ASK 408 FOR EACH PERSON.																	
409	CHECK 407: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> ONE WIFE/ PARTNER ↓ </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> MORE THAN ONE WIFE/ PARTNER ↓ </div> </div>		→ 411															
410	Have you been married or lived with a woman only once or more than once?	MORE THAN ONCE 1 ONLY ONCE 2																
411	CHECK 405 AND 410: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> BOTH ARE CODE '2' ↓ </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER ↓ </div> </div> <p>a) In what month and year did you start living with your (wife/partner)?</p> <p>b) Now I would like to ask about your first (wife/partner). In what month and year did you start living with her?</p>	<p>MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW MONTH 98</p> <p>YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>NEVER LIVED WITH WIFE 9995 DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998</p>	→ 413 → 413															
412	How old were you when you first started living with her?	AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
413	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.		
414	I would like to ask some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. 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. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE 00 AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	→ 501
415	I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? IF LESS THAN 12 MONTHS, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS. IF 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR) OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.	DAYS AGO 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS AGO 4 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	→ 417 → 427

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

		LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	SECOND-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	THIRD-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER
416	When was the last time you had sexual intercourse with this person?		DAYS AGO .. 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO .. 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO .. 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAYS AGO .. 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO .. 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO .. 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
417	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this person, was a male condom or female condom used?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 419) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 419) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 419) ←
418	Was a condom used every time you had sexual intercourse with this person in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
419	What was your relationship to this person with whom you had sexual intercourse? IF GIRLFRIEND: Were you living together as if married? IF YES, RECORD '2'. IF NO, RECORD '3'.	WIFE 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER 2 GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE .. 4 CLIENT/COMMERCIAL SEX WORKER 5 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)	WIFE 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER 2 GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE .. 4 CLIENT/COMMERCIAL SEX WORKER 5 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)	WIFE 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER 2 GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE .. 4 CLIENT/COMMERCIAL SEX WORKER 5 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)
420	How long ago did you first have sexual intercourse with this person?	DAYS AGO .. 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO .. 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO .. 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS AGO .. 4 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAYS AGO .. 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO .. 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO .. 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS AGO .. 4 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAYS AGO .. 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO .. 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO .. 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS AGO .. 4 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
421	How many times during the last 12 months did you have sexual intercourse with this person? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF TIMES IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
422	How old is this person?	AGE OF PARTNER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	AGE OF PARTNER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	AGE OF PARTNER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98
423	Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES 1 (GO BACK TO 416 IN NEXT COLUMN) ← NO 2 (SKIP TO 425) ←	YES 1 (GO BACK TO 416 IN NEXT COLUMN) ← NO 2 (SKIP TO 425) ←	
424	In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.			NUMBER OF PARTNERS LAST 12 MONTHS ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
425	CHECK 419 (ALL COLUMNS): AT LEAST ONE PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/> IS A SEX WORKER ↓	NO PARTNERS <input type="checkbox"/> ARE SEX WORKERS →	427
426	CHECK 419 AND 417 (ALL COLUMNS): CONDOM USED WITH <input type="checkbox"/> EVERY SEX WORKER	OTHER <input type="checkbox"/>	430 431
427	In the last 12 months, did you pay anyone in exchange for having sexual intercourse?	YES 1 NO 2	429
428	Have you ever paid anyone in exchange for having sexual intercourse?	YES 1 NO 2	431
429	The last time you paid someone in exchange for having sexual intercourse, was a male condom or female condom used?	YES 1 NO 2	431
430	Was a condom used during sexual intercourse every time you paid someone in exchange for having sexual intercourse in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
431	In the past 12 months have you given any gifts or other goods in order to have sex or to become sexually involved with anyone?	YES 1 NO 2	433
432	Have you ever given any gifts or other goods in order to have sex or to become sexually involved with anyone?	YES 1 NO 2	
433	In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in your lifetime? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NUMBER OF PARTNERS IN LIFETIME <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
434	CHECK 417: MOST RECENT PARTNER (FIRST COLUMN) CONDOM USED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	NOT ASKED <input type="checkbox"/> NO CONDOM USED <input type="checkbox"/>	438 438
436	From where did you obtain the condom the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER 12 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST 13 RCH OUTREACH CLINIC 14 FIELDWORKER/VHS 15 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC 21 PHARMACY 22 PRIVATE DOCTOR 23 MOBILE CLINIC 24 FIELDWORKER 25 NGO HOSPITAL/CLINIC 26 NGO MOBILE CLINIC 27 COMMUNITY BASED DISTRIBUTOR 28 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 29 (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE SHOP 31 FRIEND/RELATIVE 32 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
437	The last time you had sex did you or your partner use any method other than a condom to avoid or prevent a pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 439 → 440
438	The last time you had sex did you or your partner use any method to avoid or prevent a pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 440
439	What method did you or your partner use? PROBE: Did you or your partner use any other method to prevent pregnancy? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	FEMALE STERILIZATION A MALE STERILIZATION B IUD C INJECTABLES D IMPLANTS E PILL F MALE CONDOM G FEMALE CONDOM H EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION I STANDARD DAYS METHOD J LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD K RHYTHM METHOD L WITHDRAWAL M OTHER MODERN METHOD X OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD Y	→ 501
440	Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?	YES 1 NO 2	

SECTION 5. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
501	CHECK 401: CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED AND NOT LIVING WITH A PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 514								
502	CHECK 439: MAN NOT STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/>	MAN STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 514								
503	CHECK 407: ONE WIFE/PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/>	MORE THAN ONE WIFE/PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 509								
504	Is your (wife/partner) currently pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 507								
505	Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you and your (wife/partner) are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD 1 NO MORE 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 514								
506	After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child?	MONTHS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> YEARS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> SOON/NOW 993 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 996 DON'T KNOW 998									→ 514
507	CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> a) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children? ----- HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> b) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have a child, or would you prefer not to have any children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD 1 NO MORE/NONE 2 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 3 WIFE/PARTNER STERILIZED 4 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 514								
508	CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> a) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of another child? ----- HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> b) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of a child?	MONTHS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> YEARS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> SOON/NOW 993 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 994 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 996 DON'T KNOW 998									→ 514
509	Are any of your (wives/partners) currently pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 512								

SECTION 6. EMPLOYMENT AND GENDER ROLES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP		
601	Have you done any work in the last seven days?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 604		
602	Although you did not work in the last seven days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 604		
603	Have you done any work in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 607		
604	What is your occupation? That is, what kind of work do you mainly do?	_____ _____ _____	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>		
605	Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while?	THROUGHOUT THE YEAR 1 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR 2 ONCE IN A WHILE 3			
606	Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all?	CASH ONLY 1 CASH AND KIND 2 IN KIND ONLY 3 NOT PAID 4			
607	CHECK 401: CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/> NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED AND NOT LIVING WITH A PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 612		
608	CHECK 606: CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 610		
609	Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: you, your (wife(wives)/partner(s)), or you and your (wife(wives)/partner(s)) jointly?	RESPONDENT 1 WIFE(WIVES)/PARTNER(S) 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE(WIVES)/PARTNER(S) JOINTLY 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)			
610	Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your (wife(wives)/partner(s)), you and your (wife(wives)/partner(s)) jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT 1 WIFE(WIVES)/PARTNER(S) 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE(WIVES)/PARTNER(S) JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER 6			
611	Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases?	RESPONDENT 1 WIFE(WIVES)/PARTNER(S) 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE(WIVES)/PARTNER(S) JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER 6			

SECTION 6. EMPLOYMENT AND GENDER ROLES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES			SKIP
612	Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY	1		
		JOINTLY ONLY	2		
		BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY	3		
		DOES NOT OWN	4		
615	Do you own any agricultural or non-agricultural land either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY	1		
		JOINTLY ONLY	2		
		BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY	3		
		DOES NOT OWN	4	→ 618	
616	Do you have a title deed for any land you own?	YES	1		
		NO	2		
		DON'T KNOW	8	→ 618	
617	Is your name on the title deed?	YES	1		
		NO	2		
		DON'T KNOW	8		
618	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?	a) GOES OUT	1	2	8
	b) If she neglects the children?	b) NEGLECTS CHILDREN ..	1	2	8
	c) If she argues with him?	c) ARGUES	1	2	8
	d) If she refuses to have sex with him?	d) REFUSES SEX	1	2	8
	e) If she burns the food?	e) BURNS FOOD	1	2	8
	f) If she uses contraceptives without his consent?	d) USES CONTRACEPTIVES	1	2	8
	g) If she argues with his relatives?	e) ARGUES W. RELATIVES	1	2	8

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																
701	Now I would like to talk about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 727																
702	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 DON'T KNOW 8																	
703	Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
704	Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
705	Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
706	Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
707	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
708	Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: a) During pregnancy? b) During delivery? c) By breastfeeding?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td align="center">YES</td> <td align="center">NO</td> <td align="center">DK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) DURING PREGNANCY ..</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) DURING DELIVERY</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) BREASTFEEDING</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	DK	a) DURING PREGNANCY ..	1	2	8	b) DURING DELIVERY	1	2	8	c) BREASTFEEDING	1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK																
a) DURING PREGNANCY ..	1	2	8																
b) DURING DELIVERY	1	2	8																
c) BREASTFEEDING	1	2	8																
709	CHECK 708: <div style="text-align: center;"> AT LEAST <input type="checkbox"/> ONE 'YES' ↓ </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> → 711 </div>																		
710	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 DON'T KNOW 8																	
711	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.																		
712	I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 716																
713	How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	MONTHS AGO <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> TWO OR MORE YEARS 95																	

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
714	I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES 1 NO 2	
715	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER 12 RCH OUTREACH CLINIC 13 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC 21 MOBILE HTC SERVICES 22 NGO HOSPITAL/CLINIC 23 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE HOME 31 WORKPLACE 32 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 718
716	Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 718
717	Where is that? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER B RTC OUTREACH CLINIC C OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ D (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC E MOBILE HTC SERVICES F NGO HOSPITAL/CLINIC G OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ H (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
718	Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2	

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
720	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
721	Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
722	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 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
723	Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
724	Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
725	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.	AGREE 1 DISAGREE 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
726	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 3 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
727	CHECK 701: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> HEARD ABOUT <input type="checkbox"/> HIV OR AIDS ↓ </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> NOT HEARD ABOUT <input type="checkbox"/> HIV OR AIDS ↓ </div> </div> a) Apart from HIV, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? b) Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES 1 NO 2	
728	CHECK 414: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> HAS HAD SEXUAL <input type="checkbox"/> INTERCOURSE ↓ </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> NEVER HAD SEXUAL <input type="checkbox"/> INTERCOURSE → 736 </div> </div>		
729	CHECK 727: HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS? YES <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ NO <input type="checkbox"/> → 731		
730	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
731	Sometimes men experience an abnormal discharge from their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had an abnormal discharge from your penis?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
732	Sometimes men have a sore or ulcer near their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had a sore or ulcer on or near your penis?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
733	CHECK 730, 731 AND 732: HAS HAD AN INFECTION (ANY 'YES') <input type="checkbox"/>	HAS NOT HAD AN INFECTION OR DOES NOT KNOW <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 736
734	The last time you had (PROBLEM FROM 730/731/732), did you seek any kind of advice or treatment?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 736
735	Where did you go? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER B RCH OUTREACH CLINIC C OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ D (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC E MOBILE HTC SERVICES F NGO HOSPITAL/CLINIC G OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ H (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
736	If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
737	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows he has sex with other women other than his wives?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
804A	Now I would like to ask some questions about a practice known as female circumcision. Have you ever heard of female circumcision?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 804C
804B	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	→ 805
804C	Do you believe that female circumcision is required by your religion?	YES 1 NO 2 NO RELIGION 3 DON'T KNOW 8	
804D	Do you think that female circumcision should be continued, or should it be stopped?	CONTINUED 1 STOPPED 2 DEPENDS 3 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 804F → 804G
804E	Why do you think female circumcision should be continued? Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED	RELIGIOUS OBLIGATION A PREVENTS PREGNANCY B HYGIENE/CLEANLINESS C EASIER DELIVERY D REDUCED PROMISCUITY E TRADITION/CULTURE F PART OF WOMANHOOD G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	→ 804G
804F	Why do you think female circumcision should be stopped? Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED	NEG HEALTH EFFECTS A HARMFUL PRACTICE B NOT RELIGIOUS OBLIGATION C ILLEGAL D COMPLICATES DELIVERY E PAINFUL/UNSATISFYING SEX F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
804G	Are you aware of any law that prohibits the practice of female circumcision in The Gambia?	YES 1 NO 2	
805	Now I would like to ask you some other questions relating to health matters. Have you had an injection for any reason in the last 12 months? IF YES: How many injections have you had? IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	NUMBER OF INJECTIONS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NONE 00	→ 808
806	Among these injections, how many were administered by a doctor, a nurse, a pharmacist, a dentist, or any other health worker? IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	NUMBER OF INJECTIONS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NONE 00	→ 808
807	The last time you got an injection from a health worker, did he/she take the syringe and needle from a new, unopened package?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																					
808	Do you currently smoke tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY 1 SOME DAYS 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 811 → 810																					
809	In the past, have you smoked tobacco every day?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 812																					
810	In the past, have you ever smoked tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY 1 SOME DAYS 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 813																					
811	On average, how many of the following products do you currently smoke each day? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every day. IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY DAY, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'. a) Manufactured cigarettes? b) Hand-rolled cigarettes like manis or amphora? d) Pipes full of tobacco? e) Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos? f) Number of water pipe or shisha sessions? g) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td align="right">NUMBER DAILY</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES</td> <td></td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) HAND-ROLLED CIGARETTES</td> <td></td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO</td> <td></td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) CIGARS, CHEROOTS, OR CIGARILLOS</td> <td></td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) NUMBER OF WATER PIPE/ SHISHA SESSIONS</td> <td></td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) OTHERS</td> <td></td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> </table>		NUMBER DAILY		a) MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	b) HAND-ROLLED CIGARETTES		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	d) PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	e) CIGARS, CHEROOTS, OR CIGARILLOS		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	f) NUMBER OF WATER PIPE/ SHISHA SESSIONS		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	g) OTHERS		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	→ 813
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812	On average, how many of the following products do you currently smoke each week? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every week. IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY WEEK, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'. a) Manufactured cigarettes? b) Hand-rolled cigarettes like manis or amphora? d) Pipes full of tobacco? e) Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos? f) Number of water pipe or shisha sessions? g) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td align="right">NUMBER WEEKLY</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES</td> <td></td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) HAND-ROLLED CIGARETTES</td> <td></td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO</td> <td></td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) CIGARS, CHEROOTS, OR CIGARILLOS</td> <td></td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) NUMBER OF SHISHA SESSIONS</td> <td></td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) OTHERS</td> <td></td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> </table>		NUMBER WEEKLY		a) MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	b) HAND-ROLLED CIGARETTES		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	d) PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	e) CIGARS, CHEROOTS, OR CIGARILLOS		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	f) NUMBER OF SHISHA SESSIONS		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	g) OTHERS		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
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SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
813	Do you currently use smokeless tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY 1 SOME DAYS 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 815 → 815A
814	On average, how many times a day do you use the following products? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every day. IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY DAY, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'. a) Snuff, by mouth? b) Snuff, by nose? c) Chewing tobacco? e) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY)	<p align="center">TIMES DAILY</p> a) SNUFF, BY MOUTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> b) SNUFF, BY NOSE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> c) CHEWING TOBACCO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> e) ANY OTHERS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	→ 815A
815	On average, how many times a week do you use the following products? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every week. IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY WEEK, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'. a) Snuff, by mouth? b) Snuff, by nose? c) Chewing tobacco? e) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY)	<p align="center">TIMES WEEKLY</p> a) SNUFF, BY MOUTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> b) SNUFF, BY NOSE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> c) CHEWING TOBACCO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> e) ANY OTHERS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
815A	Have you ever had your blood pressure measured by a doctor or other health worker?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
815B	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have high blood pressure or hypertension?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 815F
815C	In the past 12 months, have you been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have high blood pressure or hypertension?	YES 1 NO 2	
815D	Has a doctor or other healthcare worker prescribed medication to control your blood pressure?	YES 1 NO 2	
815E	Are you taking medication to control your blood pressure?	YES 1 NO 2	

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
815F	<p>In your opinion, what can increase the risk of having high blood pressure or hypertension?</p> <p>Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED</p>	<p>OVERWEIGHT/OBESE A</p> <p>TOBACCO USE B</p> <p>TOO MUCH SALT C</p> <p>UNHEALTHY DIET D</p> <p>LACK OF EXERCISE E</p> <p>DRINKING ALCOHOL F</p> <p>FAMILY HISTORY/GENETICS G</p> <p>AGE H</p> <p>SEX/GENDER I</p> <p>STRESS J</p> <p>WITCHCRAFT K</p> <p>GERMS L</p> <p>DIRTY ENVIRONMENT M</p> <p>OTHER _____ X</p> <p align="center">SPECIFY</p> <p>DON'T KNOW Z</p>	
815G	<p>What are the signs and symptoms of high blood pressure or hypertension?</p> <p>Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED</p>	<p>DIZZINESS A</p> <p>HEADACHE B</p> <p>FATIGUE C</p> <p>BLURRY VISION D</p> <p>CHEST PAIN/POUNDING IN CHEST E</p> <p>DIFFICULTY BREATHING F</p> <p>IRREGULAR HEARTBEAT G</p> <p>BLOOD IN URINE H</p> <p>CONFUSION I</p> <p>LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS J</p> <p>JOINT PAIN K</p> <p>BACKACHE/BACK PAIN L</p> <p>OTHER _____ X</p> <p align="center">SPECIFY</p> <p>DON'T KNOW Z</p>	
815H	<p>Have you ever had your blood sugar measured by a doctor or other health worker?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	
815I	<p>Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have high blood sugar or diabetes?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	→ 815M
815J	<p>In the past 12 months, have you been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have high blood sugar or diabetes?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
815K	<p>Has a doctor or other healthcare worker prescribed medication to control your high blood sugar or diabetes?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
815L	<p>Are you taking medication to control your high blood sugar or diabetes?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

2019-20 GAMBIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
 BIOMARKER QUESTIONNAIRE

THE GAMBIA
 GAMBIA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

IDENTIFICATION								
NAME OF SETTLEMENT _____								
NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____								
CLUSTER NUMBER				<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>				
HOUSEHOLD NUMBER				<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>				
HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY AND BIOMARKERS? (1=YES, 2=NO)								
BIOMARKER VISITS								
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT				
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY <table border="1" style="width: 40px; height: 20px; float: right;"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>				
BIOMARKER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	MONTH <table border="1" style="width: 40px; height: 20px; float: right;"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>				
				YEAR <table border="1" style="width: 60px; height: 20px; float: right;"> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>	2	0		
2	0							
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS <table border="1" style="width: 40px; height: 20px; float: right;"> <tr><td> </td></tr> </table>				
TIME	_____	_____						
NOTES: _____ _____ _____ _____ _____				TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN <table border="1" style="width: 40px; height: 20px; float: right;"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table> TOTAL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN <table border="1" style="width: 40px; height: 20px; float: right;"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>				
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE**	<table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px;">0</table> <table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px;">1</table>	LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW**	<table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"> </table> <table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"> </table>	NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT**	<table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"> </table> <table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"> </table>			
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE**	ENGLISH							
**LANGUAGE CODES: 01 ENGLISH 06 SARAHULE 10 BAMBARA 02 MANDINKA 07 SERERE 11 OTHER LANGUAGE 03 WOLLOF 08 MANJAGO (SPECIFY) 04 FULA 09 CREOLE/AKU 05 JOLA MARABOUT								
SUPERVISOR								
_____				<table border="1" style="width: 40px; height: 20px;"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>				
NAME				NUMBER				

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT, AND MALARIA TESTING FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-5

101	INTERVIEWER TO COMPLETE Q. 102 AND Q. 103 USING TABLET REPORT USE THE INTERVIEWER'S MENU AND SELECT THE APPROPRIATE OPTION TO LIST ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5 ELIGIBLE FOR BIOMARKER TESTING. RECORD THE COMPLETE NAME, AGE AND THE LINE NUMBER AS THEY APPEAR IN THE REPORT ON YOUR TABLET. LIST EACH CHILD IN THE SAME ORDER SHOWN IN THE REPORT. IF MORE THAN NINE CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). WRITE THE NAME OF EACH ELIGIBLE CHILD ON EACH SUBSEQUENT PAGES.			
		CHILD 1	CHILD 2	CHILD 3
102	FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE CHILD'S COMPLETE FIRST/LAST NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE.	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____
103	INTERVIEWER TO COPY CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH (DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR) FROM TABLET'S REPORT. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: What is (NAME)'s date of birth?	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
103A	VERIFY: IN WHICH YEAR ARE WE TODAY?	2019 1 2020 2 (SKIP TO 104A) ←	2019 1 2020 2 (SKIP TO 104A) ←	2019 1 2020 2 (SKIP TO 104A) ←
104	CHECK 103: CHILD BORN IN 2014 OR LATER?	YES 1 (SKIP TO 105) ← NO 2 (SKIP TO 114) ←	YES 1 (SKIP TO 105) ← NO 2 (SKIP TO 114) ←	YES 1 (SKIP TO 105) ← NO 2 (SKIP TO 114) ←
104A	CHECK 103: CHILD BORN IN 2015 OR LATER?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 114) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 114) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 114) ←
105	ASSISTANT TO RECORD WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996
106	CHECK 103 TO DETERMINE HOW CHILD NEEDS TO BE MEASURED. ASSISTANT TO RECORD HEIGHT/LENGTH IN CENTIMETERS.	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 (SKIP TO 108) ←	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 (SKIP TO 108) ←	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 (SKIP TO 108) ←
107	MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2
108	MEASURER: ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER
109	CHECK 103: CHILD AGE 0-5 MONTHS, I.E., WAS CHILD BORN IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW OR 5 PREVIOUS MONTHS?	0-5 MONTHS 1 (SKIP TO 114) ← OLDER 2	0-5 MONTHS 1 (SKIP TO 114) ← OLDER 2	0-5 MONTHS 1 (SKIP TO 114) ← OLDER 2
110	WRITE THE FIRST AND LAST NAME OF THE PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CHILD	NAME OF PARENT/ADULT RESPONSIBLE NAME _____	NAME OF PARENT/ADULT RESPONSIBLE NAME _____	NAME OF PARENT/ADULT RESPONSIBLE NAME _____

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT, AND MALARIA TESTING FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-5

101	<p>INTERVIEWER TO COMPLETE Q. 102 AND Q. 103 USING TABLET REPORT USE THE INTERVIEWER'S MENU AND SELECT THE APPROPRIATE OPTION TO LIST ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5 ELIGIBLE FOR BIOMARKER TESTING. RECORD THE COMPLETE NAME, AGE AND THE LINE NUMBER AS THEY APPEAR IN THE REPORT ON YOUR TABLET. LIST EACH CHILD IN THE SAME ORDER SHOWN IN THE REPORT. IF MORE THAN NINE CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). WRITE THE NAME OF EACH ELIGIBLE CHILD ON EACH SUBSEQUENT PAGES.</p>			
		CHILD 1	CHILD 2	CHILD 3
102	FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE CHILD'S COMPLETE FIRST/LAST NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE.	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____
111	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/OTHER ADULT.	<p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. We ask that all children born in 2014 or later take part in anemia testing in this survey and give a few drops of blood from a finger or heel. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test.</p> <p>The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the anemia test?</p>		
112	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED 1 } _____ ← (SIGN) REFUSED 2 } NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3 } (SKIP TO 114) ←	GRANTED 1 } _____ ← (SIGN) REFUSED 2 } NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3 } (SKIP TO 114) ←	GRANTED 1 } _____ ← (SIGN) REFUSED 2 } NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3 } (SKIP TO 114) ←
112A	ASK CONSENT FOR MALARIA TEST FROM PARENT/OTHER ADULT.	<p>As part of this survey, we are asking children all over the country to take a test to see if they have malaria. Malaria is a serious illness caused by a parasite transmitted by a mosquito bite. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent malaria.</p> <p>We ask that all children born in 2014 or later take part in malaria testing in this survey and give a few drops of blood from a finger or heel. The blood will be tested for malaria immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. All results will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the malaria test?</p>		
112B	CIRCLE THE CODE, SIGN YOUR NAME, AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	GRANTED 1 } REFUSED 2 } _____ ← (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3	GRANTED 1 } REFUSED 2 } _____ ← (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3	GRANTED 1 } REFUSED 2 } _____ ← (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3
112C	PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ONLY FOR THE TEST(S) FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED AND PROCEED WITH THE TEST(S).			
113	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE ANEMIA PAMPHLET.	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> REFUSED995 OTHER996	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> REFUSED995 OTHER996	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> REFUSED995 OTHER996

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT, AND MALARIA TESTING FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-5

101	INTERVIEWER TO COMPLETE Q. 102 AND Q. 103 USING TABLET REPORT USE THE INTERVIEWER'S MENU AND SELECT THE APPROPRIATE OPTION TO LIST ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5 ELIGIBLE FOR BIOMARKER TESTING. RECORD THE COMPLETE NAME, AGE AND THE LINE NUMBER AS THEY APPEAR IN THE REPORT ON YOUR TABLET. LIST EACH CHILD IN THE SAME ORDER SHOWN IN THE REPORT. IF MORE THAN NINE CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). WRITE THE NAME OF EACH ELIGIBLE CHILD ON EACH SUBSEQUENT PAGES.																																																																																				
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113A	CIRCLE THE CODE FOR THE MALARIA RDT.	TESTED 1 NOT PRESENT 2 REFUSED 3 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 113C) ←	TESTED 1 NOT PRESENT 2 REFUSED 3 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 113C) ←	TESTED 1 NOT PRESENT 2 REFUSED 3 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 113C) ←																																																																																	
113B	RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA RDT HERE AND IN THE ANEMIA AND MALARIA PAMPHLET.	POSITIVE 1 (SKIP TO 113E) ← NEGATIVE 2 OTHER 6	POSITIVE 1 (SKIP TO 113E) ← NEGATIVE 2 OTHER 6	POSITIVE 1 (SKIP TO 113E) ← NEGATIVE 2 OTHER 6																																																																																	
113C	CHECK 113: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 114) ←	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 114) ←	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 114) ←																																																																																	
113D	SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANEMIA TEST ON THE REFERRAL FORM.	The anemia test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has severe anemia. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility immediately. (SKIP TO 114)																																																																																			
113E	Does (NAME) suffer from any of the following illnesses or symptoms:	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) EXTREME WEAKNESS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) HEART PROBLEMS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS.</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) RAPID BREATHING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) SEIZURES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) BLEEDING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) JAUNDICE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h) DARK URINE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	a) EXTREME WEAKNESS	1	2	b) HEART PROBLEMS	1	2	c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS.	1	2	d) RAPID BREATHING	1	2	e) SEIZURES	1	2	f) BLEEDING	1	2	g) JAUNDICE	1	2	h) DARK URINE	1	2	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) EXTREME WEAKNESS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) HEART PROBLEMS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS.</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) RAPID BREATHING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) SEIZURES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) BLEEDING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) JAUNDICE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h) DARK URINE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	a) EXTREME WEAKNESS	1	2	b) HEART PROBLEMS	1	2	c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS.	1	2	d) RAPID BREATHING	1	2	e) SEIZURES	1	2	f) BLEEDING	1	2	g) JAUNDICE	1	2	h) DARK URINE	1	2	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) EXTREME WEAKNESS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) HEART PROBLEMS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS.</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) RAPID BREATHING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) SEIZURES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) BLEEDING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) JAUNDICE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h) DARK URINE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	a) EXTREME WEAKNESS	1	2	b) HEART PROBLEMS	1	2	c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS.	1	2	d) RAPID BREATHING	1	2	e) SEIZURES	1	2	f) BLEEDING	1	2	g) JAUNDICE	1	2	h) DARK URINE	1	2
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113F	CHECK 113E: ANY 'YES' CIRCLED?	NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 113I) ←	NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 113I) ←	NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 113I) ←																																																																																	
113G	CHECK 113: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1 (SKIP TO 113I) ← 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1 (SKIP TO 113I) ← 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1 (SKIP TO 113I) ← 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6																																																																																	

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT, AND MALARIA TESTING FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-5

101	<p>INTERVIEWER TO COMPLETE Q. 102 AND Q. 103 USING TABLET REPORT USE THE INTERVIEWER'S MENU AND SELECT THE APPROPRIATE OPTION TO LIST ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5 ELIGIBLE FOR BIOMARKER TESTING. RECORD THE COMPLETE NAME, AGE AND THE LINE NUMBER AS THEY APPEAR IN THE REPORT ON YOUR TABLET. LIST EACH CHILD IN THE SAME ORDER SHOWN IN THE REPORT. IF MORE THAN NINE CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). WRITE THE NAME OF EACH ELIGIBLE CHILD ON EACH SUBSEQUENT PAGES.</p>																		
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102	FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE CHILD'S COMPLETE FIRST/LAST NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE.	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____															
113H	In the past two weeks has (NAME) taken or is taking Coartem/ACT given by a doctor or health center to treat the malaria? VERIFY BY ASKING TO SEE TREATMENT	YES 1] (SKIP TO 113J) ←] NO 2] (SKIP TO 113K) ←]	YES 1] (SKIP TO 113J) ←] NO 2] (SKIP TO 113K) ←]	YES 1] (SKIP TO 113J) ←] NO 2] (SKIP TO 113K) ←]															
113I	<p>SEVERE MALARIA REFERRAL RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA RDT ON THE REFERRAL FORM.</p>	The malaria test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has malaria. Your child also has symptoms of severe malaria. The malaria treatment I have will not help your child, and I cannot give you the medication. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility right away. (SKIP TO 113P)																	
113J	ALREADY TAKING COARTEM/ACT REFERRAL STATEMENT	You have told me that (NAME OF CHILD) had already received Coartem/ACT for malaria. Therefore, I cannot give you additional Coartem/ACT. However, the test shows that he/she has malaria. If your child has a fever for two days after the last dose of Coartem/ACT, you should take the child to the nearest health facility for further examination. (SKIP TO 114)																	
113K	READ INFORMATION FOR MALARIA TREATMENT AND CONSENT STATEMENT TO PARENT/OTHER ADULT.	The malaria test shows that your child has malaria. We can give you free medicine. The medicine is called Coartem/ACT. Coartem/ACT is very effective and in a few days it should get rid of the fever and other symptoms. You do not have to give the child the medicine. This is up to you. Please tell me whether you accept the medicine or not.																	
113L	CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1] _____ ←] (SIGN) REFUSED 2] OTHER 6]	ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1] _____ ←] (SIGN) REFUSED 2] OTHER 6]	ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1] _____ ←] (SIGN) REFUSED 2] OTHER 6]															
113M	CHECK 113L: MEDICATION ACCEPTED	ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1 REFUSED 2] OTHER 6] (SKIP TO 114) ←]	ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1 REFUSED 2] OTHER 6] (SKIP TO 114) ←]	ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1 REFUSED 2] OTHER 6] (SKIP TO 114) ←]															
113O	READ INFORMATION FOR MALARIA TREATMENT AND CONSENT STATEMENT TO PARENT/OTHER ADULT.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Weight</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Age</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Day 1</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Day 2</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Day 3</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>5kg - <15kg</td> <td>3 months - 3 years</td> <td>1 tablet start dose and repeat after 8 hours</td> <td>1 tablet 12 hourly (twice daily)</td> <td>1 tablet 12 hourly (twice daily)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15kg - <25kg</td> <td>3 years - 8 years</td> <td>2 tablets start dose and repeat after 8 hours</td> <td>2 tablet 12 hourly (twice daily)</td> <td>2 tablet 12 hourly (twice daily)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>First day starts by taking first dose followed by the second one 8 hours later; on subsequent days the recommendation is simply "morning" and "evening" (usually around 12 hours apart). Take the medicine (crushed for smaller children) with high fat food or drinks like milk.</p> <p>Make sure that the FULL 3 days treatment is taken at the recommended times, otherwise the infection may return. If your child vomits within an hour of taking the medicine, you will need to get additional tablets and repeat the dose.</p> <p>ALSO TELL THE PARENT/OTHER ADULT: If [NAME] has a high fever, fast or difficult breathing, is not able to drink or breastfeed, gets sicker or does not get better in two days, you should take him/her to a health professional for treatment right away. (SKIP TO 114)</p>			Weight	Age	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	5kg - <15kg	3 months - 3 years	1 tablet start dose and repeat after 8 hours	1 tablet 12 hourly (twice daily)	1 tablet 12 hourly (twice daily)	15kg - <25kg	3 years - 8 years	2 tablets start dose and repeat after 8 hours	2 tablet 12 hourly (twice daily)	2 tablet 12 hourly (twice daily)
Weight	Age	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3															
5kg - <15kg	3 months - 3 years	1 tablet start dose and repeat after 8 hours	1 tablet 12 hourly (twice daily)	1 tablet 12 hourly (twice daily)															
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WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT, AND MALARIA TESTING FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-5

101	<p><u>INTERVIEWER TO COMPLETE Q. 102 AND Q. 103 USING TABLET REPORT</u> USE THE INTERVIEWER'S MENU AND SELECT THE APPROPRIATE OPTION TO LIST ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5 ELIGIBLE FOR BIOMARKER TESTING. RECORD THE COMPLETE NAME, AGE AND THE LINE NUMBER AS THEY APPEAR IN THE REPORT ON YOUR TABLET. LIST EACH CHILD IN THE SAME ORDER SHOWN IN THE REPORT. IF MORE THAN NINE CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). WRITE THE NAME OF EACH ELIGIBLE CHILD ON EACH SUBSEQUENT PAGES.</p>			
		CHILD 1	CHILD 2	CHILD 3
102	FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE CHILD'S COMPLETE FIRST/LAST NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE.	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____
113P	CHECK 113: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 114) ←	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 114) ←	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 114) ←
113Q	<p><u>SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL</u> RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANEMIA TEST ON THE REFERRAL</p>	The anemia test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has severe anemia. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility immediately.		
114	GO BACK TO 103 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 201.			

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT, AND MALARIA TESTING FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-5

101	INTERVIEWER TO COMPLETE Q. 102 AND Q. 103 USING TABLET REPORT USE THE INTERVIEWER'S MENU AND SELECT THE APPROPRIATE OPTION TO LIST ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5 ELIGIBLE FOR BIOMARKER TESTING. RECORD THE COMPLETE NAME, AGE AND THE LINE NUMBER AS THEY APPEAR IN THE REPORT ON YOUR TABLET. LIST EACH CHILD IN THE SAME ORDER SHOWN IN THE REPORT. IF MORE THAN NINE CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). WRITE THE NAME OF EACH ELIGIBLE CHILD ON EACH SUBSEQUENT PAGES.			
		CHILD 4	CHILD 5	CHILD 6
102	FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE CHILD'S COMPLETE FIRST/LAST NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE.	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____
103	INTERVIEWER TO COPY CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH (DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR) FROM TABLET'S REPORT. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: What is (NAME)'s date of birth?	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
103A	VERIFY: IN WHICH YEAR ARE WE TODAY?	2019 1 2020 2 (SKIP TO 104A) ←	2019 1 2020 2 (SKIP TO 104A) ←	2019 1 2020 2 (SKIP TO 104A) ←
104	CHECK 103: CHILD BORN IN 2014 OR LATER?	YES 1 (SKIP TO 105) ← NO 2 (SKIP TO 114) ←	YES 1 (SKIP TO 105) ← NO 2 (SKIP TO 114) ←	YES 1 (SKIP TO 105) ← NO 2 (SKIP TO 114) ←
104A	CHECK 103: CHILD BORN IN 2015 OR LATER?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 114) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 114) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 114) ←
105	ASSISTANT TO RECORD WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996
106	CHECK 103 TO DETERMINE HOW CHILD NEEDS TO BE MEASURED. ASSISTANT TO RECORD HEIGHT/LENGTH IN CENTIMETERS.	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 (SKIP TO 108) ←	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 (SKIP TO 108) ←	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 (SKIP TO 108) ←
107	MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2
108	MEASURER: ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER
109	CHECK 103: CHILD AGE 0-5 MONTHS, I.E., WAS CHILD BORN IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW OR 5 PREVIOUS MONTHS?	0-5 MONTHS 1 (SKIP TO 114) ← OLDER 2	0-5 MONTHS 1 (SKIP TO 114) ← OLDER 2	0-5 MONTHS 1 (SKIP TO 114) ← OLDER 2
110	WRITE THE FIRST AND LAST NAME OF THE PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CHILD	NAME OF PARENT/ADULT RESPONSIBLE NAME _____	NAME OF PARENT/ADULT RESPONSIBLE NAME _____	NAME OF PARENT/ADULT RESPONSIBLE NAME _____

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT, AND MALARIA TESTING FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-5

101	<p>INTERVIEWER TO COMPLETE Q. 102 AND Q. 103 USING TABLET REPORT USE THE INTERVIEWER'S MENU AND SELECT THE APPROPRIATE OPTION TO LIST ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5 ELIGIBLE FOR BIOMARKER TESTING. RECORD THE COMPLETE NAME, AGE AND THE LINE NUMBER AS THEY APPEAR IN THE REPORT ON YOUR TABLET. LIST EACH CHILD IN THE SAME ORDER SHOWN IN THE REPORT. IF MORE THAN NINE CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). WRITE THE NAME OF EACH ELIGIBLE CHILD ON EACH SUBSEQUENT PAGES.</p>			
		CHILD 4	CHILD 5	CHILD 6
102	FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE CHILD'S COMPLETE FIRST/LAST NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE.	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____
111	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/OTHER ADULT.	<p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. We ask that all children born in 2014 or later take part in anemia testing in this survey and give a few drops of blood from a finger or heel. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test.</p> <p>The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the anemia test?</p>		
112	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED 1 } _____ (SIGN) ← REFUSED 2 } NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3 } (SKIP TO 114) ←	GRANTED 1 } _____ (SIGN) ← REFUSED 2 } NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3 } (SKIP TO 114) ←	GRANTED 1 } _____ (SIGN) ← REFUSED 2 } NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3 } (SKIP TO 114) ←
112A	ASK CONSENT FOR MALARIA TEST FROM PARENT/OTHER ADULT.	<p>As part of this survey, we are asking children all over the country to take a test to see if they have malaria. Malaria is a serious illness caused by a parasite transmitted by a mosquito bite. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent malaria.</p> <p>We ask that all children born in 2014 or later take part in malaria testing in this survey and give a few drops of blood from a finger or heel. The blood will be tested for malaria immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. All results will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the malaria test?</p>		
112B	CIRCLE THE CODE, SIGN YOUR NAME, AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	GRANTED 1 } REFUSED 2 } _____ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3	GRANTED 1 } REFUSED 2 } _____ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3	GRANTED 1 } REFUSED 2 } _____ (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3
112C	PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ONLY FOR THE TEST(S) FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED AND PROCEED WITH THE TEST(S).			
113	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE ANEMIA PAMPHLET.	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 995 OTHER 996	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 995 OTHER 996	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 995 OTHER 996

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT, AND MALARIA TESTING FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-5

101	INTERVIEWER TO COMPLETE Q. 102 AND Q. 103 USING TABLET REPORT USE THE INTERVIEWER'S MENU AND SELECT THE APPROPRIATE OPTION TO LIST ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5 ELIGIBLE FOR BIOMARKER TESTING. RECORD THE COMPLETE NAME, AGE AND THE LINE NUMBER AS THEY APPEAR IN THE REPORT ON YOUR TABLET. LIST EACH CHILD IN THE SAME ORDER SHOWN IN THE REPORT. IF MORE THAN NINE CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). WRITE THE NAME OF EACH ELIGIBLE CHILD ON EACH SUBSEQUENT PAGES.																																																																																				
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113A	CIRCLE THE CODE FOR THE MALARIA RDT.	TESTED 1 NOT PRESENT 2 REFUSED 3 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 113C) ←	TESTED 1 NOT PRESENT 2 REFUSED 3 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 113C) ←	TESTED 1 NOT PRESENT 2 REFUSED 3 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 113C) ←																																																																																	
113B	RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA RDT HERE AND IN THE ANEMIA AND MALARIA PAMPHLET.	POSITIVE 1 (SKIP TO 113E) ← NEGATIVE 2 OTHER 6	POSITIVE 1 (SKIP TO 113E) ← NEGATIVE 2 OTHER 6	POSITIVE 1 (SKIP TO 113E) ← NEGATIVE 2 OTHER 6																																																																																	
113C	CHECK 113: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 114) ←	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 114) ←	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 114) ←																																																																																	
113D	SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANEMIA TEST ON THE REFERRAL	The anemia test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has severe anemia. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility immediately. (SKIP TO 114)																																																																																			
113E	Does (NAME) suffer from any of the following illnesses or symptoms:	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) EXTREME WEAKNESS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) HEART PROBLEMS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS.</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) RAPID BREATHING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) SEIZURES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) BLEEDING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) JAUNDICE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h) DARK URINE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	a) EXTREME WEAKNESS	1	2	b) HEART PROBLEMS	1	2	c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS.	1	2	d) RAPID BREATHING	1	2	e) SEIZURES	1	2	f) BLEEDING	1	2	g) JAUNDICE	1	2	h) DARK URINE	1	2	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) EXTREME WEAKNESS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) HEART PROBLEMS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS.</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) RAPID BREATHING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) SEIZURES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) BLEEDING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) JAUNDICE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h) DARK URINE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	a) EXTREME WEAKNESS	1	2	b) HEART PROBLEMS	1	2	c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS.	1	2	d) RAPID BREATHING	1	2	e) SEIZURES	1	2	f) BLEEDING	1	2	g) JAUNDICE	1	2	h) DARK URINE	1	2	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) EXTREME WEAKNESS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) HEART PROBLEMS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS.</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) RAPID BREATHING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) SEIZURES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) BLEEDING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) JAUNDICE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h) DARK URINE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	a) EXTREME WEAKNESS	1	2	b) HEART PROBLEMS	1	2	c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS.	1	2	d) RAPID BREATHING	1	2	e) SEIZURES	1	2	f) BLEEDING	1	2	g) JAUNDICE	1	2	h) DARK URINE	1	2
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h) DARK URINE	1	2																																																																																			
113F	CHECK 113E: ANY 'YES' CIRCLED?	NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 113I) ←	NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 113I) ←	NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 113I) ←																																																																																	
113G	CHECK 113: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1 (SKIP TO 113I) ← 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1 (SKIP TO 113I) ← 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1 (SKIP TO 113I) ← 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6																																																																																	

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT, AND MALARIA TESTING FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-5

101	INTERVIEWER TO COMPLETE Q. 102 AND Q. 103 USING TABLET REPORT USE THE INTERVIEWER'S MENU AND SELECT THE APPROPRIATE OPTION TO LIST ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5 ELIGIBLE FOR BIOMARKER TESTING. RECORD THE COMPLETE NAME, AGE AND THE LINE NUMBER AS THEY APPEAR IN THE REPORT ON YOUR TABLET. LIST EACH CHILD IN THE SAME ORDER SHOWN IN THE REPORT. IF MORE THAN NINE CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). WRITE THE NAME OF EACH ELIGIBLE CHILD ON EACH SUBSEQUENT PAGES.																		
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113H	In the past two weeks has (NAME) taken or is taking Coartem/ACT given by a doctor or health center to treat the malaria? VERIFY BY ASKING TO SEE TREATMENT	YES 1] (SKIP TO 113J) ←] NO 2] (SKIP TO 113K) ←]	YES 1] (SKIP TO 113J) ←] NO 2] (SKIP TO 113K) ←]	YES 1] (SKIP TO 113J) ←] NO 2] (SKIP TO 113K) ←]															
113I	SEVERE MALARIA REFERRAL RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA RDT ON THE REFERRAL FORM.	The malaria test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has malaria. Your child also has symptoms of severe malaria. The malaria treatment I have will not help your child, and I cannot give you the medication. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility right away. (SKIP TO 113P)																	
113J	ALREADY TAKING COARTEM/ACT REFERRAL STATEMENT	You have told me that (NAME OF CHILD) had already received Coartem/ACT for malaria. Therefore, I cannot give you additional Coartem/ACT. However, the test shows that he/she has malaria. If your child has a fever for two days after the last dose of Coartem/ACT, you should take the child to the nearest health facility for further examination. (SKIP TO 114)																	
113K	READ INFORMATION FOR MALARIA TREATMENT AND CONSENT STATEMENT TO PARENT/OTHER ADULT.	The malaria test shows that your child has malaria. We can give you free medicine. The medicine is called Coartem/ACT. Coartem/ACT is very effective and in a few days it should get rid of the fever and other symptoms. You do not have to give the child the medicine. This is up to you. Please tell me whether you accept the medicine or not.																	
113L	CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1] _____ (SIGN) ←] REFUSED 2] OTHER 6]	ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1] _____ (SIGN) ←] REFUSED 2] OTHER 6]	ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1] _____ (SIGN) ←] REFUSED 2] OTHER 6]															
113M	CHECK 113L: MEDICATION ACCEPTED	ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1] REFUSED 2] OTHER 6] (SKIP TO 114) ←]	ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1] REFUSED 2] OTHER 6] (SKIP TO 114) ←]	ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1] REFUSED 2] OTHER 6] (SKIP TO 114) ←]															
113O	READ INFORMATION FOR MALARIA TREATMENT AND CONSENT STATEMENT TO PARENT/OTHER ADULT.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Weight</th> <th>Age</th> <th>Day 1</th> <th>Day 2</th> <th>Day 3</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>5kg -<15kg</td> <td>3 months - 3 years</td> <td>1 tablet start dose and repeat after 8 hours</td> <td>1 tablet 12 hourly (twice daily)</td> <td>1 tablet 12 hourly (twice daily)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15kg - <25kg</td> <td>3 years - 8 years</td> <td>2 tablets start dose and repeat after 8 hours</td> <td>2 tablet 12 hourly (twice daily)</td> <td>2 tablet 12 hourly (twice daily)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>First day starts by taking first dose followed by the second one 8 hours later; on subsequent days the recommendation is simply "morning" and "evening" (usually around 12 hours apart). Take the medicine (crushed for smaller children) with high fat food or drinks like milk.</p> <p>Make sure that the FULL 3 days treatment is taken at the recommended times, otherwise the infection may return. If your child vomits within an hour of taking the medicine, you will need to get additional tablets and repeat the dose.</p> <p>ALSO TELL THE PARENT/OTHER ADULT: If [NAME] has a high fever, fast or difficult breathing, is not able to drink or breastfeed, gets sicker or does not get better in two days, you should take him/her to a health professional for treatment right away. (SKIP TO 114)</p>			Weight	Age	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	5kg -<15kg	3 months - 3 years	1 tablet start dose and repeat after 8 hours	1 tablet 12 hourly (twice daily)	1 tablet 12 hourly (twice daily)	15kg - <25kg	3 years - 8 years	2 tablets start dose and repeat after 8 hours	2 tablet 12 hourly (twice daily)	2 tablet 12 hourly (twice daily)
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WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT, AND MALARIA TESTING FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-5

101	<p><u>INTERVIEWER TO COMPLETE Q. 102 AND Q. 103 USING TABLET REPORT</u> USE THE INTERVIEWER'S MENU AND SELECT THE APPROPRIATE OPTION TO LIST ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5 ELIGIBLE FOR BIOMARKER TESTING. RECORD THE COMPLETE NAME, AGE AND THE LINE NUMBER AS THEY APPEAR IN THE REPORT ON YOUR TABLET. LIST EACH CHILD IN THE SAME ORDER SHOWN IN THE REPORT. IF MORE THAN NINE CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). WRITE THE NAME OF EACH ELIGIBLE CHILD ON EACH SUBSEQUENT PAGES.</p>			
		CHILD 4	CHILD 5	CHILD 6
102	FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE CHILD'S COMPLETE FIRST/LAST NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE.	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____
113P	CHECK 113: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 114) ←	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 114) ←	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 114) ←
113Q	<p><u>SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL</u></p> RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANEMIA TEST ON THE REFERRAL	The anemia test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has severe anemia. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility immediately.		
114	GO BACK TO 103 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 201.			

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT, AND MALARIA TESTING FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-5

101	INTERVIEWER TO COMPLETE Q. 102 AND Q. 103 USING TABLET REPORT USE THE INTERVIEWER'S MENU AND SELECT THE APPROPRIATE OPTION TO LIST ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5 ELIGIBLE FOR BIOMARKER TESTING. RECORD THE COMPLETE NAME, AGE AND THE LINE NUMBER AS THEY APPEAR IN THE REPORT ON YOUR TABLET. LIST EACH CHILD IN THE SAME ORDER SHOWN IN THE REPORT. IF MORE THAN NINE CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). WRITE THE NAME OF EACH ELIGIBLE CHILD ON EACH SUBSEQUENT PAGES.			
		CHILD 7	CHILD 8	CHILD 9
102	FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE CHILD'S COMPLETE FIRST/LAST NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE.	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____
103	INTERVIEWER TO COPY CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH (DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR) FROM TABLET'S REPORT. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: What is (NAME)'s date of birth?	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
103A	VERIFY: IN WHICH YEAR ARE WE TODAY?	2019 1 2020 2 (SKIP TO 104A) ←	2019 1 2020 2 (SKIP TO 104A) ←	2019 1 2020 2 (SKIP TO 104A) ←
104	CHECK 103: CHILD BORN IN 2014 OR LATER?	YES 1 (SKIP TO 105) ← NO 2 (SKIP TO 114) ←	YES 1 (SKIP TO 105) ← NO 2 (SKIP TO 114) ←	YES 1 (SKIP TO 105) ← NO 2 (SKIP TO 114) ←
104A	CHECK 103: CHILD BORN IN 2015 OR LATER?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 114) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 114) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 114) ←
105	ASSISTANT TO RECORD WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996
106	CHECK 103 TO DETERMINE HOW CHILD NEEDS TO BE MEASURED. ASSISTANT TO RECORD HEIGHT/LENGTH IN CENTIMETERS.	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 (SKIP TO 108) ←	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 (SKIP TO 108) ←	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 (SKIP TO 108) ←
107	MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2
108	MEASURER: ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER
109	CHECK 103: CHILD AGE 0-5 MONTHS, I.E., WAS CHILD BORN IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW OR 5 PREVIOUS MONTHS?	0-5 MONTHS 1 (SKIP TO 114) ← OLDER 2	0-5 MONTHS 1 (SKIP TO 114) ← OLDER 2	0-5 MONTHS 1 (SKIP TO 114) ← OLDER 2
110	WRITE THE FIRST AND LAST NAME OF THE PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CHILD	NAME OF PARENT/ADULT RESPONSIBLE NAME _____	NAME OF PARENT/ADULT RESPONSIBLE NAME _____	NAME OF PARENT/ADULT RESPONSIBLE NAME _____

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT, AND MALARIA TESTING FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-5

101	<p>INTERVIEWER TO COMPLETE Q. 102 AND Q. 103 USING TABLET REPORT USE THE INTERVIEWER'S MENU AND SELECT THE APPROPRIATE OPTION TO LIST ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5 ELIGIBLE FOR BIOMARKER TESTING. RECORD THE COMPLETE NAME, AGE AND THE LINE NUMBER AS THEY APPEAR IN THE REPORT ON YOUR TABLET. LIST EACH CHILD IN THE SAME ORDER SHOWN IN THE REPORT. IF MORE THAN NINE CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). WRITE THE NAME OF EACH ELIGIBLE CHILD ON EACH SUBSEQUENT PAGES.</p>			
		CHILD 7	CHILD 8	CHILD 9
102	FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE CHILD'S COMPLETE FIRST/LAST NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE.	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____
111	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/OTHER ADULT.	<p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. We ask that all children born in 2014 or later take part in anemia testing in this survey and give a few drops of blood from a finger or heel. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test.</p> <p>The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the anemia test?</p>		
112	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED 1 } _____ ← (SIGN) REFUSED 2 } NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3 } (SKIP TO 114) ←	GRANTED 1 } _____ ← (SIGN) REFUSED 2 } NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3 } (SKIP TO 114) ←	GRANTED 1 } _____ ← (SIGN) REFUSED 2 } NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3 } (SKIP TO 114) ←
112A	ASK CONSENT FOR MALARIA TEST FROM PARENT/OTHER ADULT.	<p>As part of this survey, we are asking children all over the country to take a test to see if they have malaria. Malaria is a serious illness caused by a parasite transmitted by a mosquito bite. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent malaria.</p> <p>We ask that all children born in 2014 or later take part in malaria testing in this survey and give a few drops of blood from a finger or heel. The blood will be tested for malaria immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. All results will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the malaria test?</p>		
112B	CIRCLE THE CODE, SIGN YOUR NAME, AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	GRANTED 1 } REFUSED 2 } _____ ← (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3	GRANTED 1 } REFUSED 2 } _____ ← (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3	GRANTED 1 } REFUSED 2 } _____ ← (SIGN AND ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3
112C	PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ONLY FOR THE TEST(S) FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED AND PROCEED WITH THE TEST(S).			
113	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE ANEMIA PAMPHLET.	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> REFUSED995 OTHER996	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> REFUSED995 OTHER996	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> REFUSED995 OTHER996

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT, AND MALARIA TESTING FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-5

101	INTERVIEWER TO COMPLETE Q. 102 AND Q. 103 USING TABLET REPORT USE THE INTERVIEWER'S MENU AND SELECT THE APPROPRIATE OPTION TO LIST ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5 ELIGIBLE FOR BIOMARKER TESTING. RECORD THE COMPLETE NAME, AGE AND THE LINE NUMBER AS THEY APPEAR IN THE REPORT ON YOUR TABLET. LIST EACH CHILD IN THE SAME ORDER SHOWN IN THE REPORT. IF MORE THAN NINE CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). WRITE THE NAME OF EACH ELIGIBLE CHILD ON EACH SUBSEQUENT PAGES.																																																																																				
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113A	CIRCLE THE CODE FOR THE MALARIA RDT.	TESTED 1 NOT PRESENT 2 REFUSED 3 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 113C) ←	TESTED 1 NOT PRESENT 2 REFUSED 3 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 113C) ←	TESTED 1 NOT PRESENT 2 REFUSED 3 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 113C) ←																																																																																	
113B	RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA RDT HERE AND IN THE ANEMIA AND MALARIA PAMPHLET.	POSITIVE 1 (SKIP TO 113E) ← NEGATIVE 2 OTHER 6	POSITIVE 1 (SKIP TO 113E) ← NEGATIVE 2 OTHER 6	POSITIVE 1 (SKIP TO 113E) ← NEGATIVE 2 OTHER 6																																																																																	
113C	CHECK 113: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 114) ←	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 114) ←	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 114) ←																																																																																	
113D	SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANEMIA TEST ON THE REFERRAL	The anemia test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has severe anemia. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility immediately. (SKIP TO 114)																																																																																			
113E	Does (NAME) suffer from any of the following illnesses or symptoms:	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) EXTREME WEAKNESS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) HEART PROBLEMS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS.</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) RAPID BREATHING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) SEIZURES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) BLEEDING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) JAUNDICE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h) DARK URINE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	a) EXTREME WEAKNESS	1	2	b) HEART PROBLEMS	1	2	c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS.	1	2	d) RAPID BREATHING	1	2	e) SEIZURES	1	2	f) BLEEDING	1	2	g) JAUNDICE	1	2	h) DARK URINE	1	2	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) EXTREME WEAKNESS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) HEART PROBLEMS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS.</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) RAPID BREATHING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) SEIZURES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) BLEEDING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) JAUNDICE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h) DARK URINE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	a) EXTREME WEAKNESS	1	2	b) HEART PROBLEMS	1	2	c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS.	1	2	d) RAPID BREATHING	1	2	e) SEIZURES	1	2	f) BLEEDING	1	2	g) JAUNDICE	1	2	h) DARK URINE	1	2	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) EXTREME WEAKNESS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) HEART PROBLEMS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS.</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) RAPID BREATHING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) SEIZURES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) BLEEDING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) JAUNDICE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h) DARK URINE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	a) EXTREME WEAKNESS	1	2	b) HEART PROBLEMS	1	2	c) LOSS OF CONSCIOUS.	1	2	d) RAPID BREATHING	1	2	e) SEIZURES	1	2	f) BLEEDING	1	2	g) JAUNDICE	1	2	h) DARK URINE	1	2
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113F	CHECK 113E: ANY 'YES' CIRCLED?	NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 113I) ←	NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 113I) ←	NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 113I) ←																																																																																	
113G	CHECK 113: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1 (SKIP TO 113I) ← 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1 (SKIP TO 113I) ← 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA ... 1 (SKIP TO 113I) ← 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE ... 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6																																																																																	

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT, AND MALARIA TESTING FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-5

101	INTERVIEWER TO COMPLETE Q. 102 AND Q. 103 USING TABLET REPORT USE THE INTERVIEWER'S MENU AND SELECT THE APPROPRIATE OPTION TO LIST ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5 ELIGIBLE FOR BIOMARKER TESTING. RECORD THE COMPLETE NAME, AGE AND THE LINE NUMBER AS THEY APPEAR IN THE REPORT ON YOUR TABLET. LIST EACH CHILD IN THE SAME ORDER SHOWN IN THE REPORT. IF MORE THAN NINE CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). WRITE THE NAME OF EACH ELIGIBLE CHILD ON EACH SUBSEQUENT PAGES.																		
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113H	In the past two weeks has (NAME) taken or is taking Coartem/ACT given by a doctor or health center to treat the malaria? VERIFY BY ASKING TO SEE TREATMENT	YES 1] (SKIP TO 113J) ←] NO 2] (SKIP TO 113K) ←]	YES 1] (SKIP TO 113J) ←] NO 2] (SKIP TO 113K) ←]	YES 1] (SKIP TO 113J) ←] NO 2] (SKIP TO 113K) ←]															
113I	SEVERE MALARIA REFERRAL RECORD THE RESULT OF THE MALARIA RDT ON THE REFERRAL FORM.	The malaria test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has malaria. Your child also has symptoms of severe malaria. The malaria treatment I have will not help your child, and I cannot give you the medication. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility right away. (SKIP TO 113P)																	
113J	ALREADY TAKING COARTEM/ACT REFERRAL STATEMENT	You have told me that (NAME OF CHILD) had already received Coartem/ACT for malaria. Therefore, I cannot give you additional Coartem/ACT. However, the test shows that he/she has malaria. If your child has a fever for two days after the last dose of Coartem/ACT, you should take the child to the nearest health facility for further examination. (SKIP TO 114)																	
113K	READ INFORMATION FOR MALARIA TREATMENT AND CONSENT STATEMENT TO PARENT/OTHER ADULT.	The malaria test shows that your child has malaria. We can give you free medicine. The medicine is called Coartem/ACT. Coartem/ACT is very effective and in a few days it should get rid of the fever and other symptoms. You do not have to give the child the medicine. This is up to you. Please tell me whether you accept the medicine or not.																	
113L	CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1] _____ (SIGN) ←] REFUSED 2] OTHER 6]	ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1] _____ (SIGN) ←] REFUSED 2] OTHER 6]	ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1] _____ (SIGN) ←] REFUSED 2] OTHER 6]															
113M	CHECK 113L: MEDICATION ACCEPTED	ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1] REFUSED 2] OTHER 6] (SKIP TO 114) ←]	ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1] REFUSED 2] OTHER 6] (SKIP TO 114) ←]	ACCEPTED MEDICINE . 1] REFUSED 2] OTHER 6] (SKIP TO 114) ←]															
113O	READ INFORMATION FOR MALARIA TREATMENT AND CONSENT STATEMENT TO PARENT/OTHER ADULT.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Weight</th> <th>Age</th> <th>Day 1</th> <th>Day 2</th> <th>Day 3</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>5kg -<15kg</td> <td>3 months - 3 years</td> <td>1 tablet start dose and repeat after 8 hours</td> <td>1 tablet 12 hourly (twice daily)</td> <td>1 tablet 12 hourly (twice daily)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15kg - <25kg</td> <td>3 years - 8 years</td> <td>2 tablets start dose and repeat after 8 hours</td> <td>2 tablet 12 hourly (twice daily)</td> <td>2 tablet 12 hourly (twice daily)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>First day starts by taking first dose followed by the second one 8 hours later; on subsequent days the recommendation is simply "morning" and "evening" (usually around 12 hours apart). Take the medicine (crushed for smaller children) with high fat food or drinks like milk.</p> <p>Make sure that the FULL 3 days treatment is taken at the recommended times, otherwise the infection may return. If your child vomits within an hour of taking the medicine, you will need to get additional tablets and repeat the dose.</p> <p>ALSO TELL THE PARENT/OTHER ADULT: If [NAME] has a high fever, fast or difficult breathing, is not able to drink or breastfeed, gets sicker or does not get better in two days, you should take him/her to a health professional for treatment right away. (SKIP TO 114)</p>			Weight	Age	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	5kg -<15kg	3 months - 3 years	1 tablet start dose and repeat after 8 hours	1 tablet 12 hourly (twice daily)	1 tablet 12 hourly (twice daily)	15kg - <25kg	3 years - 8 years	2 tablets start dose and repeat after 8 hours	2 tablet 12 hourly (twice daily)	2 tablet 12 hourly (twice daily)
Weight	Age	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3															
5kg -<15kg	3 months - 3 years	1 tablet start dose and repeat after 8 hours	1 tablet 12 hourly (twice daily)	1 tablet 12 hourly (twice daily)															
15kg - <25kg	3 years - 8 years	2 tablets start dose and repeat after 8 hours	2 tablet 12 hourly (twice daily)	2 tablet 12 hourly (twice daily)															

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT, AND MALARIA TESTING FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-5

101	<p><u>INTERVIEWER TO COMPLETE Q. 102 AND Q. 103 USING TABLET REPORT</u> USE THE INTERVIEWER'S MENU AND SELECT THE APPROPRIATE OPTION TO LIST ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5 ELIGIBLE FOR BIOMARKER TESTING. RECORD THE COMPLETE NAME, AGE AND THE LINE NUMBER AS THEY APPEAR IN THE REPORT ON YOUR TABLET. LIST EACH CHILD IN THE SAME ORDER SHOWN IN THE REPORT. IF MORE THAN NINE CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). WRITE THE NAME OF EACH ELIGIBLE CHILD ON EACH SUBSEQUENT PAGES.</p>			
		CHILD 7	CHILD 8	CHILD 9
102	FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE CHILD'S COMPLETE FIRST/LAST NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE.	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____
113P	CHECK 113: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 114) ←	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 114) ←	BELOW 8.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA 1 8.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2 NOT PRESENT 3 REFUSED 4 OTHER 6 (SKIP TO 114) ←
113Q	<p><u>SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL</u></p> RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANEMIA TEST ON THE REFERRAL	The anemia test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has severe anemia. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility immediately.		
114	GO BACK TO 103 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 201.			

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49

201	INTERVIEWER TO COMPLETE Q. 202-204 USING TABLET REPORT USE THE APPROPRIATE OPTION FROM THE INTERVIEWER'S MENU TO LIST ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49 ELIGIBLE FOR BIOMARKER TESTING. IN EACH COLUMN, WRITE THE COMPLETE NAME, AGE AND LINE NUMBER AS THEY APPEAR IN THE REPORT ON YOUR TABLET. ALSO CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE FOR QUESTION 203. IF THE WOMAN'S AGE IS 15-17, COMPLETE QUESTION 204 USING THE MARITAL STATUS INFORMATION PRINTED IN THE TABLET'S REPORT. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN NINE WOMEN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).			
		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
202	FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE WOMAN'S NAME, AGE, AND LINE NUMBER	NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
203	FROM TABLET'S REPORT: CIRCLE CODE FOR AGE GROUP.	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2
204	FROM TABLET'S REPORT: CIRCLE CODE FOR MARITAL STATUS	CODE 5 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 OTHER 2	CODE 5 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 OTHER 2	CODE 5 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 OTHER 2
205	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996	KG. ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996	KG. ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996
206	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	CM..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	CM..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	CM..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996
207	MEASURER: ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER
208	CHECK 203: AGE	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 (SKIP TO 210) ←	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 (SKIP TO 210) ←	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 (SKIP TO 210) ←
209	CHECK 204: MARITAL STATUS	CODE 5 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 (SKIP TO 216) ← OTHER 2	CODE 5 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 (SKIP TO 216) ← OTHER 2	CODE 5 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 (SKIP TO 216) ← OTHER 2

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49

		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT	210	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST.	<p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia.</p> <p>For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the anemia test?</p>		
	211	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED ... 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 231) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 231) ←	GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED ... 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 231) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 231) ←	GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED ... 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 231) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 231) ←
	211A	ASK: Are you pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 (SKIP TO 229) ←	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 (SKIP TO 229) ←	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 (SKIP TO 229) ←

216	WRITE THE NAME OF THE PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
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PARENTAL/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST

PARENTAL/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT	217	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/ADULT.	<p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia.</p> <p>For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you and (NAME OF MINOR) right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to take the anemia test?</p>		
	218	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 231) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 231) ←	GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 231) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 231) ←	GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 231) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 231) ←

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49

		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____

MINOR RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST

MINOR RESPONDENT CONSENT	219	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM RESPONDENT.	<p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia.</p> <p>For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you and (NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT) right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the anemia test?</p>		
	220	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 231) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 231)	GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 231) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 231)	GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 231) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 231)
	220A	ASK: Are you pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8

229	PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR ANEMIA TESTING.			
231	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN ANEMIA PAMPHLET.	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996
233	GO BACK TO 202 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE WOMEN, END OF QUESTIONNAIRE.			

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49

201	INTERVIEWER TO COMPLETE Q. 202-204 USING TABLET REPORT USE THE APPROPRIATE OPTION FROM THE INTERVIEWER'S MENU TO LIST ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49 ELIGIBLE FOR BIOMARKER TESTING. IN EACH COLUMN, WRITE THE COMPLETE NAME, AGE AND LINE NUMBER AS THEY APPEAR IN THE REPORT ON YOUR TABLET. ALSO CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE FOR QUESTION 203. IF THE WOMAN'S AGE IS 15-17, COMPLETE QUESTION 204 USING THE MARITAL STATUS INFORMATION PRINTED IN THE TABLET'S REPORT. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN NINE WOMEN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).			
		WOMAN 4	WOMAN 5	WOMAN 6
202	FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE WOMAN'S NAME, AGE, AND LINE NUMBER	NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
203	FROM TABLET'S REPORT: CIRCLE CODE FOR AGE GROUP.	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2
204	FROM TABLET'S REPORT: CIRCLE CODE FOR MARITAL STATUS	CODE 5 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 OTHER 2	CODE 5 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 OTHER 2	CODE 5 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 OTHER 2
205	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	KG. ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	KG. ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996
206	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996
207	MEASURER: ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER
208	CHECK 203: AGE	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 (SKIP TO 210) ←	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 (SKIP TO 210) ←	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 (SKIP TO 210) ←
209	CHECK 204: MARITAL STATUS	CODE 5 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 (SKIP TO 216) ← OTHER 2	CODE 5 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 (SKIP TO 216) ← OTHER 2	CODE 5 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 (SKIP TO 216) ← OTHER 2

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49

		WOMAN 4	WOMAN 5	WOMAN 6
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT	210	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST.	<p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia.</p> <p>For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the anemia test?</p>		
	211	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED ... 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 231) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 231) ←	GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED ... 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 231) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 231) ←	GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED ... 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 231) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 231) ←
	211A	ASK: Are you pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 (SKIP TO 229) ←	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 (SKIP TO 229) ←	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 (SKIP TO 229) ←

216	WRITE THE NAME OF THE PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
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PARENTAL/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST

PARENTAL/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT	217	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/ADULT.	<p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia.</p> <p>For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you and (NAME OF MINOR) right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to take the anemia test?</p>		
	218	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 231) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 231) ←	GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 231) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 231) ←	GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 231) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 231) ←

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49

		WOMAN 4	WOMAN 5	WOMAN 6
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____

MINOR RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST

MINOR RESPONDENT CONSENT	219	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM RESPONDENT.	<p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia.</p> <p>For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you and (NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT) right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the anemia test?</p>		
	220	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 231) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 231)	GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 231) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 231)	GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 231) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 231)
	220A	ASK: Are you pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8

229	PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR ANEMIA TESTING.			
231	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN ANEMIA PAMPHLET.	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996
233	GO BACK TO 202 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE WOMEN, END OF QUESTIONNAIRE.			

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49

201	INTERVIEWER TO COMPLETE Q. 202-204 USING TABLET REPORT USE THE APPROPRIATE OPTION FROM THE INTERVIEWER'S MENU TO LIST ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49 ELIGIBLE FOR BIOMARKER TESTING. IN EACH COLUMN, WRITE THE COMPLETE NAME, AGE AND LINE NUMBER AS THEY APPEAR IN THE REPORT ON YOUR TABLET. ALSO CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE FOR QUESTION 203. IF THE WOMAN'S AGE IS 15-17, COMPLETE QUESTION 204 USING THE MARITAL STATUS INFORMATION PRINTED IN THE TABLET'S REPORT. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN NINE WOMEN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).			
		WOMAN 7	WOMAN 8	WOMAN 9
202	FROM TABLET'S REPORT: WRITE WOMAN'S NAME, AGE, AND LINE NUMBER	NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NAME _____ AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
203	FROM TABLET'S REPORT: CIRCLE CODE FOR AGE GROUP.	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2
204	FROM TABLET'S REPORT: CIRCLE CODE FOR MARITAL STATUS	CODE 5 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 OTHER 2	CODE 5 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 OTHER 2	CODE 5 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 OTHER 2
205	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996	KG. ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996	KG. ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996
206	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	CM..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	CM..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	CM..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996
207	MEASURER: ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER
208	CHECK 203: AGE	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 (SKIP TO 210) ←	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 (SKIP TO 210) ←	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 (SKIP TO 210) ←
209	CHECK 204: MARITAL STATUS	CODE 5 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 (SKIP TO 216) ← OTHER 2	CODE 5 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 (SKIP TO 216) ← OTHER 2	CODE 5 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 (SKIP TO 216) ← OTHER 2

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49

		WOMAN 7	WOMAN 8	WOMAN 9
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT	210	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST.	<p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia.</p> <p>For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the anemia test?</p>		
	211	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED ... 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 231) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 231) ←	GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED ... 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 231) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 231) ←	GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED ... 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 231) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 231) ←
	211A	ASK: Are you pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 (SKIP TO 229) ←	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 (SKIP TO 229) ←	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 (SKIP TO 229) ←

216	WRITE THE NAME OF THE PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
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PARENTAL/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST

PARENTAL/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT	217	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/ADULT.	<p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia.</p> <p>For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you and (NAME OF MINOR) right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to take the anemia test?</p>		
	218	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 231) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 231) ←	GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 231) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 231) ←	GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 231) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 231) ←

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49

		WOMAN 7	WOMAN 8	WOMAN 9
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____

MINOR RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST

MINOR RESPONDENT CONSENT	219	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM RESPONDENT.	<p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia.</p> <p>For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you and (NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT) right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the anemia test?</p>		
	220	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 231) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 231)	GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 231) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 231)	GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 231) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 231)
	220A	ASK: Are you pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8

229	PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR ANEMIA TESTING.			
231	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN ANEMIA PAMPHLET.	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996
233	GO BACK TO 202 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE; IF NO MORE WOMEN, END OF QUESTIONNAIRE.			

2019-20 GAMBIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
FIELDWORKER QUESTIONNAIRETHE GAMBIA
GAMBIA BUREAU OF STATISTICSLANGUAGE OF
QUESTIONNAIRE ENGLISH

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
100	What is your name?	NAME _____	
101	RECORD FIELDWORKER NUMBER	NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

INSTRUCTIONS

Information on all DHS field workers is collected as part of the DHS survey. Please fill out the questions below. The information you provide will be part of the survey data file; however, your name will be removed and will not be part of the data file. Thank you for providing the information needed.

102	In what LGA do you live?	BANJUL 01 KANIFING 02 BRIKAMA 03 MANSAKONKO 04 KEREWAN 05 KUNTAUR 06 JANJANBUREH 07 BASSE 08	
103	Do you live in an urban area or rural area?	URBAN AREA 1 RURAL AREA 2	
104	How old are you? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS.	AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
105	Are you male or female?	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	
106	What is your current marital status?	CURRENTLY MARRIED 1 LIVING WITH A MAN/WOMAN 2 WIDOWED 3 DIVORCED 4 SEPARATED 5 NEVER MARRIED OR LIVED WITH A MAN/WOMAN 6	
107	How many living children do you have? INCLUDE ONLY CHILDREN WHO ARE YOUR BIOLOGICAL CHILDREN.	LIVING CHILDREN <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
108	Have you ever had a child who died?	YES 1 NO 2	
109	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, lower secondary, upper secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY 1 LOWER SECONDARY 2 UPPER SECONDARY 3 VOCATIONAL 4 DIPLOMA 5 HIGHER 6	
110	What is the highest grade/form/year you completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	GRADE/FORM/YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
111	What is your religion?	ISLAM 01 CHRISTIANITY 02 NO RELIGION 95 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
112	What is your ethnicity?	MANDINKA/JAHANKA 01 WOLLOF 02 JOLA/KARONINKA 03 FULA/TUKULUR/LOROBO 04 SERERE 05 SERAHULEH 06 CREOLE/AKU MARABOUT 07 MANJAGO 08 BAMBARA 09 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
113	What languages can you speak? RECORD ALL LANGUAGES YOU CAN SPEAK.	ENGLISH A MANDINKA B WOLLOF C FULA D JOLA E SARAHULE F SERERE G MANJAGO H CREOLE/AKU MARABOUT I BAMBARA J FRENCH K ARABIC L OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
114	What is your mother tongue/native language (language spoken at home growing up)?	ENGLISH 01 MANDINKA 02 WOLLOF 03 FULA 04 JOLA 05 SARAHULE 06 SERERE 07 MANJAGO 08 CREOLE/AKU MARABOUT 09 BAMBARA 10 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
115	Have you ever worked on: a) a DHS prior to this survey? b) an MIS prior to this survey? c) any other survey prior to this survey?	YES NO a) DHS 1 2 b) MIS 1 2 c) OTHER SURVEY 1 2	
116	Were you already working for the Gambia Bureau of Statistics or the Ministry of Health at the time you were employed to work on this DHS?	YES, BUREAU OF STATISTICS 1 YES, MINISTRY OF HEALTH 2 NO 3	→ 118
117	Are you a permanent or temporary employee of the Gambia Bureau of Statistics or the Ministry of Health?	PERMANENT 1 TEMPORARY 2	
118	If you have comments, please write them here.		

ADDITIONAL DHS PROGRAM RESOURCES

The DHS Program Website – Download free DHS reports, standard documentation, key indicator data, and training tools, and view announcements.	DHSprogram.com		
STATcompiler – Build custom tables, graphs, and maps with data from 90 countries and thousands of indicators.	Statcompiler.com		
DHS Program Mobile App – Access key DHS indicators for 90 countries on your mobile device (Apple, Android, or Windows).	Search DHS Program in your iTunes or Google Play store		
DHS Program User Forum – Post questions about DHS data, and search our archive of FAQs.	userforum.DHSprogram.com		
Tutorial Videos – Watch interviews with experts and learn DHS basics, such as sampling and weighting, downloading datasets, and how to read DHS tables.	www.youtube.com/DHSProgram		
Datasets – Download DHS datasets for analysis.	DHSprogram.com/Data		
Spatial Data Repository – Download geographically-linked health and demographic data for mapping in a geographic information system (GIS).	spatialdata.DHSprogram.com		
Social Media – Follow The DHS Program and join the conversation. Stay up to date through:			
 Facebook www.facebook.com/DHSprogram		 LinkedIn www.linkedin.com/company/dhs-program	
 YouTube www.youtube.com/DHSprogram		 Blog Blog.DHSprogram.com	
 Twitter www.twitter.com/DHSprogram			