

2010

The Gambia

MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY 2010



Contributors to the Report

1. Alieu S M Ndow – Gambia Bureau of Statistics
2. Edrissa Ceesay – Gambia Bureau of Statistics
3. Lolley Kah Jallow – Gambia Bureau of Statistics
4. Baba Suwareh – Gambia Bureau of Statistics
5. Wally Ndow - Gambia Bureau of Statistics
6. Momodou Lamin Cham – Gambia Bureau of Statistics
7. Alieu Bahoum - Gambia Bureau of Statistics
8. Sainabou Jasseh - Gambia Bureau of Statistics
9. Musu Koma - Gambia Bureau of Statistics
10. Lamin Dibba - Gambia Bureau of Statistics
11. Momodou Fatajo - Gambia Bureau of Statistics
12. Buba Jadama- Gambia Bureau of Statistics
13. Lamin Kanteh - Gambia Bureau of Statistics
14. Mam -Yassin Ceesay- Gambia Bureau of Statistics
15. Mama Jarju- Gambia Bureau of Statistics

We acknowledge the substantial comments on the earlier draft as well as support in data processing from the following colleagues from the MICS Global Team and from the regional office.

1. Attila Hancioglu, MICS IV Global Coordinator
2. Ivana Bjelic, MICS Data Processing Expert
3. Michelle Seroussi, MICS IV Regional Coordinator

The Gambia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2010 by The Gambia Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with the Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (Reproductive and Child Health Unit, Expanded Programme for Immunization Unit, Planning Unit and National Malaria Control Unit), the Women’s Bureau, the National Nutrition Agency, the Department of Community Development, the Department of Water Resources, Department of Social Welfare, The Gambia Family Planning Association, Child Protection Alliance, National Aids Secretariat and the then Ministry of Economic Planning and Industrial Development (MEPID). Financial and technical support was provided by the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF).

MICS is an international household survey programme developed by UNICEF. The Gambia’s MICS was conducted as part of the fourth global round of MICS surveys (MICS4). MICS provides up-to-date information on the situation of children and women, and measures key indicators that allow countries to monitor progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other internationally agreed commitments. Additional information on the global MICS project may be obtained from www.childinfo.org.

The Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBOS). 2011. The Gambia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2010, Final Report. Banjul, The Gambia: The Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBOS).

The Gambia

MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY 2010

FINAL REPORT | JUNE 2012



The Gambia Bureau of Statistics

UNICEF
United Nations Children's Fund

Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (Reproductive and Child Health Unit, Planning Unit, Expanded Programme for Immunization and National Malaria Control Programme), the Women's Bureau, the National Nutrition Agency, the Department of Community Development, the Department of Water Resources, The Gambia Family Planning Association, Child Protection Alliance, Department of Social Welfare, National Aids Secretariat and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs (MoFEA)



Summary Table of Findings

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Indicators,
The Gambia, 2010

| Topic | MICS4 Indicator Number | MDG Indicator Number | Indicator | Value |
|----------------------------------|---|----------------------|---|------------------|
| CHILD MORTALITY | | | | |
| Child mortality | 1.1 | 4.1 | Under-five mortality rate | 109 per thousand |
| | 1.2 | 4.2 | Infant mortality rate | 81 per thousand |
| NUTRITION | | | | |
| Nutritional status | 2.1a 2.1b | 1.8 | Underweight prevalence | 17.4 percent |
| | | | Moderate and Severe (- 2 SD) | 4.2 percent |
| | Severe (- 3 SD) | | | |
| | Stunting prevalence | | 23.4 percent | |
| | Moderate and Severe (- 2 SD) | | 6.8 percent | |
| | Severe (- 3 SD) | | | |
| 2.2a 2.2b | Wasting prevalence | 9.5 percent | | |
| | Moderate and Severe (- 2 SD) | 2.1 percent | | |
| 2.3a 2.3b | Severe (- 3 SD) | | | |
| | | | | |
| Breastfeeding and infant feeding | 2.4 | | Children ever breastfed | 97.9 percent |
| | 2.5 | | Early initiation of breastfeeding | 51.6 percent |
| | 2.6 | | Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months | 33.5 percent |
| | 2.7 | | Continued breastfeeding at 1 year | 92.9 percent |
| | 2.8 | | Continued breastfeeding at 2 years | 30.6 percent |
| | 2.9 | | Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months | 79.7 percent |
| | 2.10 | | Duration of breastfeeding | 19.3 percent |
| | 2.11 | | Bottle feeding | 10.4 percent |
| | 2.12 | | Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods | 34.3 percent |
| | 2.13 | | Minimum meal frequency | 28.8 percent |
| | 2.14 | | Age-appropriate breastfeeding | 49.6 percent |
| 2.15 | Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children | 16.5 percent | | |
| Salt iodization | 2.16 | | Iodized salt consumption | 22.0 percent |
| Vitamin A | 2.17 | | Vitamin A supplementation (children under age 5) | 72.8 percent |
| Low birth weight | 2.18 | | Low-birthweight infants | 10.2 percent |
| | 2.19 | | Infants weighed at birth | 50.8 percent |
| CHILD HEALTH | | | | |
| Vaccinations | 3.1 3.2 | 4.3 | Tuberculosis immunization coverage | 98.9 percent |
| | | | Polio immunization coverage | 93.4 percent |
| | 3.3 | | Immunization coverage for diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) | 89.3 percent |
| | | | 87.6 percent | |
| | 3.4 | | Measles immunization coverage | 87.2 percent |
| | 3.5 | | Hepatitis B immunization coverage | 87.5 percent |
| 3.6 | Yellow fever immunization coverage | | | |
| Tetanus toxoid | 3.7 | | Neonatal tetanus protection | 75.5 percent |
| Care of illness | 3.8 | | Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding | 66.6 percent |
| | 3.9 | | Care seeking for suspected pneumonia | 68.8 percent |
| | 3.10 | | Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia | 69.8 percent |
| Solid fuel use | 3.11 | | Solid fuels | 97.6 percent |

Summary Table of Findings (cont.)

| Topic | MICS4 Indicator Number | MDG Indicator Number | Indicator | Value |
|------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---|---------------|
| Malaria | 3.12 | 6.7 | Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) | 50.9 percent |
| | 3.13 | | Households protected by a vector control method | 70.6 percent |
| | 3.14 | | Children under age 5 sleeping under any mosquito net | 41.1 percent |
| | 3.15 | | Children under age 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) | 33.3 percent |
| | 3.16 | | Malaria diagnostics usage | 18.3 percent |
| | 3.17 | | Antimalarial treatment of children under 5 the same or next day | 27.7 percent |
| | 3.18 | 6.8 | Antimalarial treatment of children under age 5 | 30.2 percent |
| | 3.19 | | Pregnant women sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) | 26.1 percent |
| | 3.20 | | Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria | 66.2 percent |
| | 3.21 | | Place for handwashing | 36.2 percent |
| | 3.22 | | Availability of soap | 55.0 percent |
| | | | | |
| WATER AND SANITATION | | | | |
| Water and sanitation | 4.1 | 7.8 | Use of improved drinking water sources | 85.8 percent |
| | 4.2 | | Water treatment | 3.7 percent |
| | 4.3 | 7.9 | Use of improved sanitation facilities | 76.3 percent |
| | 4.4 | | Safe disposal of child's faeces | 88.1 percent |
| REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH | | | | |
| Contraception and unmet need | 5.1 | 5.4 | Adolescent fertility rate | 118 per 1,000 |
| | 5.2 | | Early childbearing | 19.1 percent |
| | 5.3 | 5.3 | Contraceptive prevalence rate | 13.3 percent |
| | 5.4 | 5.6 | Unmet need | 21.5 percent |
| Maternal and newborn health | 5.5a | 5.5 | Antenatal care coverage At least once by skilled personnel | 98.1 percent |
| | 5.5b | | At least four times by any provider | 72 percent |
| | 5.6 | | Content of antenatal care | 84.4 percent |
| | 5.7 | 5.2 | Skilled attendant at delivery | 56.6 percent |
| | 5.8 | | Institutional deliveries | 55.7 percent |
| | 5.9 | | Caesarean section | 2.5 percent |
| CHILD DEVELOPMENT | | | | |
| Child development | 6.1 | | Support for learning | 48.3 percent |
| | 6.2 | | Father's support for learning | 21.3 percent |
| | 6.3 | | Learning materials: children's books | 1.2 percent |
| | 6.4 | | Learning materials: playthings | 44.1 percent |
| | 6.5 | | Inadequate care | 20.6 percent |
| | 6.6 | | Early child development index | 68.1 percent |
| | 6.7 | | Attendance to early childhood education | 18.1 percent |
| EDUCATION | | | | |
| Literacy and education | 7.1 | 2.3 | Literacy rate among young women | 48.2 percent |
| | 7.2 | | School readiness | 37.2 percent |
| | 7.3 | | Net intake rate in primary education | 35.0 percent |
| | 7.4 | 2.1 | Primary school net attendance rate (adjusted) | 62.6 percent |
| | 7.5 | | Secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted) | 34.2 percent |
| | 7.6 | 2.2 | Children reaching last grade of primary | 95.3 percent |
| | 7.7 | | Primary completion rate | 74.5 percent |
| | 7.8 | | Transition rate to secondary school | 56.8 percent |
| | 7.9 | | Gender parity index (primary school) | 1.05 ratio |
| | 7.10 | | Gender parity index (secondary school) | 1.00 ratio |

Summary Table of Findings (cont.)

| Topic | MICS4 Indicator Number | MDG Indicator Number | Indicator | Value |
|---|------------------------|----------------------|---|--------------|
| CHILD PROTECTION | | | | |
| Birth registration | 8.1 | | Birth registration | 52.5 percent |
| Child discipline | 8.5 | | Violent discipline | 90.3 percent |
| Early marriage and polygyny | 8.6 | | Marriage before age 15 | 8.6 percent |
| | 8.7 | | Marriage before age 18 | 46.5 percent |
| | 8.8 | | Young women age 15-19 currently married or in union | 23.5 percent |
| | 8.9 | | Polygyny | 40.7 percent |
| | 8.10a | | Spousal age difference Women age 15-19 | 45.9 percent |
| | 8.10b | | Women age 20-24 | 46.3 percent |
| Female genital mutilation/ Cutting | 8.11 | | Approval for female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) | 64.2 percent |
| | 8.12 | | Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) among women | 76.3 percent |
| | 8.13 | | Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) among daughters | 42.4 percent |
| Domestic violence | 8.14 | | Attitudes towards domestic violence | 74.5 percent |
| HIV/AIDS, SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR, AND ORPHANED AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN | | | | |
| HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes | 9.1 | 6.3 | Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention | 31.6 percent |
| | 9.2 | | Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people | 32.8 percent |
| | 9.3 | | Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV | 90.8 percent |
| | 9.4 | | Accepting attitude towards people with HIV | 8.0 percent |
| | 9.5 | | Women who know where to be tested for HIV | 73.2 percent |
| | 9.6 | | Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results | 7.5 percent |
| | 9.7 | | Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results | 8.7 percent |
| | 9.8 | | HIV counselling during antenatal care | 62.8 percent |
| | 9.9 | | HIV testing during antenatal care | 45.5 percent |
| Sexual behaviour | 9.10 | 6.2 | Young women who have never had sex | 87.6 percent |
| | 9.11 | | Sex before age 15 among young women | 5.3 percent |
| | 9.12 | | Age-mixing among sexual partners | 44.3 percent |
| | 9.13 | | Sex with multiple partners | 1.1 percent |
| | 9.14 | | Condom use during sex with multiple partners | 37.2 percent |
| | 9.15 | | Sex with non-regular partners | 11.8 percent |
| | 9.16 | | Condom use with non-regular partners | 33.5 percent |
| Orphaned children | 9.17 | 6.4 | Children's living arrangements (living with both parents) | 61.7 percent |
| | 9.18 | | Prevalence of children with at least one parent dead | 8.2 percent |
| | 9.19 | | School attendance of orphans | 75.5 percent |
| | 9.20 | | School attendance of non-orphans | 71.4 percent |



Table of Contents

| | |
|---|-----|
| Summary Table of Findings | v |
| Table of contents | ix |
| List of Tables | xi |
| List of Figures | xiv |
| List of Abbreviations | xv |
| Acknowledgements | xvi |
| Executive Summary | xix |
| | |
| I. Introduction | 1 |
| Background | 1 |
| Survey Objectives | 11 |
| | |
| II. Sample and Survey Methodology | 13 |
| Sample Design | 13 |
| Questionnaires | 13 |
| Training and Fieldwork | 15 |
| Data Processing | 15 |
| | |
| III. Sample Coverage and the Characteristics of Households and Respondents | 17 |
| Sample Coverage | 17 |
| Characteristics of Households | 18 |
| Characteristics of Female Respondents 15-49 Years of Age and Children Under-5 | 21 |
| | |
| IV. Child Mortality | 27 |
| | |
| V. Nutrition | 31 |
| Nutritional Status | 31 |
| Breastfeeding and Infant and Young Child Feeding | 34 |
| Salt Iodization | 45 |
| Children's Vitamin A Supplementation | 46 |
| Low Birth Weight | 49 |
| | |
| VI. Child Health | 53 |
| Vaccinations | 53 |
| Neonatal Tetanus Protection | 56 |
| Oral Rehydration Treatment | 58 |
| Care Seeking and Antibiotic Treatment of Pneumonia | 64 |
| Solid Fuel Use | 68 |
| Malaria | 71 |

Table of contents

| | |
|---|-----|
| VII. Water and Sanitation | 83 |
| Use of Improved Water Sources | 83 |
| Use of Improved Sanitation Facilities | 90 |
| Handwashing | 97 |
| VIII. Reproductive Health | 103 |
| Fertility..... | 103 |
| Contraception..... | 106 |
| Unmet Need | 109 |
| Antenatal Care | 112 |
| Assistance at Delivery..... | 117 |
| Place of Delivery..... | 120 |
| IX. Child Development | 123 |
| Early Childhood Education and Learning | 123 |
| Early Childhood Development | 131 |
| X. Literacy and Education | 135 |
| Literacy among Young Women | 135 |
| School Readiness | 135 |
| Primary and Secondary School Participation..... | 138 |
| XI. Child Protection | 151 |
| Birth Registration..... | 151 |
| Child Discipline..... | 154 |
| Early Marriage and Polygyny | 157 |
| Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting | 163 |
| Domestic Violence..... | 169 |
| XII. HIV/AIDS, Sexual Behaviour, and Orphans | 173 |
| Knowledge about HIV Transmission and Misconceptions about HIV/AIDS..... | 173 |
| Accepting attitudes toward People Living with HIV/AIDS | 182 |
| Knowledge of a Place for HIV Testing, Counselling and Testing during Antenatal Care | 182 |
| Sexual Behaviour Related to HIV Transmission | 190 |
| Appendix A. Sample Design | 199 |
| Appendix B. List of Personnel Involved in the Survey | 203 |
| Appendix C. Estimates of Sampling Errors | 205 |
| Appendix D. Data Quality Tables | 231 |
| Appendix E. MICS4 Indicators: Numerators and Denominators | 242 |
| Appendix F. Questionnaires | 251 |

List of Tables

| | |
|---|----|
| Table HH.A: Results of household, women's and under-5 interviews | 13 |
| Table HH.1: Results of household, women's and under-5 interviews | 17 |
| Table HH.2: Household age distribution by sex | 18 |
| Table HH.3: Household composition | 20 |
| Table HH.4: Women's background characteristics | 22 |
| Table HH.5: Under-5's background characteristics | 24 |
| Table CM.2: Child mortality..... | 28 |
| Table NU.1: Nutritional status of children | 32 |
| Table NU.2: Initial breastfeeding | 35 |
| Table NU.3: Breastfeeding..... | 38 |
| Table NU.4: Duration of breastfeeding | 39 |
| Table NU.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding | 41 |
| Table NU.6: Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods | 42 |
| Table NU.7: Minimum meal frequency..... | 42 |
| Table NU.8: Bottle feeding | 44 |
| Table NU.9: Iodized salt consumption | 45 |
| Table NU.10: Children's vitamin A supplementation | 47 |
| Table NU.11: Low birth weight infants | 50 |
| Table CH.1: Vaccinations in first year of life..... | 53 |
| Table CH.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics..... | 55 |
| Table CH.3: Neonatal tetanus protection | 57 |
| Table CH.4: Oral rehydration solutions and recommended homemade fluids..... | 59 |
| Table CH.5: Feeding practices during diarrhoea | 60 |
| Table CH.6: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments..... | 62 |
| Table CH.7: Care seeking for suspected pneumonia and antibiotic use during suspected pneumonia | 65 |
| Table CH.8: Knowledge of the two danger signs of pneumonia..... | 67 |
| Table CH.9: Solid fuel use..... | 69 |
| Table CH.10: Solid fuel use by place of cooking | 70 |
| Table CH.11: Household availability of insecticide treated nets and protection by a vector control method | 72 |
| Table CH.12: Children sleeping under mosquito nets | 74 |
| Table CH.13: Pregnant women sleeping under mosquito nets | 76 |
| Table CH.14: Anti-malarial treatment of children with anti-malarial drugs..... | 77 |
| Table CH.15: Malaria diagnostics usage..... | 80 |
| Table CH.16: Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria | 81 |

List of tables

| | |
|---|-----|
| Table WS.1: Use of improved water sources..... | 84 |
| Table WS.2: Household water treatment | 87 |
| Table WS.3: Time to source of drinking water..... | 89 |
| Table WS.4: Person collecting water..... | 91 |
| Table WS.5: Use of improved Sanitation facilities | 92 |
| Table WS.6: Use and sharing of sanitation facilities | 94 |
| Table WS.7: Disposal of child's faeces..... | 96 |
| Table WS.8: Drinking water and sanitation ladders | 98 |
| Table WS.9: Water and soap at place for handwashing..... | 99 |
| Table WS.10: Availability of soap..... | 100 |
| | |
| Table RH.1: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate..... | 104 |
| Table RH.2: Early childbearing..... | 105 |
| Table RH.3: Trends in early childbearing..... | 106 |
| Table RH.4: Use of contraception..... | 107 |
| Table RH.5: Unmet need for contraception..... | 110 |
| Table RH.6: Antenatal care provider..... | 113 |
| Table RH.7: Number of antenatal care visits..... | 115 |
| Table RH.8: Content of antenatal care..... | 116 |
| Table RH.9: Assistance during delivery..... | 118 |
| Table RH.10: Place of delivery..... | 121 |
| | |
| Table CD.1: Early childhood education..... | 124 |
| Table CD.2: Support for learning..... | 125 |
| Table CD.3: Learning material..... | 128 |
| Table CD.4: Inadequate care..... | 130 |
| Table CD.5: Early child development index..... | 132 |
| | |
| Table ED.1: Literacy among young women..... | 136 |
| Table ED.2: School readiness..... | 137 |
| Table ED.3: Primary school entry..... | 139 |
| Table ED.4: Primary school attendance..... | 140 |
| Table ED.5: Secondary school attendance..... | 142 |
| Table ED.6: Children reaching last grade of primary school..... | 144 |
| Table ED.7: Primary school completion and transition to secondary school..... | 146 |
| Table ED.8: Education gender parity..... | 147 |
| Table ED.9: School attendance of orphans and non-orphans..... | 148 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Table CP.1: Birth registration..... | 152 |
| Table CP.4: Child discipline | 155 |
| Table CP.5: Early marriage and polygyny | 159 |
| Table CP.6: Trends in early marriage | 161 |
| Table CP.7: Spousal age difference..... | 162 |
| Table CP.8: Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) among women | 164 |
| Table CP.9: Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) among daughters | 166 |
| Table CP.10: Approval of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) | 168 |
| Table CP.11: Attitudes toward domestic violence | 170 |
| | |
| Table HA.1: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission | 174 |
| Table HA.2: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission among young people | 177 |
| Table HA.3: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission | 180 |
| Table HA.4: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS | 183 |
| Table HA.5: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing..... | 185 |
| Table HA.6: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing among sexually active young women | 187 |
| Table HA.7: HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care..... | 188 |
| Table HA.8: Sexual behaviour that increases the risk of HIV infection | 191 |
| Table HA.9: Sex with multiple partners | 193 |
| Table HA.10: Sex with multiple partners (young women) | 194 |
| Table HA.11: Sex with non-regular partners..... | 196 |

List of Figures

| | |
|--|-----|
| Figure HH.1: Population pyramid, The Gambia, MICS4 2010 | 19 |
| Figure CM1: Differential in Under-5 Mortality Rates and Infant Mortality Rates by background characteristics (refer to mid-2010), The Gambia, 2010 | 27 |
| Figure CM2: Under-5 Mortality Rates and Infant Mortality Rates (refer to mid-2004, The Gambia, 2010 | 29 |
| Figure NU.1: Percentage of children under 5 who are undernourished, The Gambia 2010..... | 34 |
| Figure NU.2: Percentage of mothers who started breastfeeding within one hour and one day of birth, The Gambia 2010..... | 37 |
| Figure NU.3: Percent distribution of children under age 2 by feeding pattern by age group, The Gambia, 2010 | 37 |
| Figure NU.4: Percentage of households consuming adequately iodised salt, The Gambia, 2010..... | 46 |
| Figure NU.5: Percentage of infants weighing less than 2500 grams at birth, The Gambia 2010..... | 51 |
| Figure CH.1: Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the recommended vaccinations by 12 months, The Gambia, 2010 | 54 |
| Figure CH.2: Percentage of women protected against neonatal tetanus by major background characteristics, The Gambia, 2010 | 56 |
| Figure 9: Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water, The Gambia, 2010..... | 86 |
| Figure 10: Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities, The Gambia, 2010..... | 86 |
| Figure HA1: Two ways of preventing HIV transmission, Comprehensive knowledge of HIV Prevention and attitudes towards people living with HIV | 179 |

Abbreviations

| | |
|--------|---|
| AIDS | Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome |
| BCG | Bacillus-Calmette-Guérin |
| CEDAW | Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women |
| CRC | Convention on the Rights of the Child |
| CSPRO | Census and Survey Processing System |
| MoBSE | Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education |
| MoHSW | Ministry of Health and Social Welfare |
| DPT | Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus |
| EPI | Expanded Programme on Immunization |
| FGM/C | Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting |
| GBoS | Gambia Bureau of Statistics |
| GPI | Gender Parity Index |
| HIV | Human Immunodeficiency Virus |
| IDD | Iodine Deficiency Disorders |
| ITN | Insecticide Treated Net |
| IUD | Intrauterine Device |
| LAM | Lactational Amenorrhea Method |
| LGA | Local Government Area |
| MDGs | Millennium Development Goals |
| MICS | Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey |
| NAR | Net Attendance Rate |
| NaNA | National Nutrition Agency |
| ORS | Oral Rehydration Solution |
| ORT | Oral Rehydration Treatment |
| OVC | Orphans and Vulnerable Children |
| PPM | Parts Per Million |
| SPSS | Statistical Package for Social Sciences |
| STIs | Sexually Transmitted Infections |
| TVET | Technical, Vocational Education and Training |
| UNAIDS | United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund |
| UNGASS | United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| WFFC | World Fit for Children |
| WHO | World Health Organization |

Notations

(x) This notation implies that the percentage or proportion, x, in brackets is calculated on a number of cases that fall in the range 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

(*) This notation implies that the percentage or proportion, *, in brackets is calculated on a number of cases that fall in the range 1 to 24 unweighted cases and the actual percentage or proportion is not shown but it is represented by an asterisk.

Acknowledgements

The Declaration and Plan of Action adopted at the World Summit for Children, held in New York in September 1990, established a set of goals for the decade 1990 to 2000. With regard to this, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was first conducted in 1996, another similar or even more comprehensive one was conducted in May/June 2000 and a third one was conducted in December-January 2005/2006. This is the fourth survey in the series of Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) conducted in The Gambia. The fourth survey was conducted in 2010. These studies were aimed at monitoring progress made by The Gambia towards the attainment of the mid-decade and end-decade goals set during the above-mentioned Summit.

To evaluate the efforts towards implementation of these conventions, UNICEF in collaboration with other UN agencies such as the WHO, UNFPA and the US Public Health Services developed the Multiple Indicate Cluster Survey (MICS). The MICS is a household survey that examines the behaviour of a comprehensive set of indicators related to the welfare of children and women. The module development for the survey captured data on households characteristics, education, water and sanitation, insecticides treated nets, indoor residual spraying, salt iodization, handwashing, birth registration, early childhood development, Breastfeeding, care of illness, malaria, immunization, anthropometry, child mortality, desire for last birth, illness symptoms, maternal and newborn health, rehydration solutions, contraception, unmet need, female genital mutilation, attitudes toward domestic violence, marriage/union, sexual behavior, and HIV/AIDS.

By the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), The Gambia, like many UN member states, committed itself to the improvement of the plight of children and women by the year 2000. The two conventions are not only comprehensive and holistic in nature but also have a high impact on the plight of children and women when implemented simultaneously. The social and welfare status of both women and children is expected to be markedly improved, thereby enhancing sustainable development in each member state.

In 2010, the Government of The Gambia in collaboration with UNICEF conducted the fourth MICS to monitor progress made at end-decade as articulated in the National Plan of Action. The survey was conducted through inter-agency collaboration with The Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBoS), acting as the lead agency. Collaborating agencies included the:

- Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MoHSW) (Reproductive and Child Health Unit, Planning Unit, Expanded Programme for Immunization and National Malaria Control Programme),
- Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education (MoBSE)
- Department of Community Development
- Women's Bureau
- Department of Water Resources
- Department of Social Welfare
- Gambia Family Planning Association (GFPA).
- Child Protection Alliance
- Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs (MoFEA)
- National Nutrition Agency
- National Aids Secretariat

I wish to express my gratitude to all persons and agencies that participated in the different phases of the survey. Our sincere thanks go to UNICEF, through its Banjul Office for providing the much-needed financial support for the conduct of the MICS4. I also wish to express my heart-felt gratitude to Ms. Mariam Khan Senghore, M & E Officer - UNICEF Banjul, for her support during the implementation of the MICS.

I am also indebted to the staff of GBoS, namely: Edrissa Ceesay, Sample survey statistician/Programmer, MICS4; Lolley Jallow-Kah, Programmer, MICS4; and Baba Suwareh, Co-ordinator, MICS4. Similar sentiment is also extended to the following GBoS staff for their contribution to the report: Wally Ndow, Sainanbou Jasseh, Momodou Fatajo, Momodou Lamin Cham, Alieu Bahoum, Mama Jarjue, Mam – Yassin Ceesay, Musu Kuta Komma, Lamin Dibba, Buba Jadama and Lamin Kanteh.

Finally, my sincere thanks go to the following consultants hired by UNICEF: Mr. Amidou for his support in data entry, Mr. Ngagne Diakhaté for his support in data analysis and Mr. Amagagin for his support in calculating the sampling weights. I would like to extend my heartfelt gratitude to Mr. Alieu Saho, the local consultant who assisted the Bureau in the implementation of the MICS (from the design to report writing) and for the guidance he provided to the report writers.

I hope that scholars, researchers, institutions, planners and decision-makers and individuals will find the MICS4 results useful.

Alieu S M Ndow
Statistician General

June 2012



Executive Summary

The Gambia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2010 is a nationally representative survey of households, children and women. The main objectives of the survey are to provide up-to-date information for assessing the situation of children and women in The Gambia. Another objective is to furnish data needed for monitoring progress towards the goals established at the World Summit for Children and the Millennium Development Goals as a basis for future action. The findings of this survey would also be utilized by government and development partners in planning and monitoring programme implementation.

Infant and Under-5 Mortality

- The data from the MICS IV 2010 show that the infant and under-5 mortality rates were 81 and 109 per 1,000, respectively. These figures represent an impressive fall in mortality indicators compared to MICSIII, which showed 98 and 141 per 1,000 respectively for infant and under-5 mortality.

Education

- 62.6 per cent of children of primary school age in The Gambia are attending primary school. Although over the past five years primary school attendance in the Kuntaur LGA has decreased from 41.2 per cent to 34.7 per cent, it is still among the lowest attendance rates. At the national level, there is a slight difference between male (61.0%) and female (64.1%) primary school attendance rates.
- Almost all (95.3%) of the children who enter the first grade of primary school eventually reach Grade 6.
- Literacy levels among women aged 15-24 is 48.2 per cent. The highest level is found in Banjul and the lowest in Basse and Kuntaur, each registering less than 30 per cent.

Water and Sanitation

- 85.8 per cent of the population has access to improved drinking water – 94.8 and 78 per cent in the urban¹ and rural, areas, respectively. Apart from Banjul and Kanifing, which have the highest proportions (100% and 99.6%, respectively), the differences among the LGAs are small, with the exception of Janjanbureh.
- 76.3 per cent of the population of the country lives in households with sanitary means of excreta disposal.

Child Malnutrition

- 17.4 per cent of children under-5 in the country are underweight or too thin for their age. 23.4 per cent of children are stunted or too short for their age and 9.5 per cent are wasted or too thin for their height.
- Children whose mothers have secondary or higher education are the least likely to be underweight and stunted. Children of women in the richest quintile are least likely to be underweight and stunted.

Breastfeeding

- About 34 per cent of children aged less than six months are exclusively breastfed. At age 6-8 months, 19.7 per cent of children currently breastfeeding receive breast milk and solid or semi-solid foods, whilst 43.7 per cent of those currently not breastfeeding receive breast milk and solid or semi-solid foods. By age 18-23 months, a little less than half (42.9%) of the children continue to breastfeed.

Salt Iodization

- 22 per cent of households in The Gambia have adequately iodized salt at a level considerably lower than the recommended level. The percentage of households with adequately iodized salt ranges from 6.3 per cent in Kerewan to 38.5 per cent in the Janjanbureh LGA.

¹ See Appendix 7 for definition and list of urban settlements

Vitamin A Supplementation

- Within the six months prior to the MICS, 72.8 per cent of children aged 6-59 months received a high dose of Vitamin A supplement and a further 82.5 per cent received the Vitamin A supplement six months prior to that.

Low Birth Weight

- 10.2 per cent of infants were estimated to weigh less than 2,500 grams at birth. Of the total number of births only 50.8 per cent were weighed.

Immunization Coverage

- About 99 per cent of children aged 12-23 months received a BCG vaccination by the age of 12 months and the first dose of DPT was given to 96.5 per cent. The second and third doses of DPT were respectively given to 96.2 and 89.3 per cent of children aged 12-23 months.
- Similarly, 97.2 per cent of children received Polio 1 by age 12 months and this declined to 93.4 per cent for the third dose.
- The coverage for measles was 87.6 per cent among children vaccinated by 12 months of age.
- Over three quarters, 87.4 per cent of the children, had all nine antigens as recommended in the first 12 months of life.
- There are small differences in vaccination coverage across sex, education and wealth quintiles (household wealth status).

Diarrhoea

- About 17 per cent of children aged 0-59 months had diarrhoea in the last two weeks prior to the date of interview of the survey. Of these, 71.2 per cent received one or more of the recommended home treatments (i.e. were treated with ORS or RHF) and continued feeding.

Acute Respiratory Infection

- About 6 per cent of under-5 children had an acute respiratory infection in the two weeks prior to the survey. About 69 per cent of these children were taken to an appropriate health provider.

Malaria

- In The Gambia, 41.1 per cent of under-5 children slept under a bednet the night prior to the survey interview. However, about 33.3 per cent of these bednets were impregnated with insecticide.
- 59.1 per cent of children with a fever in the two weeks prior to the MICS interview were given Paracetamol/Panadol to treat the fever and 9 per cent were given Chloroquine while 3.8 per cent were given Fansidar. About 30.2 per cent of these children were given any appropriate anti-malarial drug and 27.7 per cent received the drug within 24 hours of the onset of symptoms.

HIV/AIDS

- About 78 per cent of women aged 15-49 know all two of the main ways to prevent HIV transmission – having only one faithful uninfected sex partner and using a condom every time during sex.
- 31 per cent of women aged 15-49 correctly identified three most common misconceptions of HIV transmission – that HIV can be transmitted through supernatural means, that it can be transmitted through mosquito bites, and that a healthy looking person cannot be infected.
- 73.2 per cent of women aged 15-49 know a place to get tested for HIV and about 32 per cent have been tested.
- The percentage of women who have sufficient knowledge of preventing HIV transmission tends to increase with the level of education and is lower among the poorest than the richest quintiles.

Antenatal Care

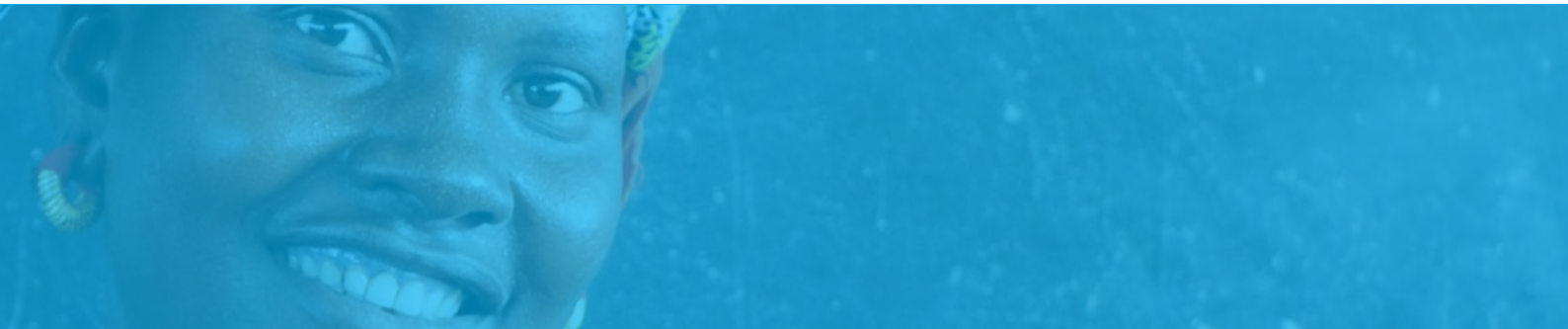
- Almost all pregnant women (98.1 per cent) receive antenatal care (ANC) one or more times during pregnancy.

Assistance at Delivery

- A doctor, nurse/midwife, or Auxiliary nurse delivered about 57.1 per cent of births occurring in the year preceding the MICS. This percentage is highest in Banjul (96.8 per cent) and lowest in Kuntaur (32.8 per cent). Overall, 56.6 per cent of births occurring in the two years preceding the survey were delivered by skilled personnel and 57.7 per cent of the births were delivered in health facilities. The level of education and wealth quintiles are highly correlated to assistance at delivery by skilled personnel.

Birth Registration

- Births of about 53 per cent of under-5 children have been registered. Birth registration coverage increases with the age of a child. Coverage is influenced by maternal education and wealth index quintile.



I. Introduction

1.1 Background

This report is based on the The Gambia's Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, conducted in 2010 by the Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBoS), in collaboration with the:

- Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MoSHSW) (Reproductive and Child Health Unit, Planning Unit, Expanded Programme for Immunization and National Malaria Control Programme)
- Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education (MoSBSE)
- Department of Community Development
- Women's Bureau
- Department of Water Resources
- Department of Social Welfare
- Gambia Family Planning Association (GFPA).
- Child Protection Alliance
- The Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs (MoFEA)
- National Nutrition Agency
- National Aids Secretariat

Financial and technical support was provided by UNICEF.

The survey provides valuable information on the situation of children and women in The Gambia, and was based, in large part, on the needs to monitor progress towards goals and targets emanating from recent international agreements: the Millennium Declaration, adopted by all 191 United Nations Member States in September 2000, and the Plan of Action of A World Fit For Children, adopted by 189 Member States at the United Nations Special Session on Children in May 2002. Both of these commitments build upon promises made by the international community at the 1990 World Summit for Children.

In signing these international agreements, governments committed themselves to improving conditions for their children and to monitoring progress towards that end. UNICEF was assigned a supporting role in this task (see table on next page).

A Commitment to Action: National and International Reporting Responsibilities

The governments that signed the Millennium Declaration and the World Fit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action also committed themselves to monitoring progress towards the goals and objectives they contained:

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

“...We will conduct periodic reviews at the national and sub-national levels of progress in order to address obstacles more effectively and accelerate actions...” (A World Fit for Children, paragraph 61)

The Plan of Action (paragraph 61) also calls for the specific involvement of UNICEF in the preparation of periodic progress reports:

“... As the world’s lead agency for children, the United Nations Children’s Fund is requested to continue to prepare and disseminate, in close collaboration with Governments, relevant funds, programmes and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, and all other relevant actors, as appropriate, information on the progress made in the implementation of the Declaration and the Plan of Action.”

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

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

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

Health Care Delivery System

Until the adaptation of the Primary Health Care (PHC) strategy in 1979, the health care delivery system in The Gambia was largely centralized with the only government referral hospitals in Banjul and Bansang. The PHC strategy was adopted with the main aim of making health care accessible and affordable to the majority of Gambians.

A key target of the PHC was mainly rural settlements. For each PHC village, a village health worker (VHW) and a traditional birth attendant (TBA) are trained to provide primary health care in their communities. The village health workers (VHWs) are assigned the role of maintaining the supply of essential drugs, the provision of outpatient care, making home visits and carrying out health education programmes. The traditional birth attendants assist in delivering, identifying and referring of at-risk mothers to health facilities at the secondary and tertiary levels.

Minor and major health centres serve as the unit for delivery of basic health services at the secondary level. The minor health centres provide up to 70 per cent of the basic health care package to the population and they serve a population of 15,000 people whilst the major health centres serve as referral points for minor health centres for such services like: obstetric emergency, essential surgical services and further medical care.

At the tertiary level, health services are currently provided mainly by four government hospitals. These hospitals are located in Banjul, Bwiam, Farafenni and Bansang. The Royal Victoria Teaching Hospital (RVTH), located in Banjul, is the main referral hospital offering specialist consultant services. The hospital operates a pharmacy, laboratory services and a polyclinic, which provides secondary level health services to Banjul and the surrounding urban areas.

Farafenni Hospital provides referral services to people of the North Bank Region and adjacent rural areas. Although the hospital provides most specialist services, it is yet to be fully operational.

Sulayman Junkung hospital at Bwiam also provides referral services to surrounding villages in both the Western Region and some parts of the Lower River Region.

Bansang Hospital, the oldest rural hospital, serves the eastern part of the country with the catchment area covering about a third of the country's population. In addition to operating as a referral hospital, it also has an outpatient department/unit.

Health services obtained through government-funded health institutions are complemented by services provided by the private sector and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Individuals and NGOs have established a number of health facilities, mainly in the urban areas. Probably due to higher costs involved in the provision of health services by these facilities, only a small proportion of the population utilizes such services. There are a number of private clinics and hospitals located in the urban areas.

Recognizing the important role Traditional Medicine plays in healthcare delivery, the Ministry of Health established a Traditional Medicine unit to integrate alternative medicine in the national health delivery system. The unit is charged with the responsibility of advocating, coordinating and supporting traditional healers throughout the country. As a result an Association of Traditional Healers was setup in which all healers should register.

Human Resources

In the light of marked improvements both in terms of number of service delivery points and the quality of services, there has been a corresponding increase in the number of technical and professional health personnel. The public health services depend to a large extent on expatriate doctors, the majority of whom are Cubans and Nigerians provided through technical assistance. The increase in the number of doctors serving in the rural areas might have had the most impact particularly with the posting of Cuban doctors to areas that have never been served by a resident doctor. Recently, the University of the Gambia and Leeds Metropolitan University are producing health personnel and hence an increase in the health sector work force.

A critical problem the health sector has been facing for many years is the retention of trained nurses in the system. Nurses have been leaving the services in large numbers and MOH&SW has been facing the problem of trying to replenish those leaving through training. A large number of nurses have, over the years, been attracted to the higher income levels for nurses in Europe and the USA, which has in some instances caused a shortage of nurses in the health sector.

The introduction of a course in medicine at the University of the Gambia provides a ray of hope in the provision of much needed trained medical personnel. The first batch of 14 medical doctors started in 1999 and graduated from the University in 2006 (11 males and 3 females). There are currently 31 male and 18 female house officers. Notwithstanding the potential of the university to train a sizeable number of doctors and other health personnel, the health sector continues to be faced with the perennial problem of high staff attrition which has aggravated the problem of staff shortages.

Major Challenges of the Health Care System

Notwithstanding the significant gains made in the health sector over the years, the sector continues to be faced with major challenges. With a rapidly growing population and increasing pressure on limited resources for the health sector, the sector has, over the years, struggled to meet the demand for services. Inadequate financial and logistical support, shortage of adequately and appropriately trained health staff, high staff attrition and an inefficient referral system have, over the years, aggravated the problems of the sector. These problems have curtailed the gains made in reducing morbidity and mortality in the country. Specialist services are still in high demand in the Gambia. Since most specialists are non-Gambians and usually on technical assistance, the withdrawal of such assistance could adversely affect the quality of services in the country. This state of affairs renders the health service delivery system of the country quite vulnerable.

In addition to vulnerability due to reliance on non-Gambian Health specialists, health funding in the country is heavily dependent on donor assistance. This raises issues of sustainability in the light of evidence of donor fatigue in the recent past. Nonetheless, government continues to place high premium on the health sector and spends about 11.08 percent (2011) of total government expenditure on the sector.

The emergence and increase in non-communicable disease such as Hypertension and Diabetes has compounded these challenges and has proven to be a severe strain on the health delivery system.

The Health Policy

The National Health Policy Framework, 2007-2020, "Health is Wealth", seeks to address the common health desires of the population through a number of initiatives both in the area of preventive and curative health services. With a vision to improve the health of all Gambians with a per capita income of US\$ 1,500 by 2020, as stated in the policy has a mission to promote and protect the health of the population. It seeks to promote equity in access and affordability of quality services, maintain ethics and standards, promote health system reforms, and improve staff retention and client satisfaction.

Cognizant of the multi-dimensional nature of health and the potential for health status to be influenced by a variety of factors, a number of areas have been identified in the policy that would collectively have the potential to impact on the health status. Under the current policy, areas identified for interventions relate to health care programmes and clinical care delivery, health system strengthening and capacity development, and technical support services. The policy recognizes the need for community participation and the contribution of traditional medicine to the attainment of the national health goals.

The major targets of the health policy have been identified as follows:

1. To reduce infant mortality rate from 75 per 1000 to 28 per 1000 by 2015
2. To reduce under-5 mortality rate from 99 per 1000 to 43 per 1000 by 2015
3. To reduce maternal mortality ratio from 730 per 100,000 to 150 per 100,000 by 2015
4. To increase life expectancy at the national level to from 63.4 to 69 years by 2015
5. To increase life expectancy for women from 65 years to 70 years by 2015
6. To increase life expectancy for men from 62.4 years to 68 years by 2015
7. To reduce malaria incidence by 50 per cent by 2015
8. To reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence (HIV 1 from 1.1 per cent to 0.5 per cent and HIV 2 from 0.7 per cent to 0.1 per cent by 2015)
9. To reduce total fertility rate from 5.4 to 4.6 by 2015
10. To reduce tuberculosis incidence rate from 120 per 100,000 to 60 per 100,000 by 2015
11. To reduce morbidity due to non-communicable diseases by 10 per cent by 2015 (2007 base)
12. To reduce morbidity due to other communicable diseases by 50 per cent (2007 base).

National Nutrition Policy

The National Nutrition Agency (NaNA) is responsible for the implementation of the National Nutrition Policy (2010-2020). The goal of this policy is to attain optimal nutritional requirement of the population of the Gambia to assure a healthy and sustainable livelihood. The policy also addresses issues such as reducing malnutrition, morbidity and mortality among the general population, especially the most vulnerable groups: pregnant and lactating women and children under five years of age, thereby contributing to the productivity of the population of the Gambia and the socio-economic development of the country

The policy seeks to address the following broad objectives:

1. To reduce the prevalence of malnutrition among women of child bearing age
2. To promote optimal infant and young child feeding practices
3. To create an enabling environment for mothers and care givers to make and implement informed feeding choices
4. To raise public awareness on the main problems affecting infant and young child feeding
5. To promote the utilization of diverse and safe foods of high nutritional value
6. To contribute to the diversification of the food production base
7. To increase awareness on causes consequences and prevention of micronutrient malnutrition in the general population
8. To increase household consumption of iodized salt from 7 per cent in 2005 to 90 per cent by 2015
9. To eliminate vitamin A deficiency and its consequences among the general population
10. To reduce the prevalence of diseases related to micronutrient deficiencies among the general population especially women and children
11. To reduce the morbidity and mortality rates related to iron deficiency anaemia in all age groups
12. To contribute towards ensuring that food production and/or consumed by the Gambian population is of high quality and safe
13. To raise public awareness on the importance of food quality and safety
14. To improve the nutritional status of children under five, pregnant and lactating women and other vulnerable groups
15. To ensure that stakeholders appreciate the importance of a good nutritional status in both the management and prevention of infectious diseases
16. To increase awareness of the risk factors and major determinants of diet-related NCDs
17. To reduce the mortality associated with diet-related NCDs
18. To improve the health and quality of life of individuals with diet-related NCDs
19. To establish an effective nutritional care and support system for the socio - economically deprived and nutritionally vulnerable groups
20. To increase awareness on the relationship between nutrition and HIV/AIDS

21. To provide nutritional information, care and support to people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS
22. Improve timely access to adequate food by people in emergency situations
23. To make nutrition information available to all stakeholders for appropriate decision making, planning, policy development and programming
24. Create an enabling environment for human nutrition research
25. To inform and educate the Gambian population on the need for an importance of good nutrition, through effective information and communication mechanisms
26. To improve on the resources base of the Agency for effective functioning and investment in nutrition
27. To create an enabling environment to facilitate resources mobilization for various partners and stakeholders for the provision of adequate resources
28. To coordinate investment in nutrition
29. To ensure that nutrition is mainstreamed in key development policies and programmes

The broad policy objectives are to be realized through;

1. Working with all stakeholders including communities and community based organizations involved in nutrition and nutrition related areas.
2. Mainstreaming nutrition into other sector policies programmes and strategies and
3. Better coordination of nutrition interventions in the country

Two key factors in the strategies to attain the policy objectives are: a well-coordinated information, education and communication (IEC) programme and a Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) programme.

National Population Policy

The National Population Policy (2007 – 2020), amongst other developmental problematiques recognizes the high fertility rate as well as the young population age structure of the Gambian population. According to the 2003 Population and Housing Census, 42 per cent of the population is under the age of 15 and 22 percent are between 15 and 24 years.

Other characteristics of the Gambia's population include high maternal, infant and child mortality rates, low literacy rates, a high prevalence of poverty as well as strong traditional and socio cultural believes and practices.

To better integrate the Gambia's population into overall socio-economic development as well as to reduce poverty within the framework of vision 2020, the PRSP II and its successor program the PAGE as well as to realize the MDG goals and targets, the national population policy has the following targets.

1. To reduce the proportion of girls who marry before the age of 18 years by 30 per cent by the year 2009 and by 80 per cent by the year 2020.
2. To reduce the proportion of girls below 20 years and women below 40 years being pregnant by 50 per cent by the year 2010 and by 80 per cent by the year 2020.
3. To increase the gross enrollment ratio (7 – 15 years) of 91 per cent (2002/2003) to 100 per cent by 2015.
4. To improve the completion rate from 80 per cent (2002/2003) to 100 per cent by 2015
5. To achieve full immunization coverage of 100 per cent of infant (0 – 11 months) by 2013.
6. Reduce HIV 1 prevalence rate among 15 to 49 years old pregnant women from 1.1 per cent in 2005 to less than 1 per cent by 2012.
7. Reduce malnutrition rate among children under 5 years from 14 per cent in 2005 to 8 per cent by 2012
8. Increase the rate of exclusive breastfeeding from 45.6 per cent in 2005 to 80 per cent by 2012
9. Reduce under 5 mortality rate from 99 per cent 1000 live births in 2003 to 54 per 1000 live births by 2013
10. Revise/enact and enforce laws affecting the rights of women of The Gambia and children in general by 2008 and those affecting sexual and reproductive health rights by 2010
11. Expand youth friendly centers in all local Government Areas and strengthen them to provide youths with life skills by the year 2010.

The policy also has strategies that are aimed at protecting the welfare of children. Below are the strategies.

1. Enforcing all laws and protocols regarding the welfare of children in The Gambia
2. Providing equal opportunities for children regarding education, health, legal and other social services in The Gambia
3. Providing respite, care and other forms of support for children in difficult circumstances
4. Involving children in the design of policies and programmes that concerns them
5. Support the decentralization of the Department of Social Welfare to increase access to child welfare services
6. Protecting children from abuse, exploitation, harmful traditional practices such as early forced marriage and female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C)
7. Adopting a rights based approach when implementing programmes and activities on child issues
8. Planning and implementing programmes that will help reform youth offenders and protect children against the risk of committing offences
9. Implementing programmes on parenting skills to help families cope with difficult children
10. Sensitizing and educating the public on child rights and the effects of child abuse, and commercial sex exploitation of children (CSEC)
11. Strengthening families through community based programmes to support and care for orphans and other vulnerable children

As population is a cross cutting issue, the policy has been harmonized with other policies and programmes including the National Health Policies; the Family Planning Policy; the Education Policy; The Gambia Environmental Action Plan (GEAP); the Strategy for Poverty Alleviation; the National Youth Policy; and the National Policy for Advancement of Women and other national and policies.

Education Policy 2004 -2015

The development of the Education Policy 2004 – 2015 is premised on The Gambia’s vision 2020 and the governments’ development programme, Poverty Reduction Strategic Paper (PRSP), both of which are the development agendas of government that seek to improve the human capital of the country by reducing the number of people living below the poverty line.

The Gambia as a Nation remains highly committed to developing its human resource base with priority given to free basic education for all. It is for this reason that this policy is being used as a means for the attainment of high level of economic growth to alleviate poverty with the emphasis on the critical areas for the realization the MDGs, EFA and NEPAD. Hence the guiding principle for education therefore is premised on non-discriminatory and all inclusive provision of education underlining in particular gender equity and the targeting of poor and disadvantaged groups; respect for the rights of the individual; cultural diversity, indigenous languages and knowledge; promotion of ethical norms and values, and a culture of peace; and development of science and technology competences.

These guiding principles are in conformity with the national development agenda of the Gambia as articulated in vision 2020 statement.

“to transform The Gambia into a financial centre; a tourist paradise; a trading export-oriented agricultural and manufacturing nation thriving on free market policies and a vibrant private sector, sustained by a well-educated, trained, skilled, healthy, self-reliant and enterprising population, and guaranteeing a well-balanced eco-system and a decent standard of living for one and all, under a system of government based on the consent of the citizenry”

In order to translate the vision into reality, the sector is guided by a Mission Statement embodied in the following statement “A Provision of Relevant and Quality Education for All Gambians for Poverty Reduction”

Based on these principles and the economic development prospects of the country, the basic aims of the Education Policy are:

1. To promote a broad-based education at the basic level for lifelong learning and training.
2. To mainstream gender in the creation of opportunities for all to acquire literacy and livelihood skills, and the utilization of these skills in order to earn a living and become economically self-reliant members of the community
3. To develop the physical and mental skills which will contribute to nation building economically, socially and culturally in a sustainable environment
4. To encourage creativity and the development of a critical and analytical mind
5. To further an understanding and appreciation of the contribution of science and technology to Development
6. To cultivate sound moral and ethical values in the development of life skills
7. To develop a healthy body and an appreciation of the value of a healthy mind in response to the life threatening diseases like HIV/AIDS malaria and tuberculosis
8. To create an awareness of the importance of peace, democracy and human rights, duties and responsibilities of the individual in fostering these qualities.
9. To foster an appreciation of and respect for the cultural heritage of The Gambia.
10. To promote a sense of patriotism service, loyalty, integrity and dedication to the nation and humanity.

Policy Objectives

The 2004 – 2015 policy focuses on ensuring that the right to quality education for all is upheld and that Education for All, with its ramifications, and the Millennium Development Goals are achieved. The ultimate object of eliminating poverty, enhancing quality living and nurturing a learning society forms the cornerstone of the policy.

With the priority areas and key strategies in mind, the policy seeks to attain the following objectives:

1. To increase the basic education GER to 100 per cent by 2015, taking into account enrolment in the Madrassas.
2. To increase the completion rates in basic education to 100 percent by 2015
3. To increase the supply of trained teachers and make more efficient use of the teaching force by maintaining the pupil/teacher ratio at 45.1 at the basic level
4. To increase double shift classes from 25 percent to 32 per cent by 2015 across all levels
5. To phase out double shift teachers by 2015
6. To maintain multi-grade teaching in a combined class size not exceeding 40
7. To increase the share of enrolment of girls to 50 per cent of total enrolment at the levels of basic and secondary education by 2015
8. To improve the quality of teaching and learning at all levels
9. To improve learning outcomes at all levels – at least 80 per cent of students will attain minimum grade competencies/ mastery levels by 2015
10. To increase the enrolment ratio of early childhood by 50 per cent especially in the rural areas by 2015
11. To increase access, for adults and out of school youths to functional literacy and numeracy programmes in order to halve the illiterate population by 2015
12. To provide marketable and social skills to enable individuals to deal effectively with the demands and challenges of everyday life
13. To introduce the teaching of the five most commonly used languages - Mandinka, Wolof, Fula, Jola and Sarahuleh at the basic, senior secondary and higher education levels as subjects
14. To increase the transition rate from Grade 9 to 10 to a minimum of 50 per cent
15. To increase the quota of graduate teachers of Gambian nationality at the level of senior secondary from 26 per cent to 100 per cent by 2015
16. To strengthen the institutional and management capacity of the Technical, Vocational Education and Training (TVET) system
17. To establish a sound financial basis for the long-term development and sustainability of TVET
18. To increase cost sharing and cost recovery at post-secondary training institutions
19. To develop and strengthen public – private partnerships in the financing of higher education
20. To institutionalize access programmes for higher education, especially for girls, particularly in science, mathematics and technology
21. To improve the organizational structure of the sector for efficient and effective service delivery

Women's Act

The Women's Act, 2010 was enacted by the National Assembly on Tuesday the 12th day of April 2010. The Act domesticates all provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (The Protocol).

The Act has the following sections and subsections:

1. Preliminary
2. Women's Human Rights Protection
3. Governments obligation to eliminate all forms of discrimination
4. Temporary Special measures in favour of women
5. Prohibition of discrimination against women in employment
6. Elimination of discrimination in the field of education
7. Right to Health
8. Rural Women
9. Marriage and the family
10. Additional Rights under the protocol
11. National women's Council
12. Establishments and Composition
13. Functions
14. Financial Provisions
15. Administration
16. Miscellaneous

It is evident from the above sections and subsection of the act that this legal instrument does not just address women's' rights issues but also addresses institutional issues of structures/agencies that will deal with the rights issues as well as strategies that will facilitate addressing gender inequities.

The Children's Act

The Gambia enacted the children's act in 2005; which is a clear manifestation of the Gambia government's commitment to improve the lives and welfare of its children and the creation of a Gambia fit for children where the children's right to survival, development, protection and participation are actively promoted and protected, through appropriate legislative, administrative and other measures in fulfillment of national and international obligations. In the Gambia, a child is defined as anybody below the age of 18 years.

The act captures fundamental development problems as they pertain to children ranging from education, health, human rights etc. For education, part II section 18.1 of the act states 'every child has a right to free and compulsory basic education and it shall be the duty of the Government to provide the education'. The Act states in section 18.2 that 'every parent or guardian shall ensure that his or her child or ward attend and complete basic education'. The act also addresses issues of disability and vulnerability of children. It states in section 12.2 that 'every child who is in need of special protection measures (includes children with disabilities, and street children), has the right to any such measure that is appropriate to his or her physical, social, economic, emotional, and material needs and under conditions which ensure his or her dignity, promote his or her self-reliance and active participation in the affairs of the community.

Furthermore, the act also states in section 12.2 that every person, authority, body or institution having the care or responsibility for ensuring the care of a child in need of special protection measures shall endeavor, within the available resources, to provide the child with such assistance and facilities which are necessary for his or her education, training, preparation for employment, rehabilitation and recreational opportunities in a manner conducive to his or her achieving the fullest possible social integration, individual development and his or her cultural and moral development .

The Act also paves the way for the introduction of more effective measures to protect children from abuse and exploitation. It provides for a register of child abusers and tightens laws on trafficking

1.2 Survey Objectives

The Gambia's Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2010 has the following primary objectives:

1. To provide up-to-date information for assessing the situation of children and women in The Gambia;
2. To furnish data needed for monitoring progress towards the goals established in the Millennium Declaration, the goals of A World Fit for Children (WFFC) and other internationally agreed upon goals as a basis for future action;
3. To contribute to the improvement of data and monitoring systems in The Gambia and to strengthen technical expertise in the design, implementation and analysis of such systems.
4. To generate data on the situation of children and women, including the identification of vulnerable groups and of disparities, to inform policies and interventions.



II. Sample and Survey Methodology

Sample Design

The sample for The Gambia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was designed to provide estimates on a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for the eight Local Government Areas (LGAs): Banjul, Kanifing, Brikama, Mansakonko, Kerewan, Kuntaur, Janjanbureh and Basse. Other than Banjul and Kanifing which are entirely urban settlements, urban and rural areas within each LGA were identified as the main sampling domains and the sample was selected in two stages. Within each LGA, at least 44 and at most 60 census enumeration areas, (EA's) or clusters were selected systematically with probability proportional to size.

After a household listing was carried out within the selected enumeration areas, a sample of 20 households was drawn through circular systematic sampling; the sample of households is not self-weighting. For reporting national level results, sample weights are used. See table HH.A for the distribution of sample households. A more detailed description of the sample design can be found in Appendix A.

Table HH.A: Allocation of MICS 4 Sample households and EAs by LGA and residence

| Local government area (LGA) | Residence | Stratum no | Census number of households 2003 | Census population, 2003 | Census EAs, 2003 | Sampled EAs 2010 | Households in EAs selected 2003 | Households selected for interviews 2010 |
|-----------------------------|-----------|------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Banjul | Urban | 1 | 6853 | 35061 | 92 | 44 | 3616 | 880 |
| Kanifing | Urban | 2 | 49016 | 322735 | 634 | 60 | 4737 | 1200 |
| Brikama | Urban | 3 | 28289 | 235273 | 426 | 36 | 2398 | 720 |
| | Rural | 4 | 16850 | 154321 | 298 | 23 | 1566 | 460 |
| Mansakonko | Urban | 5 | 2026 | 13302 | 33 | 9 | 622 | 180 |
| | Rural | 6 | 6406 | 58865 | 122 | 35 | 1927 | 700 |
| Kerewan | Urban | 7 | 4527 | 34720 | 66 | 9 | 633 | 180 |
| | Rural | 8 | 13715 | 138115 | 256 | 39 | 2157 | 780 |
| Kuntaur | Urban | 9 | 611 | 5040 | 11 | 3 | 191 | 60 |
| | Rural | 10 | 6493 | 73451 | 113 | 41 | 2574 | 820 |
| Janjabureh | Urban | 11 | 2126 | 16836 | 40 | 8 | 438 | 160 |
| | Rural | 12 | 7989 | 90376 | 139 | 37 | 2248 | 740 |
| Basse | Urban | 13 | 3149 | 23729 | 57 | 4 | 181 | 80 |
| | Rural | 14 | 9444 | 158857 | 190 | 42 | 2267 | 840 |
| Total | | | 157494 | 1360681 | 2477 | 390 | 25555 | 7800 |

Questionnaires

Three sets of questionnaires were used in the survey:

1. a household questionnaire which was used to collect information on all de facto households members (usual residents), the household, and the dwelling;
2. a women's questionnaire administered in each selected household to all women aged 15-49 years; and
3. an under-5 questionnaire, administered to mothers or caretakers of all children under 5 living in the household.

The questionnaires included the following modules:

1. The Household Questionnaire included the following modules:

- Household Listing Form
- Education
- Water and Sanitation
- Household Characteristics
- Insecticide Treated Nets
- Indoor Residual Spraying
- Child Discipline
- Handwashing
- Salt Iodization

2 The Questionnaire for Individual Women was administered to all women aged 15-49 years living in the households, and included the following modules:

- Women's Background
- Child Mortality
- Desire for Last Birth
- Maternal and Newborn Health
- Illness Symptoms
- Rehydration Solution
- Contraception
- Unmet Need
- Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting
- Attitudes Towards Domestic Violence
- Marriage/Union
- Sexual Behaviour
- HIV/AIDS

3 The Questionnaire for Children under Five was administered to mothers or caretakers of children under 5 years of age² living in the households. Normally, the questionnaire was administered to mothers of under-5 children; in cases when the mother was not listed in the household roster, a primary caretaker for the child was identified and interviewed. The questionnaire included the following modules:

- Age
- Birth Registration
- Early Childhood Development
- Breastfeeding
- Care of Illness
- Malaria
- Immunization
- Anthropometry

² The terms "children under 5", "children age 0-4 years", and "children aged 0-59 months" are used interchangeably in this report.

The questionnaires are based on the MICS4 model questionnaire³. Given that the MICS4 model questionnaires were in an English version, the questionnaires were not translated into the local languages for the training part. The training programme for staff conducting or supervising the interviews included detailed discussions of the contents of the questionnaires, how to complete the questionnaires, and interviewing techniques. In addition to taking the trainees through the questionnaires in English, the questions were also verbally translated into the three main local languages of The Gambia (Wollof, Mandinka and Fula). A participatory approach was adopted during these translation sessions to ensure that all participants had common understanding of the translation of all the questions. The questionnaires were pre-tested in few selected EAS in the Greater Banjul in April, 2010. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires. A copy of The Gambia MICS4 questionnaires is provided in Appendix F.

In addition to administering the questionnaires, the field staff tested the salt used for cooking in the households for iodine content, observed the place for hand washing and assisted the measurer to measure the weights and heights of children age under 5 years. Details and findings of these measurements are provided in the respective sections of the report.

Training and Fieldwork

Training for the fieldwork lasted for 18 days and was conducted in March 2010. The training consisted of classroom lectures, mock interviews in the training hall and practice interviews in the field. The mock interviews were also conducted in local languages during the training and all trainees were given the chance to conduct an interview or serve as a respondent. The field practice interviews were observed by the trainers to ensure that interviewers understood what they are instructed to do during the data collection

Seven days was allocated for the pre-testing of the questionnaires and the last day of the training was used to review the questionnaires completed during the pre-test. Individual problems in completing the questionnaires were identified and remedies found.

The data were collected by seven teams; each team was comprised of five interviewers, one editor, one measurer, a supervisor and a driver. Fieldwork began in April 2010 and was completed in August 2010.

Data Processing

Data were entered using the Census and Survey Processing System (CSPro) software. The data was entered to 20 microcomputers and carried out by 40 data entry operators. The data entry was supervised by four supervisors. In order to ensure quality control, all questionnaires were double entered and internal consistency checks were performed. Procedures and standard programs developed under the global MICS4 programme and adapted to The Gambia questionnaire were used throughout. Data processing began simultaneously with data collection in April 2010 and was completed in August 2010. The data was analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software program, Version 18, and the model syntax and tabulation plans developed by UNICEF for this purpose.

³ The model MICS4 questionnaires can be found at www.childinfo.org



III. Sample Coverage and the Characteristics of Households and Respondents

Sample Coverage

Of the 7,800 households selected for the sample, 7,799 households were found to be occupied. Of these, 7,791 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 99.9 per cent. In the interviewed households, the survey identified 15,138 women (age 15-49 years). Of these, 14,685 were successfully interviewed, resulting to a response rate of 97.0 per cent within interviewed households. In addition, 11,807 children under age five were listed. Questionnaires were completed for 11,637 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 98.6 per cent within interviewed households. Overall response rates of 96.9 and 98.5 per cent are calculated for the women's and under-5's interviews respectively (Table HH.1).

Table HH.1: Results of household, women's and under-5 interviews

| Number of households, women, and children under 5 by results of the household, women's and under-5's interviews, and Household, women's and under-5's response rates, The Gambia, 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|--------|----------|---------|-------------|---------|---------|-------------|-------|-------|
| | Area | | LGA | | | | | Kuntaur | Janjanbureh | Basse | Total |
| | Urban | Rural | Banjul | Kanifing | Brikama | Mansa-konko | Kerewan | | | | |
| Households | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sampled | 3460 | 4340 | 880 | 1200 | 1180 | 880 | 960 | 880 | 900 | 920 | 7800 |
| Occupied | 3459 | 4340 | 880 | 1200 | 1179 | 880 | 960 | 880 | 900 | 920 | 7799 |
| Interviewed | 3456 | 4335 | 878 | 1199 | 1177 | 880 | 960 | 880 | 900 | 917 | 7791 |
| Household response rate | 99.9 | 99.9 | 99.8 | 99.9 | 99.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 99.9 |
| Women | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eligible | 5323 | 9815 | 1148 | 2019 | 1956 | 1551 | 1718 | 1977 | 1904 | 2865 | 15138 |
| Interviewed | 5175 | 9510 | 1113 | 1962 | 1889 | 1491 | 1706 | 1955 | 1820 | 2749 | 14685 |
| Women's response rate | 97.2 | 96.9 | 97.0 | 97.2 | 96.6 | 96.1 | 99.3 | 98.9 | 95.6 | 96.0 | 97.0 |
| Women's overall response rate | 97.1 | 96.8 | 96.7 | 97.1 | 96.4 | 96.1 | 99.3 | 98.9 | 95.6 | 95.6 | 96.9 |
| Children under 5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eligible | 3074 | 8733 | 555 | 1052 | 1445 | 1316 | 1580 | 1856 | 1515 | 2488 | 11807 |
| Mothers/caretakers interviewed | 3028 | 8609 | 548 | 1038 | 1419 | 1293 | 1573 | 1848 | 1474 | 2444 | 11637 |
| Under-5's response rate | 98.5 | 98.6 | 98.7 | 98.7 | 98.2 | 98.3 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 97.3 | 98.2 | 98.6 |
| Under-5's overall response rate | 98.4 | 98.5 | 98.5 | 98.6 | 98.0 | 98.3 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 97.3 | 97.9 | 98.5 |

The difference in response rates across LGAs is not significant for the three different questionnaires. For the household questionnaire, all the LGAs have a response rate of more than 99 per cent. Mansankonko, Kerewan, Kuntaur and Janjanbureh have a response rate of 100 per cent. For the women's questionnaire, the response rate ranges from 96.6 per cent in Janjanbureh and Basse to 99.3 per cent Kerewan. For the under-5 questionnaire, the response rate was highest in Kuntaur with 99.6 per cent and lowest in Janjanbureh with 97.3 per cent.

Characteristics of Households

The weighted age and sex distribution of the survey population is provided in Table HH.2. The distribution is also used to produce the population pyramid in Figure HH.1. In the 7,791 households successfully interviewed in the survey, 63,150 household members were listed. Of these, 30,943 were males, and 32,203 were females. Information on the gender of 4 household members could not be found during secondary editing. These figures also indicate that the survey estimated the average household size at 8.1 persons.

Table HH.2: Household age distribution by sex

Percent and frequency distribution of the household population by five-year age groups, dependency age groups, and by child (age 0-17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more), by sex, The Gambia, 2010

| | Males | | Females | | Missing | | Total | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 5410 | 17.5 | 5178 | 16.1 | 0 | 8.3 | 10588 | 16.8 |
| 5-9 | 4859 | 15.7 | 4749 | 14.7 | 0 | .0 | 9608 | 15.2 |
| 10-14 | 3868 | 12.5 | 4056 | 12.6 | 0 | 8.3 | 7925 | 12.5 |
| 15-19 | 3445 | 11.1 | 3385 | 10.5 | 0 | .0 | 6830 | 10.8 |
| 20-24 | 2497 | 8.1 | 2949 | 9.2 | 0 | .0 | 5446 | 8.6 |
| 25-29 | 2005 | 6.5 | 2654 | 8.2 | 2 | 56.1 | 4661 | 7.4 |
| 30-34 | 1790 | 5.8 | 1970 | 6.1 | 0 | .0 | 3760 | 6.0 |
| 35-39 | 1528 | 4.9 | 1555 | 4.8 | 0 | .0 | 3083 | 4.9 |
| 40-44 | 1254 | 4.1 | 1063 | 3.3 | 0 | .0 | 2317 | 3.7 |
| 45-49 | 1037 | 3.4 | 806 | 2.5 | 0 | .0 | 1843 | 2.9 |
| 50-54 | 853 | 2.8 | 1385 | 4.3 | 0 | 12.3 | 2238 | 3.5 |
| 55-59 | 578 | 1.9 | 702 | 2.2 | 0 | .0 | 1280 | 2.0 |
| 60-64 | 624 | 2.0 | 622 | 1.9 | 0 | .0 | 1245 | 2.0 |
| 65-69 | 430 | 1.4 | 336 | 1.0 | 0 | .0 | 767 | 1.2 |
| 70-74 | 348 | 1.1 | 331 | 1.0 | 0 | .0 | 679 | 1.1 |
| 75-79 | 191 | .6 | 172 | .5 | 0 | .0 | 362 | .6 |
| 80-84 | 139 | .4 | 161 | .5 | 0 | .0 | 300 | .5 |
| 85+ | 79 | .3 | 122 | .4 | 1 | 15.0 | 202 | .3 |
| Missing/DK | 9 | .0 | 9 | .0 | 0 | .0 | 18 | .0 |
| Dependency age groups | | | | | | | | |
| 0-14 | 14138 | 45.7 | 13983 | 43.4 | 1 | 16.6 | 28121 | 44.5 |
| 15-64 | 15610 | 50.4 | 17090 | 53.1 | 2 | 68.4 | 32702 | 51.8 |
| 65+ | 1187 | 3.8 | 1122 | 3.5 | 1 | 15.0 | 2310 | 3.7 |
| Missing/DK | 9 | .0 | 9 | .0 | 0 | .0 | 18 | .0 |
| Child and adult populations | | | | | | | | |
| Children age 0-17 years | 16344 | 52.8 | 16017 | 49.7 | 1 | 16.6 | 32362 | 51.2 |
| Adults age 18+ years | 14590 | 47.2 | 16177 | 50.2 | 3 | 83.4 | 30770 | 48.7 |
| Missing/DK | 9 | .0 | 9 | .0 | 0 | .0 | 18 | .0 |
| Total | 30943 | 100.0 | 32203 | 100.0 | 4 | 100.0 | 63150 | 100.0 |

The percentage distribution of the MICS4 survey population by 5-year age group is very similar to the distribution of the 2003 population of The Gambia for almost all age groups. However, a marked percentage difference has been noticed between the two distributions for the age group 50-54 for females. This particular age group in the survey showed 4.3 per cent of the female population listed in the survey. This is almost double the percentage of male population in this age group (2.8 per cent) for the census. The 2003 census results show that about 2.4 females were in this age group and this could be attributed to age heaping.

For both distributions (survey and census) the age group 0-14 accounted for 43.4 per cent of the population. The age group 15-64 accounted for 53.1 per cent of the population. A similar trend has been observed for the other age cohorts for both the survey and census age distributions except for the female population aged 50 - 54.

Note that the figure below, Figure HH.1 is the distribution by 5-year age group of the MICS4 sample population.

Figure HH.1: Population pyramid, The Gambia, MICS4 2010

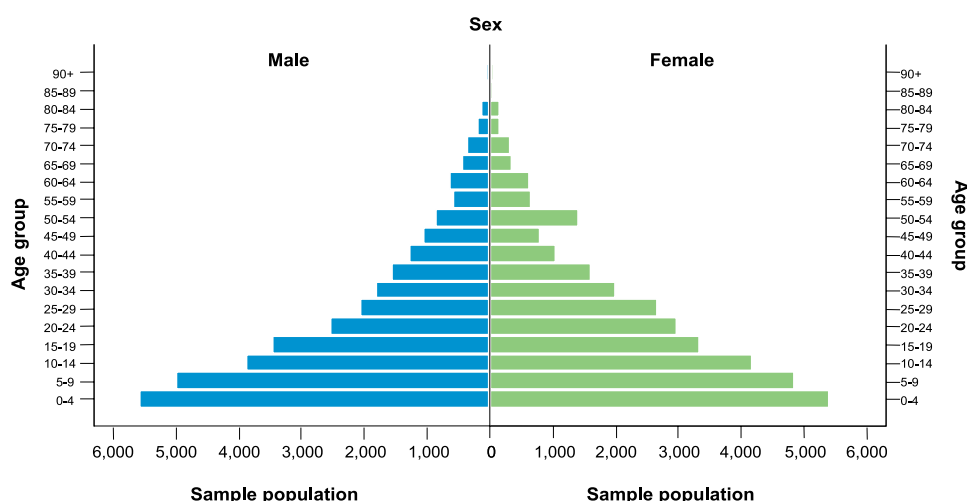


Table HH.3 - HH.5 provide basic information on the households', female respondents age 15-49, and children under-5 by presenting the unweighted, as well as the weighted cases. Information on the basic characteristics of households, women and children under-5 interviewed in the survey is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and also can provide an indication of the representativeness of the survey. The remaining tables in this report are presented only with weighted numbers. See Appendix A for more details about the weighting.

Table HH.3 provides basic background information on the households. Within households, the sex of the household head, LGA, urban/rural status, number of household members, education of household head, and ethnicity⁴ of the household head are shown in the table. These background characteristics are used in subsequent tables in this report; the figures in the table are also intended to show the number of observations by major categories of analysis in the report. The weighted and unweighted numbers of households are equal, since sample weights were normalized (See Appendix A). The table also shows the proportions of households where at least one child under 18, at least one child under 5, and at least one eligible woman aged 15-49 were found. The table also shows the weighted average household size estimated by the survey.

About 84 per cent of household heads are males and above two-thirds of household heads (68.4%) have no education. More than half of the households live in urban areas (58.5 per cent). Table HH.3 also shows that 28.8 per cent of households consist of 10 or more persons.

⁴ This was determined by asking to what ethnic group does the head of this household belongs. See household questionnaire for other questions on background information.

Table HH.3: Household composition

| Percent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics, The Gambia, 2010 | | | |
|--|------------------|----------------------|------------|
| | Weighted percent | Number of households | |
| | | Weighted | Unweighted |
| Sex of household head | | | |
| Male | 83.5 | 6508 | 6619 |
| Female | 16.5 | 1283 | 1172 |
| LGA | | | |
| Banjul | 3.7 | 291 | 878 |
| Kanifing | 27.4 | 2138 | 1199 |
| Brikama | 30.6 | 2385 | 1177 |
| Mansakonko | 6.1 | 473 | 880 |
| Kerewan | 13.0 | 1016 | 960 |
| Kuntaur | 4.1 | 320 | 880 |
| Janjanbureh | 6.7 | 519 | 900 |
| Basse | 8.3 | 650 | 917 |
| Area of Residence | | | |
| Urban | 58.5 | 4557 | 3456 |
| Rural | 41.5 | 3234 | 4335 |
| Number of household members | | | |
| 1 | 9.3 | 721 | 694 |
| 2 | 5.6 | 436 | 400 |
| 3 | 7.0 | 546 | 496 |
| 4 | 8.4 | 658 | 598 |
| 5 | 9.3 | 726 | 676 |
| 6 | 9.7 | 758 | 728 |
| 7 | 9.1 | 710 | 654 |
| 8 | 6.7 | 524 | 546 |
| 9 | 6.0 | 469 | 451 |
| 10+ | 28.8 | 2243 | 2548 |
| Education of household head | | | |
| None | 68.4 | 5332 | 5778 |
| Primary | 6.5 | 508 | 443 |
| Secondary + | 24.8 | 1929 | 1552 |
| Missing/DK | .3 | 21 | 18 |

Table HH.3: Household composition (cont.)

| Percent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics, The Gambia, 2010 | | | |
|--|------------------|----------------------|------------|
| | Weighted percent | Number of households | |
| | | Weighted | Unweighted |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | |
| Mandinka/Jahanka | 29.3 | 2283 | 2345 |
| Wolof | 13.9 | 1084 | 1225 |
| Jola/Karoninka | 13.8 | 1076 | 589 |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorodo | 23.1 | 1802 | 2094 |
| Serere | 4.1 | 323 | 328 |
| Sarahuleh | 5.4 | 418 | 471 |
| Creole /Aku Marabou | .8 | 61 | 75 |
| Manjago | 1.8 | 138 | 89 |
| Bambara | 1.8 | 136 | 139 |
| Non Gambian | 3.8 | 300 | 236 |
| Other ethnic group | 1.1 | 83 | 67 |
| Missing/DK | 1.1 | 87 | 133 |
| Total | 100.0 | 7791 | 7791 |
| Households with at least | | | |
| One child age 0-4 years | 63.9 | 7791 | 7791 |
| One child age 0-17 years | 84.0 | 7791 | 7791 |
| One woman age 15-49 years | 84.4 | 7791 | 7791 |
| Mean household size | 8.1 | 7791 | 7791 |

Characteristics of Female Respondents 15-49 Years of Age and Children Under-5

Tables HH.4 and HH.5 provide information on the background characteristics of female respondents 15-49 years of age and of children under age 5. In both tables, the total numbers of weighted and unweighted observations are equal, since sample weights have been normalized (standardized). In addition to providing useful information on the background characteristics of women and children, the tables are also intended to show the numbers of observations in each background category. These categories are used in the subsequent tabulations of this report.

Table HH.4 provides background characteristics of female respondents 15-49 years of age. The table includes information on the distribution of women according to region, urban-rural residence, age, marital status, motherhood status, births in the last two years, education⁵, wealth index quintiles⁶, and ethnicity.

⁵ Unless otherwise stated, "education" refers to educational level attended by the respondent throughout this report when it is used as a background variable.

⁶ Principal components analysis was performed by using information on the ownership of consumer goods, dwelling characteristics, water and sanitation, and other characteristics that are related to the household's wealth to assign weights (factor scores) to each of the household assets. Each household was then assigned a wealth score based on these weights and the assets owned by that household. The survey household population was then ranked according to the wealth score of the household they are living in, and was finally divided into 5 equal parts (quintiles) from lowest (poorest) to highest (richest). The assets used in these calculations were as follows: Number of rooms, main material of dwelling floor, main material of the roof, main material of the exterior walls, fuel mainly used for cooking, and other assets owned, such as electricity, radio, television, bicycle, car, cattle, chicken, etc. The wealth index is assumed to capture the underlying long-term wealth through information on the household assets, and is intended to produce a ranking of households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The wealth index does not provide information on absolute poverty, current income or expenditure levels. The wealth scores calculated are applicable for only the particular data set they are based on. Further information on the construction of the wealth index can be found in Rutstein and Johnson, 2004, Filmer and Pritchett, 2001, and Gwatkin et al., 2000.

Table HH.4: Women's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, The Gambia, 2010

| | Weighted percent | Number of women | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------|
| | | Weighted | Unweighted |
| LGA | | | |
| Banjul | 2.7 | 394 | 1113 |
| Kanifing | 24.8 | 3645 | 1962 |
| Brikama | 27.5 | 4041 | 1889 |
| Mansakonko | 5.8 | 853 | 1491 |
| Kerewan | 12.5 | 1832 | 1706 |
| Kuntaur | 4.9 | 726 | 1955 |
| Janjanbureh | 7.7 | 1134 | 1820 |
| Basse | 14.0 | 2060 | 2749 |
| Area of Residence | | | |
| Urban | 51.5 | 7565 | 5175 |
| Rural | 48.5 | 7120 | 9510 |
| Age | | | |
| 15-19 | 23.7 | 3481 | 3410 |
| 20-24 | 20.7 | 3034 | 2936 |
| 25-29 | 18.3 | 2690 | 2668 |
| 30-34 | 13.7 | 2008 | 2025 |
| 35-39 | 10.8 | 1592 | 1586 |
| 40-44 | 7.4 | 1081 | 1173 |
| 45-49 | 5.4 | 798 | 887 |
| Marital/Union status | | | |
| Currently married/in union | 67.8 | 9960 | 10624 |
| Widowed | 1.3 | 194 | 190 |
| Divorced | 2.7 | 396 | 326 |
| Separated | .4 | 55 | 44 |
| Never married/in union | 27.8 | 4081 | 3501 |
| Births in last two years | | | |
| Had a birth in last two years | 33.8 | 4963 | 5222 |
| Had no birth in last two years | 66.2 | 9719 | 9459 |
| Missing | .0 | 3 | 4 |
| Education | | | |
| None | 54.3 | 7973 | 9166 |
| Primary | 14.0 | 2055 | 1880 |
| Secondary + | 31.7 | 4656 | 3639 |

Table HH.4: Women's background characteristics (cont.)

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, The Gambia, 2010

| | Weighted percent | Number of women | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------|
| | | Weighted | Unweighted |
| Wealth index quintile | | | |
| Poorest | 16.4 | 2402 | 3549 |
| Second | 17.7 | 2606 | 2732 |
| Middle | 19.2 | 2821 | 2676 |
| Fourth | 21.9 | 3219 | 2829 |
| Richest | 24.8 | 3638 | 2899 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | |
| Mandinka/Jahanka | 31.0 | 4546 | 4603 |
| Wollof | 14.7 | 2153 | 2442 |
| Jola/Karoninka | 12.7 | 1859 | 941 |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 19.6 | 2885 | 3503 |
| Serere | 3.9 | 578 | 496 |
| Sarahuleh | 10.2 | 1503 | 1676 |
| Creole/ & Aku Marabou | .6 | 89 | 96 |
| Manjago | 1.6 | 230 | 134 |
| Bambara | 1.5 | 219 | 244 |
| Non Other-non Gambian | 1.7 | 249 | 184 |
| Other ethnic group | 1.4 | 206 | 124 |
| Missing/DK | 1.1 | 167 | 242 |
| Total | 100.0 | 14685 | 14685 |

The table shows that 67.8 per cent of the women interviewed were married at the time of the survey and 48.5 per cent of them live in the rural areas. More than half (54.3 per cent) of the women did not receive any form of formal education. The table also shows that 24.8 per cent of these live in the richest households and 16.4 per cent live in the poorest households.

Some background characteristics of children under 5 are presented in Table HH.5. These include the distribution of children by several attributes: sex, region and area of residence, age in months, mother's or caretaker's education, wealth, and ethnicity of the household head.

Of the under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, 51.0 per cent are males and 57.4 per cent live in the rural areas. The majority of under-5 children who were interviewed are in the age group of 12-23 and 24 - 35 months. They account for 20.7 and 20.4 per cent of the under-5s. About Twenty-one per cent of the under-fives were found in the poorest households and 17.6 per cent in the richest households.

Table HH.5: Under-5's background characteristics

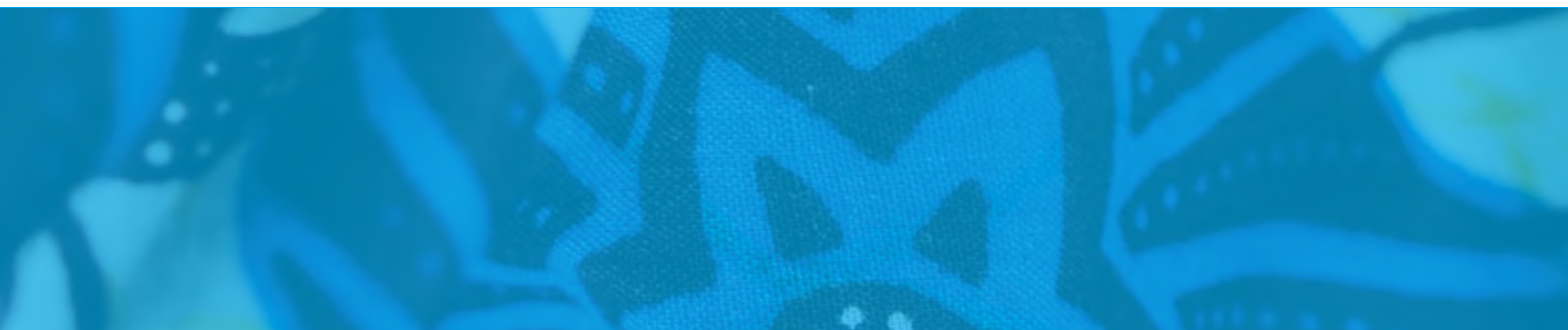
| Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years of age by selected characteristics, The Gambia, 2010 | | | |
|--|------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| | Weighted percent | Number of under-5 children | |
| | | Weighted | Unweighted |
| Sex | | | |
| Male | 51.0 | 5931 | 5925 |
| Female | 49.0 | 5706 | 5711 |
| Missing | .0 | 0 | 1 |
| LGA | | | |
| Banjul | 1.8 | 214 | 548 |
| Kanifing | 18.2 | 2123 | 1038 |
| Brikama | 27.5 | 3201 | 1419 |
| Mansakonko | 6.5 | 754 | 1293 |
| Kerewan | 15.0 | 1750 | 1573 |
| Kuntaur | 6.3 | 737 | 1848 |
| Janjanbureh | 8.1 | 944 | 1474 |
| Basse | 16.4 | 1914 | 2444 |
| Area of Residence | | | |
| Urban | 42.6 | 4952 | 3028 |
| Rural | 57.4 | 6685 | 8609 |
| Age | | | |
| 0-5 months | 12.6 | 1472 | 1412 |
| 6-11 months | 11.5 | 1342 | 1352 |
| 12-23 months | 20.7 | 2415 | 2438 |
| 24-35 months | 20.4 | 2376 | 2408 |
| 36-47 months | 19.7 | 2292 | 2282 |
| 48-59 months | 15.0 | 1740 | 1745 |
| Mother's education* | | | |
| None | 68.9 | 8021 | 8902 |
| Primary | 13.1 | 1521 | 1248 |
| Secondary + | 18.0 | 2095 | 1487 |

Table HH.5: Under-5's background characteristics (cont.)

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years of age by selected characteristics, The Gambia, 2010

| | Weighted percent | Number of under-5 children | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| | | Weighted | Unweighted |
| Wealth index quintile | | | |
| Poorest | 20.8 | 2424 | 3433 |
| Second | 20.3 | 2358 | 2355 |
| Middle | 20.8 | 2416 | 2264 |
| Fourth | 20.6 | 2394 | 2078 |
| Richest | 17.6 | 2046 | 1507 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | |
| Mandinka/Jahanka | 29.4 | 3426 | 3460 |
| Wollof | 15.3 | 1775 | 2002 |
| Jola/Karoninka | 11.2 | 1303 | 625 |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 21.8 | 2541 | 3079 |
| Serere | 3.6 | 417 | 318 |
| Sarahuleh | 11.3 | 1320 | 1420 |
| Creole/ Aku Marabou | .3 | 33 | 37 |
| Manjago | 1.2 | 134 | 77 |
| Bambara | 1.9 | 216 | 214 |
| Non Gambian | 1.5 | 177 | 117 |
| Other ethnic group | 1.4 | 158 | 95 |
| Missing/DK | 1.2 | 137 | 193 |
| Total | 100.0 | 11637 | 11637 |

* Mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers and caretakers of children under 5.



IV. Child Mortality

One of the overarching goals of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is the reduction of infant and under-five mortality. Specifically, the MDGs call for the reduction in under-five mortality by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015. Monitoring progress towards this goal is an important but difficult objective. Measuring childhood mortality may seem easy, but attempts using direct questions, such as “Has anyone in this household died in the last year?” give inaccurate results. Using direct measures of child mortality from birth histories is time consuming, more expensive, and requires greater attention to training and supervision. Alternatively, indirect methods developed to measure child mortality produce robust estimates that are comparable with the ones obtained from other sources. Indirect methods minimize the pitfalls of memory lapses, inexact or misinterpreted definitions, and poor interviewing technique.

The infant mortality rate is the probability of dying before the first birthday. The under-five mortality rate is the probability of dying before the fifth birthday. In MICS surveys, infant and under five mortality rates are calculated based on an indirect estimation technique known as the Brass method (United Nations, 1983; 1990a; 1990b). The data used in the estimation are: the mean number of children ever born for five year age groups of women from age 15 to 49, and the proportion of these children who are dead, also for five-year age groups of women (Table CM.1). The technique converts the proportions dead among children of women in each age group into probabilities of dying by taking into account the approximate length of exposure of children to the risk of dying, assuming a particular model age pattern of mortality. Based on previous information on mortality in The Gambia, the South model life table was selected as most appropriate.

Table CM.2 provides estimates of child mortality. The infant mortality rate is estimated at 81 per thousand, while the probability of dying under age 5 (U5MR) is around 109 per thousand. These estimates have been calculated by averaging mortality estimates obtained from women age 25-29 and 30-34, and refer to mid-2004. Analysing the data by place of residence shows that both infant and under-5 mortality are highest in the rural areas, with both proportions also higher than the national averages. There is some difference between the probabilities of dying among males and females. Infant and under-5 mortality rates are lowest in Banjul, while the figures for Basse are 47 and 80 per cent higher respectively than that of Banjul. There are also significant differences in mortality in terms of educational levels, wealth, and ethnicity.

It is observed that for both mortalities the higher the educational attainment of the mother the lower the mortality rates. Women in the poorest households tend to have higher probability of their children dying before their first or fifth birthday compared to their counterparts in the richer households.

Differentials in under-5 mortality rates by selected background characteristics are shown in Figure CM.1.

Figure CM1. Differential in Under-5 Mortality Rates and Infant Mortality Rates by background characteristics (refer to mid-2010), The Gambia, 2010

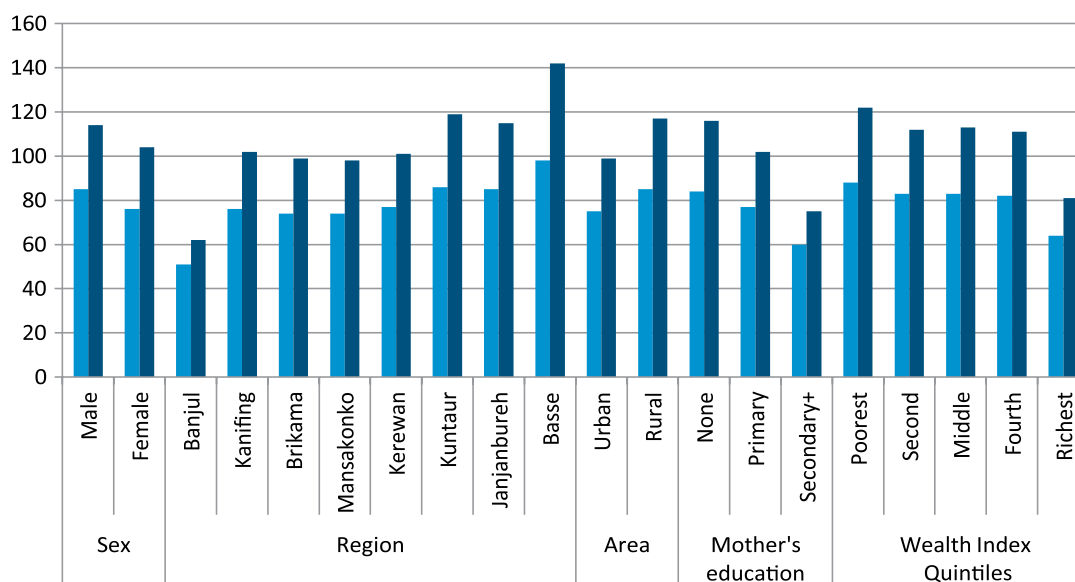


Table CM.2: Child mortality

| Infant and under-five mortality rates, South Model, The Gambia, 2010 | | |
|--|------------------------------------|--|
| | Infant mortality rate ¹ | Under-five mortality rate ² |
| Sex | | |
| Male | 85 | 114 |
| Female | 76 | 104 |
| LGA | | |
| Banjul | 51 | 62 |
| Kanifing | 76 | 102 |
| Brikama | 74 | 99 |
| Mansakonko | 74 | 98 |
| Kerewan | 77 | 101 |
| Kuntaur | 86 | 119 |
| Janjanbureh | 85 | 115 |
| Basse | 98 | 142 |
| Area of Residence | | |
| Urban | 75 | 99 |
| Rural | 85 | 117 |
| Mother's education | | |
| None | 84 | 116 |
| Primary | 77 | 102 |
| Secondary+ | 60 | 75 |
| Wealth index quintile | | |
| Poorest | 88 | 122 |
| Second | 83 | 112 |
| Middle | 83 | 113 |
| Fourth | 82 | 111 |
| Richest | 64 | 81 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | |
| Mandinka/Jahanka | 87 | 120 |
| Wollof | 66 | 84 |
| Jola/Karoninka | 83 | 120 |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 80 | 107 |
| Serere | 58 | 73 |
| Sarahuleh | 91 | 127 |
| Creole/Aku Marabou | 50 | 61 |
| Manjago | 29 | 36 |
| Bambara | 83 | 113 |
| Other ethnic group | 66 | 86 |
| Non-Gambian | 91 | 137 |
| Total | 81 | 109 |

¹ MICS indicator 1.2; MDG indicator 4.2; ² MICS indicator 1.1; MDG indicator 4.1

Rates refer to 2005.3, South Model was assumed to approximate the age pattern of mortality in The Gambia.

Figure CM.2 shows the series of U5MR estimates of the survey, based on responses of women in different age groups, and referring to various points in time, thus showing the estimated trend in U5MR based on the survey. The MICS estimates indicate a decline in mortality during the last 5 years. The most recent U5MR estimate (109 per thousand live births) from MICS is about 22 per cent lower than the estimate from MICS III (2005/06) for the past 5 years, while the trend indicated by the survey results are in broad agreement with those estimated in 2005/06, in the previous MICS survey. The mortality trend depicted by the 2003 Population and Housing Census is also a declining one; however, MICS results are considerably higher than those indicated by 2003 Population and Housing Census (The U-5 mortality from the 2003 census estimates is 99 per thousand live births and infant mortality is 75 per thousand live births). Further qualification of these apparent declines and differences as well as their determinants should be taken up in a more detailed and separate analysis. The figures below show child mortality estimates for MICS 2010, MICS 2005/06 and the 2003 Population and Housing Census.

Figure CM2a. Under-5 Mortality Rates and Infant Mortality Rates (refer to mid-2004), The Gambia, 2010

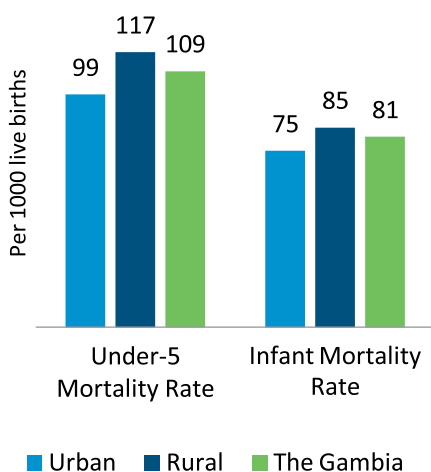


Figure CM2b. Under-5 Mortality Rates and Infant Mortality Rates (refer to mid-2000), The Gambia, 2006

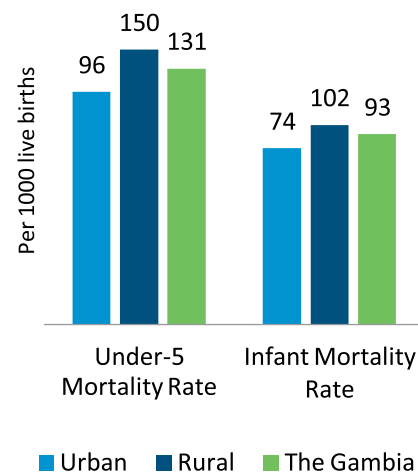
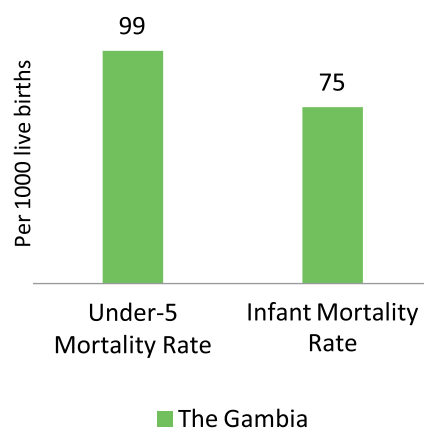


Figure CM2c. Under-5 Mortality Rates and Infant Mortality Rates, The Gambia, 2003





V. Nutrition

Nutritional Status

Children's nutritional status is a reflection of their overall health. When children have access to an adequate food supply, are not exposed to repeated illness, and are well cared for, they reach their growth potential and are considered well nourished.

Malnutrition is associated with more than half of all child deaths worldwide. Undernourished children are more likely to die from common childhood ailments, and for those who survive, have recurring sicknesses and faltering growth. Three-quarters of the children who die from causes related to malnutrition were only mildly or moderately malnourished – showing no outward sign of their vulnerability. The Millennium Development target is to reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger between 1990 and 2015. A reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition will also assist in achieving the goal to reduce child mortality.

In a well-nourished population, there is a reference distribution of height and weight for children under age five. Under-nourishment in a population can be gauged by comparing children to a reference population. The reference population used in this report is based on new WHO growth standards. Each of the three nutritional status indicators can be expressed in standard deviation units (z-scores) from the median of the reference population.

Weight-for-age is a measure of both acute and chronic malnutrition. Children whose weight-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered moderately or severely underweight while those whose weight-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as severely underweight.

Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth. Children whose height-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered short for their age and are classified as moderately or severely stunted. Those whose height-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as severely stunted. Stunting is a reflection of chronic malnutrition as a result of failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period and recurrent or chronic illness.

Finally, children whose weight-for-height is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are classified as moderately or severely wasted, while those who fall more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as severely wasted. Wasting is usually the result of a recent nutritional deficiency. The indicator may exhibit significant seasonal shifts associated with changes in the availability of food or disease prevalence.

In MICS, weights and heights of all children under 5 years of age were measured using anthropometric equipment recommended by UNICEF (www.childinfo.org). Findings in this section are based on the results of these measurements.

Table NU.1 shows percentages of children classified into each of these categories, based on the anthropometric measurements that were taken during fieldwork. Additionally, the table includes the percentage of children who are overweight, which takes into account those children whose weight for height is above 2 standard deviations from the median of the reference population, and mean z-scores for all three anthropometric indicators.

Children whose full birth date (month and year) were not obtained, and children whose measurements are outside a plausible range are excluded from Table NU.1. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured, whichever applicable. For example if a child has been weighed but his/her height has not been measured, the child is included in underweight calculations, but not in the calculations for stunting and wasting. Percentages of children by age and reasons for exclusion are shown in the data quality tables DQ.6 and DQ.7. Overall 99 per cent of children had both their weights and heights measured (Table DQ.6). Table DQ.7 shows that due to incomplete dates of birth, implausible measurements, and missing weight and/or height, 1.6 per cent of children have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age indicator, while the figures are 1.6 per cent for the height-for-age indicator, and 1.7 per cent for the weight-for-height indicator.

Table NU.1 shows that almost one in five children under age five (17.4 per cent) in The Gambia are moderately underweight and 4.2 per cent are classified as severely underweight. Less than a quarter of children (23.4%) are moderately stunted or too short for their age and 9.5 per cent are moderately wasted or too thin for their height.

Table NU.1: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, The Gambia, 2010

| | Weight for age | | | Number of children under age 5 | Height for age | | | Number of children under age 5 | Weight for height | | | Number of children under age 5 | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| | Underweight | | Mean Z-Score (SD) | | Stunted | | Mean Z-Score (SD) | | Wasted | | Overweight | | Mean Z-Score (SD) |
| | percent below | | | | percent below | | | | percent below | | | | |
| | -2 SD ¹ | -3 SD ² | | | -2 SD ³ | -3 SD ⁴ | | | -2 SD ⁵ | -3 SD ⁶ | | | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 17.8 | 4.6 | -1.0 | 5849 | 25.4 | 7.5 | -1.2 | 5806 | 10.0 | 2.3 | 2.4 | -5 | 5822 |
| Female | 16.9 | 3.7 | -1.0 | 5635 | 21.3 | 6.1 | -1.1 | 5618 | 8.9 | 1.9 | 1.5 | -5 | 5603 |
| LGA | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 10.3 | 2.0 | -.7 | 209 | 13.0 | 3.6 | -.7 | 206 | 6.6 | 1.4 | 1.9 | -.4 | 206 |
| Kanifing | 8.3 | 2.2 | -.7 | 2099 | 14.0 | 3.5 | -.7 | 2094 | 7.8 | 1.6 | 1.6 | -.4 | 2091 |
| Brikama | 12.8 | 2.6 | -.8 | 3143 | 19.3 | 3.9 | -1.0 | 3129 | 6.2 | 1.1 | 2.2 | -.4 | 3132 |
| Mansakonko | 19.8 | 3.2 | -1.1 | 750 | 25.3 | 7.2 | -1.3 | 749 | 7.5 | .9 | 1.5 | -.5 | 752 |
| Kerewan | 17.8 | 4.3 | -1.1 | 1719 | 31.7 | 12.7 | -1.4 | 1690 | 9.0 | 2.4 | 4.2 | -.4 | 1687 |
| Kuntaur | 27.8 | 8.0 | -1.4 | 729 | 25.5 | 8.3 | -1.3 | 731 | 17.6 | 4.1 | .6 | -1.0 | 725 |
| Janjanbureh | 28.7 | 7.8 | -1.4 | 939 | 33.3 | 10.5 | -1.5 | 936 | 12.7 | 3.0 | .9 | -.8 | 941 |
| Basse | 24.7 | 6.2 | -1.3 | 1896 | 27.7 | 7.9 | -1.3 | 1890 | 13.7 | 3.2 | .9 | -.8 | 1892 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 11.9 | 2.7 | -.8 | 4885 | 17.3 | 4.0 | -.9 | 4863 | 7.6 | 1.5 | 1.8 | -.4 | 4866 |
| Rural | 21.4 | 5.3 | -1.2 | 6599 | 27.8 | 9.0 | -1.3 | 6562 | 10.9 | 2.5 | 2.0 | -.6 | 6559 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-5 months | 10.6 | 4.1 | -.4 | 1461 | 12.0 | 4.8 | -.3 | 1446 | 10.5 | 4.0 | 6.7 | -.2 | 1424 |
| 6-11 months | 18.7 | 5.1 | -1.0 | 1335 | 15.5 | 4.8 | -.7 | 1324 | 12.8 | 3.2 | 2.3 | -.7 | 1325 |
| 12-23 months | 20.9 | 6.0 | -1.1 | 2369 | 28.8 | 9.8 | -1.4 | 2349 | 12.1 | 3.0 | 1.9 | -.6 | 2360 |
| 24-35 months | 18.4 | 3.7 | -1.1 | 2342 | 33.1 | 8.6 | -1.5 | 2338 | 7.1 | 1.4 | 1.0 | -.5 | 2341 |
| 36-47 months | 16.3 | 3.4 | -1.1 | 2269 | 23.7 | 5.9 | -1.3 | 2260 | 7.5 | .9 | .8 | -.5 | 2265 |
| 48-59 months | 17.2 | 2.6 | -1.1 | 1708 | 17.9 | 4.8 | -1.1 | 1707 | 8.2 | .7 | .5 | -.7 | 1710 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| None | 19.0 | 4.6 | -1.1 | 7896 | 25.6 | 7.8 | -1.2 | 7850 | 10.1 | 2.2 | 1.8 | -.6 | 7852 |
| Primary | 15.8 | 3.4 | -.9 | 1505 | 20.3 | 6.1 | -1.0 | 1502 | 8.7 | 1.6 | 2.3 | -.5 | 1503 |
| Secondary+ | 12.4 | 3.1 | -.8 | 2083 | 17.0 | 3.7 | -.9 | 2073 | 7.9 | 1.9 | 2.1 | -.5 | 2070 |

Table NU.1: Nutritional status of children (cont.)

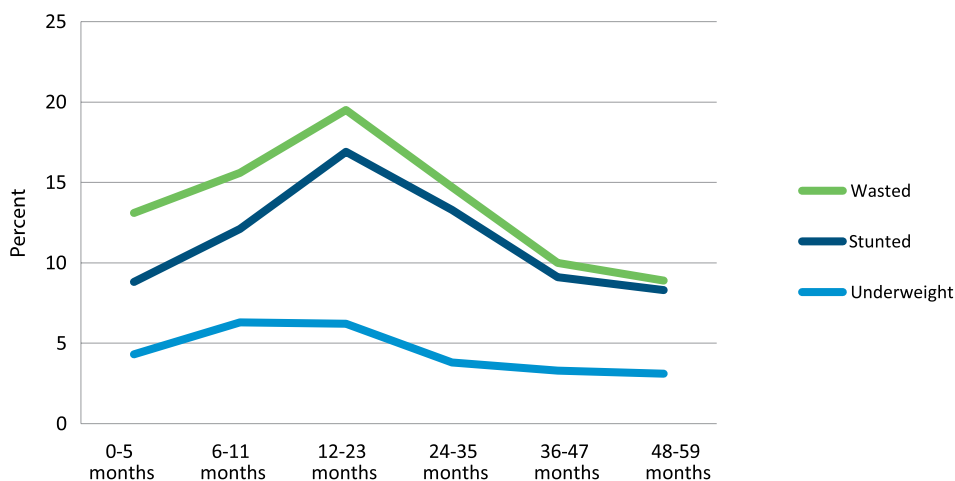
Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, The Gambia, 2010

| | Weight for age | | | Number of children under age 5 | Height for age | | | Number of children under age 5 | Weight for height | | | | Number of children under age 5 |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Underweight | | Mean Z-Score (SD) | | Stunted | | Mean Z-Score (SD) | | Wasted | | Overweight | Mean Z-Score (SD) | |
| | percent below | | | | percent below | | | | percent below | | | | |
| | - 2 SD ¹ | - 3 SD ² | | | - 2 SD ³ | - 3 SD ⁴ | | | - 2 SD ⁵ | - 3 SD ⁶ | | | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 23.5 | 6.2 | -1.3 | 2390 | 31.2 | 11.1 | -1.4 | 2376 | 11.3 | 2.8 | 2.1 | -0.6 | 2379 |
| Second | 18.7 | 4.4 | -1.1 | 2320 | 26.3 | 7.7 | -1.2 | 2313 | 9.5 | 2.2 | 2.4 | -0.5 | 2309 |
| Middle | 18.0 | 3.7 | -1.0 | 2375 | 24.2 | 6.8 | -1.2 | 2363 | 9.1 | 1.6 | 1.7 | -0.5 | 2367 |
| Fourth | 16.0 | 4.0 | -1.0 | 2378 | 21.7 | 5.2 | -1.1 | 2363 | 9.8 | 2.3 | 1.8 | -0.6 | 2360 |
| Richest | 9.5 | 2.1 | -0.7 | 2021 | 11.8 | 2.8 | -0.7 | 2010 | 7.4 | 1.3 | 1.7 | -0.5 | 2010 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mandinka/Jahanka | 16.5 | 4.2 | -1.0 | 3395 | 22.8 | 7.1 | -1.1 | 3371 | 8.8 | 1.9 | 1.4 | -0.5 | 3374 |
| Wollof | 18.7 | 4.1 | -1.0 | 1748 | 23.5 | 8.0 | -1.1 | 1740 | 11.0 | 2.5 | 2.2 | -0.6 | 1738 |
| Jola/Karoninka | 12.9 | 2.7 | -0.9 | 1281 | 19.9 | 5.2 | -1.1 | 1274 | 6.3 | 1.1 | 2.1 | -0.3 | 1274 |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 20.0 | 5.1 | -1.1 | 2503 | 27.0 | 7.8 | -1.3 | 2493 | 10.3 | 2.3 | 2.0 | -0.6 | 2494 |
| Serere | 13.7 | 2.4 | -0.9 | 410 | 18.8 | 5.0 | -1.0 | 408 | 6.6 | 1.7 | 2.1 | -0.5 | 406 |
| Sarahuleh | 20.6 | 5.4 | -1.1 | 1308 | 23.4 | 6.4 | -1.1 | 1300 | 12.5 | 2.9 | 1.5 | -0.7 | 1301 |
| Creole / Aku Marabou | (16.9) | (6.4) | (-1.0) | 32 | (19.0) | (2.6) | (-0.6) | 32 | 14.3 | 6.4 | (.0) | (-1.0) | 32 |
| Manjago | 8.3 | .0 | -0.5 | 128 | 10.7 | 1.3 | -0.5 | 129 | 5.2 | 1.3 | 3.2 | -0.3 | 129 |
| Bambara | 14.4 | 1.4 | -0.9 | 208 | 22.9 | 6.6 | -1.1 | 207 | 6.4 | .9 | 4.5 | -0.3 | 207 |
| Other ethnic group | 12.4 | 3.2 | -0.8 | 158 | 28.7 | 5.1 | -1.3 | 158 | 4.8 | 2.6 | 5.3 | -0.1 | 158 |
| Non Gambian | 14.8 | 3.5 | -0.8 | 177 | 23.2 | 5.0 | -0.9 | 177 | 10.7 | .4 | 2.8 | -0.5 | 177 |
| Missing/DK | 19.4 | 4.0 | -1.1 | 137 | 21.7 | 4.9 | -1.0 | 135 | 14.6 | 3.4 | 1.2 | -0.8 | 136 |
| Total | 17.4 | 4.2 | -1.0 | 11484 | 23.4 | 6.8 | -1.1 | 11425 | 9.5 | 2.1 | 1.9 | -0.5 | 11425 |

¹ MICS indicator 2.1a and MDG indicator 1.8; ² MICS indicator 2.1b; ³ MICS indicator 2.2a; ⁴ MICS indicator 2.2b; ⁵ MICS indicator 2.3a; ⁶ MICS indicator 2.3b
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted case

Children in Janjanbureh are more likely to be underweight and stunted than other children. In contrast, the percentage of those wasted is highest in Kuntaur. Those children whose mothers have had secondary and above education are the least likely to be underweight and stunted compared to children of mothers with no education. Boys appear to be slightly more likely to be underweight, stunted, and wasted than girls. The age pattern shows that a higher percentage of children aged 12-23 months are undernourished according to all three indices in comparison to children who are younger and older (Figure NU.1). This pattern is expected and is related to the age at which many children cease to be breastfed and are exposed to contamination in water, food, and environment.

Figure NU.1: Percentage of children under 5 who are undernourished, The Gambia 2010



Breastfeeding and Infant and Young Child Feeding

Breastfeeding for the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients, and is economical and safe. However, many mothers stop breastfeeding too soon and there are often pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition and is unsafe if clean water is not readily available.

WHO/UNICEF have the following feeding recommendations:

- Exclusive breastfeeding for first six months
- Continued breastfeeding for two years or more
- Safe, appropriate and adequate complementary foods beginning at 6 months
- Frequency of complementary feeding: 2 times per day for 6-8 month olds; 3 times per day for 9-11 month olds

It is also recommended that breastfeeding be initiated within one hour of birth.

The indicators related to recommended child feeding practices are as follows:

- Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hour of birth)
- Exclusive breastfeeding rate (< 6 months)
- Predominant breastfeeding (< 6 months)
- Continued breastfeeding rate (at 1 year and at 2 years)
- Duration of breastfeeding
- Age-appropriate breastfeeding (0-23 months)
- Introduction of solid, semi-solid and soft foods (6-8 months)
- Minimum meal frequency (6-23 months)
- Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfeeding children (6-23 months)
- Bottle feeding (0-23 months)

Table NU.2: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of last-born children in the 2 years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who were breastfed within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, and percentage who received a pre-lacteal feed, The Gambia, 2010

| | Percentage who were ever breastfed ¹ | Percentage who were first breastfed: | | Percentage who received a pre-lacteal feed | Number of last-born children in the two years preceding the survey |
|--------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| | | Within one hour of birth ² | Within one day of birth | | |
| LGA | | | | | |
| Banjul | 97.9 | 65.4 | 90.2 | 30.5 | 89 |
| Kanifing | 97.1 | 56.9 | 83.3 | 47.5 | 908 |
| Brikama | 98.3 | 47.3 | 89.0 | 33.1 | 1379 |
| Mansakonko | 97.1 | 35.7 | 91.2 | 20.8 | 311 |
| Kerewan | 98.2 | 57.7 | 93.5 | 40.1 | 723 |
| Kuntaur | 97.4 | 30.3 | 91.9 | 47.8 | 310 |
| Janjanbureh | 98.5 | 58.6 | 92.9 | 32.4 | 412 |
| Basse | 98.1 | 56.3 | 94.8 | 28.4 | 832 |
| Area of residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 97.6 | 53.3 | 87.4 | 42.3 | 2135 |
| Rural | 98.2 | 50.3 | 92.4 | 31.3 | 2828 |
| Months since birth | | | | | |
| 0-11 months | 98.0 | 51.3 | 89.8 | 35.2 | 2654 |
| 12-23 months | 99.5 | 52.6 | 92.4 | 37.5 | 2213 |
| Assistance at delivery | | | | | |
| Skilled attendant | 98.6 | 57.4 | 90.9 | 35.6 | 2810 |
| Traditional birth attendant | 99.1 | 44.7 | 91.6 | 36.6 | 1975 |
| Other/Missing | 73.5 | 34.8 | 66.5 | 36.4 | 177 |
| Place of delivery | | | | | |
| Public sector health facility | 98.5 | 56.6 | 91.3 | 35.0 | 2470 |
| Private sector health facility | 99.5 | 61.1 | 86.0 | 40.3 | 294 |
| Home | 99.0 | 45.4 | 91.5 | 37.4 | 2145 |
| Other/Missing | 20.2 | 12.8 | 20.2 | 3.2 | 55 |
| Mother's education | | | | | |
| None | 98.0 | 51.8 | 91.4 | 36.0 | 3236 |
| Primary | 97.5 | 48.8 | 89.7 | 35.8 | 713 |
| Secondary+ | 97.8 | 52.9 | 87.0 | 36.1 | 1014 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | |
| Poorest | 97.9 | 45.2 | 91.2 | 34.9 | 1033 |
| Second | 98.3 | 49.0 | 91.3 | 31.2 | 968 |
| Middle | 97.6 | 51.9 | 91.8 | 33.6 | 1000 |
| Fourth | 97.9 | 54.7 | 90.6 | 39.4 | 1100 |
| Richest | 97.8 | 57.5 | 85.9 | 41.1 | 862 |

Table NU.2: Initial breastfeeding (cont.)

Percentage of last-born children in the 2 years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who were breastfed within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, and percentage who received a pre-lacteal feed, The Gambia, 2010

| | Percentage who were ever breastfed ¹ | Percentage who were first breastfed: | | Percentage who received a pre-lacteal feed | Number of last-born children in the two years preceding the survey |
|------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| | | Within one hour of birth ² | Within one day of birth | | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | |
| Mandinka/Jahanka | 97.5 | 54.2 | 90.8 | 28.8 | 1426 |
| Wollof | 97.9 | 52.5 | 90.3 | 50.8 | 778 |
| Jola/Karoninka | 99.2 | 50.0 | 89.8 | 30.6 | 573 |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 98.0 | 49.8 | 89.6 | 38.6 | 1055 |
| Serere | 97.6 | 48.2 | 94.1 | 38.0 | 163 |
| Sarahuleh | 98.3 | 55.3 | 93.6 | 36.1 | 607 |
| Creole / Aku Marabou | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 14 |
| Manjago | 100.0 | 37.9 | 89.1 | 32.7 | 65 |
| Bambara | 93.5 | 41.9 | 81.9 | 43.0 | 92 |
| Other ethnic group | 100.0 | 29.5 | 82.2 | 12.9 | 62 |
| Non Gambian | 94.8 | 47.3 | 69.8 | 40.7 | 69 |
| Missing/DK | 97.3 | 47.6 | 95.2 | 21.8 | 59 |
| Total | 97.9 | 51.6 | 90.3 | 36.0 | 4963 |

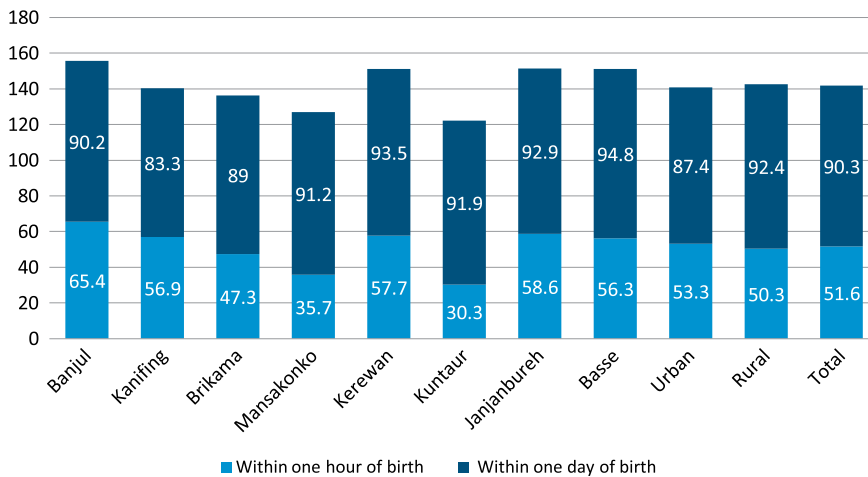
¹ MICS indicator 2.4; ² MICS indicator 2.5

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

Table NU.2 provides the proportion of children born in the last two years who were ever breastfed, those who were first breastfed within one hour and one day of birth, and those who received a pre-lacteal feed. Although a very important step in management of lactation and establishment of a physical and emotional relationship between the baby and the mother, only 51.6 per cent of babies are breastfed for the first time within one hour of birth, while 90.3 per cent of newborns in The Gambia start breastfeeding within one day of birth. Women in Banjul are more likely to breastfeed their children within one hour after birth (65.4%) than women in other LGAs. However, rural women are more likely to breast feed their children within one day of birth (92.4%) than urban women (87.4%). Women who breastfed their children within one hour of birth is highest for women with secondary education and above. Similarly, women from the richest households were more likely to breastfeed their children within one hour of birth than women from the other wealth quintiles. But the proportion of women who breastfed their children within one day of birth is highest for women with no formal education and women from the poorest to the fourth quintile.

In Table NU.3, breastfeeding status is based on the reports of mothers/caregivers of children's consumption of food and fluids in the 24 hours prior to the interview. Exclusively breastfed refers to infants who received only breast milk (and vitamins, mineral supplements, or medicine). The table shows exclusive breastfeeding of infants during the first six months of life, as well as continued breastfeeding of children at 12-15 and 20-23 months of age.

Figure NU.2 Percentage of mothers who started breastfeeding within one hour and one day of birth, The Gambia 2010



In Table NU.3, approximately 34 per cent of children aged less than six months are exclusively breastfed, a level considerably lower than recommended. By age 12-15 months, 92.9 per cent of children are still being breastfed and by age 20-23 months, 30.6 per cent are still breastfed. Girls were more likely to be exclusively breastfed than boys. Children between 0-5 months in rural areas were more likely to be exclusively breastfed than those in the urban areas (37.0% compared to 29.4%). It is observed that children of parents with no education and secondary education and above were more likely to be exclusively breastfed than children of mothers with primary education. Similarly, children from households in the second quintile were more likely to be exclusively breastfed than children from the other quintiles.

Figure NU.3 shows the detailed pattern of breastfeeding by the child's age in months. Even at the earliest ages, the majority of children are receiving liquids or foods other than breast milk. By the end of the sixth month, the percentage of children exclusively breastfed is below 3 per cent. Only about 1 per cent of children are receiving breast milk after 2 years.

Figure 3. Percent distribution of children under age 2 by feeding pattern by age group, Gambia, 2010

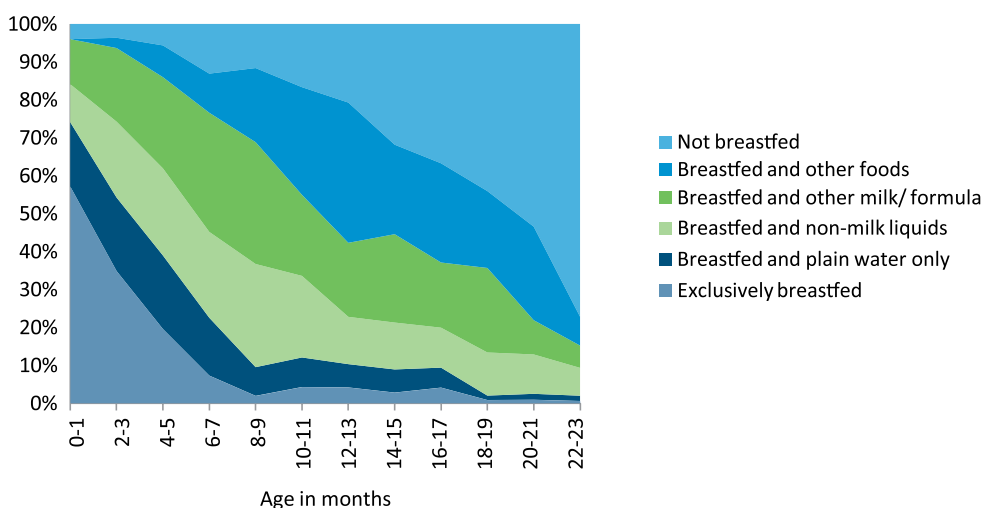


Table NU.3: Breastfeeding

| Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, The Gambia, 2010 | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--------------------|--|--------------------|---|--------------------|
| | Children age 0-5 months | | | Children age 12-15 months | | Children age 20-23 months | |
| | Percent exclusively breastfed ¹ | Percent predominantly breastfed ² | Number of children | Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year) ³ | Number of children | Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years) ⁴ | Number of children |
| Sex | | | | | | | |
| Male | 32.3 | 79.2 | 739 | 95.0 | 394 | 33.3 | 374 |
| Female | 34.8 | 80.3 | 733 | 90.6 | 371 | 27.7 | 345 |
| LGA | | | | | | | |
| Banjul | (37.1) | (76.5) | 28 | (*) | 17 | (*) | 17 |
| Kanifing | 26.9 | 73.6 | 277 | 91.3 | 120 | 28.6 | 114 |
| Brikama | 40.0 | 76.4 | 470 | 89.4 | 217 | 26.2 | 186 |
| Mansakonko | 43.2 | 86.7 | 88 | 100.0 | 51 | 19.8 | 48 |
| Kerewan | 32.5 | 83.2 | 195 | 93.8 | 132 | 27.8 | 111 |
| Kuntaur | 16.4 | 76.0 | 88 | (96.1) | 42 | 38.0 | 57 |
| Janjanbureh | 28.9 | 85.1 | 117 | 91.5 | 61 | 52.1 | 60 |
| Basse | 34.1 | 88.1 | 209 | 95.1 | 125 | 33.1 | 124 |
| Area of residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 29.4 | 73.8 | 673 | 91.9 | 304 | 27.4 | 270 |
| Rural | 37.0 | 84.7 | 799 | 93.5 | 461 | 32.5 | 449 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | |
| None | 34.9 | 83.2 | 932 | 92.8 | 524 | 33.9 | 479 |
| Primary | 25.8 | 73.9 | 218 | 99.4 | 110 | 35.2 | 80 |
| Secondary+ | 34.9 | 73.5 | 321 | 87.6 | 132 | 18.3 | 159 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 30.7 | 86.9 | 274 | 96.0 | 166 | 36.4 | 188 |
| Second | 38.4 | 80.8 | 317 | 92.0 | 184 | 28.4 | 113 |
| Middle | 35.6 | 78.8 | 302 | 91.7 | 130 | 40.3 | 141 |
| Fourth | 30.5 | 81.4 | 325 | 91.7 | 162 | 22.4 | 154 |
| Richest | 31.9 | 69.4 | 254 | 92.7 | 123 | 22.9 | 123 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | |
| Mandinka/Jahanka | 38.9 | 80.3 | 455 | 94.8 | 204 | 32.9 | 207 |
| Wolof | 20.9 | 77.7 | 221 | 90.7 | 138 | 26.9 | 108 |
| Jola/Karoninka | 50.5 | 84.1 | 183 | 83.7 | 85 | 30.9 | 82 |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 31.3 | 79.2 | 315 | 96.5 | 159 | 35.7 | 170 |
| Serere | 24.1 | 74.1 | 53 | 96.3 | 34 | 9.8 | 15 |
| Sarahuleh | 21.5 | 82.2 | 132 | 92.6 | 93 | 27.5 | 88 |
| Creole / Aku Marabou | (*) | (*) | 5 | (*) | 4 | (*) | 1 |
| Manjago | (*) | (*) | 20 | (*) | 16 | (*) | 3 |
| Bambara | 38.2 | 91.7 | 28 | (*) | 14 | (*) | 16 |
| Other ethnic group | 24.5 | 61.7 | 24 | (*) | 9 | (*) | 11 |
| Non Gambians | (*) | (*) | 21 | (*) | 4 | (*) | 11 |
| Missing/DK | (*) | (*) | 12 | (*) | 5 | (*) | 6 |
| Total | 33.5 | 79.7 | 1472 | 92.9 | 765 | 30.6 | 718 |

¹ MICS indicator 2.6; ² MICS indicator 2.9; ³ MICS indicator 2.7; ⁴ MICS indicator 2.8;

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases; (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table NU.4: Duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-35 months, The Gambia, 2010

| | Median duration (in months) of | | | Number of children age 0-35 months |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Any breastfeeding ¹ | Exclusive breastfeeding | Predominant breastfeeding | |
| Sex | | | | |
| Male | 20.1 | 1.1 | 5.9 | 3888 |
| Female | 19.5 | 1.2 | 5.9 | 3717 |
| LGA | | | | |
| Banjul | 18.9 | .7 | 4.9 | 139 |
| Kanifing | 18.8 | .6 | 5.6 | 1368 |
| Brikama | 19.7 | 1.9 | 5.5 | 2103 |
| Mansakonko | 19.0 | 2.2 | 6.8 | 480 |
| Kerewan | 19.8 | 1.0 | 5.7 | 1164 |
| Kuntaur | 20.6 | .5 | 5.5 | 483 |
| Janjanbureh | 21.6 | .7 | 6.8 | 614 |
| Basse | 19.7 | 1.2 | 6.7 | 1254 |
| Area of Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 19.5 | .8 | 5.6 | 3250 |
| Rural | 20.0 | 1.4 | 6.1 | 4355 |
| Mother's education | | | | |
| None | 20.3 | 1.3 | 6.1 | 5113 |
| Primary | 20.4 | .7 | 5.6 | 1016 |
| Secondary+ | 18.0 | .9 | 5.2 | 1475 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | |
| Poorest | 20.4 | .7 | 6.7 | 1594 |
| Second | 20.4 | 1.7 | 5.7 | 1541 |
| Middle | 20.6 | 1.7 | 5.9 | 1554 |
| Fourth | 18.9 | .7 | 5.8 | 1589 |
| Richest | 18.6 | .8 | 5.2 | 1326 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | |
| Mandinka/Jahanka | 19.5 | 1.9 | 6.2 | 2250 |
| Wolof | 20.1 | .6 | 5.5 | 1167 |
| Jola/Karoninka | 20.2 | 2.6 | 5.9 | 831 |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 20.6 | .9 | 6.3 | 1638 |
| Serere | 20.2 | .9 | 5.3 | 273 |
| Sarahuleh | 18.9 | .6 | 5.7 | 881 |
| Creole /& Aku Marabou | (*) | (*) | (*) | 20 |
| Manjago | 15.9 | 2.3 | 5.9 | 97 |
| Bambara | 18.0 | .7 | 7.3 | 146 |
| Other ethnic group | 19.9 | . | 3.9 | 107 |
| Median | 19.8 | 1.2 | 5.9 | 7605 |
| Mean for all children (0-35 months) | 19.3 | 2.0 | 6.5 | 7605 |

¹ MICS indicator 2.10

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

Table NU.4 shows the median duration of breastfeeding by selected background characteristics. Among children under age 3, the median duration is 19 months for any breastfeeding, 2 months for exclusive breastfeeding, and about 7 months for predominant breastfeeding. For any breastfeeding, the median duration is 20 months among children whose mothers have primary or no education and 18 months among those whose mothers have secondary and above education. There is not much difference between urban and rural in terms of mean duration of any breastfeeding.

In Table NU.5, the adequacy of infant feeding in children under 24 months is provided. Different criteria of adequate feeding are used depending on the age of the child. For infants aged 0-5 months, exclusive breastfeeding is considered as adequate feeding, while infants aged 6-23 months are considered to be adequately fed if they are receiving breast milk and solid, semi-solid or soft food. Only 33.5 per cent of children less than six months are exclusively breastfed and this percentage drops to 16 per cent in Kuntaur and under 30 per cent in Kanifing and Janjanbureh. More girls 0-5 months (34.8%) than boys (32.3%) were exclusively breastfed. And more rural children 0-5 months (37.0 %) than urban children of the same age (29.4 %). About fifty six percent of 6-23 old infants were currently breastfed and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods with slightly more male children (57.0%) compared to females (54.6 %). As a result of these feeding patterns, only 55.9 per cent of children aged 6-23 months are being adequately fed. Analysing the data by LGA shows that the proportion of children 0 – 23 months who are appropriately breastfed is highest in Kerewan with 58.9 per cent and lowest in Kanifing with 40 per cent.

Adequate complementary feeding of children from 6 months to two years of age is particularly important for growth and development and the prevention of under nutrition. Continued breastfeeding beyond six months should be accompanied by consumption of nutritionally adequate, safe and appropriate complementary foods that help meet nutritional requirements when breast milk is no longer sufficient. This requires that for breastfed children, two or more meals of solid, semi-solid or soft foods are needed if they are six to eight months old, and three or more meals if they are 9-23 months of age. For children 6-23 months and older who are not breastfed, four or more meals of solid, semi-solid or soft foods or milk feeds are needed.

Overall, 34.3 per cent of infants age 6-8 received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods (Table NU.6). Among currently breastfeeding infants this percentage is 34.3 while it is 54.9 among infants currently not breastfeeding. In general, male infants 6-8 months are more likely to receive solid, semi-solid or soft foods (36.5 %) than their female counterparts (32.2%). Similarly, children living in rural areas (38.0%) were more likely to receive solid, semi-solid or soft foods than children living in urban areas (29.6%).

Table NU.7 presents the proportion of children age 6-23 months who received semi-solid or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day according to breastfeeding status (see the note in Table NU.7 for a definition of minimum number of times for different age groups). Overall, less than one-third of children age 6-23 months (28.8 %) were receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods the minimum number of times. A slightly higher proportion of males (29.4%) were enjoying the minimum meal frequency compared to females (28.1%).

Among currently breastfeeding children age 6-23 months, less than one-third of them (27.5%) were receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods the minimum number of times and this proportion was higher among males (28.5 %) compared to females (26.4 %). Among non-breastfeeding children, nearly one-third of the children were receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods or milk feeds 4 times or more.

The continued practice of bottle-feeding is a concern because of possible contamination due to unsafe water and lack of hygiene in preparation. Table NU.8 shows that ten per cent of children under 2 years are fed using a bottle with a nipple. Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple is predominant in Banjul and Kanifing with 23.9 and 22.5 per cent respectively. This explains the huge disparity between 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple in urban areas (17.1 %) and rural areas (5.5 %). The use of feeding children with a bottle with a nipple is linked to the wealth index of the household. Children 0-23 months from the richest households (25.2%) are more likely to be fed with a bottle with a nipple than children from poorer households. It is also linked to the mother's level of education as children whose mothers have no education are the least likely to be fed with a bottle with a nipple.

Table NU.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, The Gambia, 2010

| | Children age 0-5 months | | Children age 6-23 months | | Children age 0-23 months | |
|------------------------------------|--|--------------------|---|--------------------|--|--------------------|
| | Percent exclusively breastfed ¹ | Number of children | Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods | Number of children | Percent appropriately breastfed ² | Number of children |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 32.3 | 739 | 57.0 | 1951 | 50.3 | 2690 |
| Female | 34.8 | 733 | 54.6 | 1806 | 48.9 | 2538 |
| LGA | | | | | | |
| Banjul | (37.1) | 28 | 48.4 | 65 | 45.0 | 93 |
| Kanifing | 26.9 | 277 | 45.5 | 657 | 40.0 | 934 |
| Brikama | 40.0 | 470 | 55.0 | 975 | 50.1 | 1444 |
| Mansakonko | 43.2 | 88 | 48.1 | 238 | 46.8 | 326 |
| Kerewan | 32.5 | 195 | 67.4 | 605 | 58.9 | 800 |
| Kuntaur | 16.4 | 88 | 62.7 | 245 | 50.5 | 334 |
| Janjanbureh | 28.9 | 117 | 64.2 | 311 | 54.5 | 429 |
| Basse | 34.1 | 209 | 53.9 | 661 | 49.1 | 869 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 29.4 | 673 | 52.3 | 1536 | 45.3 | 2209 |
| Rural | 37.0 | 799 | 58.3 | 2221 | 52.7 | 3020 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | |
| None | 34.9 | 932 | 58.0 | 2508 | 51.8 | 3440 |
| Primary | 25.8 | 218 | 56.4 | 522 | 47.4 | 741 |
| Secondary+ | 34.9 | 321 | 48.0 | 727 | 44.0 | 1048 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 30.7 | 274 | 58.9 | 835 | 52.0 | 1109 |
| Second | 38.4 | 317 | 63.6 | 713 | 55.9 | 1030 |
| Middle | 35.6 | 302 | 58.1 | 743 | 51.6 | 1045 |
| Fourth | 30.5 | 325 | 52.5 | 832 | 46.4 | 1158 |
| Richest | 31.9 | 254 | 44.9 | 633 | 41.2 | 887 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | |
| Mandinka/Jahanka | 38.9 | 455 | 51.9 | 1033 | 47.9 | 1489 |
| Wollof | 20.9 | 221 | 64.4 | 605 | 52.8 | 827 |
| Jola/Karoninka | 50.5 | 183 | 59.0 | 411 | 56.4 | 594 |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 31.3 | 315 | 55.2 | 812 | 48.5 | 1128 |
| Serere | 24.1 | 53 | 58.1 | 119 | 47.6 | 172 |
| Sarahuleh | 21.5 | 132 | 52.7 | 504 | 46.2 | 637 |
| Creole / Aku Marabou | (*) | 5 | (*) | 11 | (*) | 17 |
| Manjago | (*) | 20 | (44.3) | 48 | 44.1 | 68 |
| Bambara | 38.2 | 28 | 62.6 | 73 | 55.8 | 101 |
| Other ethnic group | (*) | 24 | (74.3) | 44 | 56.6 | 68 |
| Non Gambians | (*) | 21 | (44.1) | 49 | 34.7 | 70 |
| Total | 33.5 | 1472 | 55.9 | 3757 | 49.6 | 5229 |

¹ MICS indicator 2.6; ² MICS indicator 2.14

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases; (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table NU.6: Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods

Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day, The Gambia, 2010

| | Currently breastfeeding | | Currently not breastfeeding | | All | |
|--------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| | Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods | Number of children age 6-8 months | Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods | Number of children age 6-8 months | Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods ¹ | Number of children age 6-8 months |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 36.6 | 378 | (*) | 1 | 36.5 | 379 |
| Female | 32.1 | 380 | (*) | 3 | 32.2 | 385 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 29.8 | 333 | (*) | 0 | 29.6 | 335 |
| Rural | 37.9 | 425 | (*) | 4 | 38.0 | 429 |
| Total | 34.3 | 758 | (*) | 4 | 34.3 | 764 |

¹ MICS indicator 2.12

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

Table NU.7: Minimum meal frequency

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods (and milk feeds for non-breastfeeding children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, according to breastfeeding status, The Gambia, 2010

| | Currently breastfeeding | | Currently not breastfeeding | | | All | |
|--------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|--|------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| | Percent receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods the minimum number of times | Number of children age 6-23 months | Percent receiving at least 2 milk feeds ¹ | Percent receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods or milk feeds 4 times or more | Number of children age 6-23 months | Percent with minimum meal frequency ² | Number of children age 6-23 months |
| Sex | | | | | | | |
| Male | 28.5 | 1520 | 19.0 | 32.9 | 431 | 29.4 | 1951 |
| Female | 26.4 | 1402 | 13.8 | 33.7 | 404 | 28.1 | 1806 |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 6-8 months | 19.7 | 758 | (*) | (*) | 6 | 19.9 | 764 |
| 9-11 months | 13.7 | 560 | (*) | (*) | 18 | 15.2 | 578 |
| 12-17 months | 32.5 | 1064 | 23.4 | 35.7 | 134 | 32.9 | 1199 |
| 18-23 months | 42.9 | 539 | 14.0 | 31.8 | 677 | 36.8 | 1216 |
| LGA | | | | | | | |
| Banjul | (20.9) | 47 | (*) | (*) | 18 | 23.8 | 65 |
| Kanifing | 17.2 | 496 | 33.9 | 43.5 | 161 | 23.6 | 657 |
| Brikama | 24.7 | 739 | 11.0 | 29.4 | 235 | 25.8 | 975 |
| Mansakonko | 29.6 | 181 | 9.6 | 31.4 | 57 | 30.1 | 238 |
| Kerewan | 52.9 | 470 | 19.9 | 44.6 | 135 | 51.1 | 605 |
| Kuntaur | 31.4 | 202 | (12.1) | (41.3) | 44 | 33.2 | 245 |
| Janjanbureh | 32.8 | 265 | (9.3) | (48.3) | 46 | 35.1 | 311 |
| Basse | 14.0 | 522 | 6.6 | 10.3 | 139 | 13.2 | 661 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 23.9 | 1180 | 26.0 | 38.2 | 356 | 27.2 | 1536 |
| Rural | 29.9 | 1741 | 9.4 | 29.6 | 480 | 29.8 | 2221 |

Table NU.7: Minimum meal frequency (cont.)

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods (and milk feeds for non-breastfeeding children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, according to breastfeeding status, The Gambia, 2010

| | Currently breastfeeding | | Currently not breastfeeding | | | All | |
|------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|--|------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| | Percent receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods the minimum number of times | Number of children age 6-23 months | Percent receiving at least 2 milk feeds ¹ | Percent receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods or milk feeds 4 times or more | Number of children age 6-23 months | Percent with minimum meal frequency ² | Number of children age 6-23 months |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | |
| None | 28.1 | 1986 | 12.7 | 29.7 | 522 | 28.5 | 2508 |
| Primary | 24.3 | 440 | 14.4 | 29.6 | 82 | 25.1 | 522 |
| Secondary+ | 27.7 | 495 | 25.7 | 42.5 | 232 | 32.4 | 727 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 33.0 | 663 | 7.5 | 28.9 | 173 | 32.2 | 835 |
| Second | 35.3 | 585 | 11.0 | 30.3 | 129 | 34.4 | 713 |
| Middle | 23.6 | 584 | 15.0 | 36.3 | 158 | 26.3 | 743 |
| Fourth | 26.1 | 622 | 11.1 | 27.3 | 210 | 26.4 | 832 |
| Richest | 16.7 | 468 | 38.3 | 44.8 | 165 | 24.0 | 633 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | |
| Mandinka/Jahanka | 28.9 | 790 | 15.3 | 30.9 | 244 | 29.3 | 1033 |
| Wollof | 31.9 | 484 | 21.0 | 44.0 | 121 | 34.3 | 605 |
| Jola/Karoninka | 30.0 | 309 | 1.8 | 17.9 | 102 | 27.0 | 411 |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 27.7 | 654 | 12.9 | 35.0 | 159 | 29.1 | 812 |
| Serere | 32.8 | 97 | 42.8 | (*) | 22 | 39.1 | 119 |
| Sarahuleh | 17.6 | 385 | 13.7 | 21.2 | 120 | 18.5 | 504 |
| Creole/ Aku Marabou | (*) | 7 | (*) | (*) | 4 | (*) | 11 |
| Manjago | (6.8) | 37 | (*) | (*) | 11 | (21.1) | 48 |
| Bambara | 28.0 | 56 | (*) | (*) | 17 | 33.2 | 73 |
| Other ethnic group | (33.8) | 36 | (*) | (*) | 8 | (35.9) | 44 |
| Non Gambian | (30.7) | 28 | (*) | (*) | 21 | (43.8) | 49 |
| Missing/DK | (21.1) | 40 | (*) | (*) | 7 | (23.2) | 47 |
| Total | 27.5 | 2922 | 16.5 | 33.3 | 835 | 28.8 | 3757 |

¹ MICS indicator 2.15; ² MICS indicator 2.13

() Figures that are based on 25-29 unweighted cases; (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table NU.8: Bottle feeding

| Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, The Gambia, 2010 | | |
|---|---|------------------------------------|
| | Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple ¹ | Number of children age 0-23 months |
| Sex | | |
| Male | 10.7 | 2690 |
| Female | 10.1 | 2538 |
| Age | | |
| 0-5 months | 15.5 | 1472 |
| 6-11 months | 11.0 | 1342 |
| 12-23 months | 7.0 | 2415 |
| LGA | | |
| Banjul | 23.9 | 93 |
| Kanifing | 22.5 | 934 |
| Brikama | 9.1 | 1444 |
| Mansakonko | 6.8 | 326 |
| Kerewan | 9.5 | 800 |
| Kuntaur | 4.4 | 334 |
| Janjanbureh | 5.8 | 429 |
| Basse | 4.8 | 869 |
| Area of Residence | | |
| Urban | 17.1 | 2209 |
| Rural | 5.5 | 3020 |
| Mother's education | | |
| None | 6.7 | 3440 |
| Primary | 13.6 | 741 |
| Secondary+ | 20.1 | 1048 |
| Wealth index quintile | | |
| Poorest | 3.5 | 1109 |
| Second | 7.0 | 1030 |
| Middle | 7.8 | 1045 |
| Fourth | 11.0 | 1158 |
| Richest | 25.2 | 887 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | |
| Mandinka/Jahanka | 13.1 | 1489 |
| Wolof | 11.2 | 827 |
| Jola/Karoninka | 8.6 | 594 |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 5.8 | 1128 |
| Serere | 15.4 | 172 |
| Sarahuleh | 8.4 | 637 |
| Creole / Aku Marabou | (*) | 17 |
| Manjago | 21.1 | 68 |
| Bambara | 7.7 | 101 |
| Other ethnic group | 14.5 | 68 |
| Non Gambians | 34.0 | 70 |
| Missing/DK | 1.7 | 59 |
| Total | 10.4 | 5229 |

¹ MICS indicator 2.11

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

Salt Iodization

Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) is the world's leading cause of preventable mental retardation and impaired psychomotor development in young children. In its most extreme form, iodine deficiency causes cretinism. It also increases the risks of stillbirth and miscarriage in pregnant women. Iodine deficiency is most commonly and visibly associated with goitre. IDD takes its greatest toll in impaired mental growth and development, contributing in turn to poor school performance, reduced intellectual ability, and impaired work performance. The international goal is to achieve sustainable elimination of iodine deficiency by 2005. The indicator is the percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt (>15 parts per million -PPM).

In The Gambia, the National Nutrition Agency (NaNA) in 2003 started working with some of the local salt producers to increase the amount of salt produced and iodized. In 2006, the Food Fortification and Salt Iodization Regulation was enacted to ensure that all salt imported and produced locally for human and animal consumption is iodized (Food Fortification and Salt Iodization Regulation, 2006). Information and Education Communication on the consumption of iodized salt has also been intensified.

In Table NU.9, about 89 per cent of households, salt used for cooking was tested for iodine content by using salt test kits and testing for the presence of both potassium iodide and potassium iodate. The table shows that in a very small proportion of households (11.2 %), there was no salt available. These were mainly single person households who reported that they don't cook. In only 22 per cent of households, salt was found to contain 15 parts per million (ppm) or more of iodine. Use of iodized salt was lowest in Kerewan (6.3 %) and highest in Janjanbureh (38.5%). The urban and rural difference is small as only 23 per cent of urban households were found to be using adequately iodized salt compared to 20.4 per cent in rural areas. Interestingly, the difference between the richest and poorest households in terms of iodized salt consumption is also small.

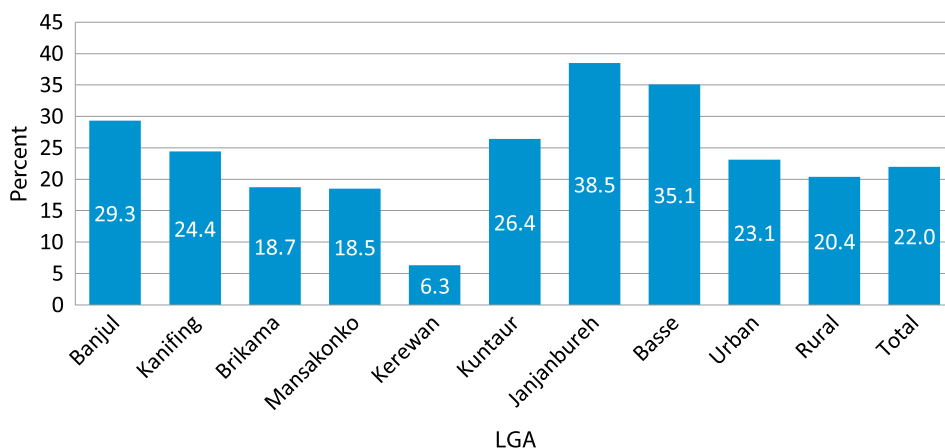
Table NU.9: Iodized salt consumption

Percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt, The Gambia, 2010

| | Percentage of households in which salt was tested | Number of households | Percent of households with salt test result | | | | Total | Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt |
|------------------------------|---|----------------------|---|-------------------|----------------|----------------------|-------|---|
| | | | Percent of household with no salt | Not iodized 0 PPM | >0 and <15 PPM | 15+ PPM ¹ | | |
| LGA | | | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 77 | 291 | 22.6 | 19.5 | 28.6 | 29.3 | 100 | 289 |
| Kanifing | 82.1 | 2138 | 17.8 | 24.4 | 33.5 | 24.4 | 100 | 2134 |
| Brikama | 91.4 | 2385 | 8.5 | 37.5 | 35.3 | 18.7 | 100 | 2381 |
| Mansakonko | 89.9 | 473 | 9.2 | 56.3 | 16 | 18.5 | 100 | 468 |
| Kerewan | 92.4 | 1016 | 7.4 | 68.9 | 17.4 | 6.3 | 100 | 1014 |
| Kuntaur | 94.1 | 320 | 5.7 | 34 | 33.8 | 26.4 | 100 | 319 |
| Janjanbureh | 90.4 | 519 | 9 | 20.3 | 32.3 | 38.5 | 100 | 516 |
| Basse | 93.6 | 650 | 6.3 | 28.8 | 29.9 | 35.1 | 100 | 649 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 83.8 | 4557 | 15.9 | 27.6 | 33.3 | 23.1 | 100 | 4544 |
| Rural | 95.2 | 3234 | 4.6 | 48.8 | 26.2 | 20.4 | 100 | 3226 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 96.7 | 1301 | 3 | 47.5 | 26.2 | 23.3 | 100 | 1297 |
| Second | 93.5 | 1408 | 6.3 | 46.6 | 29.1 | 17.9 | 100 | 1406 |
| Middle | 90.8 | 1428 | 9.1 | 39.6 | 32.3 | 19 | 100 | 1426 |
| Fourth | 81.3 | 1697 | 18.5 | 29 | 30.1 | 22.4 | 100 | 1692 |
| Richest | 84.3 | 1957 | 15.4 | 25.9 | 32.9 | 25.9 | 100 | 1949 |
| Total | 88.6 | 7791 | 11.2 | 36.4 | 30.4 | 22 | 100 | 7770 |

¹ MICS indicator 2.16

Figure NU.4 Percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt, The Gambia 2010



Children’s Vitamin A Supplementation

Vitamin A is essential for eye health and the proper functioning of the immune system. It is found in foods such as milk, liver, eggs, red and orange fruits, red palm oil and green leafy vegetables, although the amount of vitamin A readily available to the body from these sources varies widely. In developing areas of the world, where vitamin A is largely consumed in the form of fruits and vegetables, daily per capita intake is often insufficient to meet dietary requirements. Inadequate intakes are further compromised by increased requirements for the vitamin as children grow or during periods of illness, as well as increased losses during common childhood infections. As a result, vitamin A deficiency is quite prevalent in the developing world and particularly in countries with the highest burden of under-five deaths.

The 1990 World Summit for Children set the goal of virtual elimination of vitamin A deficiency and its consequences, including blindness, by the year 2000. This goal was also endorsed at the Policy Conference on Ending Hidden Hunger in 1991, the 1992 International Conference on Nutrition, and the UN General Assembly’s Special Session on Children in 2002. The critical role of vitamin A for child health and immune function also makes control of deficiency a primary component of child survival efforts, and therefore critical to the achievement of the fourth Millennium Development Goal: a two-thirds reduction in under-five mortality by the year 2015.

For countries with vitamin A deficiency problems, current international recommendations call for high-dose vitamin A supplementation every four to six months, targeted to all children between the ages of six to 59 months living in affected areas. Providing young children with two high-dose vitamin A capsules a year is a safe, cost-effective, efficient strategy for eliminating vitamin A deficiency and improving child survival. Giving vitamin A to new mothers who are breastfeeding helps protect their children during the first months of life and helps to replenish the mother’s stores of vitamin A, which are depleted during pregnancy and lactation. For countries with vitamin A supplementation programs, the definition of the indicator is the percent of children 6-59 months of age receiving at least one high dose vitamin A supplement in the last six months.

Based on UNICEF/WHO guidelines, the Gambia Ministry of Health recommends that children aged 6-11 months be given one high dose Vitamin A capsules and children aged 12-59 months given a vitamin A capsule every 6 months. In all parts of the country, Vitamin A capsules are linked to immunization services and are given when the child has contact with these services after six months of age. It is also recommended that mothers take a Vitamin A supplement within eight weeks of giving birth due to increased Vitamin A requirements during pregnancy and lactation.

Table NU.10 presents that within the six months prior to the MICS, 72.8 per cent of children aged 6-59 months received a high dose Vitamin A supplement. Approximately 83 per cent did not receive the supplement in the last 6 months but did receive one prior to that time. Vitamin A supplementation coverage is lower in Janjanbureh and Brikama than in other LGAs.

Table NU.10: Children's vitamin A supplementation

Percent distribution of children age 6-59 months by receipt of a high dose vitamin A supplement in the last 6 months, The Gambia, 2010

| | Percentage who received Vitamin A according to: | | Percentage of children who received Vitamin A during the last 6 months ¹ | Percentage of children who received Vitamin A more than last 6 months | Number of children age 6-59 months |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------|---|---|------------------------------------|
| | Child health book/ card/vaccination card | Mother's report | | | |
| Sex | | | | | |
| Male | 59.1 | 23.6 | 72.1 | 82.6 | 5192 |
| Female | 60.8 | 26.0 | 73.4 | 82.4 | 4974 |
| LGA | | | | | |
| Banjul | 40.8 | 13.0 | 70.6 | 82.9 | 187 |
| Kanifing | 44.1 | 14.5 | 74.6 | 73.5 | 1846 |
| Brikama | 47.2 | 18.1 | 54.9 | 81.7 | 2731 |
| Mansakonko | 53.9 | 17.8 | 67 | 86.6 | 666 |
| Kerewan | 75.4 | 24.8 | 80.6 | 73.9 | 1556 |
| Kuntaur | 68.4 | 27.3 | 97.7 | 92.3 | 649 |
| Janjanbureh | 47.5 | 18.7 | 52.7 | 89.0 | 827 |
| Basse | 90.7 | 52.4 | 95.0 | 92.8 | 1705 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 49.3 | 20.3 | 67.6 | 77.9 | 4279 |
| Rural | 67.6 | 28.0 | 76.6 | 85.9 | 5886 |
| Age | | | | | |
| 6-11 months | 74.7 | 12.4 | 78.3 | 43.8 | 1342 |
| 12-23 months | 72.6 | 14.3 | 84.0 | 83.5 | 2415 |
| 24-35 months | 58.4 | 26.6 | 72.2 | 87.5 | 2376 |
| 36-47 months | 49.1 | 31.8 | 66.6 | 91.1 | 2292 |
| 48-59 months | 47.4 | 36.9 | 61.9 | 92.7 | 1740 |
| Mother's education | | | | | |
| None | 61.7 | 26.3 | 74.2 | 83.7 | 7089 |
| Primary | 59.7 | 24.0 | 70.1 | 74.9 | 1303 |
| Secondary+ | 53.2 | 19.2 | 69.1 | 79.8 | 1774 |

Table NU.10: Children's vitamin A supplementation (cont.)

Percent distribution of children age 6-59 months by receipt of a high dose vitamin A supplement in the last 6 months, The Gambia, 2010

| | Percentage who received Vitamin A according to: | | Percentage of children who received Vitamin A during the last 6 months ¹ | Percentage of children who received Vitamin A more than last 6 months | Number of children age 6-59 months |
|------------------------------------|---|-----------------|---|---|------------------------------------|
| | Child health book/ card/vaccination card | Mother's report | | | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | |
| Poorest | 64.2 | 25.9 | 73.4 | 85.8 | 2150 |
| Second | 59.6 | 23.5 | 69.5 | 83.3 | 2041 |
| Middle | 63.2 | 27.7 | 73.1 | 83.5 | 2113 |
| Fourth | 60.4 | 26.1 | 74.6 | 81.6 | 2069 |
| Richest | 50.8 | 19.7 | 73.2 | 77.5 | 1793 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | |
| Mandinka/Jahanka | 58.8 | 21.2 | 71.3 | 83.4 | 2970 |
| Wolof | 61.7 | 22.5 | 77.0 | 78.4 | 1554 |
| Jola/Karoninka | 46.4 | 15.8 | 60.5 | 80.2 | 1120 |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 57.8 | 26.9 | 71.8 | 82.9 | 2226 |
| Serere | 54.8 | 20.3 | 70.4 | 85.8 | 364 |
| Sarahuleh | 80.2 | 42.8 | 87.3 | 89.5 | 1188 |
| Creole / Aku Marabou | (48.8) | (33.4) | (74.8) | (74.4) | 27 |
| Manjago | 55.1 | 13.8 | 74.7 | 82.9 | 114 |
| Bambara | 68.9 | 29.5 | 76.0 | 70.6 | 187 |
| Other ethnic group | 43.1 | 12.6 | 47.1 | 81.4 | 134 |
| Non Gambian | 51.4 | 22.9 | 65.9 | 72.9 | 156 |
| Missing/DK | 70.6 | 36.3 | 78.6 | 82.8 | 125 |
| Total | 59.9 | 24.8 | 72.8 | 82.5 | 10165 |

¹ MICS indicator 2.174

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

The age pattern of Vitamin A supplementation shows that supplementation in the last six months increases from 78.3 per cent among children aged 6-11 months to 84.0 per cent among children aged 12-23 months and then declines steadily with age to 61.9 percent among the oldest children.

The mother's level of education is not related to the likelihood of Vitamin A supplementation. The percentage receiving a supplement in the last six months decreases from 74.2 per cent among children whose mothers have no education to 70.1 per cent of those whose mothers have primary education and further decreases to 69.1 per cent among children of mothers with secondary and above.

Low Birth Weight

Weight at birth is a good indicator not only of a mother's health and nutritional status but also the newborn's chances for survival, growth, long-term health and psychosocial development. Low birth weight (less than 2,500 grams) carries a range of grave health risks for children. Babies who were undernourished in the womb face a greatly increased risk of dying during their early months and years. Those who survive have impaired immune function and increased risk of disease; they are likely to remain undernourished, with reduced muscle strength, throughout their lives, and suffer a higher incidence of diabetes and heart disease in later life. Children born underweight also tend to have a lower IQ and cognitive disabilities, affecting their performance in school and their job opportunities as adults.

In the developing world, low birth weight stems primarily from the mother's poor health and nutrition. Three factors have most impact: the mother's poor nutritional status before conception, short stature (due mostly to under nutrition and infections during her childhood), and poor nutrition during the pregnancy. Inadequate weight gain during pregnancy is particularly important since it accounts for a large proportion of foetal growth retardation. Moreover, diseases such as diarrhoea and malaria, which are common in many developing countries, can significantly impair foetal growth if the mother becomes infected while pregnant.

In the industrialized world, cigarette smoking during pregnancy is the leading cause of low birth weight. In developed and developing countries alike, teenagers who give birth when their own bodies have yet to finish growing run the risk of bearing underweight babies.

One of the major challenges in measuring the incidence of low birth weight is the fact that more than half of infants in the developing world are not weighed. In the past, most estimates of low birth weight for developing countries were based on data compiled from health facilities. However, these estimates are biased for most developing countries because the majority of newborns are not delivered in facilities, and those who are represent only a selected sample of all births.

Because many infants are not weighed at birth and those who are weighed may be a biased sample of all births, the reported birth weights usually cannot be used to estimate the prevalence of low birth weight among all children. Therefore, the percentage of births weighing below 2500 grams is estimated from two items in the questionnaire: the mother's assessment of the child's size at birth (i.e., very small, smaller than average, average, larger than average, very large) and the mother's recall of the child's weight or the weight as recorded on a health card if the child was weighed at birth⁸.

⁸ For a detailed description of the methodology, see Boerma, Weinstein, Rutstein and Sommerfelt, 1996.

Table NU.11: Low birth weight infants

Percentage of last-born children in the 2 years preceding the survey that are estimated to have weighed below 2500 grams at birth and percentage of live births weighed at birth, The Gambia, 2010

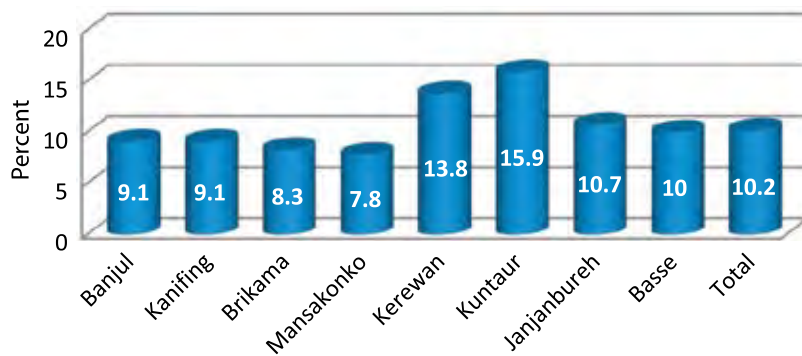
| | Percent of live births: | | Number of live births in the last 2 years |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| | Below 2500 grams ¹ | Weighed at birth ² | |
| LGA | | | |
| Banjul | 9.1 | 90.5 | 89 |
| Kanifing | 9.1 | 83.5 | 908 |
| Brikama | 8.3 | 59.2 | 1379 |
| Mansakonko | 7.8 | 42.0 | 311 |
| Kerewan | 13.8 | 39.8 | 723 |
| Kuntaur | 15.9 | 27.8 | 310 |
| Janjanbureh | 10.7 | 25.4 | 412 |
| Basse | 10.0 | 31.0 | 832 |
| Area of Residence | | | |
| Urban | 9.1 | 71.6 | 2135 |
| Rural | 11.1 | 35.1 | 2828 |
| Mother's education | | | |
| None | 10.8 | 42.4 | 3236 |
| Primary | 9.6 | 55.8 | 713 |
| Secondary+ | 8.7 | 74.2 | 1014 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | |
| Poorest | 12.2 | 26.3 | 1033 |
| Second | 11.0 | 43.4 | 968 |
| Middle | 9.7 | 47.9 | 1000 |
| Fourth | 9.0 | 59.0 | 1100 |
| Richest | 9.0 | 81.4 | 862 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | |
| Mandinka/Jahanka | 8.7 | 54.9 | 1426 |
| Wollof | 13.1 | 50.1 | 778 |
| Jola/Karoninka | 8.8 | 61.8 | 573 |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 10.7 | 41.8 | 1055 |
| Serere | 13.4 | 64.9 | 163 |
| Sarahuleh | 9.5 | 42.4 | 607 |
| Creole/ Aku Marabou | (*) | (*) | 14 |
| Manjago | 7.1 | 69.8 | 65 |
| Bambara | 13.8 | 44.2 | 92 |
| Other ethnic group | 6.0 | 47.2 | 62 |
| Non Gambians | 14.0 | 66.2 | 69 |
| Missing/DK | 9.3 | 37.0 | 59 |
| Total | 10.2 | 50.8 | 4963 |

¹ MICS indicator 2.18; ² MICS indicator 2.19

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

Overall, 50.8 per cent of births were weighed at birth and 10.2 per cent of infants are estimated to weigh less than 2500 grams at birth (Table NU.11). There is notable variation by LGA (Figure NU.5). The percentage of low birth weight does not vary much by urban and rural areas or by mother's level of education.

Figure NU.5 Percentage of Infants weighing less than 2500 grams at birth, The Gambia 2010





VI. Child Health

Vaccinations

The Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 4 is to reduce child mortality by two thirds between 1990 and 2015. Immunization plays a key part in this goal. Immunizations have saved the lives of millions of children in the three decades since the launch of the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) in 1974. Worldwide there are still 27 million children overlooked by routine immunization and as a result, vaccine-preventable diseases cause more than 2 million deaths every year.

A World Fit for Children goal is to ensure full immunization of children under one year of age at 90 percent nationally, with at least 80 percent coverage in every district or equivalent administrative unit.

According to UNICEF and WHO guidelines, a child should receive a BCG vaccination to protect against tuberculosis, three doses of DPT to protect against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus, three doses of polio vaccine, and a measles vaccination by the age of 12 months. Mothers were asked to provide vaccination cards for children under the age of five. Interviewers copied vaccination information from the cards onto the MICS questionnaire.

Table CH.1: Vaccinations in first year of life

Percentage of children age 12-23 months immunized against childhood diseases at any time before the survey and before the first birthday, The Gambia, 2010

| | Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to | | | Vaccinated by 12 months of age |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------|--------|--------------------------------|
| | Vaccination card | Mother's report | Either | |
| BCG ¹ | 93.6 | 5.5 | 99.2 | 98.9 |
| Polio | | | | |
| At birth | 92.9 | 3.9 | 96.9 | 96.5 |
| 1 | 92.1 | 5.8 | 97.9 | 97.2 |
| 2 | 92.2 | 5.4 | 97.5 | 96.7 |
| 3 ² | 90.8 | 4.3 | 95.2 | 93.4 |
| DPT | | | | |
| 1 | 92.7 | 5.2 | 97.9 | 96.5 |
| 2 | 92.6 | 4.9 | 97.6 | 96.2 |
| 3 ³ | 89.5 | 3.7 | 93.2 | 89.3 |
| Measles ⁴ | 90.0 | 4.9 | 94.9 | 87.6 |
| Hep B At birth | 85.1 | 2.1 | 87.2 | 86.2 |
| PNE 1 | 50.4 | 3.4 | 53.8 | 49.1 |
| PNE 2 | 41.8 | 2.9 | 44.8 | 38.9 |
| PNE 3 | 31.0 | 1.0 | 32.0 | 25.0 |
| Yellow fever ⁶ | 89.6 | 4.9 | 94.5 | 87.5 |
| All vaccinations | 84.8 | 2.5 | 87.4 | 38.6 |
| No vaccinations | .2 | .5 | .6 | .6 |
| Number of children age 12-23 months | 2415 | 2415 | 2415 | 2415 |

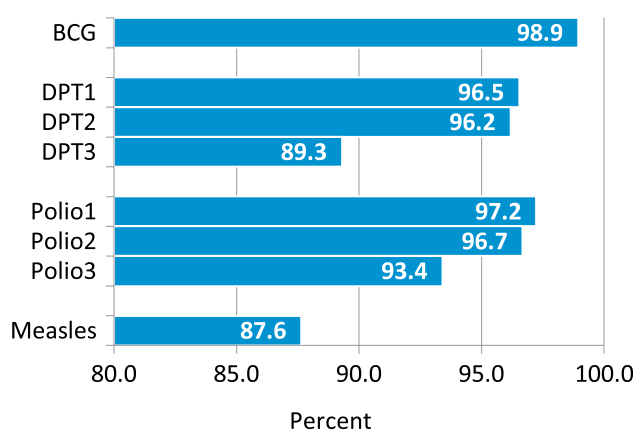
¹ MICS indicator 3.1; ² MICS indicator 3.2; ³ MICS indicator 3.3; ⁴ MICS indicator 3.4; MDG indicator 4.3; ⁵ MICS indicator 3.5; ⁶ MICS indicator 3.6

Overall, 94.1 per cent of children had health cards (Table CH.2). If the child did not have a card, the mother was asked to recall whether or not the child had received each of the vaccinations and, for DPT and Polio, how many times. The percentage of children age 12 to 23 months who received each of the vaccinations is shown in Table CH.1. The denominator for the table is comprised of children age 12-23 months so that only children who are old enough to be fully vaccinated are counted. In the top panel, the numerator includes all children who were vaccinated at any time before the survey according to the vaccination card or the mother's report. In the bottom panel, only those who were vaccinated before their first birthday, as recommended, are included. For children without vaccination cards, the proportion of vaccinations given before the first birthday is assumed to be the same as for children with vaccination cards.

According to the cards and the mother's recollection, the majority of children under 5 have been fully immunized against the main childhood diseases (87%) but only 38 per cent have received them before they reached their first birthday. Less than 1 per cent of children under 5 have never received any vaccines.

Approximately 99 per cent of children age 12-23 months received a BCG vaccination by the age of 12 months and the first dose of DPT was given to 96.5 per cent of them. The percentage declines for subsequent doses of DPT to 96.2 per cent for the second dose, and to 89.3 per cent for the third dose (Figure CH.1). Similarly, 97.2 per cent of children received Polio 1 by age 12 months and this declines to 93.4 per cent by the third dose. The coverage for measles vaccine by 12 months is lower than the other vaccines at 87.6 per cent. This is primarily because, although 94.9 per cent of children (according to the vaccination card and mothers report combined) received the vaccine, only 87.6 per cent received it by their first birthday. As a result, the percentage of children who had all the recommended vaccinations by their first birthday is low at only 38.6 per cent.

Figure CH 1. Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the recommended vaccinations by 12 months, The Gambia, 2010



In The Gambia, PENTA vaccines are also recommended as part of the immunization schedule. The Gambia Expanded Programme on Immunization has switched from Tetra Valent to PENTA Valent on 1st April 2009. PENTA 1 is given at the age of two months, PENTA 2 at three months and PENTA 3 at the age of four months.

Table CH.2 shows vaccination coverage rates among children 12-23 months by background characteristics. The figures indicate children receiving the vaccinations at any time up to the date of the survey, and are based on information from both the vaccination cards and mothers'/caregivers' reports. The proportion of children aged 12-23 months that had all the vaccines are 87.4 per cent. The coverage is higher among children in rural (89.2%) than in urban areas (84.7%). Coverage is also highest among children of mothers/ caregivers with primary education (92.9%) than children of mothers/ caregivers with no or secondary education and above (86.0 and 88.7% respectively). Janjanbureh has the highest proportion of children who had all the vaccines (91.1%) and Banjul had the lowest proportion (80.1%).

Neonatal Tetanus Protection

One of the MDGs is to reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio, with one strategy to eliminate maternal tetanus. In addition, another goal is to reduce the incidence of neonatal tetanus to less than 1 case of neonatal tetanus per 1000 live births in every district. A World Fit for Children goal is to eliminate maternal and neonatal tetanus by 2005.

Prevention of maternal and neonatal tetanus is to assure all pregnant women receive at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine. However, if women have not received two doses of the vaccine during the pregnancy, they (and their newborn) are also considered to be protected if the following conditions are met:

- Received at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine, the last within the prior 3 years;
- Received at least 3 doses, the last within the prior 5 years;
- Received at least 4 doses, the last within 10 years;
- Received at least 5 doses during lifetime.

Table CH.3 shows the protection status from tetanus of women who have had a live birth within the last 2 years. Figure CH.2 shows the protection of women against neonatal tetanus by major background characteristics.

Approximately, 76 per cent of the women with a birth in the last 2 years preceding the survey are protected against neonatal tetanus. The proportion was highest in the rural (76.9%) than in the urban areas (73.6%). Brikama LGA has the lowest proportion of women protected against neonatal tetanus (67.1%) whilst the Basse has the highest proportion with 84.8 per cent. It is also observed that women with secondary education and above and the richer the household, the more likely the woman to be protected against tetanus. About 37 per cent of women have received at least 2 doses of protection against tetanus during their last pregnancy.

Figure CH2. Percentage of women protected against neonatal tetanus by major background characteristics, The Gambia, 2010

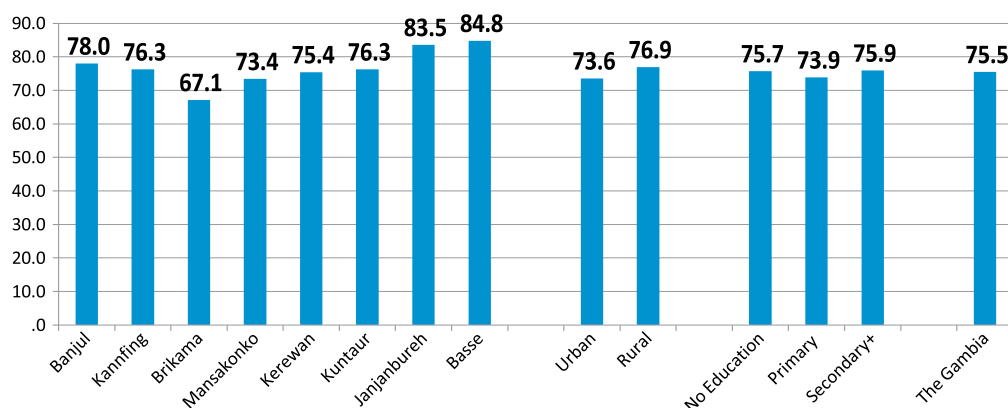


Table CH.3: Neonatal tetanus protection

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years protected against neonatal tetanus, The Gambia, 2010

| | Percentage of women who received at least 2 doses during last pregnancy | Percentage of women who did not receive two or more doses during last pregnancy but received: | | | | Protected against tetanus ¹ | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years |
|------------------------------------|---|---|--|---|---------------------------------|--|---|
| | | 2 doses, the last within prior 3 years | 3 doses, the last within prior 5 years | 4 doses, the last within prior 10 years | 5 or more doses during lifetime | | |
| LGA | | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 47.3 | 29.4 | 1.4 | .0 | .0 | 78.0 | 89 |
| Kanifing | 37.2 | 38.1 | .9 | .0 | .0 | 76.3 | 908 |
| Brikama | 34.8 | 31.4 | 1.0 | .0 | .0 | 67.1 | 1379 |
| Mansakonko | 45.4 | 27.0 | .8 | .0 | .1 | 73.4 | 311 |
| Kerewan | 51.2 | 23.9 | .2 | .0 | .1 | 75.4 | 723 |
| Kuntaur | 33.9 | 40.3 | 1.0 | .0 | 1.1 | 76.3 | 310 |
| Janjanbureh | 41.4 | 40.4 | 1.7 | .0 | .1 | 83.5 | 412 |
| Basse | 23.1 | 56.1 | 3.8 | .0 | 1.8 | 84.8 | 832 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 37.1 | 35.5 | 1.0 | .0 | .0 | 73.6 | 2135 |
| Rural | 37.0 | 37.5 | 1.7 | .0 | .7 | 76.9 | 2828 |
| Education | | | | | | | |
| None | 34.2 | 39.1 | 1.9 | .0 | .6 | 75.7 | 3236 |
| Primary | 34.6 | 38.3 | .8 | .0 | .1 | 73.9 | 713 |
| Secondary+ | 47.9 | 27.7 | .3 | .0 | .0 | 75.9 | 1014 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 36.6 | 36.7 | 1.1 | .0 | .7 | 75.1 | 1033 |
| Second | 41.1 | 32.2 | 1.7 | .0 | .0 | 75.0 | 968 |
| Middle | 36.1 | 38.2 | 1.3 | .0 | .4 | 76.0 | 1000 |
| Fourth | 35.0 | 36.8 | 1.6 | .0 | .6 | 74.0 | 1100 |
| Richest | 36.8 | 39.6 | 1.3 | .0 | .2 | 77.9 | 862 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | |
| Mandinka | 34.7 | 36.2 | 1.6 | .0 | .2 | 72.7 | 1426 |
| Wollof | 43.3 | 37.6 | .7 | .0 | .1 | 81.8 | 778 |
| Jola | 34.6 | 29.8 | 1.6 | .0 | .0 | 65.9 | 573 |
| Fula | 36.3 | 38.2 | 1.3 | .0 | .7 | 76.5 | 1055 |
| Serere | 43.1 | 28.9 | .3 | .0 | .0 | 72.3 | 163 |
| Sarahuleh | 31.3 | 47.1 | 2.3 | .0 | .7 | 81.4 | 607 |
| Creole/ Aku Marabou | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 14 |
| Manjago | 55.1 | 25.4 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 80.5 | 65 |
| Bambara | 45.7 | 19.7 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 65.4 | 92 |
| Other ethnic group | 61.9 | 11.4 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 73.3 | 62 |
| Non Gambian | 38.0 | 43.9 | .0 | .0 | 1.1 | 83.1 | 69 |
| Missing/DK | 35.0 | 39.4 | 6.1 | .0 | 6.1 | 86.6 | 59 |
| Total | 37.0 | 36.7 | 1.4 | .0 | .4 | 75.5 | 4963 |

¹ MICS indicator 3.7

(*) figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Oral Rehydration Treatment

Diarrhoea is the second leading cause of death among children under five worldwide. Most diarrhoea-related deaths in children are due to dehydration from loss of large quantities of water and electrolytes from the body in liquid stools. Management of diarrhoea – either through oral rehydration salts (ORS) or a recommended home fluid (RHF) - can prevent many of these deaths. Preventing dehydration and malnutrition by increasing fluid intake and continuing to feed the child are also important strategies for managing diarrhoea.

The goals are to: 1) reduce by one half death due to diarrhoea among children under five by 2010 compared to 2000 (A World Fit for Children); and 2) reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five by 2015 compared to 1990 (Millennium Development Goals). In addition, the World Fit for Children calls for a reduction in the incidence of diarrhoea by 25 percent.

The indicators are:

- Prevalence of diarrhoea
- Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)
- Home management of diarrhoea
- ORT with continued feeding

In the MICS questionnaire, mothers (or caregivers) were asked to report whether their child had had diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey. If so, the mother was asked a series of questions about what the child had to drink and eat during the episode and whether this was more or less than the child usually ate and drank.

Overall, 17 per cent of children under five had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey (Table CH.4). The prevalence of diarrhoea was highest in Kuntaur (26.5%) followed Basse (23.4%) and lowest in Banjul (12.9%). The peak of diarrhoea prevalence occurs during the weaning period, among children age 12-23 months.

Table CH.4 also shows the percentage of children receiving various types of recommended liquids during an episode of diarrhoea. Since mothers were able to name more than one type of liquid, the percentages do not necessarily amount to 100. About 39 per cent received fluids from ORS packets or pre-packaged ORS fluids. Children of mothers with primary education are less likely to receive fluids from ORS packets or pre-packaged ORS fluids.

Analysing the data by Local Government Area shows that Mansakonko has the highest proportion of children who received fluids from ORS packets or pre-packaged ORS fluids with 48.1 per cent whilst Banjul and Basse has the lowest proportions with 34.5 and 34.6 per cent respectively.

A little over half (55.4%) of under five children with diarrhoea drank more than usual while 20.9 percent drank the same and 12.9 per cent drank less (Table CH.5). Twenty-nine per cent ate somewhat less, same or more (continued feeding), but 27.3 per cent ate much less and 3.5 per cent ate almost nothing. Children with diarrhoea from rural areas (61.6%) are more likely to drink more than usual compared to those from the urban areas (46.5%). There exist significant differences by LGA in all forms of drinking and eating practices of children who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey.

Table CH.6 provides the proportion of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding, and the percentage of children with diarrhoea who received other treatments. Overall, 71.1 per cent of children with diarrhoea received ORS or increased fluids. Combining the data in Table CH.5 with those in Table CH.4 on oral rehydration therapy, it is observed that 66.6 per cent of children either received ORT and, at the same time feeding was continued, as is the recommendation. In Kuntaur, only one- third of children (33.3 %) received ORT and continued feeding, while the figure is 84.6 per cent in Mansakonko.

Table CH.4: Oral rehydration solutions and recommended homemade fluids

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration solutions and recommended homemade fluids, The Gambia, 2010

| | Had diarrhoea in last two weeks | Number of children age 0-59 months | Received ORS (Fluid from ORS packet or pre-package ORS fluid) | Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in last two weeks |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|---|
| Sex | | | | |
| Male | 17.6 | 5931 | 40.5 | 1044 |
| Female | 16.4 | 5706 | 37.1 | 934 |
| LGA | | | | |
| Banjul | 12.9 | 214 | 34.5 | 28 |
| Kanifing | 16.5 | 2123 | 40.1 | 350 |
| Brikama | 13.8 | 3201 | 35.8 | 441 |
| Mansakonko | 15.1 | 754 | 48.1 | 114 |
| Kerewan | 14.2 | 1750 | 43.7 | 249 |
| Kuntaur | 26.5 | 737 | 42.8 | 195 |
| Janjanbureh | 16.1 | 944 | 38.6 | 152 |
| Basse | 23.4 | 1914 | 34.6 | 449 |
| Area of Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 16.4 | 4952 | 39.3 | 811 |
| Rural | 17.5 | 6685 | 38.5 | 1167 |
| Age | | | | |
| 0-11 months | 18.4 | 2814 | 31.7 | 517 |
| 12-23 months | 26.9 | 2415 | 47.2 | 650 |
| 24-35 months | 18.3 | 2376 | 35.1 | 436 |
| 36-47 months | 11.0 | 2292 | 39.0 | 251 |
| 48-59 months | 7.2 | 1740 | 37.4 | 125 |
| Mother's education | | | | |
| None | 17.3 | 8021 | 40.6 | 1389 |
| Primary | 17.9 | 1521 | 32.9 | 272 |
| Secondary+ | 15.2 | 2095 | 36.3 | 318 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | |
| Poorest | 17.9 | 2424 | 42.7 | 434 |
| Second | 15.6 | 2358 | 38.6 | 368 |
| Middle | 16.7 | 2416 | 42.4 | 403 |
| Fourth | 18.0 | 2394 | 37.7 | 432 |
| Richest | 16.7 | 2046 | 31.5 | 342 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | |
| Mandinka | 15.6 | 3426 | 40.8 | 533 |
| Wolof | 17.3 | 1775 | 48.1 | 307 |
| Jola | 11.5 | 1303 | 39.2 | 150 |
| Fula | 18.9 | 2541 | 35.4 | 481 |
| Serere | 14.3 | 417 | 32.5 | 59 |
| Sarahuleh | 21.9 | 1320 | 34.8 | 289 |
| Creole/ Aku Marabou | (4.5) | 33 | (*) | 1 |
| Manjago | 19.5 | 134 | (43.9) | 26 |
| Bambara | 13.6 | 216 | (50.5) | 29 |
| Other ethnic group | 21.4 | 158 | (30.2) | 34 |
| Non Gambian | 16.7 | 177 | (5.8) | 30 |
| Missing/DK | 29.0 | 137 | (40.7) | 40 |
| Total | 17.0 | 11637 | 38.9 | 1978 |

(*) figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

() figures that are based on 25-49 unweight cases

Table CH.5: Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, The Gambia, 2010

| | Had diarrhoea in last two weeks | Number of children age 0-59 months | Drinking practices during diarrhoea: | | | | Eating practices during diarrhoea: | | | | Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in last two weeks | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|------------|-------|------------------------|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------|
| | | | Given much less to drink | Given somewhat less to drink | Given about the same to drink | Given more to drink | Given nothing to drink | Missing/DK | Total | Given much less to eat | | Given somewhat less to eat | Given about the same to eat | Given more to eat | Stopped food | Had never been given food | Missing/DK |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 17.6 | 5931 | 13.3 | 7.8 | 20.7 | 56.7 | .7 | .9 | 100.0 | 28.9 | 30.0 | 26.2 | 9.1 | 3.0 | 2.9 | .0 | 1044 |
| Female | 16.4 | 5706 | 12.4 | 11.0 | 21.1 | 54.0 | .8 | .6 | 100.0 | 25.5 | 28.7 | 29.6 | 9.7 | 4.1 | 2.3 | .1 | 934 |
| LGA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 12.9 | 214 | 11.5 | 9.6 | 34.9 | 39.8 | 3.2 | .9 | 100.0 | 23.2 | 33.7 | 9.9 | .0 | 4.6 | .0 | 100.0 | 28 |
| Kanifing | 16.5 | 2123 | 10.3 | 16.9 | 33.9 | 35.5 | .7 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 30.3 | 36.7 | 9.1 | 2.2 | 2.7 | .0 | 100.0 | 350 |
| Brikama | 13.8 | 3201 | 4.9 | 8.2 | 18.3 | 66.5 | 1.4 | .7 | 100.0 | 36.1 | 20.0 | 14.8 | 1.8 | 5.5 | .0 | 100.0 | 441 |
| Mansakonko | 15.1 | 754 | 3.6 | 8.3 | 21.6 | 64.1 | 1.5 | .9 | 100.0 | 24.2 | 44.5 | 15.9 | 1.0 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 114 |
| Kerewan | 14.2 | 1750 | 36.8 | 14.4 | 31.7 | 17.1 | .0 | .0 | 100.0 | 17.4 | 33.0 | 5.6 | 2.8 | .2 | .0 | 100.0 | 249 |
| Kuntaur | 26.5 | 737 | 30.5 | 1.7 | 6.3 | 61.3 | .2 | .0 | 100.0 | 16.8 | 13.0 | 3.4 | 11.1 | 2.4 | .0 | 100.0 | 195 |
| Janjambureh | 16.1 | 944 | 16.1 | 3.6 | 13.9 | 64.7 | .8 | .9 | 100.0 | 10.2 | 27.1 | 8.0 | 11.4 | 3.7 | .0 | 100.0 | 152 |
| Basse | 23.4 | 1914 | 3.1 | 7.1 | 14.9 | 74.5 | .4 | .0 | 100.0 | 42.5 | 27.6 | 7.7 | 1.5 | .5 | .0 | 100.0 | 449 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 16.4 | 4952 | 8.9 | 14.8 | 27.5 | 46.5 | .7 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 33.5 | 31.0 | 10.3 | 2.1 | 2.4 | .1 | 100.0 | 811 |
| Rural | 17.5 | 6685 | 15.7 | 5.5 | 16.3 | 61.6 | .8 | .2 | 100.0 | 26.6 | 25.5 | 8.7 | 4.5 | 2.7 | .1 | 100.0 | 1167 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-11 months | 18.4 | 2814 | 12.6 | 11.6 | 26.3 | 46.1 | 2.7 | .7 | 100.0 | 27.1 | 27.7 | 7.0 | 3.8 | 9.9 | .1 | 100.0 | 517 |
| 12-23 months | 26.9 | 2415 | 15.3 | 6.3 | 18.1 | 59.7 | .1 | .5 | 100.0 | 26.3 | 27.9 | 9.7 | 4.8 | .0 | .1 | 100.0 | 650 |
| 24-35 months | 18.3 | 2376 | 8.8 | 10.2 | 18.4 | 61.9 | .0 | .6 | 100.0 | 29.6 | 26.8 | 14.4 | 2.6 | .0 | .0 | 100.0 | 436 |
| 36-47 months | 11.0 | 2292 | 14.7 | 12.2 | 21.2 | 51.1 | .0 | .8 | 100.0 | 34.8 | 30.6 | 6.2 | 1.7 | .0 | .0 | 100.0 | 251 |
| 48-59 months | 7.2 | 1740 | 12.3 | 6.4 | 20.6 | 57.8 | .0 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 43.5 | 24.9 | 6.0 | 2.6 | .0 | .0 | 100.0 | 125 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| None | 17.3 | 8021 | 14.5 | 8.5 | 20.2 | 55.7 | .7 | .3 | 100.0 | 28.9 | 26.8 | 8.8 | 4.0 | 1.9 | .1 | 100.0 | 1389 |
| Primary | 17.9 | 1521 | 10.8 | 9.4 | 27.5 | 50.3 | .0 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 32.9 | 31.0 | 8.8 | 3.3 | 3.6 | .0 | 100.0 | 272 |
| Secondary+ | 15.2 | 2095 | 7.6 | 12.5 | 18.1 | 58.7 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 28.5 | 29.5 | 12.3 | 1.4 | 5.0 | .0 | 100.0 | 318 |

Table CH.5: Feeding practices during diarrhea (cont.)

| Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, The Gambia, 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|-------|------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|-------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------|-------|------|
| Had diarrhoea in last two weeks | Number of children age 0-59 months | Drinking practices during diarrhoea: | | | | | Eating practices during diarrhoea: | | | | | Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in last two weeks | | | | | | |
| | | Given much less to drink | Given somewhat less to drink | Given about the same to drink | Given more to drink | Given nothing to drink | Missing/DK | Total | Given much less to eat | Given somewhat less to eat | Given about the same to eat | | Given more to eat | Stopped food | Had never been given food | Missing/DK | Total | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 17.9 | 2424 | 20.5 | 6.2 | 17.0 | 55.9 | 2 | .2 | 100.0 | 35.4 | 26.5 | 21.2 | 7.4 | 6.6 | 2.9 | .0 | 100.0 | 434 |
| Second | 15.6 | 2358 | 15.6 | 8.4 | 15.8 | 58.0 | 1.6 | .5 | 100.0 | 31.3 | 23.1 | 28.5 | 10.8 | 3.7 | 2.4 | .2 | 100.0 | 368 |
| Middle | 16.7 | 2416 | 12.4 | 6.9 | 19.4 | 60.8 | .4 | .0 | 100.0 | 26.4 | 31.6 | 28.0 | 8.8 | 3.3 | 1.8 | .1 | 100.0 | 403 |
| Fourth | 18.0 | 2394 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 21.4 | 58.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 24.7 | 33.5 | 26.9 | 9.5 | 2.4 | 2.9 | .0 | 100.0 | 432 |
| Richest | 16.7 | 2046 | 5.8 | 17.5 | 32.4 | 42.1 | .2 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 16.9 | 32.1 | 36.2 | 10.9 | 1.0 | 3.0 | .0 | 100.0 | 342 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mandinka | 15.6 | 3426 | 10.1 | 7.4 | 21.9 | 58.3 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 23.7 | 26.6 | 33.8 | 9.7 | 2.5 | 3.6 | .0 | 100.0 | 533 |
| Wolof | 17.3 | 1775 | 22.2 | 11.4 | 22.4 | 42.8 | .1 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 37.3 | 24.6 | 25.0 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 1.7 | .0 | 100.0 | 307 |
| Jola | 11.5 | 1303 | 11.9 | 6.3 | 21.6 | 56.4 | 3.4 | .3 | 100.0 | 20.4 | 36.2 | 21.1 | 13.5 | 3.1 | 5.7 | .0 | 100.0 | 150 |
| Fula | 18.9 | 2541 | 13.6 | 11.7 | 20.2 | 54.0 | .4 | .2 | 100.0 | 26.4 | 32.4 | 24.4 | 10.3 | 5.4 | 1.1 | .0 | 100.0 | 481 |
| Sererer | 14.3 | 417 | 17.8 | 4.6 | 35.0 | 38.1 | .0 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 28.4 | 21.0 | 38.6 | 5.6 | 2.3 | 4.1 | .0 | 100.0 | 59 |
| Sarahuleh | 21.9 | 1320 | 5.9 | 8.3 | 14.1 | 71.0 | .4 | .3 | 100.0 | 22.1 | 38.1 | 29.3 | 8.6 | .8 | .9 | .3 | 100.0 | 289 |
| Creole/Aku Marabou | (4.5) | 33 | 24.2 | .0 | .0 | 57.7 | 18.1 | .0 | 100.0 | 81.9 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 18.1 | .0 | (*) | 1 |
| Manjago | 19.5 | 134 | .0 | 25.6 | 10.9 | 63.6 | .0 | .0 | 100.0 | 30.5 | 13.7 | 27.9 | 27.9 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 100.0 | 26 |
| Bambara | 13.6 | 216 | 22.9 | 17.9 | 32.5 | 26.7 | .0 | .0 | 100.0 | 38.9 | 30.7 | 18.9 | .0 | 1.9 | 9.6 | .0 | 100.0 | 29 |
| Other ethnic group | 21.4 | 158 | 7.7 | .0 | 24.6 | 67.7 | .0 | .0 | 100.0 | 42.3 | 7.0 | 12.8 | 18.8 | 5.9 | 11.7 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 34 |
| Non Gambian | 16.7 | 177 | 20.7 | 2.0 | 29.5 | 47.8 | .0 | .0 | 100.0 | 25.8 | 24.3 | 33.4 | 13.7 | 2.8 | .0 | .0 | 100.0 | 30 |
| Missing/DK | 29.0 | 137 | 15.7 | 12.7 | 18.7 | 52.9 | .0 | .0 | 100.0 | 45.2 | 25.5 | 23.0 | .9 | 2.8 | 2.5 | .0 | 100.0 | 40 |
| Total | 17.0 | 11637 | 12.9 | 9.3 | 20.9 | 55.4 | .7 | .8 | 100.0 | 27.3 | 29.4 | 27.8 | 9.4 | 3.5 | 2.6 | .1 | 100.0 | 1978 |

Table CH.6: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments (cont.)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding, and percentage of children with diarrhoea who received other treatments, The Gambia, 2010

| | Other treatments: | | | | | | | | | | | Not given any treatment or drug | Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in last two weeks | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|-------------|---------------|-------------------|-------|---------|-------------|----------------|-----------|-------------|---------------------------------|---|------------------------------|--------|------|
| | Children with diarrhoea who received: | | | | Other treatments: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ORS or increased fluids | ORT with continued feeding ¹ | Anti-biotic | Anti-motility | Zinc | Other | Unknown | Anti-biotic | Non-antibiotic | Injection | Intravenous | | | Home remedy, herbal medicine | Other | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 73.7 | 70.3 | 34.7 | 2.7 | .0 | 1.7 | 7.6 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .4 | .0 | 3.9 | 13.7 | 10.6 | 318 |
| Second | 72.2 | 55.1 | 20.9 | 4.8 | .1 | .5 | 9.4 | 1.1 | .0 | .0 | 2.0 | .0 | 10.1 | 7.1 | 19.5 | 434 |
| Middle | 75.2 | 62.4 | 31.1 | 4.6 | .4 | .3 | 7.8 | .8 | .1 | .1 | 2.0 | .5 | 8.6 | 6.8 | 20.3 | 368 |
| Fourth | 71.0 | 68.4 | 24.1 | 2.8 | .0 | 1.0 | 10.9 | 1.2 | .2 | .5 | .5 | .0 | 5.7 | 8.5 | 12.9 | 403 |
| Richest | 62.2 | 70.0 | 34.1 | 3.0 | .1 | 2.3 | 12.5 | 1.9 | .1 | 1.1 | .0 | .0 | 5.4 | 12.7 | 9.1 | 432 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 79.1 | 27.8 | 4.3 | .9 | 1.3 | 20.2 | .0 | .4 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 1.6 | 12.3 | 7.6 | 342 |
| Mandinka | 73.3 | 70.2 | 24.4 | 5.5 | .4 | .9 | 8.2 | .7 | .1 | .4 | .4 | .4 | 8.7 | 11.1 | 12.9 | 533 |
| Wollof | 66.1 | 55.2 | 29.1 | 6.8 | .1 | 2.2 | 15.7 | 1.8 | .1 | 1.8 | .0 | .0 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 19.1 | 307 |
| Jola | 73.6 | 70.8 | 27.7 | .0 | .0 | .5 | 6.2 | .0 | .0 | .7 | .0 | .0 | 9.3 | 7.8 | 11.4 | 150 |
| Fula | 69.9 | 67.2 | 24.0 | 4.7 | .3 | 1.1 | 13.4 | 2.1 | .3 | 1.9 | .0 | .0 | 6.5 | 9.3 | 14.3 | 481 |
| Serere | 57.1 | 65.2 | 21.0 | .0 | .0 | 5.3 | 8.8 | .0 | .0 | 2.1 | .0 | .0 | .8 | 3.3 | 17.1 | 59 |
| Sarahuleh | 78.6 | 76.0 | 38.8 | .2 | .6 | .3 | 15.5 | .4 | .3 | 1.2 | .0 | .0 | 3.6 | 13.5 | 7.2 | 289 |
| Creole/ Aku Marabou | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 1 |
| Manjago | (63.6) | (69.5) | (14.8) | (0) | (0) | (0) | (1.3) | (0) | (0) | (0) | (0) | (0) | (0) | (0) | (16.8) | 26 |
| Bambara | (69.0) | (49.6) | (26.0) | (1.5) | (0) | (0) | (26.7) | (0) | (0) | (0) | (0) | (0) | (1.9) | (4.9) | (21.4) | 29 |
| Other ethnic group | (75.4) | (38.6) | (22.6) | (3.2) | (0) | (0) | (16.5) | (0) | (0) | (0) | (0) | (0) | (1.6) | (2.9) | (34.7) | 34 |
| Non Gambian | (49.8) | (71.4) | (48.4) | (3.7) | (0) | (0) | (1.6) | (0) | (0) | (0) | (0) | (0) | (3.6) | (13.6) | (2.0) | 30 |
| Missing/DK | (73.1) | (49.5) | (25.8) | (.9) | (0) | (0) | (12.1) | (0) | (0) | (0) | (0) | (0) | (5.6) | (5.6) | (25.0) | 40 |
| Total | 71.1 | 66.6 | 27.5 | 3.9 | .3 | 1.1 | 11.9 | 1.0 | .2 | 1.1 | .1 | .1 | (6.4) | 9.4 | 14.0 | 1978 |

¹MICS indicator 3.8

(*) figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases; () figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Care Seeking and Antibiotic Treatment of Pneumonia

Pneumonia is the leading cause of death in children under 5 and the use of antibiotics in under-5s with suspected pneumonia is a key intervention. A World Fit for Children goal is to reduce by one-third the deaths due to acute respiratory infections.

Children with suspected pneumonia are those who had an illness with a cough accompanied by rapid or difficult breathing and whose symptoms were NOT due to a problem in the chest and a blocked nose.

The indicators are:

- Prevalence of suspected pneumonia
- Care seeking for suspected pneumonia
- Antibiotic treatment for suspected pneumonia
- Knowledge of the danger signs of pneumonia

Table CH.7 presents the prevalence of suspected pneumonia and, if care was sought outside the home, the site of care. About 6 per cent of children age 0-59 months was reported to have had symptoms of pneumonia during the two weeks preceding the survey. Of these children, 68.8 per cent were taken to an appropriate provider. Children from rural households are more likely to be taken to an appropriate provider (73.6%) than children belonging to urban households (63.9%). Most of the children seek care from government health centre (43.9%) with huge disparities between urban and rural children.

The same table CH.7 also presents the use of antibiotics for the treatment of suspected pneumonia in under-5s by sex, age, region, residence, age, and socioeconomic factors. In The Gambia, 69.8 per cent of under-5 children with suspected pneumonia had received an antibiotic during the two weeks prior to the survey. The percentage was considerably higher in urban areas, while the percentage declines to only 56.8 per cent in Kerewan. The table also shows that antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia is very low among the poorest households and among children whose mothers/caregivers have at least secondary education. The use of antibiotics is highest among children 0-11 months and lowest among those 12-23 months of age.

Issues related to knowledge of danger signs of pneumonia are presented in Table CH.8. A mothers' knowledge of the danger signs is an important determinant of care-seeking behaviour. Overall, 1.6 per cent of women know of the two danger signs of pneumonia – fast and difficult breathing. The most commonly identified symptom for taking a child to a health facility is fever as reported by the mothers/care givers. About 5 per cent of mothers identified fast breathing and 8.3 per cent of mothers identified difficult breathing as symptoms for taking children immediately to a health care provider. Knowledge of two danger signs of pneumonia is equally highest among women with secondary education and above.

Table CH.7: Care seeking for suspected pneumonia and antibiotic use during suspected pneumonia

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks who were taken to a health provider and percentage of children who were given antibiotics, The Gambia, 2010

| | Had suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks | Number of children age 0-59 months | Children with suspected pneumonia who were taken to: | | | | | | | | | | | | | Percentage of children with suspected pneumonia who received antibiotics in the last two weeks ² | Number of children age 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|------------------------------------|--|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------|---|---|------|--------------------|-------|------|-----|--|
| | | | Public sources | | | | | | Private sources | | | | | | Other source | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Govt. hospital | Govt. health centre | Govt. health post | Village health worker | Mobile/ outreach clinic | Other public | Private hospital/ clinic | Private physician | Private pharmacy | Mobile clinic | Other private medical | Relative or friend | | | | Shop | Trad. Practitioner | Other | | | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 5.8 | 5931 | 8.7 | 48.9 | 5.4 | 1.5 | 1.0 | .1 | 8.6 | .1 | 8.9 | .1 | 8.9 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .3 | .1 | 1.6 | .4 | 69.8 | 344 | |
| Female | 5.2 | 5706 | 12.6 | 38.0 | 4.3 | .7 | .0 | .0 | 13.5 | .1 | 9.5 | .1 | 9.5 | .0 | .2 | .2 | 1.6 | .7 | 1.5 | .0 | 67.7 | 297 | |
| LGA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 4.3 | 214 | 46.8 | 18.5 | 16.6 | .0 | .0 | 4.0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 81.8 | 9 | |
| Kanifing | 9.1 | 2123 | 11.4 | 30.1 | .8 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 25.7 | .0 | 15.6 | .0 | 15.6 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 2.1 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 64.1 | 194 | |
| Brikama | 4.5 | 3201 | 13.6 | 52.2 | 3.5 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 4.7 | .0 | 9.1 | .0 | 9.1 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 71.2 | 145 | |
| Mansakonko | 6.4 | 754 | .0 | 49.4 | 11.6 | 3.9 | 1.8 | .0 | 6.6 | .8 | 4.7 | .0 | 4.7 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 3.3 | .0 | 5.5 | .7 | 73.2 | 48 | |
| Kerewan | 3.2 | 1750 | 11.6 | 55.3 | 3.3 | 1.4 | .7 | .0 | 2.7 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 2.0 | .0 | 69.5 | 57 | |
| Kuntaur | 8.6 | 737 | 2.3 | 52.1 | 6.1 | 1.9 | 3.3 | .0 | 1.6 | .5 | 5.3 | .0 | 5.3 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .2 | 3.7 | 8.9 | 1.6 | 67.7 | 64 | |
| Janjanbureh | 5.6 | 944 | 19.7 | 47.5 | 5.6 | 1.1 | .0 | .0 | 5.4 | .0 | 6.4 | .0 | 6.4 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 79.2 | 53 | |
| Basse | 3.8 | 1914 | 4.3 | 44.7 | 12.2 | 3.9 | .0 | .0 | 6.5 | .0 | 8.8 | .0 | 8.8 | .0 | .9 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .7 | .0 | 65.1 | 72 | |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 6.3 | 4952 | 13.2 | 36.0 | 1.7 | .0 | .0 | .1 | 17.5 | .0 | 14.5 | .0 | 14.5 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 1.3 | .0 | .2 | .0 | 63.9 | 314 | |
| Rural | 4.9 | 6685 | 7.9 | 51.5 | 8.0 | 2.2 | 1.0 | .0 | 4.6 | .2 | 4.0 | .0 | 4.0 | .0 | .2 | .5 | .7 | .7 | 2.9 | .4 | 73.6 | 327 | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-11 months | 5.9 | 2814 | 10.3 | 49.5 | 5.3 | .9 | 1.3 | .0 | 9.3 | .0 | 6.7 | .0 | 6.7 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .5 | .0 | .6 | .0 | 76.1 | 166 | |
| 12-23 months | 5.0 | 2415 | 9.5 | 46.5 | 3.6 | 1.1 | .3 | .0 | 10.4 | .3 | 3.6 | .0 | 3.6 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .4 | .5 | .9 | .0 | 67.9 | 120 | |
| 24-35 months | 5.2 | 2376 | 14.9 | 34.1 | 4.8 | 1.1 | .4 | .0 | 8.4 | .0 | 5.6 | .0 | 5.6 | .0 | .5 | 2.0 | .5 | .5 | .9 | .0 | 63.0 | 123 | |
| 36-47 months | 5.9 | 2292 | 7.1 | 47.7 | 5.8 | 1.3 | .3 | .0 | 12.0 | .3 | 14.4 | .0 | 14.4 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .2 | 2.8 | .2 | 69.1 | 136 | |
| 48-59 months | 5.5 | 1740 | 11.4 | 37.8 | 4.6 | 1.5 | .0 | .4 | 16.0 | .0 | 17.7 | .0 | 17.7 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 2.2 | .8 | 3.2 | 1.0 | 64.3 | 95 | |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| None | 5.0 | 8021 | 6.6 | 48.5 | 5.4 | 1.6 | .8 | .1 | 9.3 | .1 | 6.3 | .0 | 6.3 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 1.3 | .5 | 2.3 | .3 | 68.9 | 404 | |
| Primary | 5.7 | 1521 | 18.8 | 35.5 | 9.8 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 6.5 | .4 | 15.9 | .0 | 15.9 | .0 | .7 | .3 | .7 | .3 | .8 | .0 | 70.0 | 87 | |
| Secondary+ | 7.1 | 2095 | 16.3 | 36.4 | .7 | .4 | .0 | .0 | 17.7 | .0 | 13.1 | .0 | 13.1 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 68.0 | 150 | |

Table CH.7: Care seeking for suspected pneumonia and antibiotic use during suspected pneumonia (cont.)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks who were taken to a health provider and percentage of children who were given antibiotics, The Gambia, 2010

| | Had suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks | Number of children age 0-59 months | Children with suspected pneumonia who were taken to: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Percentage of children with suspected pneumonia who received antibiotics in the last two weeks ² | Number of children age 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|--|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------|------|--------------------|---|---|--------------|-------|------|-----|
| | | | Public sources | | | | | | | Private sources | | | | | | | | | Other source | | | |
| | | | Govt. hospital | Govt. health centre | Govt. health post | Village health worker | Mobile/outreach clinic | Other public | Private hospital/clinic | Private physician | Private pharmacy | Mobile clinic | Other private medical | Relative or friend | Shop | Trad. Practitioner | | | Other | | | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 4.9 | 2424 | 4.4 | 47.3 | 8.4 | 1.6 | 2.5 | .0 | .9 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .9 | 1.4 | 4.3 | .8 | 64.1 | 59.4 | 119 | |
| Second | 4.8 | 2358 | 15.0 | 50.9 | 5.2 | 1.6 | 4 | .0 | 6.9 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .6 | .0 | 1.8 | .0 | 79.9 | 71.9 | 114 | |
| Middle | 4.7 | 2416 | 11.9 | 58.8 | 3.7 | 1.0 | .0 | .0 | 3.8 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 3.6 | .6 | 1.8 | .3 | 74.4 | 64.4 | 114 | |
| Fourth | 6.0 | 2394 | 9.4 | 43.0 | 5.6 | 1.4 | .0 | .3 | 7.4 | .5 | 14.1 | .0 | .4 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .5 | .0 | 62.0 | 69.7 | 144 | |
| Richest | 7.3 | 2046 | 12.0 | 25.2 | 2.1 | 2 | .0 | .0 | 30.6 | .0 | 15.7 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 66.4 | 80.7 | 150 | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mandinka | 6.0 | 3426 | 8.7 | 44.6 | 2.7 | 1.0 | .2 | .2 | 12.6 | .2 | 6.9 | .0 | .3 | .0 | .2 | .6 | .8 | 2.1 | .2 | 67.9 | 67.5 | 207 |
| Wolof | 6.5 | 1775 | 12.8 | 42.6 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.5 | .0 | 9.9 | .0 | 11.7 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .1 | .2 | 1.7 | .9 | 67.4 | 73.7 | 116 | |
| Jola | 5.2 | 1303 | 21.7 | 49.6 | 4.1 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 5.7 | .0 | 18.6 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 77.1 | 80.6 | 68 | |
| Fula | 4.5 | 2541 | 4.1 | 42.6 | 9.7 | .9 | .3 | .0 | 8.8 | .0 | 5.5 | .0 | .0 | .4 | .0 | .0 | 2.9 | .0 | 65.3 | 57.4 | 114 | |
| Serere | 6.3 | 417 | 9.9 | 60.9 | 3.7 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 14.1 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 64.6 | 48.3 | 26 | |
| Sarahuleh | 4.3 | 1320 | 6.7 | 39.3 | 11.8 | 2.6 | .0 | .0 | 24.9 | .0 | 7.5 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 75.8 | 82.0 | 57 | |
| Creole/ Aku Marabou | 1.1 | 33 | 100.0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0 | |
| Manjago | 5.5 | 134 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 7 | |
| Bambara | 6.3 | 216 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 14 | |
| Other ethnic group | 6.8 | 158 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 11 | |
| Non Gambian | 8.2 | 177 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 15 | |
| Missing/DK | 5.2 | 137 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 7 | |
| Total | 5.5 | 11637 | 10.5 | 43.9 | 4.9 | 1.1 | .5 | .1 | 10.9 | .1 | 9.2 | .0 | .1 | .9 | .4 | 1.6 | .2 | 68.8 | 69.8 | 641 | | |

¹ MICS indicator 3.9; ² MICS indicator 3.10
 (*) figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.8: Knowledge of the two danger signs of pneumonia

Percentage of mothers and caregivers of children age 0-59 months by symptoms that would cause them to take the child immediately to a health facility, and percentage of mothers who recognize fast and difficult breathing as signs for seeking care immediately, The Gambia, 2010

| | Percentage of mothers/caregivers of children age 0-59 months who think that a child should be taken immediately to a health facility if the child: | | | | | | | | Mothers/caregivers who recognize the two danger signs of pneumonia | Number of mothers/caregivers of children age 0-59 months |
|------------------------------------|--|----------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--|--|
| | Is not able to drink or breastfeed | Becomes sicker | Develops a fever | Has fast breathing | Has difficulty breathing | Has blood in stool | Is drinking poorly | Has other symptoms | | |
| LGA | | | | | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 7.5 | 33.8 | 88.7 | 6.1 | 13.1 | 6.0 | 4.3 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 147 |
| Kanifing | 11.2 | 26.2 | 92.0 | 5.3 | 15.6 | 4.8 | 2.9 | 4.2 | 1.7 | 1437 |
| Brikama | 4.5 | 11.9 | 92.8 | 5.6 | 6.2 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 13.6 | 3.2 | 2024 |
| Mansakonko | 1.1 | 7.6 | 92.8 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 1.2 | .5 | 5.4 | .8 | 462 |
| Kerewan | 22.3 | 32.7 | 76.6 | 7.6 | 9.9 | 10.3 | 11.5 | 3.5 | 1.6 | 1075 |
| Kuntaur | 11.1 | 29.2 | 96.5 | 1.8 | 11.0 | 4.9 | 1.6 | 6.5 | .8 | 451 |
| Janjanbureh | 15.7 | 30.7 | 82.0 | 4.4 | 6.3 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 6.9 | .9 | 603 |
| Basse | 34.9 | 15.6 | 89.4 | 1.3 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 10.8 | 5.5 | .0 | 1256 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 11.4 | 23.3 | 90.7 | 5.1 | 11.0 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 6.8 | 1.9 | 3265 |
| Rural | 17.2 | 19.2 | 87.7 | 4.3 | 6.1 | 4.1 | 6.1 | 7.6 | 1.4 | 4192 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | |
| None | 16.1 | 22.5 | 88.3 | 4.6 | 7.9 | 3.8 | 5.4 | 6.2 | 1.5 | 5001 |
| Primary | 13.5 | 17.2 | 90.4 | 3.7 | 5.9 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 7.3 | .9 | 996 |
| Secondary+ | 10.6 | 18.5 | 90.3 | 5.5 | 11.0 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 10.9 | 2.5 | 1461 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 17.0 | 23.5 | 86.4 | 3.5 | 5.2 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 7.4 | .7 | 1468 |
| Second | 10.5 | 18.4 | 87.8 | 5.5 | 8.2 | 5.1 | 5.9 | 9.6 | 2.7 | 1457 |
| Middle | 14.9 | 16.6 | 88.2 | 5.9 | 7.9 | 4.2 | 6.2 | 7.6 | 2.6 | 1567 |
| Fourth | 17.2 | 20.2 | 91.0 | 3.5 | 7.5 | 2.6 | 4.9 | 7.2 | .7 | 1560 |
| Richest | 13.4 | 27.0 | 91.6 | 4.9 | 12.8 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 4.3 | 1.5 | 1404 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mandinka | 11.4 | 19.4 | 90.1 | 5.8 | 8.7 | 3.6 | 5.1 | 8.0 | 1.9 | 2156 |
| Wolof | 13.8 | 31.1 | 84.8 | 5.4 | 10.8 | 7.5 | 6.3 | 4.9 | 1.9 | 1134 |
| Jola | 4.4 | 14.7 | 94.2 | 3.6 | 7.8 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 14.1 | 2.5 | 827 |
| Fula | 17.6 | 22.7 | 88.5 | 4.6 | 6.7 | 3.5 | 5.9 | 5.7 | .8 | 1646 |
| Serere | 11.1 | 18.6 | 83.3 | 4.6 | 10.3 | 8.7 | 8.9 | 3.9 | 2.5 | 262 |
| Sarahuleh | 27.8 | 18.1 | 88.6 | 1.5 | 5.6 | 2.1 | 7.7 | 5.5 | .4 | 856 |
| Creole/ Aku Ma-rabou | 21.5 | 18.9 | 92.5 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 14.5 | .0 | 8.6 | 1.7 | 21 |
| Manjago | 8.0 | 16.1 | 90.0 | 12.0 | 20.4 | 14.2 | 2.7 | 13.8 | 11.7 | 96 |
| Bambara | 20.8 | 23.9 | 88.1 | 6.6 | 8.0 | 3.9 | 1.9 | 4.7 | .0 | 135 |
| Other ethnic group | 8.9 | 5.5 | 93.8 | .4 | 2.8 | 1.1 | .0 | 12.2 | .4 | 108 |
| Non Gambian | 22.1 | 19.4 | 87.9 | 5.1 | 15.0 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 2.6 | 3.7 | 121 |
| Missing/DK | 22.3 | 18.5 | 91.8 | 1.9 | 4.9 | .6 | 4.0 | 7.2 | .6 | 95 |
| Total | 14.7 | 21.0 | 89.0 | 4.6 | 8.3 | 4.2 | 5.3 | 7.3 | 1.6 | 7457 |

Solid Fuel Use

More than 3 billion people around the world rely on solid fuels (biomass and coal) for their basic energy needs, including cooking and heating. Cooking and heating with solid fuels leads to high levels of indoor smoke, a complex mix of health-damaging pollutants. The main problem with the use of solid fuels is products of incomplete combustion, including CO, polyaromatic hydrocarbons, SO₂, and other toxic elements. Use of solid fuels increases the risks of acute respiratory illness, pneumonia, chronic obstructive lung disease, cancer, and possibly tuberculosis, low birth weight, cataracts, and asthma. The primary indicator is the proportion of the population using solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy for cooking.

According to table CH.9, almost all households in The Gambia are using solid fuels for cooking (97.6 percent). Use of solid fuels is generally lower in urban households (95.8%) but relatively high in rural households. Differentials with respect to household wealth and the educational level of the household head are not very significant. The findings show that use of solid fuels is very common among households in all the LGAs, and highest among households in Basse. The table also shows that the overall percentage is high due to high level usage of wood for cooking purposes.

Solid fuel use alone is a poor proxy for indoor air pollution, since the concentration of the pollutants is different when the same fuel is burnt in different stoves or fires. Use of closed stoves with chimneys minimizes indoor pollution, while open stove or fire with no chimney or hood means that there is no protection from the harmful effects of solid fuels. Solid fuel use by place of cooking is depicted in Table CH.10. Most of the households (77.2%) reported to have a separate building used for cooking. This is a huge disparity between place of residence and education of the household head.

Table CH.9: Solid fuel use

Percent distribution of household members according to type of cooking fuel used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using solid fuels for cooking, The Gambia, 2010

| | Solid fuels | | | | | | | | | | | Solid fuels for cooking ¹ | Number of household members |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|--------|----------|---------------|----------|------|----------------------|---------------------------------|-------|-------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) | Natural Gas | Biogas | Kerosene | Coal, lignite | Charcoal | Wood | Straw, shrubs, grass | No food cooked in the household | Other | Total | | |
| LGA | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Banjul | .8 | 1.2 | .2 | .0 | .0 | 55.3 | 37.4 | .0 | 5.1 | .1 | 100.0 | 92.7 | 1495 |
| Kanifing | .3 | 2.5 | .0 | .1 | .1 | 35.7 | 57.8 | .7 | 2.7 | .0 | 100.0 | 94.3 | 13498 |
| Brikama | .0 | .1 | .1 | .0 | .0 | 8.5 | 89.4 | .7 | .9 | .1 | 100.0 | 98.7 | 17738 |
| Mansa-konko | .0 | .2 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 1.4 | 97.2 | .0 | 1.0 | .0 | 100.0 | 98.6 | 4166 |
| Kerewan | .0 | .1 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 2.0 | 96.6 | .1 | .9 | .0 | 100.0 | 98.8 | 8568 |
| Kuntaur | .1 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .1 | 99.3 | .0 | .4 | .0 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 3362 |
| Janjanbureh | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .8 | 96.2 | .0 | .7 | .0 | 100.0 | 97.1 | 5242 |
| Basse | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .1 | 1.7 | 97.8 | .0 | .4 | .0 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 9081 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | .2 | 1.4 | .1 | .1 | .0 | 25.2 | 70.1 | .4 | 2.4 | .1 | 100.0 | 95.8 | 29293 |
| Rural | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .6 | 98.3 | .3 | .3 | .0 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 33856 |
| Education of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| None | .0 | .2 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 7.4 | 91.0 | .2 | .9 | .0 | 100.0 | 98.5 | 47483 |
| Primary | .0 | .8 | .4 | .0 | .1 | 20.5 | 75.7 | .0 | 2.2 | .0 | 100.0 | 96.3 | 3441 |
| Secondary+ | .3 | 2.4 | .1 | .1 | .0 | 27.4 | 65.7 | 1.2 | 2.4 | .1 | 100.0 | 94.4 | 12053 |
| Wealth index quintiles | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 99.9 | .0 | .1 | .0 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 11913 |
| Second | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .3 | 98.8 | .1 | .4 | .0 | 100.0 | 99.2 | 12210 |
| Middle | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 2.2 | 95.6 | .6 | .9 | .2 | 100.0 | 98.4 | 12607 |
| Fourth | .0 | .2 | .1 | .0 | .1 | 13.7 | 82.2 | 1.0 | 2.5 | .1 | 100.0 | 96.9 | 12971 |
| Richest | .4 | 2.9 | .1 | .1 | .1 | 40.9 | 53.2 | .1 | 2.3 | .0 | 100.0 | 94.2 | 13449 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mandinka | .0 | .3 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 8.4 | 89.8 | .5 | .8 | .0 | 100.0 | 98.7 | 19596 |
| Wolof | .0 | .7 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 18.4 | 78.8 | .0 | 1.7 | .0 | 100.0 | 97.2 | 8965 |
| Jola | .0 | .4 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 10.5 | 87.3 | .5 | 1.0 | .2 | 100.0 | 98.4 | 8094 |
| Fula | .0 | .2 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 13.2 | 84.5 | .0 | 1.8 | .1 | 100.0 | 97.8 | 12982 |
| Serere | .0 | .2 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 23.7 | 73.2 | .0 | 2.9 | .1 | 100.0 | 96.9 | 2289 |
| Sarahuleh | .2 | .2 | .1 | .0 | .0 | 5.3 | 93.1 | .0 | .2 | .0 | 100.0 | 98.3 | 6405 |
| Creole/ Aku Marabou | .8 | 3.9 | .4 | .0 | .0 | 47.6 | 46.8 | .0 | .5 | .0 | 100.0 | 94.4 | 273 |
| Manjago | .0 | .3 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 21.3 | 76.6 | .0 | 1.7 | .0 | 100.0 | 98.0 | 1003 |
| Bambara | .0 | .4 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 14.0 | 84.5 | .0 | 1.0 | .0 | 100.0 | 98.5 | 935 |
| Other ethnic group | .0 | .4 | .9 | .0 | .0 | 3.8 | 82.7 | 11.8 | .2 | .0 | 100.0 | 98.4 | 797 |
| Non Gambian | 2.3 | 16.9 | 1.0 | 1.7 | .9 | 30.6 | 40.4 | .0 | 6.3 | .0 | 100.0 | 71.9 | 1054 |
| Missing/DK | .0 | 1.0 | .4 | .0 | .0 | 2.8 | 93.4 | .0 | 1.4 | .0 | 100.0 | 96.2 | 757 |
| Total | .1 | .6 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 12.0 | 85.2 | .4 | 1.3 | .0 | 100.0 | 97.6 | 63150 |

¹ MICS indicator 3.11

Table CH.10: Solid fuel use by place of cooking

| Percent distribution of household members in households using solid fuels by place of cooking, The Gambia, 2010 | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------|------------------|-------|---|
| | Place of cooking: | | | | | | Number of household members in households using solid fuels for cooking |
| | In a separate room used as kitchen | Elsewhere in the house | In a separate building | Outdoors | At another place | Total | |
| LGA | | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 24.3 | 1.9 | 45.3 | 28.4 | .0 | 100.0 | 1386 |
| Kanifing | 9.0 | 1.0 | 66.8 | 23.3 | .0 | 100.0 | 12732 |
| Brikama | 7.4 | 1.1 | 73.7 | 17.7 | .0 | 100.0 | 17499 |
| Mansakonko | 2.4 | .2 | 86.1 | 11.2 | .0 | 100.0 | 4106 |
| Kerewan | 23.2 | 2.1 | 68.6 | 6.1 | .0 | 100.0 | 8466 |
| Kuntaur | .0 | .5 | 95.3 | 4.2 | .0 | 100.0 | 3341 |
| Janjanbureh | 3.4 | 1.0 | 91.4 | 4.2 | .0 | 100.0 | 5089 |
| Basse | 4.8 | .0 | 92.8 | 2.4 | .0 | 100.0 | 9041 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 11.5 | 1.3 | 66.3 | 21.0 | .0 | 100.0 | 28055 |
| Rural | 6.6 | .8 | 86.3 | 6.3 | .0 | 100.0 | 33604 |
| Education of household head | | | | | | | |
| None | 8.2 | .7 | 79.8 | 11.3 | .0 | 100.0 | 46794 |
| Primary | 9.6 | 2.5 | 68.8 | 19.0 | .0 | 100.0 | 3313 |
| Secondary+ | 11.4 | 1.6 | 68.9 | 18.1 | .0 | 100.0 | 11381 |
| Wealth index quintiles | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 6.3 | 1.3 | 84.0 | 8.4 | .0 | 100.0 | 11900 |
| Second | 6.8 | 1.2 | 78.0 | 14.0 | .0 | 100.0 | 12110 |
| Middle | 9.4 | .5 | 77.3 | 12.8 | .0 | 100.0 | 12405 |
| Fourth | 8.7 | .7 | 76.1 | 14.5 | .0 | 100.0 | 12569 |
| Richest | 12.7 | 1.3 | 71.0 | 15.0 | .0 | 100.0 | 12675 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | |
| Mandinka | 9.6 | .7 | 79.1 | 10.6 | .0 | 100.0 | 19341 |
| Wollof | 10.4 | 1.8 | 77.0 | 10.8 | .0 | 100.0 | 8716 |
| Jola | 5.5 | 1.1 | 77.0 | 16.3 | .0 | 100.0 | 7963 |
| Fula | 7.3 | .8 | 73.5 | 18.4 | .0 | 100.0 | 12693 |
| Serere | 13.9 | 3.3 | 64.9 | 17.9 | .0 | 100.0 | 2217 |
| Sarahuleh | 7.2 | .2 | 90.2 | 2.5 | .0 | 100.0 | 6298 |
| Creole/ Aku Marabou | 13.2 | .0 | 62.2 | 24.6 | .0 | 100.0 | 258 |
| Manjago | 14.7 | 2.4 | 63.9 | 19.1 | .0 | 100.0 | 982 |
| Bambara | 26.6 | .5 | 57.0 | 15.9 | .0 | 100.0 | 921 |
| Other ethnic group | 8.8 | 1.0 | 71.2 | 19.0 | .0 | 100.0 | 785 |
| Non Gambian | 7.1 | 1.2 | 59.5 | 32.3 | .0 | 100.0 | 758 |
| Missing/DK | .9 | .3 | 94.5 | 4.3 | .0 | 100.0 | 728 |
| Total | 8.8 | 1.0 | 77.2 | 13.0 | .0 | 100.0 | 61659 |

Malaria

Malaria is a leading cause of death of children under age five in The Gambia. It also contributes to anaemia in children and is a common cause of school absenteeism. Preventive measures, especially the use of mosquito nets treated with insecticide (ITNs), can dramatically reduce malaria mortality rates among children. In areas where malaria is common, international recommendations suggest treating any fever in children as if it were malaria and immediately giving the child a full course of recommended anti-malarial tablets. Children with severe malaria symptoms, such as fever or convulsions, should be taken to a health facility. Also, children recovering from malaria should be given extra liquids and food and, for younger children, should continue breastfeeding.

The questionnaire incorporates questions on the availability and use of bed nets, both at household level and among children under five years of age and pregnant women, as well as anti-malarial treatment, intermittent preventive therapy for malaria, and indoor residual spraying of households.

In The Gambia, the survey results indicate that 50.9 per cent of households have at least one insecticide treated net (Table CH.11). A huge disparity exists between urban and rural households with the ownership of at least an insecticide treated net. The richest households according to the wealth index are the least likely to own an ITN. About 71 per cent of the households reported to have at least one ITN or received IRS during the last 12 months preceding the survey. This is significantly high among rural households with 94.1 per cent.

Table CH.11: Household availability of insecticide treated nets and protection by a vector control method

Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net, percentage of households with at least one long-lasting treated net, percentage of households with at least one insecticide treated net (ITN) and percentage of households which either have at least one ITN or have received spraying through an indoor residual spraying (IRS) campaign in the last 12 months, The Gambia, 2010

| | Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net | Percentage of households with at least one long-lasting treated net | Percentage of households with at least one ITN ¹ | Percentage of households with at least one ITN or received IRS during the last 12 months ² | Number of households |
|------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|----------------------|
| LGA | | | | | |
| Banjul | 47.3 | 28.4 | 36.4 | 40.1 | 291 |
| Kanifing | 47.1 | 33.8 | 37.4 | 37.9 | 2138 |
| Brikama | 58.0 | 44.7 | 50.8 | 75.0 | 2385 |
| Mansakonko | 90.6 | 77.3 | 81.4 | 95.1 | 473 |
| Kerewan | 49.8 | 35.2 | 37.8 | 91.8 | 1016 |
| Kuntaur | 78.3 | 63.0 | 65.2 | 95.5 | 320 |
| Janjanbureh | 89.2 | 72.4 | 76.1 | 93.6 | 519 |
| Basse | 83.1 | 66.0 | 73.4 | 93.9 | 650 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 51.7 | 37.8 | 41.7 | 53.8 | 4557 |
| Rural | 73.0 | 58.2 | 63.8 | 94.1 | 3234 |
| Education of household head | | | | | |
| None | 63.1 | 48.3 | 53.0 | 76.0 | 5332 |
| Primary | 58.5 | 44.8 | 49.2 | 63.9 | 508 |
| Secondary+ | 54.1 | 41.0 | 45.7 | 57.6 | 1929 |
| Wealth index quintiles | | | | | |
| Poorest | 73.4 | 56.5 | 63.5 | 95.4 | 1301 |
| Second | 69.6 | 56.0 | 60.4 | 89.9 | 1408 |
| Middle | 64.5 | 50.7 | 54.9 | 78.4 | 1428 |
| Fourth | 56.9 | 41.6 | 45.8 | 60.9 | 1697 |
| Richest | 45.6 | 33.2 | 37.2 | 42.9 | 1957 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | |
| Mandinka | 65.6 | 50.6 | 55.4 | 73.7 | 2283 |
| Wolof | 52.2 | 42.2 | 45.4 | 70.6 | 1084 |
| Jola | 58.4 | 43.8 | 50.7 | 71.3 | 1076 |
| Fula | 61.7 | 45.2 | 50.0 | 69.7 | 1802 |
| Serere | 56.1 | 42.0 | 46.4 | 65.7 | 323 |
| Sarahuleh | 77.7 | 65.1 | 69.1 | 83.9 | 418 |
| Creole/ Aku Marabou | 31.3 | 23.9 | 25.4 | 31.2 | 61 |
| Manjago | 60.6 | 48.3 | 53.6 | 72.6 | 138 |
| Bambara | 50.3 | 31.7 | 35.5 | 67.7 | 136 |
| Other ethnic group | 61.4 | 49.8 | 59.1 | 84.5 | 83 |
| Non Gambian | 40.4 | 26.8 | 28.2 | 33.8 | 300 |
| Missing/DK | 67.9 | 58.0 | 60.2 | 91.8 | 87 |
| Total | 60.5 | 46.2 | 50.9 | 70.6 | 7791 |

¹ MICS indicator 3.12, ² MICS indicator 3.13

In table CH.12, results indicate that 41.1 per cent of children under the age of five slept under any mosquito net the night prior to the survey and 33.3 per cent slept under an insecticide treated net. There were no gender disparities in ITN use among children under five. The use of ITN by children under 5 years is highest in Janjanbureh (53.8%) and lowest in Kerewan (26.4%).

Table CH.13 presents the proportion of pregnant women who slept under a mosquito net during the previous night. About one-third (32.7%) of pregnant women slept under any mosquito net the night prior to the survey and 26.1 per cent slept under an insecticide treated net. Pregnant women in rural households are more likely to sleep under a mosquito net and ITN than those from urban households.

Questions on the prevalence and treatment of fever were asked for all children under age five. Only 7.8 per cent of under five children were ill with fever in the two weeks prior to the survey (Table CH.14). Fever prevalence peaked at 12-23 months (9.9%). Fever is less common among children whose mothers have no education than among children of mothers with primary, secondary and above education. Regional differences in fever prevalence range from 3.1 per cent in Kerewan to 10.1 per cent in Basse across the LGAs.

Mothers were asked to report all of the medicines given to a child to treat the fever, including both medicines given at home and medicines given or prescribed at a health facility. Overall, 30.2 per cent of children with fever in the last two weeks were treated with an "appropriate" anti-malarial drug and 27.7 per cent received anti-malarial drugs within 24 hours of the onset of symptoms.

"Appropriate" anti-malarial drugs include chloroquine, SP (sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine), artemisinin combination drugs, etc. In The Gambia, 9 per cent of children with fever were given chloroquine, and 3.8 per cent were given SP. Only 19.4 per cent received artemisinin combination therapy. A large percentage of children were given other types of medicines that are not anti-malarials, including anti-pyretics such as paracetamol (59.1%).

Overall, children with fever in Basse, where malaria is known to be most prevalent, are the least likely to have received an appropriate anti-malarial drugs while those in Kerewan are the most likely to receive an appropriate drug. Urban children are more likely than rural children to be treated appropriately as are the children of mothers with primary and secondary or higher education. Little difference was noted between boys and girls receiving appropriate anti-malarial drugs.

Table CH.12: Children sleeping under mosquito nets

| Percentage of children age 0-59 months who slept under a mosquito net during the previous night, by type of net, The Gambia, 2010 | | | | | | |
|---|--|------------------------------------|---|---|--|--|
| | Percentage of children age 0-59 who stayed in the household the previous night | Number of children age 0-59 months | Percentage of children who: | | Number of children age 0-59 months who slept in the household the previous night | Number of children age 0-59 living in households with at least one ITN |
| | | | Slept under any mosquito net ¹ | Slept under an insecticide treated net ² | | |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 99.5 | 5931 | 42.0 | 34.3 | 5898 | 3871 |
| Female | 99.4 | 5706 | 40.1 | 32.3 | 5673 | 3645 |
| LGA | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 99.1 | 214 | 54.6 | 43.5 | 212 | 133 |
| Kanifing | 99.6 | 2123 | 44.9 | 35.7 | 2114 | 1117 |
| Brikama | 98.7 | 3201 | 36.5 | 30.2 | 3159 | 1940 |
| Mansakonko | 99.7 | 754 | 33.2 | 29.8 | 752 | 702 |
| Kerewan | 99.9 | 1750 | 36.2 | 26.4 | 1749 | 703 |
| Kuntaur | 99.9 | 737 | 43.0 | 34.2 | 736 | 508 |
| Janjanbureh | 99.7 | 944 | 67.5 | 53.8 | 941 | 839 |
| Basse | 99.6 | 1914 | 36.7 | 31.8 | 1907 | 1574 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 99.3 | 4952 | 42.5 | 34.0 | 4917 | 2825 |
| Rural | 99.5 | 6685 | 40.0 | 32.8 | 6654 | 4691 |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 0-11 months | 99.7 | 2814 | 43.5 | 34.2 | 2805 | 1749 |
| 12-23 months | 98.7 | 2415 | 41.6 | 34.8 | 2384 | 1607 |
| 24-35 months | 99.6 | 2376 | 41.8 | 33.7 | 2366 | 1541 |
| 36-47 months | 99.5 | 2292 | 36.7 | 30.5 | 2281 | 1482 |
| 48-59 months | 99.7 | 1740 | 41.0 | 32.8 | 1735 | 1138 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | |
| None | 99.3 | 8021 | 41.0 | 33.1 | 7964 | 5268 |
| Primary | 99.8 | 1521 | 43.4 | 35.8 | 1517 | 1020 |
| Secondary+ | 99.7 | 2095 | 39.8 | 32.1 | 2090 | 1228 |

Table CH.12: Children sleeping under mosquito nets (cont.)

| Percentage of children age 0-59 months who slept under a mosquito net during the previous night, by type of net, The Gambia, 2010 | | | | | | |
|---|--|------------------------------------|---|---|--|--|
| | Percentage of children age 0-59 who stayed in the household the previous night | Number of children age 0-59 months | Percentage of children who: | | Number of children age 0-59 months who slept in the household the previous night | Number of children age 0-59 living in households with at least one ITN |
| | | | Slept under any mosquito net ¹ | Slept under an insecticide treated net ² | | |
| Wealth index quintiles | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 99.3 | 2424 | 39.4 | 31.3 | 2407 | 1653 |
| Second | 99.6 | 2358 | 41.8 | 33.9 | 2349 | 1588 |
| Middle | 99.2 | 2416 | 44.4 | 36.4 | 2397 | 1661 |
| Fourth | 99.4 | 2394 | 40.5 | 32.7 | 2379 | 1490 |
| Richest | 99.7 | 2046 | 38.9 | 31.9 | 2039 | 1124 |
| Mandinka | 99.7 | 3426 | 42.5 | 34.5 | 3414 | 2304 |
| Wollof | 99.8 | 1775 | 39.4 | 33.6 | 1772 | 1014 |
| Jola | 98.0 | 1303 | 39.2 | 31.1 | 1277 | 769 |
| Fula | 99.8 | 2541 | 40.9 | 32.3 | 2535 | 1646 |
| Serere | 99.0 | 417 | 47.7 | 36.0 | 413 | 263 |
| Sarahuleh | 99.3 | 1320 | 39.6 | 34.7 | 1310 | 1035 |
| Creole/ Aku Marabou | 100.0 | 33 | 20.5 | 20.5 | 33 | 7 |
| Manjago | 96.0 | 134 | 46.7 | 38.2 | 129 | 90 |
| Bambara | 100.0 | 216 | 37.9 | 22.2 | 216 | 88 |
| Other ethnic group | 100.0 | 158 | 33.4 | 28.0 | 158 | 102 |
| Non Gambian | 100.0 | 177 | 56.8 | 42.4 | 177 | 115 |
| Missing/DK | 100.0 | 137 | 33.3 | 26.6 | 137 | 81 |
| Total | 99.4 | 11637 | 41.1 | 33.3 | 11571 | 7516 |

¹ MICS indicator 3.14; ² MICS indicator 3.15; MDG indicator 6.7

Table CH.13: Pregnant women sleeping under mosquito nets

Percentage of pregnant women who slept under a mosquito net during the previous night, by type of net, The Gambia, 2010

| | Percentage of pregnant women who stayed in the household the previous night | Number of pregnant women | Percentage of pregnant women who: | | Number of pregnant women who slept in the household the previous night | Number of pregnant women living in households with at least one ITN |
|------------------------------------|---|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|
| | | | Slept under any mosquito net | Slept under an insecticide treated net ¹ | | |
| LGA | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 100.0 | 26 | 43.5 | 36.4 | 26 | 12 |
| Kanifing | 99.7 | 298 | 30.7 | 23.3 | 297 | 127 |
| Brikama | 100.0 | 378 | 23.8 | 20.5 | 378 | 176 |
| Mansakonko | 100.0 | 113 | 28.4 | 25.4 | 113 | 103 |
| Kerewan | 100.0 | 205 | 35.1 | 24.5 | 205 | 74 |
| Kuntaur | 99.1 | 97 | 41.6 | 32.1 | 96 | 69 |
| Janjanbureh | 100.0 | 132 | 59.2 | 45.8 | 132 | 110 |
| Basse | 99.1 | 302 | 30.2 | 25.8 | 299 | 248 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 99.6 | 674 | 27.8 | 21.2 | 671 | 299 |
| Rural | 99.8 | 875 | 36.4 | 29.9 | 874 | 620 |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 98.7 | 178 | 23.9 | 15.1 | 175 | 88 |
| 20-24 | 99.9 | 381 | 29.9 | 22.4 | 381 | 223 |
| 25-29 | 99.6 | 401 | 33.5 | 26.5 | 399 | 250 |
| 30-34 | 99.9 | 323 | 34.5 | 31.2 | 323 | 197 |
| 35-39 | 100.0 | 175 | 39.5 | 34.0 | 175 | 104 |
| 40-44 | 100.0 | 69 | 40.6 | 29.3 | 69 | 47 |
| 45-49 | 100.0 | 23 | 28.3 | 23.5 | 23 | 11 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| None | 99.6 | 1043 | 34.4 | 27.5 | 1039 | 641 |
| Primary | 99.8 | 211 | 32.7 | 28.0 | 210 | 131 |
| Secondary+ | 99.9 | 296 | 26.7 | 19.9 | 296 | 147 |
| Wealth index quintiles | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 99.5 | 285 | 38.5 | 33.1 | 284 | 201 |
| Second | 99.9 | 271 | 33.1 | 26.3 | 271 | 161 |
| Middle | 99.4 | 323 | 37.6 | 31.9 | 321 | 222 |
| Fourth | 100.0 | 368 | 31.2 | 22.0 | 368 | 203 |
| Richest | 99.7 | 302 | 23.3 | 18.2 | 301 | 132 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | |
| Mandinka | 99.8 | 477 | 32.7 | 24.4 | 476 | 273 |
| Wolof | 99.8 | 195 | 21.2 | 17.2 | 195 | 90 |
| Jola | 100.0 | 165 | 38.4 | 33.7 | 165 | 93 |
| Fula | 99.8 | 353 | 38.6 | 29.9 | 353 | 215 |
| Serere | 100.0 | 43 | 41.3 | 34.6 | 43 | 28 |
| Sarahuleh | 98.7 | 210 | 28.4 | 26.2 | 207 | 167 |
| Creole/ Aku Marabou | 100.0 | 1 | 81.9 | 81.9 | 1 | 1 |
| Manjago | 100.0 | 6 | 35.2 | 35.2 | 6 | 6 |
| Bambara | 100.0 | 27 | 36.6 | 17.8 | 27 | 7 |
| Other ethnic group | 100.0 | 11 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 11 | 7 |
| Non Gambian | 100.0 | 31 | 13.9 | 12.2 | 31 | 12 |
| Missing/DK | 100.0 | 28 | 39.3 | 31.1 | 28 | 20 |
| Total | 99.7 | 1549 | 32.7 | 26.1 | 1545 | 919 |

¹ MICS indicator 3.19

Table CH.14: Anti-malarial treatment of children with anti-malarial drugs

| Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had fever in the last two weeks who received anti-malarial drugs, The Gambia, 2010 | | Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were treated with: | | | | | | | | | | | Number of children with fever in last two weeks | | | | |
|---|------|--|------------------------------------|----------|-------------|-------------|------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|---|---|-------|------------|--|--|
| | | Anti-malarials: | | | | | Other | | | | | Percentage who took an anti-malarial drug same or next day ² | | | | | |
| | | Had a fever in last two weeks | Number of children age 0-59 months | Fansidar | Chloroquine | Amodiaquine | Combination with artemisinin | Other anti-malarial | Any anti-malarial drug ¹ | Paracetamol/Panadol/Acetaminophen | Ibuprofen | | | Other | Don't Know | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 8.0 | 5931 | 4.2 | 7.6 | 1.4 | 18.3 | .0 | 29.6 | 59.0 | .0 | 10.4 | 3.0 | 26.2 | 477 | | | |
| Female | 7.7 | 5706 | 3.3 | 10.5 | .7 | 20.5 | .8 | 30.9 | 59.3 | .1 | 5.6 | 3.4 | 29.2 | 437 | | | |
| LGA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 7.1 | 214 | 4.6 | .0 | .0 | 32.0 | 2.9 | 39.0 | 78.3 | .0 | 18.7 | .0 | 28.8 | 15 | | | |
| Kanifing | 8.4 | 2123 | 5.1 | 16.6 | 2.7 | 16.4 | 1.5 | 35.5 | 71.3 | .0 | 16.5 | .5 | 32.8 | 178 | | | |
| Brikama | 9.7 | 3201 | .7 | 3.7 | 1.1 | 23.0 | .0 | 27.5 | 53.1 | .0 | 6.9 | 2.7 | 26.0 | 311 | | | |
| Mansakonko | 6.2 | 754 | 9.4 | 5.4 | .0 | 3.4 | .5 | 18.0 | 44.8 | .0 | 3.6 | .0 | 15.7 | 47 | | | |
| Kerewan | 3.1 | 1750 | 26.8 | 30.0 | .0 | 10.8 | .0 | 47.7 | 48.4 | .0 | 4.8 | .0 | 44.8 | 54 | | | |
| Kuntaur | 8.0 | 737 | 1.9 | 8.3 | .0 | 21.5 | .0 | 31.2 | 61.5 | .6 | 2.1 | .7 | 28.0 | 59 | | | |
| Janjambureh | 5.8 | 944 | 1.0 | 4.1 | 1.8 | 19.4 | .0 | 28.6 | 59.3 | .0 | .0 | 5.3 | 23.3 | 55 | | | |
| Basse | 10.1 | 1914 | 1.0 | 8.0 | .2 | 20.8 | .0 | 27.2 | 61.8 | .0 | 7.5 | 8.6 | 24.7 | 194 | | | |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 8.9 | 4952 | 3.2 | 9.7 | 1.9 | 19.5 | .7 | 31.4 | 62.7 | .0 | 11.5 | 1.4 | 28.9 | 440 | | | |
| Rural | 7.1 | 6685 | 4.4 | 8.4 | .3 | 19.3 | .0 | 29.1 | 55.8 | .1 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 26.5 | 473 | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-11 months | 8.1 | 2814 | 2.1 | 3.1 | .0 | 8.8 | .5 | 13.1 | 49.1 | .0 | 6.1 | 4.6 | 10.8 | 228 | | | |
| 12-23 months | 9.9 | 2415 | 3.6 | 10.8 | .0 | 18.3 | .2 | 29.6 | 63.0 | .0 | 10.9 | 2.7 | 27.5 | 238 | | | |
| 24-35 months | 8.2 | 2376 | 2.8 | 11.4 | 2.3 | 17.6 | .0 | 30.8 | 60.0 | .0 | 8.8 | 3.8 | 26.8 | 195 | | | |
| 36-47 months | 6.2 | 2292 | 5.0 | 9.5 | 1.1 | 27.8 | 1.2 | 39.4 | 59.9 | .0 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 36.7 | 143 | | | |
| 48-59 months | 6.3 | 1740 | 8.0 | 12.7 | 3.3 | 35.8 | .0 | 54.1 | 69.3 | .3 | 10.4 | 1.6 | 53.0 | 109 | | | |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| None | 7.3 | 8021 | 5.5 | 6.1 | 1.5 | 19.8 | .1 | 29.5 | 52.0 | .1 | 5.3 | 4.0 | 26.4 | 586 | | | |
| Primary | 8.7 | 1521 | 1.3 | 16.5 | .7 | 16.4 | 1.1 | 32.3 | 69.0 | .0 | 14.8 | 4.3 | 31.6 | 132 | | | |
| Secondary+ | 9.3 | 2095 | .2 | 12.7 | .0 | 20.1 | .6 | 31.0 | 73.8 | .0 | 11.9 | .0 | 28.7 | 195 | | | |

Table CH.14: Anti-malarial treatment of children with anti-malarial drugs (cont.)

| Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had fever in the last two weeks who received anti-malarial drugs, The Gambia, 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-------------|-------------|------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-------|------------|---|---|
| | Had a fever in last two weeks | Number of children age 0-59 months | Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were treated with: | | | | | | | | | | | Number of children with fever in last two weeks |
| | | | Anti-malarials: | | | | | | Other | | | | | |
| | | | Fansidar | Chloroquine | Amodiaquine | Combination with artemisinin | Other anti-malarial | Any anti-malarial drug ¹ | Paracetamol/Panadol/Acetaminophen | Ibuprofen | Other | Don't Know | Percentage who took an anti-malarial drug same or next day ² | |
| Wealth index quintiles | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 6.3 | 2424 | 6.4 | 12.5 | .3 | 21.1 | .0 | 35.0 | 50.5 | .2 | 5.5 | 4.6 | 31.1 | 152 |
| Second | 8.0 | 2358 | 4.2 | 5.0 | 2.4 | 20.4 | .0 | 29.4 | 55.3 | .0 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 26.1 | 189 |
| Middle | 8.6 | 2416 | 3.1 | 6.9 | 1.0 | 18.5 | .0 | 27.4 | 52.0 | .0 | 4.1 | 1.7 | 25.8 | 208 |
| Fourth | 7.7 | 2394 | 3.5 | 8.4 | .0 | 19.1 | .2 | 26.8 | 66.2 | .0 | 9.2 | 4.4 | 23.4 | 185 |
| Richest | 8.8 | 2046 | 2.1 | 13.5 | 1.5 | 18.2 | 1.6 | 33.7 | 71.5 | .0 | 16.8 | .5 | 32.9 | 179 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mandinka | 7.3 | 3426 | 2.7 | 9.3 | 1.8 | 19.4 | .7 | 29.5 | 64.5 | .0 | 8.8 | 2.7 | 27.1 | 251 |
| Wolof | 5.0 | 1775 | 6.0 | 8.4 | .0 | 16.6 | .0 | 28.6 | 62.4 | .0 | 6.5 | 2.8 | 25.1 | 89 |
| Jola | 8.5 | 1303 | .0 | 5.0 | 1.7 | 18.5 | .0 | 24.2 | 46.9 | .0 | 11.6 | 1.2 | 22.5 | 110 |
| Fula | 7.6 | 2541 | 5.9 | 6.7 | 1.1 | 16.4 | .6 | 28.4 | 56.8 | .2 | 7.1 | 4.2 | 26.1 | 192 |
| Serere | 10.0 | 417 | 14.3 | 7.3 | .0 | 15.2 | 1.1 | 30.6 | 49.3 | .0 | 5.9 | .0 | 29.7 | 42 |
| Sarahuleh | 10.7 | 1320 | .7 | 6.6 | .7 | 23.5 | .0 | 28.2 | 66.6 | .0 | 7.5 | 6.1 | 25.1 | 141 |
| Creole/ Aku Marabou | 11.0 | 33 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 76.3 | .0 | 76.3 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 76.3 | 4 |
| Manjago | 13.4 | 134 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 50.3 | .0 | 50.3 | 27.7 | .0 | .0 | 9.0 | 35.0 | 18 |
| Bambara | 3.9 | 216 | 48.3 | 27.7 | .0 | 52.0 | .0 | 69.4 | 32.7 | .0 | 4.1 | .0 | 69.4 | 8 |
| Other ethnic group | 3.6 | 158 | .0 | 9.7 | .0 | 34.2 | .0 | 43.9 | 90.3 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 43.9 | 6 |
| Non Gambian | 21.3 | 177 | .0 | 35.3 | .0 | 5.5 | .0 | 40.7 | 72.3 | .0 | 16.2 | .0 | 40.7 | 38 |
| Missing/DK | 10.5 | 137 | .0 | 32.1 | .0 | 14.0 | .0 | 48.8 | 47.5 | .0 | .0 | 1.8 | 46.6 | 14 |
| Total | 7.8 | 11637 | 3.8 | 9.0 | 1.1 | 19.4 | .4 | 30.2 | 59.1 | .0 | 8.1 | 3.2 | 27.7 | 913 |

¹ MICS indicator 3.18; MDG indicator 6.8; ² MICS indicator 3.17

Table CH.15 provides the proportion of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks and who had a finger or heel stick for malaria testing. Overall, 18.3 per cent of children with a fever in the last two weeks had a finger or heel stick. Children from urban households and children whose mothers have secondary education and above are most likely to have a finger or heel stick.

Pregnant women living in places where malaria is highly prevalent are four times more likely than other adults to get malaria and twice as likely to die of the disease. Once infected, pregnant women risk anemia, premature delivery and stillbirth. Their babies are likely to be of low birth weight, which makes them unlikely to survive their first year of life. For this reason, steps are taken to protect pregnant women by distributing insecticide-treated mosquito nets and treatment during antenatal check-ups with drugs that prevent malaria infection (Intermittent preventive treatment or IPT). In The Gambia MICS, women were asked of the medicines they had received in their last pregnancy during the 2 years preceding the survey. Women are considered to have received intermittent preventive therapy if they have received at least 2 doses of SP/Fansidar during the pregnancy.

Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria in pregnant women who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey is presented in Table CH.16. Antenatal Care Visits are high (98.1%) among women in the Gambia. Generally, about 66 percent of the pregnant women took SP/Fansidar two or more times whilst 96.7 per cent took the medicine at least once and 97.3 per cent reported to have taken any medicine to prevent malaria at any ANC visit during pregnancy.

Table CH.15: Malaria diagnostics usage

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks and who had a finger or heel stick for malaria testing, The Gambia, 2010

| | Had a finger or heel stick ¹ | Number of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks |
|------------------------------------|---|---|
| Sex | | |
| Male | 17.9 | 5931 |
| Female | 18.8 | 5706 |
| LGA | | |
| Banjul | 30.5 | 214 |
| Kanifing | 26.6 | 2123 |
| Brikama | 13.0 | 3201 |
| Mansakonko | 31.9 | 754 |
| Kerewan | 26.1 | 1750 |
| Kuntaur | 16.9 | 737 |
| Janjanbureh | 19.4 | 944 |
| Basse | 13.1 | 1914 |
| Area of Residence | | |
| Urban | 23.4 | 4952 |
| Rural | 13.6 | 6685 |
| Age | | |
| 0-11 months | 11.2 | 2814 |
| 12-23 months | 16.4 | 2415 |
| 24-35 months | 24.8 | 2376 |
| 36-47 months | 19.3 | 2292 |
| 48-59 months | 24.5 | 1740 |
| Mother's education | | |
| None | 16.6 | 8021 |
| Primary | 18.2 | 1521 |
| Secondary+ | 23.6 | 2095 |
| Wealth index quintiles | | |
| Poorest | 15.4 | 2424 |
| Second | 8.5 | 2358 |
| Middle | 22.3 | 2416 |
| Fourth | 14.9 | 2394 |
| Richest | 30.1 | 2046 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | |
| Mandinka | 19.7 | 3426 |
| Wollof | 19.1 | 1775 |
| Jola | 17.2 | 1303 |
| Fula | 13.4 | 2541 |
| Serere | 31.4 | 417 |
| Sarahuleh | 18.6 | 1320 |
| Creole/ Aku Marabou | 100.0 | 33 |
| Manjago | .0 | 134 |
| Bambara | 52.5 | 216 |
| Other ethnic group | .0 | 158 |
| Non Gambian | 11.3 | 177 |
| Missing/DK | 31.3 | 137 |
| Total | 18.3 | 913 |

1 MICS indicator 3.16

Table CH.16: Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey and who received intermittent preventive treatment (IPT) for malaria during pregnancy at any antenatal care visit, The Gambia, 2010

| | Percentage of women who received antenatal care (ANC) | Number of women who had a live birth in the last two years | Percentage of pregnant women who took: | | | Number of women who had a live birth in the last two years and who received antenatal care |
|------------------------------------|---|--|---|---------------------------|--|--|
| | | | Any medicine to prevent malaria at any ANC visit during pregnancy | SP/Fansidar at least once | SP/Fansidar two or more times ¹ | |
| LGA | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 99.6 | 89 | 95.9 | 95.1 | 62.4 | 88 |
| Kanifing | 98.5 | 908 | 95.1 | 94.6 | 62.2 | 895 |
| Brikama | 97.9 | 1379 | 96.7 | 95.9 | 66.8 | 1351 |
| Mansakonko | 97.2 | 311 | 97.4 | 95.9 | 62.7 | 302 |
| Kerewan | 98.6 | 723 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 70.3 | 712 |
| Kuntaur | 98.3 | 310 | 98.1 | 97.8 | 51.6 | 305 |
| Janjanbureh | 97.7 | 412 | 99.3 | 98.3 | 61.0 | 403 |
| Basse | 97.5 | 832 | 97.5 | 97.2 | 75.7 | 811 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 98.1 | 2135 | 96.2 | 95.6 | 64.8 | 2094 |
| Rural | 98.0 | 2828 | 98.2 | 97.6 | 67.2 | 2772 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| None | 97.8 | 3236 | 98.2 | 97.7 | 66.0 | 3166 |
| Primary | 98.5 | 713 | 95.7 | 94.6 | 67.1 | 702 |
| Secondary+ | 98.5 | 1014 | 95.6 | 95.1 | 66.3 | 998 |
| Wealth index quintiles | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 97.5 | 1033 | 97.7 | 97.2 | 64.1 | 1007 |
| Second | 98.1 | 968 | 98.5 | 97.6 | 65.3 | 950 |
| Middle | 97.7 | 1000 | 97.7 | 97.1 | 68.6 | 977 |
| Fourth | 97.9 | 1100 | 97.0 | 96.6 | 65.6 | 1076 |
| Richest | 99.2 | 862 | 95.5 | 94.7 | 67.4 | 856 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | |
| Mandinka | 97.6 | 1426 | 98.3 | 98.0 | 68.2 | 1391 |
| Wollof | 99.0 | 778 | 97.6 | 97.1 | 60.5 | 770 |
| Jola | 99.1 | 573 | 96.2 | 95.3 | 66.2 | 568 |
| Fula | 97.7 | 1055 | 97.4 | 96.8 | 66.2 | 1030 |
| Serere | 97.7 | 163 | 95.6 | 94.2 | 66.0 | 159 |
| Sarahuleh | 98.2 | 607 | 96.4 | 96.0 | 70.0 | 597 |
| Creole/ Aku Marabou | (*) | 14 | (*) | (*) | (*) | 12 |
| Manjago | 100.0 | 65 | 100.0 | 96.2 | 62.6 | 65 |
| Bambara | 97.6 | 92 | 98.3 | 98.3 | 64.8 | 90 |
| Other ethnic group | 100.0 | 62 | 92.7 | 92.7 | 60.2 | 62 |
| Non Gambian | 92.4 | 69 | 91.4 | 87.7 | 71.3 | 64 |
| Missing/DK | 98.0 | 59 | 99.3 | 98.7 | 63.2 | 58 |
| Total | 98.1 | 4963 | 97.3 | 96.7 | 66.2 | 4866 |

¹ MICS indicator 3.20

(*) figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases



VII. Water and Sanitation

Safe drinking water is a basic necessity for good health. Unsafe drinking water can be a significant carrier of diseases such as trachoma, cholera, typhoid, and schistosomiasis. Drinking water can also be tainted with chemical, physical and radiological contaminants with harmful effects on human health. In addition to its association with disease, access to drinking water may be particularly important for women and children, especially in rural areas, who bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often for long distances.

The MDG goal is to reduce by half, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. The World Fit for Children goal calls for a reduction in the proportion of households without access to hygienic sanitation facilities and affordable and safe drinking water by at least one-third.

The list of indicators used in MICS is as follows:

Water

1. Use of improved drinking water sources
2. Use of adequate water treatment method
3. Time to source of drinking water
4. Person collecting drinking water

Sanitation

1. Use of improved sanitation facilities
2. Sanitary disposal of child's faeces

For more details on water and sanitation and to access some reference documents, please visit the UNICEF childinfo website <http://www.childinfo.org/wes.html>.

Use of Improved Water Sources

The distribution of the population by source of drinking water is shown in Table WS.1 and Figure WS.1. The population using improved sources of drinking water are those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, compound, yard or plot, public tap/standpipe), tube well/borehole, protected well, protected spring, and rainwater collection. Bottled water is considered as an improved water source only if the household is using an improved water source for other purposes, such as handwashing and cooking.

Table WS.1: Use of improved water sources

Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, The Gambia, 2010

| | Main source of drinking water | | | | | | | | | | | Percentage using improved sources of drinking water ¹ | Total | Number of household members | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------------|----------------|--------------------|--------|--------|-------|---------------------------|---------|--|-------|-----------------------------|------|-------|
| | Improved sources | | | | | Unimproved sources | | | | | Missing | | | | | |
| | Piped water | | | Tube-well/ bore-hole | Protected well | Unprotected well | Others | Others | Total | | | | | | | |
| | Into dwelling | Into yard/ plot | To neighbour | | | | | | | Public tap/ stand-pipe | | | | | | |
| LGA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 11.2 | 79.5 | 9.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 1495 |
| Kanifing | 17.4 | 45.1 | 18.1 | 18.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.1 | 100 | 99.6 | 13498 |
| Brikama | 1.3 | 15.8 | 6.7 | 39.7 | 5.9 | 10.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 19.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 80.3 | 17738 |
| Mansakonko | 0.1 | 7.1 | 1.1 | 46.6 | 19.9 | 4.9 | 0 | 0 | 20.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 79.7 | 4166 |
| Kerewan | 0.1 | 9 | 1.9 | 51.2 | 16.8 | 3.8 | 0 | 0 | 16.5 | 0.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 82.8 | 8568 |
| Kuntaur | 0 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 18.1 | 50.3 | 14.4 | 0 | 0 | 14.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 85.6 | 3362 |
| Janjanbureh | 0.2 | 4.6 | 2.1 | 29.7 | 31.1 | 2.6 | 0 | 0 | 29.5 | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 70.3 | 5242 |
| Basse | 0.3 | 4.8 | 0.6 | 44 | 29.6 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 11.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 88.2 | 9081 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 9.4 | 37.3 | 13.4 | 29.6 | 1.5 | 3.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 5.1 | 0 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.1 | 100 | 94.8 | 29293 |
| Rural | 0.1 | 2.8 | 0.7 | 39.4 | 26.3 | 8.6 | 0 | 0 | 21.8 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 78 | 33856 |
| Education of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| None | 2.2 | 15 | 5.6 | 37.2 | 17.8 | 6.3 | 0 | 0 | 15.7 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 84.1 | 47483 |
| Primary | 8.7 | 19.6 | 10.2 | 31.6 | 12.1 | 6.3 | 0 | 0 | 11.5 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 88.5 | 3441 |
| Secondary+ | 12.1 | 33.2 | 9.1 | 27 | 4.1 | 5.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 8.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 91.5 | 12053 |
| Missing/DK | 6.3 | 45.9 | 30.9 | 16.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 173 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 0 | 0 | 0.3 | 24.5 | 36.9 | 8.3 | 0 | 0 | 29.9 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 70 | 11913 |
| Second | 0 | 0.6 | 2.5 | 46.6 | 20.3 | 9.4 | 0 | 0 | 20.4 | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 79.4 | 12210 |
| Middle | 0 | 3.7 | 10.4 | 52.5 | 11.3 | 7.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 14 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 85.9 | 12607 |
| Fourth | 0.6 | 24.2 | 14.7 | 42.2 | 7 | 4.8 | 0 | 0 | 6.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 93.4 | 12971 |
| Richest | 20.3 | 61.1 | 4.6 | 9.8 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 0 | 0 | 1.6 | 0 | .1 | 0 | .1 | 100 | 98.2 | 13449 |

Table WS.1: Use of improved water sources (cont.)

Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, The Gambia, 2010

| | Main source of drinking water | | | | | | | | | | | | Percentage using improved sources of drinking water ¹ | Total | Number of household members | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------------|----------------|--------|--------------------|--------|---------|-------|---|-----|--|-------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Improved sources | | | | | | Unimproved sources | | | | | | | | | |
| | Piped water | | | Tube-well/ bore-hole | Protected well | Others | Unprotected well | Others | Missing | Total | | | | | | |
| | Into dwelling | Into yard/ plot | To neighbour | | | | | | | | | | | | | Public tap/ stand-pipe |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mandinka/Jahanka | 4.6 | 21.1 | 5.6 | 39.3 | 10.3 | 6 | 0.1 | 3 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 87 | 19596 | | |
| Wolof | 7 | 21.3 | 4.9 | 31.1 | 13.1 | 4.4 | 0.1 | 18.2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 81.8 | 8965 | | |
| Jola/Karoninka | 1.5 | 12.1 | 14.3 | 35.9 | 8.6 | 8.1 | 0 | 19.1 | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 80.5 | 8094 | | |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 1.9 | 16.5 | 6.1 | 25.2 | 26.8 | 6.5 | 0 | 16.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0 | 100 | 83 | 12982 | | |
| Serere | 8 | 36.1 | 5.3 | 38.2 | 4.1 | 6.4 | 0 | 1.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 98.1 | 2289 | | |
| Sarahuleh | 3.7 | 15.2 | 3.7 | 47.5 | 14.3 | 7.4 | 0 | 7.9 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 91.9 | 6405 | | |
| Creole/ Aku Marabou | 34.2 | 47 | 6.3 | 9.8 | 0 | 2.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 273 | | |
| Manjago | 3.8 | 20.4 | 10 | 36.9 | 9.7 | 8.7 | 0 | 10.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 89.4 | 1003 | | |
| Bambara | 1.5 | 15.3 | 8.2 | 20.4 | 37.5 | 2 | 0 | 15.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 84.8 | 935 | | |
| Other ethnic group | 1.6 | 23.5 | 4.5 | 49.1 | 4.5 | 7.2 | 0 | 9.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 90.4 | 797 | | |
| Non-Gambian | 29.2 | 23.4 | 8.2 | 21 | 11.7 | 4.2 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 98.2 | 1054 | | |
| Missing/DK | 1.4 | 4 | 0.9 | 30.5 | 46.9 | 3.6 | 0 | 12.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 87.2 | 757 | | |
| Total | 4.4 | 18.8 | 6.6 | 34.8 | 14.8 | 6.2 | 0 | 14.1 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 85.8 | 63150 | | |

¹ MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8

Overall, 85.8 per cent of the population is using an improved source of drinking water – 94.8 per cent in urban areas and 78.0 per cent in rural areas. Janjanbureh LGA has the lowest proportion as 70.3 per cent of the population in this LGA gets its drinking water from an improved source.

The source of drinking water for the population varies strongly by LGA (Table WS.1). In Banjul and Kanifing, all households are using improved water source. The most common source of drinking water in these LGAs is piped into dwellings or piped into yards or plots. Unprotected wells, which are the only unimproved source of drinking water (14.1 per cent) are more common in the predominantly rural areas (21.8%) and are highest in Janjanbureh with about 30 per cent. The other types of improved source of drinking water include rain-water collection and bottled water whilst the others under the unimproved source includes cart with tank/drum, surface water and bottled water.

Figure 9. Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water, Gambia, 2010

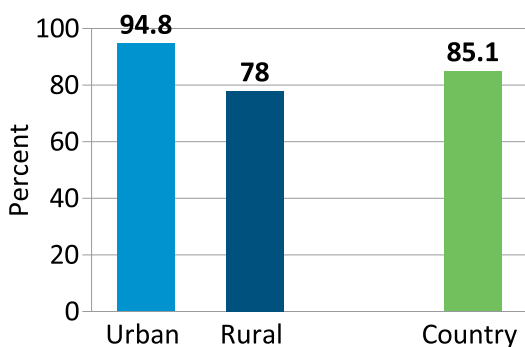
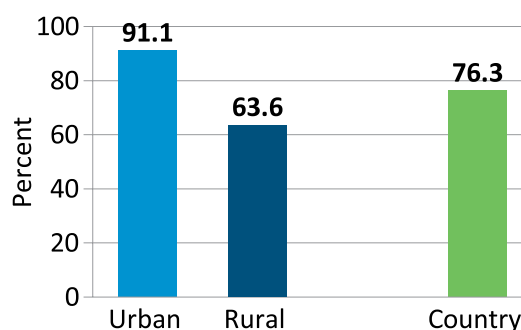


Figure 10. Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities, Gambia, 2010



Use of in-house water treatment is presented in Table WS.2. Households were asked of ways they may be treating water at home to make it safer to drink – boiling, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter, and using solar disinfection were considered as proper treatment of drinking water. The table shows water treatment by all households and the percentage of household members living in households using unimproved water sources but using appropriate water treatment methods.

Table WS2 shows that the practice of straining through a cloth is the most common water purification method used by 17 per cent of the households. The proportion is highest in Janjanbureh with about 41 per cent and lowest in Banjul where none of the households use this method of purification of water. The rural – urban differentials has shown that, rural dwellers use purified water more through the use of straining through a cloth (26.5%) compared to their urban counterparts (6.2%). The second most commonly used method is adding bleach/chlorine and the method was reported to be used more in Brikama and Janjanbureh than in the other LGAs.

The amount of time it takes to obtain water is presented in Table WS.3 and the person who usually collected the water in Table WS.4. Note that these results refer to one roundtrip from home to drinking water source. Information on the number of trips made in one day was not collected.

Table WS.3 shows that for 32 per cent of households, the improved drinking water source is on the premises. For slightly more than one third of all households, it takes less than 30 minutes to get to the water source and bring water, while 17 per cent of households spend 30 minutes or more to get to the water source and return home with water. In rural areas more households spend time in collecting water compared to those in urban areas. One striking finding is the high percentage of households spending 30 minutes or more to go to source of drinking water and return in Kuntaur and Basse, 60.5 and 48.1 per cent respectively.

Table WS.2: Household water treatment

| | Water treatment method used in the household | | | | | | | | | | | Percentage of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources and using an appropriate water treatment method ¹ | Number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources | | |
|------------------------------------|---|------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------|------------|-----------------------------|---|--|---|--|------|
| | Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household, and for household members living in households where an unimproved drinking water source is used, the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, The Gambia. 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | None | Boil | Add bleach/chlorine | Strain through a cloth | Use water filter | Solar disinfection | Let it stand and settle | Other | Missing/DK | Number of household members | | | | | |
| LGA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 99 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1495 | | | |
| Kanifing | 98 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13498 | 0 | | 57 |
| Brikama | 77.7 | 0.2 | 2 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17738 | 5.9 | | 3488 |
| Mansakonko | 78 | 0 | 1.1 | 20.7 | 0 | 0 | 1.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4166 | 5.2 | | 845 |
| Kerewan | 81.8 | 0 | 0.6 | 17.6 | 0 | 0 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8568 | 2.4 | | 1472 |
| Kuntaur | 82.4 | 0 | 0.5 | 16.7 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3362 | 1.5 | | 483 |
| Janjanbureh | 58.3 | 0 | 1.5 | 40.6 | 0.2 | 0 | 1.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5242 | 2.5 | | 1559 |
| Basse | 78.1 | 0 | 0.1 | 21.3 | 0 | 0 | 0.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9081 | 0 | | 1068 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 92.4 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 6.2 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29293 | 10.6 | | 1524 |
| Rural | 72.7 | 0 | 0.8 | 26.5 | 0 | 0 | 0.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33856 | 2.3 | | 7447 |
| Education of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| None | 80.6 | 0.1 | 1 | 18.4 | 0 | 0 | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 47483 | 3.7 | | 7545 |
| Primary | 81.6 | 0 | 0.9 | 17.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3441 | 2.2 | | 397 |
| Secondary+ | 86.5 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 11.7 | 0.4 | 0 | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12053 | 4 | | 1030 |
| Missing/DK | 87.6 | 0 | 12.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 173 | . | | . |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 63.2 | 0 | 0.3 | 35.8 | 0 | 0 | 1.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11913 | 0.8 | | 3575 |
| Second | 77.8 | 0 | 1.4 | 21.2 | 0 | 0 | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12210 | 5.1 | | 2521 |
| Middle | 81.2 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 17.5 | 0 | 0 | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12607 | 6.2 | | 1783 |
| Fourth | 89.3 | 0 | 1.2 | 9.9 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12971 | 7.7 | | 853 |
| Richest | 95.4 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13449 | 0 | | 239 |

Table WS.2: Household water treatment (cont.)

| | | Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household, and for household members living in households where an unimproved drinking water source is used, the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, The Gambia. 2010 | | | | | | | | | | Number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources | |
|------------------------------------|------|---|------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-------|----------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| | | Water treatment method used in the household | | | | | | | | | | | Percentage of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources and using an appropriate water treatment method ¹ |
| | | None | Boil | Add bleach/ chlorine | Strain through a cloth | Use water filter | Solar disinfection | Let it stand and settle | Other | Missing/ DK | Number of household members | | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mandinka/ Jahanka | 82 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 17.3 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19596 | 3.6 | 2554 |
| Wollof | 80.5 | 0 | 1.7 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8965 | 5.5 | 1632 |
| Jola/Karoninka | 79.2 | 0 | 1.8 | 19.6 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8094 | 4.2 | 1580 |
| Fula/Tukulor/ Lorobo | 77.4 | 0 | 0.9 | 21.3 | 0 | 0 | 0.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12982 | 1.8 | 2203 |
| Serere | 92.7 | 0 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 0.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2289 | 21.8 | 43 |
| Sarahuleh | 86.3 | 0 | 0.6 | 13.2 | 0 | 0 | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6405 | 4.1 | 520 |
| Creole/Aku Marabou | 94 | 2.6 | 0.6 | 2.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 273 | . | . |
| Manjago | 90.8 | 0 | 1.6 | 7.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1003 | 0 | 106 |
| Bambara | 88.1 | 0 | 1.2 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 1.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 935 | 7.8 | 142 |
| Other ethnic group | 83.6 | 0 | 0 | 16.4 | 0 | 0 | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 797 | 0 | 76 |
| Non-Gambian | 92.1 | 2 | 1.4 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1054 | (*) | 19 |
| Missing/DK | 85.9 | 0 | 0.1 | 13.9 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 757 | 1.2 | 97 |
| Total | 81.8 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 17 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 63150 | 3.7 | 8972 |

¹ MICS indicator 4.2

Table WS.3: Time to source of drinking water

Percent distribution of household population according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources, The Gambia. 2010

| | Time to source of drinking water | | | | | | | | Total | Number of household members |
|------------------------------------|--|----------------------|--------------------|-------------|--|----------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------|-----------------------------|
| | Users of improved drinking water sources | | | | Users of unimproved drinking water sources | | | | | |
| | Water on premises | Less than 30 minutes | 30 minutes or more | Missing/ DK | Water on premises | Less than 30 minutes | 30 minutes or more | Missing/ DK | | |
| LGA | | | | | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 1495 |
| Kanifing | 80.7 | 14 | 4.1 | 0.7 | 0 | 0.3 | 0 | 0.1 | 100 | 13498 |
| Brikama | 27.1 | 41.3 | 11.2 | 0.8 | 7.8 | 10.5 | 1.4 | 0 | 100 | 17738 |
| Mansakonko | 8.9 | 59 | 11.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 9.3 | 10.4 | 0 | 100 | 4166 |
| Kerewan | 12.6 | 60.7 | 9.4 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 10.5 | 5.4 | 0 | 100 | 8568 |
| Kuntaur | 2.9 | 21.8 | 60.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 7.1 | 7 | 0.1 | 100 | 3362 |
| Janjanbureh | 7.8 | 52.7 | 9.7 | 0 | 3.6 | 20.8 | 5.3 | 0 | 100 | 5242 |
| Basse | 11.7 | 24.6 | 48.1 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 0.3 | 100 | 9081 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 62.1 | 24.4 | 7.4 | 0.8 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 100 | 29293 |
| Rural | 6 | 45.6 | 25.3 | 1.1 | 3.5 | 12.6 | 5.7 | 0.1 | 100 | 33856 |
| Education of household head | | | | | | | | | | |
| None | 25 | 38.5 | 19.7 | 0.9 | 3.2 | 8.8 | 3.8 | 0.1 | 100 | 47483 |
| Primary | 39.1 | 31.8 | 16 | 1.6 | 3.3 | 6.2 | 1.9 | 0 | 100 | 3441 |
| Secondary+ | 57.1 | 26.6 | 6.7 | 1 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 1.1 | 0 | 100 | 12053 |
| Missing/ DK | 83.1 | 16.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 173 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 1.1 | 41.6 | 26.7 | 0.6 | 2.3 | 18.8 | 8.7 | 0.1 | 100 | 11913 |
| Second | 4.2 | 52.5 | 21.8 | 0.8 | 5.6 | 11.4 | 3.6 | 0 | 100 | 12210 |
| Middle | 17.3 | 47.9 | 19.2 | 1.4 | 4.3 | 7.7 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 100 | 12607 |
| Fourth | 42.6 | 32.1 | 16.9 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 0 | 100 | 12971 |
| Richest | 88.3 | 7.8 | 2 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0 | 0.1 | 100 | 13449 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mandinka/Ja-hanka | 32.4 | 40 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 3.5 | 6.3 | 3.2 | 0 | 100 | 19596 |
| Wolof | 34.7 | 33.6 | 13.1 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 10.6 | 6.3 | 0 | 100 | 8965 |
| Jola/Karoninka | 29.7 | 38.3 | 12.1 | 0.4 | 4.5 | 13.7 | 1.3 | 0 | 100 | 8094 |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 26 | 35.7 | 20.1 | 1.3 | 3.5 | 8.4 | 4.8 | 0.2 | 100 | 12982 |
| Serere | 53.6 | 29.1 | 15.4 | 0 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 2289 |
| Sarahuleh | 30.3 | 25.1 | 33.9 | 2.6 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 100 | 6405 |
| Creole/ Aku Marabou | 87.5 | 0.9 | 3.8 | 7.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 273 |
| Manjago | 35.2 | 39.9 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 4.2 | 6.4 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 1003 |
| Bambara | 25.1 | 38.2 | 21.5 | 0 | 1.1 | 12.6 | 1.5 | 0 | 100 | 935 |
| Other ethnic group | 29.6 | 51.2 | 9.4 | 0.3 | 6.9 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 0 | 100 | 797 |
| Non-Gambian | 64.1 | 26.1 | 7.9 | 0 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 1054 |
| Missing/ DK | 12.6 | 41.7 | 30.3 | 2.7 | 0.8 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 0 | 100 | 757 |
| Total | 32 | 35.8 | 17 | 1 | 3.2 | 7.7 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 100 | 63150 |

Table WS.4 shows that for the majority (86.3 %) of households, an adult female is usually the person collecting the water, when the source of drinking water is not on the premises. Adult men collect water in 7.7 per cent of cases, while for the rest of the households, female children under the age 15 collect water (4.8 %) and male children under age 15 collect water (0.6 %).

Use of Improved Sanitation Facilities

Inadequate disposal of human excreta and personal hygiene is associated with a range of diseases including diarrhoeal diseases and polio. An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation can reduce diarrheal diseases by more than a third, and can significantly lessen the adverse health impacts of other disorders responsible for death and disease among millions of children in developing countries. Improved sanitation facilities for excreta disposal include flush or pour flush to a piped sewer system, septic tank, or latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab, and composting toilet.

Seventy-six per cent of the population of The Gambia are living in households using improved sanitation facilities (Table WS.5). This percentage is 91.1 per cent in urban areas and 63.6 per cent in rural areas.

Across LGAs the proportion of the population with improved sanitary means of excreta disposal ranged from 39.7 per cent in Basse to 98.5 per cent in Banjul. This indicates that the residents of Basse are less likely than others to use improved sanitary facilities.

The table indicates that use of improved sanitation facilities is strongly linked to wealth and is profoundly different between urban and rural areas. In rural areas, the population are mostly using pit latrines with and without slabs (59.5 and 30.9% respectively), or simply have no facilities (5.1 %). Also, most facilities in urban areas are pit latrines with slab and septic tanks (51.5 and 23% respectively). Flush to sewer or to septic tank is predominantly observed in Banjul where 84.9 per cent of households use a flush that goes to a piped sewer system and 8.2 per cent use flush to a septic tank.

Access to safe drinking-water and to basic sanitation is measured by the proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility. MDGs and WHO / UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation classify households as using an unimproved sanitation facility if they are using otherwise acceptable sanitation facilities but sharing a facility between two or more households or using a public toilet facility.

Table WS.4: Person collecting water

Percentage of households without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of households without drinking water on premises according to the person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, The Gambia. 2010

| | Percentage of households without drinking water on premises | Number of households | Person usually collecting drinking water | | | | | | Number of households without drinking water on premises |
|------------------------------------|---|----------------------|--|------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------|---|
| | | | Adult woman | Adult man | Female child under age 15 | Male child under age 15 | Missing/ DK | Total | |
| LGA | | | | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 0 | 291 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . |
| Kanifing | 18.2 | 2138 | 74.2 | 15.8 | 5.2 | 0.4 | 4.4 | 100 | 390 |
| Brikama | 65.3 | 2385 | 84.4 | 9 | 4.8 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 100 | 1557 |
| Mansakonko | 89.2 | 473 | 86.1 | 8.1 | 5.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 100 | 422 |
| Kerewan | 82.9 | 1016 | 90.3 | 6.3 | 2.9 | 0.5 | 0 | 100 | 842 |
| Kuntaur | 95.2 | 320 | 90.3 | 4.3 | 5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100 | 304 |
| Janjanbureh | 84.2 | 519 | 87.9 | 4.4 | 7.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 100 | 437 |
| Basse | 86.5 | 650 | 90.6 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 0.4 | 0 | 100 | 562 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 34.2 | 4557 | 77.8 | 15.2 | 4.5 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 100 | 1558 |
| Rural | 91.4 | 3234 | 90.7 | 3.7 | 4.9 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 100 | 2955 |
| Education of household head | | | | | | | | | |
| None | 66.9 | 5332 | 88.3 | 5.8 | 4.7 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 100 | 3569 |
| Primary | 53.1 | 508 | 83 | 10.8 | 5.4 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 100 | 270 |
| Secondary+ | 34.9 | 1929 | 76.7 | 16.4 | 4.7 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 100 | 673 |
| Missing/ DK | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 2 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 96 | 1301 | 91.6 | 2 | 6.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100 | 1248 |
| Second | 89.3 | 1408 | 89.7 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 100 | 1258 |
| Middle | 75.9 | 1428 | 86 | 9.2 | 3.8 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 100 | 1084 |
| Fourth | 45.4 | 1697 | 74.7 | 17.4 | 4.5 | 1 | 2.5 | 100 | 771 |
| Richest | 7.8 | 1957 | 74.7 | 20.1 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 100 | 152 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | |
| Mandinka/Jahanka | 60.7 | 2283 | 87.5 | 6.2 | 4.7 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 100 | 1385 |
| Wolof | 54 | 1084 | 88.4 | 6.6 | 4.4 | 0.6 | 0 | 100 | 586 |
| Jola/Karoninka | 64.2 | 1076 | 85.1 | 8.2 | 5.1 | 1 | 0.6 | 100 | 691 |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 61.2 | 1802 | 84 | 9.9 | 4.4 | 0.7 | 1 | 100 | 1103 |
| Serere | 41.3 | 323 | 85.9 | 7.1 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 133 |
| Sarahuleh | 61.7 | 418 | 90.6 | 2.5 | 6.5 | 0.3 | 0 | 100 | 258 |
| Creole/ Aku Marabou | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 7 |
| Manjago | 57.6 | 138 | 83.9 | 11.4 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 0 | 100 | 80 |
| Bambara | 57.3 | 136 | 89.9 | 6.5 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 0 | 100 | 78 |
| Other ethnic group | 62.3 | 83 | 88.3 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 52 |
| Non-Gambian | 23.9 | 300 | 69.6 | 22.5 | 7 | 0.9 | 0 | 100 | 72 |
| Missing/ DK | 79.4 | 87 | 90.1 | 6.7 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 100 | 69 |
| Total | 57.9 | 7791 | 86.3 | 7.7 | 4.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 100 | 4513 |

Table WS.5: Use of improved sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population according to type of toilet facility used by the household, and the percentage of household population using improved sanitation facilities, The Gambia. 2010

| | Type of toilet facility used by household | | | | | | | | | | | Percentage of population using improved sanitation facilities ¹ | Number of household members |
|------------------------------------|---|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-------|---------|--|-------|------|--|-----------------------------|
| | Improved sanitation facility | | | | | | | Missing | Open defecation (no facility, bush, field) | Total | | | |
| | Flush/pour flush to: | | | Ventilated improved pit latrine | Pit latrine with slab | Pit latrine without slab/open pi | Other | | | | | | |
| | Piped sewer system | Septic tank | Pit latrine | | | | | | | | | | |
| LGA | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 84.9 | 8.2 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 2.6 | 0 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 100 | 98.5 | 1495 | |
| Kanifing | 0 | 38.9 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 44.1 | 2.5 | 0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 100 | 97.1 | 13498 | |
| Brikama | 0 | 8.0 | 3.3 | 5.9 | 68.9 | 12.6 | 0 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 100 | 86.2 | 17738 | |
| Mansakonko | 0 | 4.1 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 67.9 | 21 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 3.8 | 100 | 74.5 | 4166 | |
| Kerewan | 0 | 2.1 | 5 | 1.5 | 46.1 | 39.6 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 4.8 | 100 | 54.7 | 8568 | |
| Kuntaur | 0 | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 85.6 | 0 | 0 | 0.4 | 13.6 | 100 | 86 | 3362 | |
| Janjanbureh | 0 | 0.7 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 73.7 | 14.1 | 0 | 0.3 | 8.2 | 100 | 77.5 | 5242 | |
| Basse | 0 | 1.0 | 0 | 0.5 | 38.1 | 58.9 | 0 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 100 | 39.7 | 9081 | |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 4.9 | 23 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 51.5 | 8.4 | 0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 100 | 91.1 | 29293 | |
| Rural | 0 | 1 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 59.5 | 30.9 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 5.1 | 100 | 63.6 | 33856 | |
| Education of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| None | 1.7 | 7 | 3.3 | 3 | 57.9 | 23.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 3.6 | 100 | 72.9 | 47483 | |
| Primary | 2.8 | 16.4 | 0.8 | 2.4 | 53.7 | 22.3 | 0 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 100 | 76.2 | 3441 | |
| Secondary+ | 4.5 | 26.1 | 4.3 | 6.7 | 48.2 | 9.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 100 | 89.8 | 12053 | |
| Missing/ DK | 11.1 | 42.1 | 0 | 16.9 | 29.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 173 | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 54 | 33.4 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 12.2 | 100 | 54 | 11913 | |
| Second | 0 | 0 | 0.6 | 1 | 69.7 | 25.9 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 100 | 71.4 | 12210 | |
| Middle | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 70.5 | 24.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 100 | 75.1 | 12607 | |
| Fourth | 1.8 | 4.1 | 5.7 | 6.9 | 62.9 | 18.2 | 0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100 | 81.4 | 12971 | |
| Richest | 9 | 48.7 | 7.8 | 7.4 | 23.9 | 2.8 | 0 | 0.3 | 0 | 100 | 96.9 | 13449 | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mandinka/Jahanka | 1.8 | 11.5 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 58.8 | 18 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 100 | 80.9 | 19596 | |
| Wollof | 3.2 | 16.1 | 4.3 | 2 | 54.5 | 15.7 | 0 | 0.1 | 3.9 | 100 | 80.2 | 8965 | |
| Jola/Karoninka | 1.1 | 7.6 | 3.9 | 5.2 | 68 | 12.6 | 0 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 100 | 85.8 | 8094 | |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 2 | 7.6 | 1.9 | 3.7 | 52.3 | 24.9 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 7.2 | 100 | 67.6 | 12982 | |
| Serere | 10.7 | 18.3 | 5.1 | 1.6 | 48 | 13.6 | 0 | 0 | 2.8 | 100 | 83.6 | 2289 | |
| Sarahuleh | 1.1 | 8.3 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 46.9 | 39.9 | 0 | 0.7 | 0 | 100 | 59.4 | 6405 | |
| Creole/Aku Marabou | 18.8 | 65.2 | 0.7 | 0 | 4.4 | 10.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0 | 100 | 89.1 | 273 | |
| Manjago | 1 | 17.6 | 0.3 | 5.4 | 53.5 | 15.4 | 0 | 0 | 6.7 | 100 | 77.9 | 1003 | |
| Bambara | 3.7 | 5.5 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 40.9 | 40.1 | 0 | 0 | 6.2 | 100 | 53.7 | 935 | |
| Other ethnic group | 1.9 | 2.5 | 0 | 23.1 | 60.1 | 10.9 | 0 | 0 | 1.5 | 100 | 87.6 | 797 | |
| Non-Gambian | 3.3 | 36.8 | 2.7 | 2 | 44.6 | 8.6 | 0.7 | 0 | 1.2 | 100 | 89.4 | 1054 | |
| Missing/ DK | 0.6 | 5.6 | 1 | 1.5 | 66.8 | 17.1 | 0 | 1.7 | 5.7 | 100 | 75.6 | 757 | |
| Total | 2.3 | 11.2 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 55.8 | 20.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 2.8 | 100 | 76.3 | 63150 | |

¹ MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9

As shown in Table WS.6, about 27 per cent of the household population are using shared improved sanitation facilities. Use of a shared facility is less common among households using an unimproved facility. Only 4.5 percent of households use an unimproved toilet facility that is shared with other households. Urban households are slightly more likely than rural households to use a shared improved toilet facility (40.2 and 15%, respectively). Among the households that use an improved sanitation facility, about 50 per cent reported that they do not share the facility with other households. The differential between households that do not share improved sanitation facilities is large by wealth index, 73.1 percent among the richest households and 37.5 percent among the poorest households. For the unimproved sanitation facilities, more rural than urban households are likely not to share sanitation facilities (25.8 and 5.2% respectively).

Safe disposal of a child's faeces is disposing of the stool of the child using a toilet or by rinsing the stool into a toilet or latrine. Table WS.7 shows the percentage distribution of children 0-2 years according to place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children age 0-2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stools. The data shows that most of the mothers or primary caregivers of children put or rinsed the child's faeces into a toilet or latrine and the proportion is higher in Kanifing, Brikama and Basse while about 7 per cent reported they throw the faeces into the garbage. The proportion is highest in Kuntaur and lowest in Brikama. The data shows that 3.2 per cent reported that the faeces are put or rinsed into a drain or ditch. The proportion is highest in Kuntaur with 13 per cent and lowest in Mansakonko with 0.3 per cent.

The data indicate that 88.1 per cent of mothers/caregivers in the country dispose of children's faeces safely. The proportion is highest in Basse (95.2 %) and lowest in Kuntaur (57.4 %). A higher proportion of mothers/caregivers dispose of their children's faeces safely in urban areas (93.2 %) than in rural areas (84.3 %).

The data further reveals that the wealthier the household, the higher the chances of disposing of the children's faeces safely. A similar trend has also been observed with the level of education of the mother or the primary caregiver. The more educated the mother/primary caregiver, the higher the chances of disposing of the child's faeces safely.

Table WS.6: Shared use of sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, The Gambia, 2010

| | Users of improved sanitation facilities | | | | | Users of unimproved sanitation facilities | | | | | Open defecation (no facility, bush, field) | Total | Number of household members | | |
|------------------------------------|---|-----------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------|---|-----------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------|--|-------|-----------------------------|-----|-------|
| | Not shared | Shared by | | | Missing/DK | Not shared | Public facility | Shared by | | Missing/DK | | | | | |
| | | Public facility | 5 households or less | More than 5 households | | | | 5 households or less | More than 5 households | | | | | | |
| LGA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 46.3 | 0.7 | 38.2 | 13 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 100 | 1495 |
| Kanifing | 58.4 | 0.2 | 27.5 | 10.6 | 0.3 | 1 | 0 | 0.7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.2 | 100 | 13498 |
| Brikama | 47.1 | 1 | 34.9 | 3.2 | 0 | 6.2 | 0 | 6.1 | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.1 | 100 | 17738 |
| Mansakonko | 60.1 | 0.3 | 11.5 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 15.7 | 0.2 | 4.3 | 1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 3.8 | 100 | 4166 |
| Kerewan | 37.5 | 1.4 | 13.9 | 1.9 | 0 | 29.3 | 0.4 | 8.8 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 4.8 | 100 | 8568 |
| Kuntaur | 57 | 1.7 | 24.1 | 3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13.6 | 100 | 3362 |
| Janjanbureh | 65.2 | 0.2 | 11.5 | 0.6 | 0 | 10.8 | 0 | 3.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8.2 | 100 | 5242 |
| Basse | 36.6 | 0 | 2.5 | 0.6 | 0 | 57.9 | 0 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.1 | 100 | 9081 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 50.7 | 0.3 | 31.8 | 8.1 | 0.2 | 5.2 | 0 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.3 | 100 | 29293 |
| Rural | 48.6 | 0.9 | 13.2 | 0.9 | 0 | 25.8 | 0.1 | 4.9 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 5.1 | 100 | 33856 |
| Education of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| None | 48 | 0.7 | 20.5 | 3.6 | 0.1 | 19.2 | 0.1 | 3.9 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 3.6 | 100 | 47483 |
| Primary | 41.9 | 0 | 26.5 | 7.4 | 0.3 | 15.5 | 0 | 5.5 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 100 | 3441 |
| Secondary+ | 57.9 | 0.6 | 25.7 | 5.6 | 0 | 5.1 | 0 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.5 | 100 | 12053 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 37.5 | 1 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 0 | 25.4 | 0.1 | 7.4 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 12.2 | 100 | 11913 |
| Second | 47 | 0.9 | 21.3 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 18.7 | 0.3 | 6.9 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 100 | 12210 |
| Middle | 44.6 | 0.8 | 25.3 | 4.3 | 0.1 | 20.7 | 0 | 3.1 | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.5 | 100 | 12607 |
| Fourth | 43.6 | 0.5 | 29 | 8 | 0.3 | 15.5 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.2 | 100 | 12971 |
| Richest | 73.1 | 0.1 | 18.4 | 5.3 | 0 | 2.4 | 0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 13449 |

Table WS.6: Shared use of sanitation facilities (cont.)

| Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved and unimproved sanitation facilities, The Gambia. 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------|------------|---|----------------------|------------------------|------------|--|-----|--|-------|-----------------------------|
| | Users of improved sanitation facilities | | | | | | Users of unimproved sanitation facilities | | | | | | Open defecation (no facility, bush, field) | Total | Number of household members |
| | Not shared | Public facility | Shared by | | Missing/DK | Not shared | Public facility | Shared by | | Missing/DK | Open defecation (no facility, bush, field) | | | | |
| | | | 5 households or less | More than 5 households | | | | 5 households or less | More than 5 households | | | | | | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mandinka/Jahanka | 53.7 | 0.1 | 22.8 | 4.3 | 0 | 14.7 | 0 | 3.1 | 0.6 | 0 | 0.6 | 100 | 19596 | | |
| Wolof | 53 | 1.3 | 20.4 | 5.1 | 0.2 | 11.2 | 0.1 | 3.9 | 0.7 | 0 | 3.9 | 100 | 8965 | | |
| Jola/Karoninka | 45.7 | 1.8 | 33.5 | 4.5 | 0.2 | 6.2 | 0 | 5.6 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 100 | 8094 | | |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 41.6 | 0.5 | 20.9 | 4.5 | 0.1 | 19.4 | 0.2 | 5 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 7.2 | 100 | 12982 | | |
| Serere | 49 | 1.3 | 28.4 | 4.8 | 0.1 | 8.1 | 0.4 | 3.9 | 1.2 | 0 | 2.8 | 100 | 2289 | | |
| Sarahuleh | 53.4 | 0 | 5.1 | 0.9 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 6405 | | |
| Creole/ Aku Marabou | 79.6 | 0 | 8.6 | | | 10.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 273 | | |
| Manjago | 47.6 | 0 | 24.2 | 6 | 0 | 4.6 | 0 | 8.8 | 2 | 0 | 6.7 | 100 | 1003 | | |
| Bambara | 32.5 | 0.6 | 15.1 | 5.5 | 0 | 30.6 | 0 | 6.1 | 2.7 | 0.7 | 6.2 | 100 | 935 | | |
| Other ethnic group | 43.2 | 0.1 | 43.3 | 1 | 0 | 8.2 | 0 | 0.8 | 1 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 100 | 797 | | |
| Non-Gambian | 54.8 | 2.2 | 24.5 | 7.7 | 0.1 | 4.6 | 0 | 3.1 | 1.7 | 0 | 1.2 | 100 | 1054 | | |
| Missing/DK | 60.6 | 1 | 10 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 14.9 | 0 | 3.8 | 0 | 0 | 5.7 | 100 | 757 | | |
| Total | 49.6 | 0.6 | 21.8 | 4.2 | 0.1 | 16.2 | 0.1 | 3.8 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 2.8 | 100 | 63150 | | |

Table WS.7: Disposal of child's faeces

Percent distribution of children age 0-2 years according to place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children age 0-2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stools, The Gambia. 2010

| | Place of disposal of child's faeces | | | | | | | | | | Percentage of children whose stools were disposed of safely ¹ | Number of children age 0-2 years |
|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------|------------------|-------|-----|---------|-------|--|----------------------------------|
| | Child used toilet/latrine | Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine | Put/rinsed into drain or ditch | Thrown into garbage | Buried | Left in the open | Other | DK | Missing | Total | | |
| Type of sanitation facility in dwelling | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Improved | 1.6 | 89 | 2.4 | 5.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 100 | 90.7 | 5541 |
| Unimproved | 1.4 | 86.9 | 3.6 | 6.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 100 | 88.3 | 1816 |
| Open defecation | 0 | 29.4 | 16.8 | 47.8 | 1 | 0.8 | 3.2 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 100 | 29.4 | 245 |
| LGA | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 2.7 | 86.8 | 3.3 | 4.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.2 | 2.3 | 100 | 89.4 | 139 |
| Kanifing | 0.7 | 90.3 | 2.1 | 6.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 100 | 91 | 1368 |
| Brikama | 1.9 | 91.5 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 100 | 93.4 | 2103 |
| Mansakonko | 1.8 | 86.6 | 0.3 | 7.5 | 0.3 | 0 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 2.2 | 100 | 88.5 | 477 |
| Kerewan | 1.2 | 81.9 | 5.7 | 8.7 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 0 | 0.5 | 100 | 83.1 | 1164 |
| Kuntaur | 2.5 | 54.8 | 13 | 26 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 100 | 57.4 | 483 |
| Janjanbureh | 0.1 | 82.1 | 2.9 | 14.2 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.5 | 100 | 82.2 | 614 |
| Basse | 2.3 | 93 | 0.5 | 3.7 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 100 | 95.2 | 1255 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1 | 92.2 | 2.1 | 3.7 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 100 | 93.2 | 3249 |
| Rural | 2 | 82.3 | 4 | 9.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 100 | 84.3 | 4354 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| None | 1.7 | 84.7 | 3.6 | 8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 100 | 86.4 | 5111 |
| Primary | 1.5 | 90.3 | 2.4 | 4.9 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 100 | 91.8 | 1016 |
| Secondary+ | 0.9 | 90.5 | 2.4 | 4.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0 | 0.6 | 100 | 91.4 | 1475 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 0.9 | 74.1 | 6.2 | 16.2 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 100 | 75 | 1593 |
| Second | 1.9 | 85.7 | 3.8 | 5 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 0 | 1.6 | 100 | 87.6 | 1542 |
| Middle | 2.2 | 89.4 | 2.9 | 4.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 100 | 91.6 | 1554 |
| Fourth | 2 | 92.5 | 1.1 | 3.4 | 0 | 0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 100 | 94.5 | 1588 |
| Richest | 0.6 | 92.1 | 1.6 | 4.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.9 | 100 | 92.7 | 1326 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mandinka/Jahanka | 2.5 | 90 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 100 | 92.5 | 2248 |
| Wolof | 1.1 | 80 | 5.4 | 11.9 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0 | 0.7 | 100 | 81 | 1168 |
| Jola/Karoninka | 2 | 89.1 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 91.2 | 831 |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 0.6 | 80 | 4.5 | 12.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 100 | 80.6 | 1638 |
| Serere | 0 | 89.3 | 3 | 6.1 | 0.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.7 | 100 | 89.3 | 273 |
| Sarahuleh | 1.5 | 95.9 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.5 | 100 | 97.3 | 881 |
| Creole/Aku Marabou | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 20 |
| Manjago | 0 | 90.1 | 9.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 90.1 | 97 |
| Bambara | 0.9 | 86.4 | 5.1 | 3 | 0 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 0 | 1.3 | 100 | 87.3 | 145 |
| Other ethnic group | 2.6 | 87.2 | 0.7 | 3.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6.3 | 100 | 89.8 | 107 |
| Non-Gambian | 2.3 | 86.3 | 0 | 11.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 88.6 | 118 |
| Missing/ DK | 0.6 | 79.9 | 3 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.5 | 100 | 80.5 | 77 |
| Total | 1.5 | 86.6 | 3.2 | 6.9 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 100 | 88.1 | 7603 |

¹ MICS indicator 4.4

(*) Figures are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

In its 2008 report⁹, the JMP developed a new way of presenting the access figures, by disaggregating and refining the data on drinking-water and sanitation and reflecting them in “ladder” format. This ladder allows a disaggregated analysis of trends in a three rung ladder for drinking-water and a four-rung ladder for sanitation. For sanitation, this gives an understanding of the proportion of population with no sanitation facilities at all, of those reliant on technologies defined by JMP as “unimproved,” of those sharing sanitation facilities of otherwise acceptable technology, and those using “improved” sanitation facilities. Table WS.8 presents the percentages of household population by drinking water and sanitation ladders. The table also shows the percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water and sanitary means of excreta disposal.

Of the 85.8 per cent of households using improved sources of drinking water, 23.3 per cent accessed improved water piped into dwelling, plot or yard, whereas the remaining 62.5 per cent accessed other sources of improved water. The proportion of the population using unimproved drinking water countrywide stood at almost one in every seven people, equivalent to 14.2 per cent as shown in WS1. The proportion of the population using unimproved sources of drinking water is largest in rural areas (21.9%) compared to urban areas (5.1%).

About 42 per cent of the population have access to improved water sources and improved sanitation in The Gambia of which 47.3% and 37.9% are represented respectively as urban and rural. The proportion is highest in the Kanifing LGA (58.2 %) and lowest in the Kerewan LGA (31.2 %).

It is observed from table WS.8 that the higher the educational attainment of the household head, the higher the likelihood is that they have improved sources of drinking water and sanitation facilities. A similar trend has been observed by wealth index as households from the richest quintiles were more likely to be using improved water and sanitation facilities (71.3%) compared to their counterparts in the poorest households (26.8%).

Handwashing

Handwashing with water and soap is the most cost effective health intervention to reduce both the incidence of diarrhoea and pneumonia in children under five. It is most effective when done using water and soap after visiting a toilet or cleaning a child, before eating or handling food and, before feeding a child. Monitoring correct hand washing behaviour at these critical times is challenging. A reliable alternative to observations or self-reported behaviour is assessing the likelihood that correct hand washing behaviour takes place by observing if a household has a specific place where people most often wash their hands and observing if water and soap (or other local cleansing materials) are present at a specific place for hand washing.

Table WS.9 presents the availability of soap and water in designated places for handwashing.

In The Gambia, only 36.2 per cent of the households with a specific place for hand washing were observed, while 63.8 per cent households could not indicate a specific place where household members usually wash their hands. Of those households where a place for handwashing was observed, less than one-third (30.3%) had both water and soap present at the designated place. In 17.8 per cent of the households only water was available at the designated place, while in 8.7 per cent of the households the designated place only had soap but no water. The remaining 42.7 per cent of households had neither water nor soap available at the designated place for hand washing. About 56 per cent of the households whose place of hand washing was not observed were not able to show any soap present in the household and in 42.3 per cent of the households soap was shown to the interviewer (Table WS.10). Urban households are more likely to have a specific place for hand washing compared to rural households (41.9% compared to 28.2%). Significant difference has been observed by socio – economic status of households. The findings of the survey show that 41.5 per cent of urban households and only 7 per cent of rural households have both water and soap available in the place designated for handwashing.

⁹WHO/UNICEF JMP (2008), MDG assessment report - http://www.wssinfo.org/download?id_document=1279

Table WS.8: Use of improved water sources and improved sanitation facilities

| Percentage of household population using both improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation facilities, The Gambia. 2010 | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|----------------|---|---|-----------------------------|
| | Percentage of household population: | | | | |
| | Piped into dwelling, plot or yard | Other Improved | Using improved sanitation facilities ² | Using improved sources of drinking water and improved sanitation facilities | Number of household members |
| LGA | | | | | |
| Banjul | 90.7 | 9.3 | 46.3 | 46.3 | 1495 |
| Kanifing | 62.6 | 37 | 58.4 | 58.2 | 13498 |
| Brikama | 17.1 | 63.2 | 47.1 | 36.5 | 17738 |
| Mansakonko | 7.3 | 72.5 | 60.1 | 46.3 | 4166 |
| Kerewan | 9.1 | 73.7 | 37.5 | 31.2 | 8568 |
| Kuntaur | 2.1 | 83.5 | 57 | 47.7 | 3362 |
| Janjanbureh | 4.8 | 65.5 | 65.2 | 47.7 | 5242 |
| Basse | 5.2 | 83.1 | 36.6 | 32.7 | 9081 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 46.8 | 48 | 50.7 | 47.3 | 29293 |
| Rural | 3 | 75 | 48.6 | 37.9 | 33856 |
| Education of household head | | | | | |
| None | 17.2 | 66.9 | 48 | 40 | 47483 |
| Primary | 28.3 | 60.1 | 41.9 | 35.7 | 3441 |
| Secondary+ | 45.3 | 46.1 | 57.9 | 52.9 | 12053 |
| Missing/ DK | 52.1 | 47.9 | 62.6 | 62.6 | 173 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | |
| Poorest | 0 | 70 | 37.5 | 26.8 | 11913 |
| Second | 0.6 | 78.7 | 47 | 35.6 | 12210 |
| Middle | 3.7 | 82.1 | 44.6 | 37.1 | 12607 |
| Fourth | 24.8 | 68.6 | 43.6 | 37.7 | 12971 |
| Richest | 81.4 | 16.8 | 73.1 | 71.3 | 13449 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | |
| Mandinka/Jahanka | 25.7 | 61.2 | 53.7 | 45.8 | 19596 |
| Wollof | 28.4 | 53.4 | 53 | 44.8 | 8965 |
| Jola/Karoninka | 13.6 | 66.9 | 45.7 | 36.5 | 8094 |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 18.4 | 64.6 | 41.6 | 33.8 | 12982 |
| Serere | 44.1 | 54 | 49 | 49 | 2289 |
| Sarahuleh | 18.9 | 72.9 | 53.4 | 47.8 | 6405 |
| Creole / Aku Marabou | 81.2 | 18.8 | 79.6 | 79.6 | 273 |
| Manjago | 24.2 | 65.2 | 47.6 | 44.5 | 1003 |
| Bambara | 16.9 | 68 | 32.5 | 26.8 | 935 |
| Other ethnic group | 25.1 | 65.3 | 43.2 | 37.1 | 797 |
| Non-Gambian | 53 | 45.2 | 54.8 | 54.3 | 1054 |
| Missing/ DK | 5.4 | 81.8 | 60.6 | 53 | 757 |
| Total | 23.3 | 62.5 | 49.6 | 42.3 | 63150 |

¹ MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8

² MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9

Table WS.9: Water and soap at place for handwashing

Percentage of households where place for handwashing was observed and percent distribution of households by availability of water and soap at place for handwashing, The Gambia, 2010

| | Percentage of households where place for handwashing was observed | Number of households | Percent distribution of households where place for handwashing was observed, where: | | | | Missing | Total | Number of households where place for handwashing was observed |
|------------------------------------|---|----------------------|---|---|---|----------------------------------|---------|-------|---|
| | | | Water and soap are available ¹ | Water is available, soap is not available | Water is not available, soap is available | Water and soap are not available | | | |
| LGA | | | | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 36.8 | 291 | 71.5 | 13.4 | 7.0 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 107 |
| Kanifing | 49.9 | 2,138 | 51.0 | 18.6 | 8.2 | 22.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,067 |
| Brikama | 38.1 | 2,385 | 13.1 | 15.4 | 6.9 | 63.5 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 908 |
| Mansakonko | 39.0 | 473 | 11.9 | 8.1 | 7.5 | 72.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 184 |
| Kerewan | 19.3 | 1,016 | 16.8 | 7.8 | 23.9 | 51.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 196 |
| Kuntaur | 38.6 | 320 | 7.6 | 61.0 | 5.7 | 25.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 124 |
| Janjanbureh | 27.9 | 519 | 12.3 | 6.3 | 11.0 | 69.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 145 |
| Basse | 14.3 | 650 | 37.8 | 38.8 | 4.0 | 18.9 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 93 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 41.9 | 4,557 | 41.5 | 18.1 | 8.6 | 31.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,911 |
| Rural | 28.2 | 3,234 | 7.0 | 17.2 | 9.0 | 66.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 913 |
| Education of household head | | | | | | | | | |
| None | 30.7 | 5,332 | 18.8 | 19.1 | 9.8 | 52.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,635 |
| Primary | 38.2 | 508 | 26.8 | 23.8 | 7.9 | 40.3 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 194 |
| Secondary+ | 50.7 | 1,929 | 49.4 | 14.7 | 7.2 | 28.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 979 |
| Missing/DK | 78.5 | 21 | 80.9 | 10.8 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 16 |
| Wealth index quintiles | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 28.4 | 1,301 | 4.6 | 18.9 | 7.2 | 68.2 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 370 |
| Second | 30.2 | 1,408 | 4.0 | 12.7 | 7.9 | 74.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 425 |
| Middle | 28.7 | 1,428 | 7.8 | 17.9 | 12.3 | 61.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 410 |
| Fourth | 32.3 | 1,697 | 20.8 | 20.7 | 13.7 | 44.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 547 |
| Richest | 54.8 | 1,957 | 63.2 | 18.0 | 5.7 | 13.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,072 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | |
| Mandinka | 34.5 | 2,283 | 30.5 | 15.6 | 9.9 | 43.1 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 789 |
| Wolof | 35.5 | 1,084 | 38.4 | 19.6 | 9.7 | 31.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 384 |
| Jola | 39.9 | 1,076 | 13.4 | 9.4 | 12.8 | 63.7 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 430 |
| Fula | 34.0 | 1,802 | 23.9 | 26.4 | 6.7 | 42.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 613 |
| Serere | 38.8 | 323 | 37.4 | 15.6 | 8.6 | 38.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 125 |
| Sarahuleh | 31.3 | 418 | 32.6 | 28.3 | 4.9 | 33.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 131 |
| Creole/ Aku Marabou | 68.1 | 61 | 81.4 | 5.0 | 6.5 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 42 |
| Manjago | 38.9 | 138 | 21.7 | 3.1 | 8.3 | 66.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 54 |
| Bambara | 37.2 | 136 | 32.3 | 18.6 | 7.3 | 41.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 51 |
| Other ethnic group | 44.7 | 83 | 13.4 | 23.2 | 0.0 | 63.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 37 |
| Non Gambian | 48.2 | 300 | 70.1 | 12.6 | 3.3 | 14.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 145 |
| Missing/DK | 27.7 | 87 | 27.6 | 24.2 | 5.4 | 42.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 24 |
| Total | 36.2 | 7,791 | 30.3 | 17.8 | 8.7 | 42.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 2,824 |

¹ MICS indicator 4.6

Table WS.10: Availability of soap

Percent distribution of households by availability of soap in the dwelling, The Gambia, 2010

| | Place for handwashing observed | | | | Place for handwashing not observed | | | Total | Percentage of households with soap anywhere in the dwelling ¹ | Number of households | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|----------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-------|--|----------------------|---------|
| | Soap observed | Soap not observed at place for handwashing | | | Soap shown | No soap in household | Not able/ Does not want to show soap | | | | Missing |
| | | Soap shown | No soap in household | Not able/ Does not want to show soap | | | | | | | |
| LGA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 78.5 | 15.8 | 4.3 | 1.4 | 52.6 | 47.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 67.9 | 291 |
| Kanifing | 59.2 | 34.0 | 6.6 | 0.2 | 59.7 | 39.7 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 76.4 | 2,138 |
| Brikama | 20.1 | 52.4 | 26.4 | 0.0 | 46.8 | 53.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 56.6 | 2,385 |
| Mansakonko | 19.4 | 58.8 | 21.3 | 0.0 | 58.3 | 39.0 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 66.1 | 473 |
| Kerewan | 40.7 | 4.4 | 54.4 | 0.0 | 17.4 | 82.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 22.8 | 1,016 |
| Kuntaur | 13.3 | 1.3 | 85.1 | 0.0 | 10.1 | 89.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 11.8 | 320 |
| Janjambureh | 23.3 | 52.0 | 18.7 | 2.7 | 36.0 | 63.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 47.0 | 519 |
| Basse | 41.7 | 32.1 | 16.4 | 8.1 | 37.3 | 49.8 | 12.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 42.5 | 650 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 50.1 | 37.2 | 12.0 | 0.3 | 54.6 | 44.8 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 68.3 | 4,557 |
| Rural | 16.0 | 40.3 | 41.4 | 1.1 | 28.3 | 68.5 | 3.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 36.2 | 3,234 |
| Education of household head | | | | | | | | | | | |
| None | 28.6 | 40.9 | 29.1 | 0.7 | 37.3 | 60.3 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 47.2 | 5,332 |
| Primary | 34.7 | 39.9 | 23.4 | 0.7 | 52.8 | 46.1 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 61.1 | 508 |
| Secondary+ | 56.7 | 33.6 | 8.9 | 0.2 | 58.3 | 41.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 74.5 | 1,929 |
| Missing/DK | 80.9 | 19.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 78.5 | 21 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 11.8 | 36.5 | 49.7 | 0.7 | 19.5 | 77.5 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 27.7 | 1,301 |
| Second | 11.9 | 52.9 | 33.0 | 0.6 | 33.0 | 65.0 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 42.6 | 1,408 |
| Middle | 20.1 | 45.3 | 33.4 | 0.1 | 39.7 | 57.9 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 47.1 | 1,428 |
| Fourth | 34.4 | 46.5 | 17.7 | 0.8 | 53.7 | 44.4 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 62.5 | 1,697 |
| Richest | 68.8 | 26.0 | 4.7 | 0.5 | 64.7 | 35.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 81.2 | 1,957 |

Table WS.10: Availability of soap (cont.)

Percent distribution of households by availability of soap in the dwelling, The Gambia, 2010

| | Place for handwashing observed | | | Place for handwashing not observed | | | Total | Percentage of households with soap anywhere in the dwelling ¹ | Number of households | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|----------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-------|--|----------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|------|-------|
| | Soap observed | Soap not observed at place for handwashing | | Soap shown | No soap in household | Not able/ Does not want to show soap | | | | Missing | | | |
| | | Soap shown | No soap in household | | | | | | | | Not able/ Does not want to show soap | | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mandinka | 40.3 | 42.2 | 16.2 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 42.6 | 55.3 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 56.4 | 2,283 |
| Wolof | 48.1 | 26.1 | 24.8 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 37.6 | 61.7 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 50.5 | 1,084 |
| Jola | 26.3 | 44.2 | 28.2 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 45.6 | 54.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 55.5 | 1,076 |
| Fula | 30.6 | 41.9 | 26.5 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 38.9 | 59.2 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 50.4 | 1,802 |
| Serere | 46.1 | 25.6 | 28.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 51.8 | 47.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 59.5 | 323 |
| Sarahuleh | 37.5 | 42.8 | 15.2 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 41.5 | 48.8 | 9.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 53.6 | 418 |
| Creole/ Aku Marabou | 87.9 | 12.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 79.5 | 20.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.5 | 61 |
| Manjago | 30.1 | 44.3 | 25.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 38.5 | 61.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 52.4 | 138 |
| Bambara | 39.6 | 41.1 | 17.3 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 33.2 | 66.1 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 50.9 | 136 |
| Other ethnic group | 13.4 | 67.4 | 19.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 45.1 | 54.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 61.0 | 83 |
| Non Gambian | 73.4 | 19.6 | 6.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 56.7 | 42.8 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 74.2 | 300 |
| Missing/DK | 33.0 | 37.1 | 29.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 58.5 | 38.7 | 0.4 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 61.7 | 87 |
| Total | 39.0 | 38.2 | 21.5 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 42.3 | 55.8 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 55.0 | 7,791 |

1. MICS indicator 4



VIII. Reproductive Health

Fertility

In MICS4, adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates are calculated by using information on the date of last birth of each woman and are based on the one-year period (1-12 months) preceding the survey. Rates are underestimated by a very small margin due to absence of information on multiple births (twins, triplets etc.) and on women having multiple deliveries during the one year period preceding the survey.

Table RH.1 shows adolescent birth rates and total fertility rate. The adolescent birth rate (age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19) is defined as the number of births to women age 15-19 years during the one year period preceding the survey, divided by the average number of women age 15-19 (number of women-years lived between ages 15 through 19, inclusive) during the same period, expressed per 1000 women. The total fertility rate (TFR) is calculated by summing the age-specific fertility rates calculated for each of the 5-year age groups of women, from age 15 through to age 49. The TFR denotes the average number of children to which a woman will have given birth by the end of her reproductive years if current fertility rates prevailed.

According to Table RH.1, total fertility rate (TFR) is 5.8 children per woman. Kuntaur LGA has the highest fertility rate of 7.7 children per woman followed by Mansakonko and Basse with 6.9 and 7 children per woman each. Banjul and Kanifing have the lowest fertility rates of 3.1 and 4.5 children per woman respectively. The data also shows that whilst urban areas have a TFR of 5.0 births per woman, rural have a TFR of 6.7 children per woman. Analysis of the data by mother's education shows that the higher the woman's education the fewer the children she is likely to have.

A review of the data by ethnicity of household head shows some notable differences. Bambara, Sarahuleh and Fula headed households have the highest TFR of 7.6, 6.5 and 6.2 children per woman respectively and households headed by Creole/Aku Marabou and Sereres have the lowest TFR with 3.2 and 4.7 children per woman respectively.

Sexual activity and childbearing early in life carry significant risks for young people all around the world. Table RH.2 presents some early childbearing indicators for women age 15-19 and 20-24 while Table RH.3 presents the trends for early childbearing. As shown in Table RH.2, 15.3 per cent of women age 15-19 have already given birth, 3.8 percent are pregnant with their first child, 19.1 percent have begun childbearing and 1.2 percent has had a live birth before age 15.

Analysing the data by place of residence, shows that the percentage of women age 15 -19 who began childbearing is higher in rural (24.2%) than in urban areas (14.2%). It has also been observed that the educational attainment of the woman had an effect on early child bearing as the proportions range from 38.5 per cent for women with no education to 8.7 per cent for women with secondary education and above. A similar trend has been observed for women aged 20 – 24 as the richer the household, the higher the educational attainment of the woman, the lower the likelihood that they will have a live birth before age 18.

Table RH.1: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate

| Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates, The Gambia, 2010 | | |
|--|--|----------------------|
| | Adolescent birth rate ¹ (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19) | Total fertility rate |
| LGA | | |
| Banjul | 22 | 3.1 |
| Kanifing | 70 | 4.5 |
| Brikama | 110 | 5.8 |
| Mansakonko | 111 | 6.9 |
| Kerewan | 155 | 6.7 |
| Kuntaur | 196 | 7.7 |
| Janjanbureh | 134 | 6.1 |
| Basse | 165 | 7.0 |
| Area of Residence | | |
| Urban | 75 | 5.0 |
| Rural | 161 | 6.7 |
| Women's education | | |
| None | 210 | 6.7 |
| Primary | 128 | 7.2 |
| Secondary+ | 59 | 3.8 |
| Wealth index quintile | | |
| Poorest | 185 | 7.1 |
| Second | 148 | 6.9 |
| Middle | 125 | 6.0 |
| Fourth | 116 | 6.0 |
| Richest | 45 | 4.0 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | |
| Mandinka/Jahanka | 91 | 5.8 |
| Wollof | 123 | 6.0 |
| Jola/Karoninka | 104 | 5.1 |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 154 | 6.2 |
| Serere | 47 | 4.7 |
| Sarahuleh | 162 | 6.5 |
| Creole /Aku Marabou | 0 | 3.2 |
| Manjago | 65 | 4.6 |
| Bambara | 250 | 7.6 |
| Other ethnic group | 197 | 5.2 |
| Non-Gambian | 54 | 4.2 |
| Missing | 60 | 6.3 |
| Total | 118 | 5.8 |

¹ MICS indicator 5.1; MDG indicator 5.4

Table RH.2: Early childbearing

Percentage of women age 15-19 years who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with the first child and percentage of women age 15-19 years who have begun childbearing, percentage of women who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of women age 20-24 who have had a live birth before age 18, The Gambia, 2010

| | Percentage of women age 15-19 who: | | | | Number of women age 15-19 | Percentage of women age 20-24 who have had a live birth before age 18 ¹ | Number of women age 20-24 |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| | Have had a live birth | Are pregnant with first child | Have begun childbearing | Have had a live birth before age 15 | | | |
| LGA | | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 4.9 | 1.5 | 6.4 | 0.2 | 80 | 11.8 | 84 |
| Kanifing | 10.6 | 2.7 | 13.3 | 1 | 843 | 14.9 | 807 |
| Brikama | 13.7 | 2.7 | 16.5 | 1.2 | 997 | 20.6 | 877 |
| Mansakonko | 12.7 | 5.7 | 18.3 | 1.2 | 214 | 21 | 165 |
| Kerewan | 21.6 | 4.8 | 26.4 | 0.6 | 459 | 30.5 | 315 |
| Kuntaur | 20.8 | 5.3 | 26.1 | 0.9 | 166 | 35.3 | 128 |
| Janjanbureh | 18.5 | 5.4 | 23.9 | 2 | 270 | 24.9 | 201 |
| Basse | 20.5 | 5.1 | 25.6 | 2.4 | 453 | 36.3 | 456 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 10.9 | 3.3 | 14.2 | 0.9 | 1768 | 15.8 | 1668 |
| Rural | 19.8 | 4.3 | 24.2 | 1.6 | 1713 | 32.2 | 1366 |
| Education | | | | | | | |
| None | 31.5 | 7 | 38.5 | 2.1 | 926 | 34.1 | 1386 |
| Primary | 14.8 | 5 | 19.9 | 2 | 766 | 31.9 | 369 |
| Secondary+ | 7.1 | 1.6 | 8.7 | 0.5 | 1789 | 8.8 | 1280 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 21.7 | 5.4 | 27.2 | 1.7 | 587 | 37.7 | 405 |
| Second | 19.3 | 3.5 | 22.7 | 0.7 | 645 | 29 | 507 |
| Middle | 15.1 | 4.1 | 19.2 | 0.5 | 643 | 25 | 566 |
| Fourth | 14.6 | 3.6 | 18.2 | 2 | 751 | 20.2 | 738 |
| Richest | 8.6 | 2.9 | 11.5 | 1.2 | 854 | 13.7 | 818 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | |
| Mandinka/Jahanka | 12.2 | 3.2 | 15.4 | 1.5 | 1104 | 19.7 | 965 |
| Wollof | 15.2 | 4.4 | 19.6 | 0.2 | 476 | 18.5 | 420 |
| Jola/Karoninka | 10.8 | 1.1 | 11.8 | 0 | 447 | 17.5 | 396 |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 22.8 | 5.4 | 28.1 | 1.7 | 710 | 34.9 | 546 |
| Serere | 9 | 1.4 | 10.4 | 0 | 128 | 13 | 100 |
| Sarahuleh | 18.1 | 5.4 | 23.4 | 0.9 | 335 | 28 | 361 |
| Creole / Aku Marabou | (6.7) | (0) | (6.7) | (0) | 32 | (*) | 14 |
| Manjago | 8.1 | 4.2 | 12.2 | 0 | 54 | 18.6 | 57 |
| Bambara | 26.3 | 8.8 | 35.1 | 0 | 60 | (17.8) | 43 |
| Other ethnic group | 30.8 | 0.3 | 31.1 | 13.7 | 49 | 22.2 | 54 |
| Non-Gambian | 5.6 | 7.2 | 12.9 | 1.5 | 48 | 41.8 | 52 |
| Missing/DK | 10.5 | 4.4 | 14.9 | 8.5 | 36 | 31.6 | 26 |
| Total | 15.3 | 3.8 | 19.1 | 1.2 | 3481 | 23.1 | 3034 |

¹ MICS indicator 5.2

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases; (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

RH.3: Trends in early childbearing

| Percentage of women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by residence and age group, The Gambia, 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------------|---|-----------------|---|-----------------|---|-----------------|---|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| | Urban | | | | Rural | | | | All | | | |
| | Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15 | Number of women | Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18 | Number of women | Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15 | Number of women | Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18 | Number of women | Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15 | Number of women | Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18 | Number of women |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 0.9 | 1768 | . | 0 | 1.6 | 1713 | . | 0 | 1.2 | 3481 | . | 0 |
| 20-24 | 3.3 | 1668 | 15.8 | 1668 | 3.3 | 1366 | 32.2 | 1366 | 3.3 | 3034 | 23.1 | 3034 |
| 25-29 | 3.3 | 1418 | 19.1 | 1418 | 4.6 | 1272 | 29.2 | 1272 | 3.9 | 2690 | 23.9 | 2690 |
| 30-34 | 6.6 | 1075 | 29.2 | 1075 | 5.5 | 934 | 39.9 | 934 | 6.1 | 2008 | 34.2 | 2008 |
| 35-39 | 5.8 | 766 | 25.4 | 766 | 4.1 | 827 | 34.7 | 827 | 4.9 | 1592 | 30.2 | 1592 |
| 40-44 | 4.7 | 490 | 35.7 | 490 | 8.8 | 592 | 41.7 | 592 | 6.9 | 1081 | 39.0 | 1081 |
| 45-49 | 5.1 | 381 | 35.8 | 381 | 2.8 | 417 | 32.3 | 417 | 3.9 | 798 | 34.0 | 798 |
| Total | 3.6 | 7565 | 23.3 | 5797 | 3.9 | 7120 | 34.2 | 5407 | 3.8 | 14685 | 28.6 | 11204 |

Table RH.3 provides trends in early childbearing. Overall, 3.8 per cent of women have had a live birth before 15 years of age, 28.6 per cent have had a live birth before 18 years of age. Early child bearing is more common in rural areas (34.2%) compared to urban areas (23.3%). Among women 20-24 years old, 3.3 per cent have had a live birth before 15 years of age, 23.1 per cent have had a live birth before 18 years of age.

36 percent of 45-49 urban women report to have given birth before the age of 18 while this percentage is 29 per cent for women 30-34 and 16 for women 20-24. There is a notable sharp decline in early pregnancies among urban women. The situation in rural areas for instance has not changed at all between generations. Overall, early pregnancies tend to decrease due to strong decline in urban settings.

Contraception

Appropriate family planning is important to the health of women and children by: 1) preventing pregnancies that are too early or too late; 2) extending the period between births; and 3) limiting the number of children. Access by all couples to information and services to prevent pregnancies that are too early, too closely spaced, too late or too many is critical.

Current use of contraception was reported by 13.3 per cent of women currently married or in union (Table RH.4). The most popular method is the use of injectables, which are used by 3.4 per cent of married women in The Gambia. The next most popular method is the pill, which accounts for 3.2 percent of married women. About 2 percent and 1.4 percent use the lactational amenorrhea method (LAM) and periodic abstinence respectively. The other methods in table RH4 include implants, IUD, female sterilization, male condom and withdrawal.

Table RH.4: Use of contraception

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, The Gambia, 2010

| | Not using any method | Percent of women (currently married or in union) who are using: | | | | | | | | Number of women currently married or in union |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|---|------|-----|---------------------|--------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| | | Injectables | Pill | LAM | Periodic abstinence | Others | Any modern method | Any traditional method | Any method ¹ | |
| LGA | | | | | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 73.4 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 5.7 | 21.3 | 5.3 | 26.6 | 214 |
| Kanifing | 72.8 | 5.1 | 6.5 | 5.7 | 2.8 | 7 | 16.9 | 10.3 | 27.2 | 2025 |
| Brikama | 90.5 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 2.7 | 7.2 | 2.3 | 9.5 | 2535 |
| Mansakonko | 88.6 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 1 | 4.7 | 7.4 | 3.9 | 11.4 | 627 |
| Kerewan | 93.6 | 3.7 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0.7 | 5.9 | 0.5 | 6.4 | 1394 |
| Kuntaur | 90.3 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 0 | 1.2 | 3.3 | 5.9 | 3.9 | 9.7 | 601 |
| Janjanbureh | 91.8 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 0 | 0.3 | 3 | 5.9 | 2.3 | 8.2 | 866 |
| Basse | 89.1 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 7.4 | 10.9 | 1697 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 81.4 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 4.6 | 12.9 | 5.7 | 18.6 | 4515 |
| Rural | 91.2 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 8.8 | 5444 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 95.7 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 4.3 | 818 |
| 20-24 | 89.6 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 1 | 3 | 5.8 | 4.7 | 10.4 | 1936 |
| 25-29 | 86.8 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 7.7 | 5.5 | 13.2 | 2237 |
| 30-34 | 84 | 3.8 | 4.9 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 3.7 | 10.8 | 5.2 | 16 | 1819 |
| 35-39 | 82 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 5 | 11.3 | 6.7 | 18 | 1452 |
| 40-44 | 84.9 | 5.1 | 3.2 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 7.7 | 11.3 | 3.8 | 15.1 | 974 |
| 45-49 | 87.6 | 4.9 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 4 | 9.7 | 2.7 | 12.4 | 723 |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 99.3 | 0 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0 | 0.7 | 1109 |
| 1 | 90.3 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 3 | 5.8 | 3.9 | 9.7 | 1572 |
| 2 | 86.7 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 7.6 | 5.7 | 13.3 | 1642 |
| 3 | 83.7 | 4.9 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 4.4 | 10.4 | 5.9 | 16.3 | 1540 |
| 4+ | 83.1 | 4.9 | 4 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 4.2 | 11.2 | 5.7 | 16.9 | 4097 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | |
| None | 89.2 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 2.9 | 6.3 | 4.6 | 10.8 | 6889 |
| Primary | 83.5 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 3.6 | 10.3 | 6.1 | 16.5 | 1252 |
| Secondary+ | 79.7 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 5.5 | 15.5 | 4.8 | 20.3 | 1818 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 92.2 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 7.8 | 1880 |
| Second | 90.5 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 3.2 | 6.4 | 3.1 | 9.5 | 1869 |
| Middle | 87.6 | 4.2 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 7.7 | 4.7 | 12.4 | 1984 |
| Fourth | 86.1 | 3.6 | 3 | 3.1 | 1.3 | 2.8 | 8.1 | 5.8 | 13.9 | 2195 |
| Richest | 77.9 | 4.9 | 6.7 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 5.7 | 16 | 6 | 22.1 | 2030 |

Table RH.4: Use of contraception (cont.)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, The Gambia, 2010

| | Not using any method | Percent of women (currently married or in union) who are using: | | | | | | | | Number of women currently married or in union |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|---|------|-----|---------------------|--------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| | | Injectables | Pill | LAM | Periodic abstinence | Others | Any modern method | Any traditional method | Any method ¹ | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mandinka | 87.1 | 3.7 | 3 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 3.3 | 8.5 | 4.3 | 12.9 | 3000 |
| Wollof | 86.5 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 3.3 | 10.7 | 2.8 | 13.5 | 1539 |
| Jola | 83.7 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 4.9 | 10.1 | 6.2 | 16.3 | 1043 |
| Fula | 87.9 | 2.2 | 3 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 12.1 | 2149 |
| Serere | 78.7 | 9.1 | 4.8 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 4.3 | 16.7 | 4.6 | 21.3 | 340 |
| Sarahuleh | 91.7 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 8.3 | 1171 |
| Creole/Aku Marabou | (86.1) | (4.6) | (0) | (0) | (4.1) | (5.2) | (-9.8) | (-4.1) | (-13.9) | 28 |
| Manjago | 68.5 | 7.8 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 5.8 | 10.5 | 12.9 | 18.6 | 31.5 | 105 |
| Bambara | 89.4 | 5.6 | 2 | 0 | 1.1 | 2 | 8.8 | 1.8 | 10.6 | 171 |
| Other ethnic group | 73.6 | 5.5 | 6.1 | 2.3 | 5.9 | 6.7 | 17.5 | 8.9 | 26.4 | 161 |
| Non-Gambian | 85.1 | 3 | 2.4 | 0 | 0.4 | 9.1 | 13.7 | 1.2 | 14.9 | 119 |
| Missing/DK | 91.4 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 0 | 1.2 | 3.3 | 5.6 | 2.9 | 8.6 | 132 |
| Total | 86.7 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 3.5 | 8.5 | 4.8 | 13.3 | 9960 |

¹ MICS indicator 5.3; MDG indicator 5.3

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

Contraceptive prevalence among married women is highest in Kanifing and Banjul with about 27 percent each and lowest in Kerewan and Janjanbureh with about 6.4 and 8.2 percent respectively. In Kerewan, contraceptive use is rare; only 6.4 percent of married women reported using any method. Adolescents are far less likely to use contraception than older women. Only 4.3 percent of married or in union women aged 15-19 currently use a method of contraception compared to 10.4 percent of 20-24 year olds and 18 percent for women age 35 – 39 years.

Women's education levels are strongly associated with contraceptive prevalence. The percentage of women using any method of contraception rises from 10.8 percent among those with no education to 16.5 percent among women with primary education, and to 20.3 percent among women with secondary education and above. In addition to differences in prevalence, the method mix varies by education. About 7 per cent of contraceptive users with no or primary education use the pill. Similarly, 5.4 percent of contraceptive users with secondary and higher education use the pill.

Unmet Need

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

Table RH.5 shows the results of the survey on contraception, unmet need, and the demand for contraception satisfied.

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

- are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrheic¹⁰ and are fecund¹¹ and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth OR
- are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrheic and are fecund and unsure whether they want another child OR
- are pregnant and say that pregnancy was mistimed: would have wanted to wait OR
- are postpartum amenorrheic and say that the birth was mistimed: would have wanted to wait

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

- are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrheic and are fecund and say they do not want any more children OR
- are pregnant and say they didn't want to have a child OR
- are postpartum amenorrheic and say that they didn't want the birth

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

Table RH.5 provides the percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union with an unmet need for family planning and percentage of demand for contraception satisfied. Approximately 22 percent of women aged 15-49 years have unmet need for contraception, of which 17 per cent is for spacing and the remaining 4.5 per cent is for limiting. Analyzing the data by the different age groups, unmet need for contraception remains generally the same across the different age cohorts.

Among those wanting to use contraception, 38.3 percent are currently using contraceptives and /or their demands are met. It is observed that the proportion of women whose need for contraception is met increases as the household becomes richer and as the age of the woman increases. Analyzing the data by Local Government Area shows that unmet need for contraception is highest in Kerewan with 28.7 per cent followed by Brikama with 24 per cent and Kanifing has the lowest proportion with 17.2 per cent.

Only 13.3 per cent of women have met need for contraception of which 9.4 per cent is for spacing and 4 per cent is for limiting. Banjul and Kanifing, which are entirely urban settlements, have the highest proportions of met need for contraception with 26.6 and 27.2 per cent respectively and Kerewan has the lowest proportion with 6.4 per cent. It is also observed that the higher the educational attainment of the woman and the richer the household, the higher the number of woman to have met need for contraception. Older women were also more likely to have met need than woman in the younger age groups.

Met need for limiting includes women who are using a contraceptive method and who want no more children, are using male or female sterilization or declare themselves as infecund. Met need for spacing includes women who are using a contraceptive method and who want to have another child or undecided whether to have another child. The total of met need for spacing and limiting adds up to the total met need for contraception.

Using information on contraception and unmet need, the percentage of demand for contraception satisfied is also estimated from the MICS data. Percentage of demand satisfied is defined as the proportion of women currently married or in a marital union who are currently using contraception, of the total demand for contraception. The total demand for contraception includes women who currently have an unmet need (for spacing or limiting), plus those who are currently using contraception.

¹⁰A women is postpartum amenorrheic if she had a birth in last two years and is not currently pregnant, and her menstrual period has not returned since the birth of the last child

¹¹A women is considered infecund if she is neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrheic, and

^(1a) has not had menstruation for at least six months, or (1b) never menstruated, or (1c) her last menstruation occurred before her last birth, or (1d) in menopause/has had hysterectomy OR

⁽²⁾ She declares that she has had hysterectomy, or that she has never menstruated or that she is menopausal, or that she has been trying to get pregnant for 2 or more years without result in response to questions on why she thinks she is not physically able to get pregnant at the time of survey OR

⁽³⁾ She declares she cannot get pregnant when asked about desire for future birth OR

⁽⁴⁾ She has not had a birth in the preceding 5 years, is currently not using contraception and is currently married and was continuously married during the last 5 years preceding the survey

Table RH.5: Unmet need for contraception

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union with an unmet need for family planning and percentage of demand for contraception satisfied, The Gambia, 2010

| | Met need for contraception | | | Unmet need for contraception | | | Number of women currently married or in union | Percentage of demand for contraception satisfied | Number of women currently married or in union with need for contraception |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|-------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|---|--|---|
| | For spacing | For limiting | Total | For spacing | For limiting | Total ¹ | | | |
| LGA | | | | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 17.5 | 9.2 | 26.6 | 15.7 | 4.2 | 19.9 | 214 | 57.3 | 100 |
| Kanifing | 17.6 | 9.6 | 27.2 | 14.4 | 2.9 | 17.2 | 2025 | 61.2 | 899 |
| Brikama | 7.4 | 2.1 | 9.5 | 19.1 | 4.9 | 24 | 2535 | 28.4 | 850 |
| Mansakonko | 9 | 2.9 | 12 | 13.8 | 5.9 | 19.6 | 627 | 37.8 | 198 |
| Kerewan | 4.7 | 1.7 | 6.4 | 24.4 | 4.3 | 28.7 | 1394 | 18.2 | 489 |
| Kuntaur | 7.1 | 2.6 | 9.7 | 17.2 | 4.6 | 21.8 | 601 | 30.9 | 189 |
| Janjambureh | 5.5 | 2.7 | 8.2 | 11.7 | 3.7 | 15.4 | 866 | 34.7 | 204 |
| Basse | 8.2 | 2.8 | 11 | 14.9 | 6.1 | 21 | 1697 | 34.4 | 544 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 12.7 | 6 | 18.7 | 16.7 | 3.8 | 20.5 | 4515 | 47.7 | 1773 |
| Rural | 6.6 | 2.3 | 8.9 | 17.3 | 5.1 | 22.4 | 5444 | 28.4 | 1700 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 4.4 | 0 | 4.4 | 21.6 | 0 | 21.6 | 818 | 16.8 | 213 |
| 20-24 | 10.5 | 0 | 10.6 | 22.8 | 0.1 | 23 | 1936 | 31.5 | 649 |
| 25-29 | 12.6 | 0.7 | 13.3 | 19 | 0.4 | 19.4 | 2237 | 40.7 | 733 |
| 30-34 | 12.8 | 3.3 | 16.1 | 18.6 | 2.8 | 21.4 | 1819 | 42.9 | 683 |
| 35-39 | 9.3 | 8.7 | 18 | 14.3 | 7.8 | 22.2 | 1452 | 44.8 | 583 |
| 40-44 | 3.8 | 11.3 | 15.1 | 8.4 | 15.1 | 23.5 | 974 | 39.1 | 376 |
| 45-49 | 1.1 | 11.3 | 12.4 | 2.9 | 17.4 | 20.3 | 723 | 37.8 | 236 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | |
| None | 7.3 | 3.6 | 10.9 | 15.8 | 5.5 | 21.4 | 6889 | 33.9 | 2225 |
| Primary | 12.3 | 4.2 | 16.5 | 15.8 | 3 | 18.8 | 1252 | 46.7 | 441 |
| Secondary+ | 15.1 | 5.2 | 20.3 | 22.3 | 1.8 | 24.1 | 1818 | 45.7 | 807 |

Table RH.5: Unmet need for contraception (cont.)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union with an unmet need for family planning and percentage of demand for contraception satisfied, The Gambia, 2010

| | Met need for contraception | | | Unmet need for contraception | | | Number of women currently married or in union | Percentage of demand for contraception satisfied | Number of women currently married or in union with need for contraception |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|-------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|---|--|---|
| | For spacing | For limiting | Total | For spacing | For limiting | Total ¹ | | | |
| Wealth index quintiles | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 5.4 | 2.4 | 7.8 | 17.8 | 5.2 | 23 | 1880 | 25.3 | 580 |
| Second | 7.3 | 2.2 | 9.5 | 16.5 | 5.2 | 21.7 | 1869 | 30.4 | 583 |
| Middle | 8.6 | 3.8 | 12.5 | 17.9 | 6.8 | 24.7 | 1984 | 33.6 | 737 |
| Fourth | 10.3 | 3.7 | 14 | 18.4 | 3.4 | 21.8 | 2195 | 39.1 | 786 |
| Richest | 14.7 | 7.5 | 22.2 | 14.3 | 2.3 | 16.6 | 2030 | 57.2 | 787 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | |
| Mandinka/Jahanka | 9.0 | 3.9 | 12.9 | 17.9 | 4.1 | 22 | 3000 | 37.1 | 1048 |
| Wolof | 9.3 | 4.3 | 13.6 | 18.4 | 3.8 | 22.2 | 1539 | 38 | 551 |
| Jola/Karoninka | 11.7 | 4.6 | 16.3 | 12.3 | 5 | 17.3 | 1043 | 48.5 | 351 |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 9 | 3.2 | 12.1 | 15.4 | 5 | 20.4 | 2149 | 37.3 | 700 |
| Serere | 12.8 | 8.5 | 21.3 | 23.4 | 7.6 | 31 | 340 | 40.8 | 178 |
| Sarahuleh | 6.7 | 1.8 | 8.4 | 18 | 4.5 | 22.5 | 1171 | 27.3 | 362 |
| Creole/Aku Marabou | * | * | * | * | * | * | 28 | * | 9 |
| Manjago | 22 | 9.5 | 31.5 | 22.9 | 7.6 | 30.5 | 105 | 50.8 | 65 |
| Bambara | 5.4 | 5.2 | 10.6 | 27.6 | 4.1 | 31.7 | 171 | 25 | 72 |
| Other ethnic group | 12.9 | 2 | 14.9 | 12.9 | 1.3 | 14.3 | 119 | 51.1 | 35 |
| Non-Gambian | 16.3 | 11.2 | 27.5 | 13.2 | 5 | 18.2 | 161 | 60.2 | 74 |
| Missing/Dk | 5.7 | 2.9 | 8.6 | 7.3 | 5.8 | 13.1 | 132 | (39.5) | 29 |
| Total | 9.4 | 4 | 13.3 | 17 | 4.5 | 21.5 | 9960 | 38.3 | 3473 |

¹ MICS indicator 5.4; MDG indicator 5.6

Antenatal Care

The antenatal period presents important opportunities for reaching pregnant women with a number of interventions that may be vital to their health and well-being and that of their infants. Better understanding of foetal growth and development and its relationship to the mother's health has resulted in increased attention to the potential of antenatal care as an intervention to improve both maternal and newborn health. For example, if the antenatal period is used to inform women and families about the danger signs and symptoms and about the risks of labour and delivery, it may provide the route for ensuring that pregnant women do, in practice, deliver with the assistance of a skilled health care provider. The antenatal period also provides an opportunity to supply information on birth spacing, which is recognized as an important factor in improving infant survival. Tetanus immunization during pregnancy can be life-saving for both the mother and infant. The prevention and treatment of malaria among pregnant women, management of anaemia during pregnancy and treatment of STIs can significantly improve foetal outcomes and improve maternal health. Adverse outcomes such as low birth weight can be reduced through a combination of interventions to improve women's nutritional status and prevent infections (e.g., malaria and STIs) during pregnancy. More recently, the potential of the antenatal period as an entry point for HIV prevention and care, in particular for the prevention of HIV transmission from mother to child, has led to renewed interest in access to and use of antenatal services.

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

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

The type of personnel providing antenatal care to women aged 15-49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding is presented in Table RH.6. Coverage of antenatal care (by a doctor, nurse/ midwife and auxiliary nurse) is relatively high in The Gambia with 98.1 per cent of women receiving antenatal care at least once during the pregnancy. The lowest level of antenatal care is found in Mansakonko (97.2%), while the highest in Banjul (99.6%).

The proportion of women provided with antenatal care coverage by any skilled personnel is almost the same in urban and rural areas. Regarding the age and educational attainment of the woman, wealth quintile and ethnicity of household head no significant differences have been observed in the provision of antenatal care from any skilled personnel.

UNICEF and WHO recommend a minimum of at least four antenatal care visits during pregnancy. Table RH.7 shows the number of antenatal care visits during the last pregnancy during the two years preceding the survey, regardless of provider by selected characteristics. At least nine in ten mothers (94.2%) receive antenatal care more than once and over two-thirds of mothers received antenatal care at least four times (72%). Mothers from the poorest and fourth wealth quintile households and those with no education are less likely than more advantaged mothers to receive ANC four or more times. For example, 68.8 percent of the women living in the poorest households reported four or more antenatal care visits compared with 78.4 percent among those living in richest households.

The types of services pregnant women received are shown in table RH.8. Among those women who have given birth to a child during the two years preceding the survey, 91.8 per cent reported that a blood sample was taken during antenatal care visits, 97 percent reported that their blood pressure was checked, 86.3 percent reported that a urine specimen was taken.

There are differentials in the percentage of women age 15-49 who received various types of services during antenatal visits by place of residence (91.1% urban compared to 79.3% rural). Not much difference has been observed in the educational attainment of the women who received the various types of services during antenatal visits. The older the woman at the age of giving birth, the more likely of her getting antenatal care services during ANC visits. Analysing the data by the socio-economic status of households shows that women from the richest households were more likely to receive antenatal care than women with lower levels of education.

Table RH.6: Antenatal care coverage

| | | Person providing antenatal care | | | | | | | | | | Total | Any skilled personnel ¹ | Number of women who gave birth in the preceding two years |
|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------|----------------------------|-------|-------|------|-------|------------------------------------|---|
| | | Medical doctor | Nurse/Midwife | Auxiliary nurse | Traditional birth attendant | Relative/Friend | Other | No antenatal care received | | | | | | |
| LGA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Banjul | 20.3 | 79.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 89 | | |
| | Kanifing | 9.5 | 88.5 | 0.5 | 0 | 0.2 | 0 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 98.5 | 908 | | | |
| | Brikama | 2.2 | 95.7 | 0 | 0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 97.9 | 1379 | | | |
| | Mansakonko | 1.9 | 92.6 | 2.7 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 97.2 | 311 | | | |
| | Kerewan | 39.1 | 55.9 | 3.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 98.6 | 723 | | | |
| | Kuntaur | 1.4 | 95.8 | 1.1 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 98.3 | 310 | | | |
| | Janjanbureh | 3.7 | 91 | 3 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 412 | | | |
| | Basse | 1.7 | 95.7 | 0 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 97.5 | 832 | | | |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Urban | 7.7 | 90 | 0.4 | 0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 98.1 | 2135 | | | |
| | Rural | 10.4 | 86 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 98 | 2828 | | | |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Less than 20 | 8.9 | 87.9 | 1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 776 | | | |
| | 20-34 | 9.2 | 88.1 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 98.2 | 3319 | | | |
| | 35-49 | 10.2 | 85.4 | 2.2 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 97.8 | 707 | | | |
| | Missing | 6.6 | 90.5 | 0.6 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 161 | | | |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | None | 8.8 | 87.8 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 97.8 | 3236 | | | |
| | Primary | 9.6 | 87.8 | 1.2 | 0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 98.5 | 713 | | | |
| | Secondary+ | 10.4 | 87.6 | 0.5 | 0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 98.5 | 1014 | | | | |
| Wealth index quintiles | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Poorest | 12 | 84.6 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.4 | 2 | 100.0 | 97.5 | 1033 | | | |
| | Second | 10.4 | 86 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 98.1 | 968 | | | |
| | Middle | 6.3 | 89.8 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.2 | 2 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 1000 | | | |
| | Fourth | 5.6 | 91.2 | 1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 97.9 | 1100 | | | |
| | Richest | 12.4 | 86.6 | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 99.2 | 862 | | | |

Table RH.6: Antenatal care coverage

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey by type of personnel providing antenatal care, The Gambia, 2010

| | Person providing antenatal care | | | | | | | | | | Total | Any skilled personnel ¹ | Number of women who gave birth in the preceding two years | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------|------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| | Medical doctor | | | | | Nurse/Midwife | | | | | | | | No antenatal care received |
| | Medical doctor | Nurse/Midwife | Auxiliary nurse | Traditional birth attendant | Relative/Friend | Other | Auxiliary nurse | Nurse/Midwife | Traditional birth attendant | Relative/Friend | | | | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mandinka/Jahanka | 8.5 | 87.7 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 2 | 100.0 | 97.6 | 1426 |
| Wollof | 17.9 | 79.7 | 1.5 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 99 | 778 |
| Jola/Karoninka | 4.1 | 94.6 | 0.5 | 0 | 0.4 | 0 | 0.5 | 0 | 0.4 | 0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 99.1 | 573 |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 7.8 | 88.8 | 1 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 1055 |
| Serere | 12.7 | 82.4 | 2.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 163 |
| Sarahuleh | 3.5 | 94.7 | 0 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.4 | 0 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 98.2 | 607 |
| Creole / Aku Marabou | 11 | 78.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10.5 | 100.0 | (*) | 14 |
| Manjago | 4.3 | 91.8 | 3.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100.0 | 100 | 65 |
| Bambara | 30.4 | 63.9 | 3.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 97.6 | 92 |
| Other ethnic group | 2.5 | 97.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100.0 | 100 | 62 |
| Non-Gambian | 20.9 | 71.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7.6 | 100.0 | 92.4 | 69 |
| Missing/DK | 0.6 | 96 | 1.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 100.0 | 98 | 59 |
| Total | 9.2 | 87.7 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 98.1 | 4963 |

¹ MICS indicator 5.5a; MDG indicator 5.5

Table RH.7: Number of antenatal care visits

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey by number of antenatal care visits by any provider, The Gambia, 2010

| | Percent distribution of women who had: | | | | | | Total | Number of women who had a live birth in the preceding two years |
|------------------------------------|--|-----------|------------|--------------|-------------------------------|------------|-------|---|
| | No antenatal care visits | One visit | Two visits | Three visits | 4 or more visits ¹ | Missing/DK | | |
| LGA | | | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 0.4 | 1.7 | 4.7 | 13.6 | 78.1 | 1.5 | 100 | 89 |
| Kanifing | 1.2 | 2.5 | 6.6 | 16.6 | 70.8 | 2.3 | 100 | 908 |
| Brikama | 1.8 | 1.6 | 6.5 | 14.8 | 74.5 | 0.7 | 100 | 1379 |
| Mansakonko | 2.3 | 1.5 | 4.5 | 14.8 | 76 | 1.1 | 100 | 311 |
| Kerewan | 1.4 | 1.5 | 7.2 | 10.7 | 78.9 | 0.3 | 100 | 723 |
| Kuntaur | 1.6 | 4.3 | 10.2 | 21.7 | 60.1 | 2.1 | 100 | 310 |
| Janjanbureh | 1.5 | 2.3 | 3.9 | 20 | 69.6 | 2.8 | 100 | 412 |
| Basse | 1.8 | 3.1 | 7.9 | 15.7 | 66.8 | 4.7 | 100 | 832 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1.6 | 1.9 | 6.7 | 15.5 | 72.7 | 1.5 | 100 | 2135 |
| Rural | 1.6 | 2.5 | 6.7 | 15.5 | 71.5 | 2.2 | 100 | 2828 |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 20 | 1.8 | 4 | 9.8 | 15.7 | 67 | 1.7 | 100 | 776 |
| 20-34 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 6.1 | 15.9 | 72.5 | 2 | 100 | 3481 |
| 35-49 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 6.3 | 13.5 | 75 | 1.3 | 100 | 707 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| None | 1.9 | 2.4 | 7.5 | 15.5 | 70.6 | 2.2 | 100 | 3236 |
| Primary | 1.1 | 2.6 | 6.6 | 13.8 | 74.5 | 1.5 | 100 | 713 |
| Secondary+ | 1.2 | 1.5 | 4.5 | 16.8 | 74.9 | 1.2 | 100 | 1014 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 2 | 2.4 | 8.6 | 17.1 | 68.8 | 1.1 | 100 | 1033 |
| Second | 1.6 | 1.8 | 6.9 | 14.5 | 73.8 | 1.5 | 100 | 968 |
| Middle | 2 | 1.4 | 7.2 | 15.2 | 72 | 2 | 100 | 1000 |
| Fourth | 1.6 | 3.5 | 7 | 16.5 | 68.5 | 3 | 100 | 1100 |
| Richest | 0.7 | 1.8 | 3.5 | 13.9 | 78.4 | 1.7 | 100 | 862 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | |
| Mandinka/Jahanka | 2 | 1.6 | 5.7 | 15.4 | 74.3 | 1 | 100 | 1426 |
| Wollof | 0.9 | 2.7 | 9.1 | 17.2 | 69.1 | 1 | 100 | 778 |
| Jola/Karoninka | 0.5 | 1.2 | 4.9 | 12.9 | 78.5 | 2 | 100 | 573 |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 1.9 | 2.4 | 8.2 | 18.9 | 67.2 | 1.4 | 100 | 1055 |
| Serere | 2.3 | 4.3 | 4 | 13.5 | 75.8 | 0.1 | 100 | 163 |
| Sarahuleh | 1.2 | 3.1 | 6 | 12 | 70.9 | 6.7 | 100 | 607 |
| Creole / Aku Marabou | 10.5 | 0 | 10.5 | 4.6 | 74.3 | 0 | 100 | 14 |
| Manjago | 0 | 0 | 7 | 21.4 | 71.6 | 0 | 100 | 65 |
| Bambara | 2.4 | 3.6 | 7.1 | 11.9 | 73.2 | 1.8 | 100 | 92 |
| Other ethnic group | 0 | 5.8 | 6 | 8 | 80.1 | 0 | 100 | 62 |
| Non-Gambian | 7.6 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 11.8 | 73.2 | 1.4 | 100 | 69 |
| Missing/DK | 2 | 0.6 | 9.2 | 17 | 68.3 | 2.8 | 100 | 59 |
| Total | 1.6 | 2.2 | 6.7 | 15.5 | 72 | 1.9 | 100 | 4963 |

¹ MICS indicator 5.5b; MDG indicator 5.5

Table RH.8: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, and blood sample taken as part of antenatal care, The Gambia, 2010

| | Percentage of pregnant women who had: | | | | Number of women who had a live birth in the preceding two years |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--|---|
| | Blood pressure measured | Urine sample taken | Blood sample taken | Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken ¹ | |
| LGA | | | | | |
| Banjul | 99.4 | 96 | 97.2 | 96 | 89 |
| Kanifing | 97.9 | 95.5 | 97.1 | 94.7 | 908 |
| Brikama | 97.6 | 91.2 | 95.4 | 90.5 | 1379 |
| Mansakonko | 96.2 | 81.7 | 92 | 79.9 | 311 |
| Kerewan | 96.3 | 91.8 | 91.1 | 87.2 | 723 |
| Kuntaur | 96.9 | 62.9 | 80.5 | 61 | 310 |
| Janjanbureh | 97 | 86.1 | 90 | 82.1 | 412 |
| Basse | 95.5 | 73.1 | 85 | 70.8 | 832 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 97.6 | 92.4 | 95.8 | 91.1 | 2135 |
| Rural | 96.5 | 81.7 | 88.7 | 79.3 | 2828 |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | |
| Less than 20 | 95.7 | 79.6 | 88 | 76.8 | 776 |
| 20-34 | 97.3 | 87.4 | 92.4 | 85.5 | 3481 |
| 35-49 | 96.4 | 88.4 | 92.9 | 87.2 | 707 |
| Education | | | | | |
| None | 96.6 | 84.6 | 89.9 | 82.1 | 3236 |
| Primary | 97.7 | 88.7 | 94.4 | 87.5 | 713 |
| Secondary+ | 97.7 | 90.3 | 96.1 | 89.5 | 1014 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | |
| Poorest | 96.6 | 79.4 | 88.1 | 76.6 | 1033 |
| Second | 96.8 | 87.9 | 91.6 | 86.2 | 968 |
| Middle | 96.5 | 85.6 | 91.2 | 83.1 | 1000 |
| Fourth | 96.5 | 86.8 | 92.1 | 85 | 1100 |
| Richest | 98.6 | 93.1 | 96.7 | 92.4 | 862 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | |
| Mandinka/Jahanka | 97.4 | 88.7 | 94.2 | 87.6 | 1426 |
| Wollof | 97.6 | 89.7 | 92.4 | 86.5 | 778 |
| Jola/Karoninka | 97.6 | 90.9 | 95.7 | 90.4 | 573 |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 96.2 | 80.3 | 87.7 | 78 | 1055 |
| Serere | 97 | 92.9 | 94.8 | 91.4 | 163 |
| Sarahuleh | 96.6 | 81.7 | 89.6 | 79.3 | 607 |
| Creole & Aku Marabou | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 14 |
| Manjago | 100 | 87.6 | 95.7 | 83.3 | 65 |
| Bambara | 94.3 | 88.7 | 83.8 | 80.8 | 92 |
| Other ethnic group | 99.2 | 87.4 | 87.6 | 86.7 | 62 |
| Non-Gambian | 92.4 | 85.3 | 88.1 | 84.2 | 69 |
| Missing/DK | 95.6 | 75.1 | 92 | 74.3 | 59 |
| Total | 97 | 86.3 | 91.8 | 84.4 | 4963 |

¹ MICS indicator 5.6

(*) figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Assistance at Delivery

Three quarters of all maternal deaths occur during delivery and the immediate post-partum period. The single most critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure a competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at every birth, and transport is available to a referral facility for obstetric care in case of emergency. A World Fit for Children goal is to ensure that women have ready and affordable access to skilled attendance at delivery. The indicators are the proportion of births with a skilled attendant and proportion of institutional deliveries. The skilled attendant at delivery indicator is also used to track progress toward the Millennium Development target of reducing the maternal mortality ratio by three quarters between 1990 and 2015.

The MICS included a number of questions to assess the proportion of births attended by a skilled attendant. A skilled attendant includes a doctor, nurse, midwife or auxiliary midwife.

About 57 percent of births occurring in the two years preceding the MICS survey were delivered by skilled personnel (Table RH.9). This percentage is highest in Banjul at 96.8 percent and lowest in Kuntaur at 32.8 percent. The more educated a woman is, the more likely she is to have delivered with the assistance of a skilled attendant. About 48 per cent of women with no education have been attended by skilled personnel at delivery compared to 81.7 per cent of women with secondary education and above.

More than half of the births (56.6 %) in the two years preceding the MICS survey were delivered with assistance by any skilled attendant. Doctors assisted with the delivery of 5.5 percent of births and nurses/midwives assisted with 50.6 percent. In Banjul, about 79.4 per cent of births are delivered by nurse/midwife and there was no assistance by traditional birth attendants. In the other regions (Kerewan, Kuntaur), between 28.6 and 30.2 per cent of births are delivered with the assistance of a nurse/midwife while 48.7 -40.8 per cent are delivered by a traditional birth attendant.

Table RH.9: Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by person assisting at delivery and percentage of births delivered by C-section, The Gambia, 2010

| | Person assisting at delivery | | | | | | | | | | Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ¹ | Percent delivered by C-section ² | Number of women who had a live birth in preceding two years | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------|---------------|------|-------------------|------|-----------------------------|------|-----------------|--------------|---|---|---|-------|------|
| | Medical doctor | | Nurse/Midwife | | Auxiliary midwife | | Traditional birth attendant | | Relative/Friend | | | | | Total | |
| | | | | | | | | | Other | No attendant | | | | | |
| LGA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 17.4 | 79.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.2 | 0 | 0 | 2.2 | 0 | 1 | 100.0 | 96.8 | 9.7 | 89 |
| Kanifing | 8.1 | 75.7 | 0.1 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 5.6 | 1.1 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 1.1 | 5.4 | 100.0 | 83.9 | 7.6 | 908 |
| Brikama | 2.5 | 63.9 | 0.2 | 21.2 | 21.2 | 10.1 | 1 | 1.1 | 10.1 | 1 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 66.6 | 2 | 1379 |
| Mansakonko | 0.7 | 45 | 2.3 | 36.6 | 36.6 | 10.8 | 3.9 | 0.7 | 10.8 | 3.9 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 48 | 2.7 | 311 |
| Kerewan | 18 | 28.6 | 0.4 | 48.7 | 48.7 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 47 | 0.6 | 723 |
| Kuntaur | 1.6 | 30.2 | 0.9 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 19.1 | 1.4 | 6 | 19.1 | 1.4 | 6 | 100.0 | 32.8 | 0.8 | 310 |
| Janjanbureh | 1.2 | 36.6 | 2.1 | 46 | 46 | 9.5 | 3 | 1.7 | 9.5 | 3 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 39.9 | 1.1 | 412 |
| Basse | 0.7 | 34 | 0 | 48.2 | 48.2 | 14.9 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 14.9 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 34.7 | 0.1 | 832 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 6.9 | 70.2 | 0.3 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 8.4 | 1.2 | 3.3 | 8.4 | 1.2 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 77.4 | 4.9 | 2135 |
| Rural | 4.4 | 35.9 | 0.7 | 46.1 | 46.1 | 10.1 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 10.1 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 40.9 | 0.7 | 2828 |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 20 | 6.3 | 56.5 | 0.7 | 24.8 | 24.8 | 10.1 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 10.1 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 63.5 | 0.5 | 776 |
| 20-34 | 5.2 | 50.3 | 0.5 | 31.1 | 31.1 | 9.2 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 9.2 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 56 | 2.9 | 3481 |
| 35-49 | 5.8 | 45.8 | 0.3 | 33.6 | 33.6 | 9.6 | 1.8 | 3.1 | 9.6 | 1.8 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 51.9 | 3 | 707 |
| Place of delivery | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public sector health facility | 9.5 | 89.3 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 4.3 | 2470 |
| Private sector health facility | 12.2 | 87.4 | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 0 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 6.7 | 294 |
| Home | 0.1 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 70.2 | 70.2 | 21.5 | 1.3 | 4.6 | 21.5 | 1.3 | 4.6 | 100.0 | 2.3 | 0 | 2145 |
| Other | 0 | 37.4 | 3.9 | 15.7 | 15.7 | 21.5 | 11.2 | 10.3 | 21.5 | 11.2 | 10.3 | 100.0 | 41.3 | (*) | 9 |
| Missing/DK | 0 | 6.4 | 0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 91.4 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 91.4 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 6.4 | (*) | 45 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| None | 4.7 | 42.7 | 0.5 | 36.2 | 36.2 | 11.8 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 11.8 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 47.9 | 1.7 | 3236 |
| Primary | 4.3 | 55.6 | 0.7 | 29 | 29 | 7 | 1 | 2.4 | 7 | 1 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 60.6 | 2.5 | 713 |
| Secondary+ | 8.7 | 72.6 | 0.4 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 3.4 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 3.4 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 81.7 | 5.4 | 1014 |
| Wealth index quintiles | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 3.1 | 30.6 | 0.6 | 48.7 | 48.7 | 12.8 | 2 | 2.1 | 12.8 | 2 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 34.4 | 1.1 | 1033 |
| Second | 6 | 40.9 | 0.8 | 38 | 38 | 10.8 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 10.8 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 47.7 | 1.1 | 968 |
| Middle | 4.7 | 47.8 | 0.7 | 33.1 | 33.1 | 10.1 | 1.6 | 2 | 10.1 | 1.6 | 2 | 100.0 | 53.2 | 1.3 | 1000 |
| Fourth | 4.5 | 60 | 0.4 | 22.6 | 22.6 | 8.5 | 1.1 | 3 | 8.5 | 1.1 | 3 | 100.0 | 64.9 | 3.1 | 1100 |
| Richest | 9.8 | 76.8 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 3.9 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 3.9 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 58 | 2 | 1426 |

Table RH.9: Assistance during delivery (cont.)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by person assisting at delivery and percentage of births delivered by C-section, The Gambia, 2010

| | Person assisting at delivery | | | | | | | | | | Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ¹ | Percent delivered by C-section ² | Number of women who had a live birth in preceding two years |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------|--------------|-------|------|------|---|---|---|
| | Medical doctor | Nurse/Midwife | Auxiliary midwife | Traditional birth attendant | Relative/Friend | Other | No attendant | Total | | | | | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mandinka/Jahanka | 5.1 | 52.1 | 0.8 | 31.7 | 6.5 | 1.7 | 2 | 100.0 | 55.5 | 4.1 | 778 | | |
| Wolof | 10.5 | 44.7 | 0.3 | 35.5 | 6.1 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 64.6 | 3 | 573 | | |
| Jola/Karoninka | 2.5 | 62 | 0.1 | 23.5 | 9.8 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 47.8 | 1.1 | 1055 | | |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 4.2 | 43 | 0.6 | 30.8 | 15.7 | 2.1 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 81.3 | 1.6 | 163 | | |
| Serere | 7.7 | 72.8 | 0.8 | 12 | 3.7 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 53.2 | 2.2 | 607 | | |
| Sarahuleh | 4 | 49.2 | 0 | 36.4 | 8.3 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 89.5 | (*) | 14 | | |
| Creole / Aku Marabou | 0 | 89.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10.5 | | 74 | 3.6 | 65 | | |
| Manjago | 0 | 74 | 0 | 4.7 | 16 | 0.8 | 4.6 | | 52.1 | 4.8 | 92 | | |
| Bambara | 12 | 38.7 | 1.4 | 43.8 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 0 | 100 | 52.1 | 4.8 | 92 | | |
| Other ethnic group | 2.5 | 51 | 0 | 27.6 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 53.4 | 8.9 | 62 | | |
| Non-Gambian | 12.1 | 62.4 | 1.1 | 5.3 | 15.2 | 3.5 | 0.5 | 100 | 75.6 | 10.2 | 69 | | |
| Missing/DK | 2.3 | 43.8 | 1.1 | 28.9 | 21.3 | 2 | 0.6 | 100 | 47.2 | (*) | 59 | | |
| Total | 5.5 | 50.6 | 0.5 | 30.4 | 9.4 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 56.6 | 2.5 | 4963 | | |

¹ MICS indicator 5.7; MDG indicator 5.2; ² MICS indicator 5.9

Place of Delivery

Increasing the proportion of births that are delivered in health facilities is an important factor in reducing the health risks to both the mother and the baby. Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risks of complications and infection that can cause morbidity and mortality to either the mother or the baby. Table RH.10 presents the percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by place of delivery and the percentage of births delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics.

About 56 per cent of births in The Gambia are delivered in a health facility; 49.8 per cent of deliveries occur in public sector facilities and 5.9 per cent occur in private sector facilities. Two in five births (43.2%) occur at home. By age, women 20-34 are most likely to deliver in a health facility (54.9%). Women in urban areas are almost twice more likely to deliver in a health facility than their rural counterparts (76.3 % compared to 40.1%). Banjul has the highest proportion of institutional deliveries (95%), followed by Kanifing (82.4%), while Kuntaur has the lowest proportion (32.3%). Women with higher levels of educational attainment are more likely to deliver in a health facility than women with less or no education. The proportion of births occurring in a health facility increases steadily with increasing wealth quintile, from 33.8 per cent of births in the lowest wealth quintile to 86.1 per cent among those in the highest quintile. Half of the women who made 1-3 antenatal care visits delivered at home (50.2%).

Table RH.10: Place of delivery

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in two years preceding the survey by place of delivery, The Gambia, 2010

| | Place of delivery | | | | | Total | Delivered in health facility ¹ | Number of women who had a live birth in preceding two years |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|-------|------------|-------|---|---|
| | Public sector health facility | Private sector health facility | Home | Other | Missing/DK | | | |
| LGA | | | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 87.7 | 7.3 | 4 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 95 | 89 |
| Kanifing | 63.8 | 18.7 | 16.5 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 82.4 | 908 |
| Brikama | 60 | 5.8 | 33.3 | 0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 65.8 | 1379 |
| Mansakonko | 42.8 | 2 | 53.5 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 44.7 | 311 |
| Kerewan | 46.4 | 0.4 | 52.1 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 46.8 | 723 |
| Kuntaur | 30.9 | 1.5 | 65.7 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 32.3 | 310 |
| Janjanbureh | 35.5 | 2.6 | 60.9 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 38.1 | 412 |
| Basse | 33.1 | 1.7 | 64.3 | 0 | 1 | 100.0 | 34.8 | 832 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 65.3 | 11 | 22.7 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 76.3 | 2135 |
| Rural | 38 | 2.1 | 58.7 | 0.2 | 1 | 100.0 | 40.1 | 2828 |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 20 | 59.2 | 3.8 | 36.1 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 63 | 776 |
| 20-34 | 48.1 | 6.8 | 44.1 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 54.9 | 3481 |
| 35-49 | 47.6 | 3.8 | 46.9 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 51.4 | 707 |
| Number of antenatal care visits | | | | | | | | |
| None | 7.2 | 2.1 | 37 | 1.3 | 52.3 | 100.0 | 9.3 | 80 |
| 1-3 visits | 45.1 | 4.3 | 50.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 49.4 | 1215 |
| 4+ visits | 52.2 | 6.4 | 41.1 | 0.2 | 0 | 100.0 | 58.7 | 3575 |
| Missing/DK | 52.4 | 10 | 37.6 | 0 | 0 | | 62.4 | 94 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| None | 43.7 | 3.3 | 51.6 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 47.1 | 3236 |
| Primary | 54.3 | 5.6 | 39.5 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 59.9 | 713 |
| Secondary | 65.8 | 14.4 | 19.1 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 80.1 | 1014 |
| Wealth index quintiles | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 32.2 | 1.6 | 65.1 | 0.1 | 1 | 100.0 | 33.8 | 1033 |
| Second | 45.3 | 1.6 | 51.8 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 46.9 | 968 |
| Middle | 49.4 | 2.7 | 46.9 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 52.1 | 1000 |
| Fourth | 58.2 | 5.2 | 35.3 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 63.4 | 1100 |
| Richest | 65.6 | 20.5 | 13.3 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 86.1 | 862 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | |
| Mandinka/Jahanka | 53.7 | 3.1 | 42 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 56.8 | 1426 |
| Wollof | 48 | 6.7 | 44.4 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 54.6 | 778 |
| Jola/Karoninka | 58.8 | 5.2 | 35.6 | 0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 64.1 | 573 |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 41 | 6 | 52 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 47 | 1055 |
| Serere | 76.4 | 4.7 | 16.7 | 0.3 | 2 | 100.0 | 81 | 163 |
| Sarahuleh | 43.7 | 8.1 | 47.2 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 51.7 | 607 |
| Creole/Aku Marabou | 62.8 | 26.7 | 10.5 | 0 | 0 | 100.0 | (*) | 14 |
| Manjago | 57.1 | 18.2 | 24.7 | 0 | 0 | 100.0 | 75.3 | 65 |
| Bambara | 47.6 | 4.5 | 44.6 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 52.1 | 92 |
| Other ethnic group | 50 | 2.5 | 47.5 | 0 | 0 | 100.0 | 52.5 | 62 |
| Non-Gambian | 39.7 | 33.6 | 23.2 | 0 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 73.3 | 69 |
| Missing/DK | 40.3 | 6.6 | 51.1 | 0 | 2 | 100.0 | 46.9 | 59 |
| Total | 49.8 | 5.9 | 43.2 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 55.7 | 4963 |

¹ MICS indicator 5.8



IX. Child Development

Early Childhood Education and Learning

Attendance to pre-school education in an organized learning or child education program is important for the readiness of children for school.

Table CD1, 18.1 per cent of children aged 36-59 months are attending pre-school. Urban-rural and Local Government Area differentials are significant– the figure is as high as 22.4 per cent in urban areas, compared to 15 per cent in rural areas. Among children aged 36-59 months, attendance at pre-school is more prevalent in Banjul (38%), and lowest in Kuntaur (9.7%). Little gender differential exists, but differentials by socio-economic status are significant. About 32 per cent of children living in richer households attend pre-school, while the figure drops to 12.2 per cent in poorer households. It is interesting to note that the proportion of children attending pre-school at ages 48-59 months doubles that of 36-47 months (26.0% compared to 12.2%).

It is well recognized that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first 3-4 years of life, and the quality of home care is the major determinant of the child's development during this period. In this context, adult activities with children, presence of books in the home, for the child, and the conditions of care are important indicators of quality of home care. Children should be physically healthy, mentally alert, emotionally secure, socially competent and ready to learn.

Information on a number of activities that support early learning was collected in the survey. These included the involvement of adults with children in the following activities: reading books or looking at picture books, telling stories, singing songs, taking children outside the home, compound or yard, playing with children, and spending time with children naming, counting, or drawing things.

For almost half (48.3 %) of under-five children, an adult household member engaged in more than four activities that promote learning and school readiness during the 3 days preceding the survey (Table CD.2). The average number of activities that adults engaged in with children was 3.3. The table also indicates that the father's involvement in such activities was somewhat limited. Father's involvement with one or more activities was only 21.3 per cent. Notably, 28.1 per cent of children were living in a household without their fathers.

Table CD.1: Early childhood education

| Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an organized early childhood education programme, The Gambia, 2010 | | |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|
| | Percentage of children age 36-59 months currently attending early childhood education ¹ | Number of children age 36-59 months |
| Sex | | |
| Male | 17.2 | 2043 |
| Female | 19.1 | 1990 |
| LGA | | |
| Banjul | 38.0 | 75 |
| Kanifing | 26.1 | 755 |
| Brikama | 24.5 | 1098 |
| Mansakonko | 13.1 | 275 |
| Kerewan | 11.9 | 586 |
| Kuntaur | 9.7 | 254 |
| Janjanbureh | 11.3 | 330 |
| Basse | 10.4 | 660 |
| Area of Residence | | |
| Urban | 22.4 | 1702 |
| Rural | 15.0 | 2330 |
| Age of child | | |
| 36-47 months | 12.2 | 2292 |
| 48-59 months | 26.0 | 1740 |
| Mother's education | | |
| None | 13.0 | 2907 |
| Primary | 22.7 | 505 |
| Secondary | 38.6 | 620 |
| Wealth index quintile | | |
| Poorest | 12.2 | 830 |
| Second | 17.0 | 816 |
| Middle | 15.1 | 862 |
| Fourth | 16.5 | 805 |
| Richest | 31.8 | 720 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | |
| Mandinka/Jahanka | 15.8 | 1176 |
| Wolof | 15.5 | 608 |
| Jola/Karoninka | 28.5 | 472 |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 13.2 | 903 |
| Serere | 32.9 | 144 |
| Sarahuleh | 12.7 | 439 |
| Creole/Aku Marabou | (*) | 13 |
| Manjago | (31.0) | 37 |
| Bambara | 33.4 | 70 |
| Other ethnic group | 38.5 | 51 |
| Non Gambian | 40.8 | 59 |
| Missing/DK | 13.3 | 60 |
| Total | 18.1 | 4032 |

¹ MICS indicator 6.7

(*) figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases; () figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table CD.2: Support for learning

Percentage of children age 36-59 months with whom an adult household member engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, The Gambia, 2010

| | Percentage of children age 36-59 months | | Mean number of activities | | Percentage of children not living with their natural father | Number of children age 36-59 months |
|-------------------------------|---|---|---|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| | With whom adult household members engaged in four or more activities ¹ | With whom the father engaged in one or more activities ² | Any adult household member engaged with the child | The father engaged with the child | | |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 49.2 | 23.4 | 3.4 | .4 | 26.5 | 2043 |
| Female | 47.4 | 19.1 | 3.3 | .3 | 29.8 | 1990 |
| LGA | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 66.7 | 24.8 | 4.1 | .5 | 38.5 | 75 |
| Kanifing | 50.2 | 22.4 | 3.4 | .4 | 31.8 | 755 |
| Brikama | 38.6 | 12.0 | 3.1 | .2 | 26.7 | 1098 |
| Mansakonko | 34.3 | 4.0 | 2.8 | .1 | 30.7 | 275 |
| Kerewan | 68.8 | 36.5 | 4.3 | .5 | 23.9 | 586 |
| Kuntaur | 72.3 | 25.3 | 4.0 | .4 | 23.1 | 254 |
| Janjanbureh | 39.4 | 17.1 | 2.5 | .2 | 24.7 | 330 |
| Basse | 43.0 | 29.4 | 3.1 | .4 | 31.4 | 660 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 45.5 | 18.1 | 3.3 | .3 | 29.3 | 1702 |
| Rural | 50.3 | 23.6 | 3.4 | .3 | 27.2 | 2330 |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 36-47 months | 45.6 | 21.8 | 3.2 | .3 | 28.5 | 2292 |
| 48-59 months | 51.9 | 20.6 | 3.5 | .3 | 27.6 | 1740 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | |
| None | 47.0 | 20.5 | 3.2 | .3 | 25.8 | 2907 |
| Primary | 43.4 | 24.2 | 3.3 | .3 | 31.5 | 505 |
| Secondary+ | 58.6 | 22.8 | 3.8 | .4 | 35.9 | 620 |
| Father's education | | | | | | |
| None | 45.5 | 25.9 | 3.2 | .4 | .0 | 2092 |
| Primary | 44.4 | 24.2 | 3.4 | .3 | .0 | 165 |
| Secondary | 52.1 | 33.6 | 3.6 | .6 | .0 | 633 |
| Higher | 51.5 | 5.7 | 3.4 | .1 | 100.0 | 1133 |
| Father not in household | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 9 |
| Wealth index quintiles | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 50.1 | 24.0 | 3.3 | .3 | 19.8 | 830 |
| Second | 50.3 | 20.9 | 3.4 | .3 | 29.3 | 816 |
| Middle | 43.3 | 21.6 | 3.2 | .3 | 29.0 | 862 |
| Fourth | 43.7 | 16.1 | 3.2 | .2 | 30.7 | 805 |
| Richest | 55.1 | 24.1 | 3.7 | .5 | 32.5 | 720 |

Table CD.2: Support for learning (cont.)

Percentage of children age 36-59 months with whom an adult household member engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, The Gambia, 2010

| | Percentage of children age 36-59 months | | Mean number of activities | | Percentage of children not living with their natural father | Number of children age 36-59 months |
|---------------------|---|---|---|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| | With whom adult household members engaged in four or more activities ¹ | With whom the father engaged in one or more activities ² | Any adult household member engaged with the child | The father engaged with the child | | |
| Mandinka/Jahanka | 46.3 | 18.6 | 3.3 | .3 | 29.4 | 1176 |
| Wollof | 57.0 | 29.4 | 3.5 | .4 | 23.2 | 608 |
| Jola/Karoninka | 44.4 | 12.9 | 3.3 | .2 | 31.7 | 472 |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 48.4 | 23.6 | 3.2 | .4 | 20.1 | 903 |
| Serere | 63.0 | 24.1 | 4.1 | .4 | 30.8 | 144 |
| Sarahuleh | 42.6 | 21.7 | 3.2 | .3 | 37.7 | 439 |
| Creole/Aku Marabou | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 77.3 | 13 |
| Manjago | (51.20) | (13.53) | (3.49) | (0.18) | (27.47) | 37 |
| Bambara | 51.4 | 23.3 | 3.4 | .3 | 26.5 | 70 |
| Other ethnic group | 43.3 | 1.3 | 3.3 | .0 | 44.3 | 51 |
| Non Gambian | 45.9 | 42.8 | 3.3 | .7 | 25.8 | 59 |
| Missing/DK | 32.3 | 13.7 | 2.9 | .2 | 47.8 | 60 |
| Total | 48.3 | 21.3 | 3.3 | .3 | 28.1 | 4032 |

¹ MICS indicator 6.1; ² MICS Indicator 6.2

(*) figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases; () figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

There are no gender differentials in terms of adult activities with children; however, a larger proportion of fathers engaged in activities with male children (23.4%) than with female children (19.1%). Larger proportions of adults engaged in learning and school readiness activities with children in rural areas (50.3%) than in urban areas (45.5%). Large differentials by Local Government Area has been observed but differentials in socio-economic status are small: Adult engagement in activities with children was greatest in Kuntaur (72.3%) and lowest in Mansakonko (34.3%), while the proportion was 55.1 per cent for children living in the richest households, as opposed to those living in the poorest (50.1%). Father's involvement showed a similar pattern in terms of adults' engagement in such activities.

Exposure to books in early years not only provides the child with greater understanding of the nature of print, but may also give the child opportunities to see others reading, such as older siblings doing school work. Presence of books is important for later school performance and IQ scores. The mother/ caregivers of all children under 5 were asked about the number of children's books or picture books they have for the child, household objects or outside objects, and homemade toys or toys that came from a shop that are available at home.

In The Gambia, only 1.2 per cent of children age 0-59 months are living in households where at least 3 children's books are present (Table CD.3). The proportion declines to 0.3 per cent for households of children with 10 or more books. While no gender differentials are observed, urban children appear to have more access to children's books than those living in rural households. The proportion of under-5 children who have 3 or more children's books is 2.0 per cent in urban areas, compared to 0.7 per cent in rural areas. The presence of children's books is positively correlated with the child's age; in the homes of 2 per cent of children aged 24-59 months, there are 3 or more children's books, while the figure is 0.3 per cent for children aged 0-23 months.

Of the 0.3 per cent of households who reported to have 10 or more children's book for their children, most of them (1.4%) were found in the richest households. It is also observed that children of mothers/caregivers with secondary education and above have the highest proportion among households with 10 or more children's books.

Table CD.3 also shows that 42 per cent of children aged 0-59 months had 2 or more playthings to play with in their homes. The playthings in MICS included homemade toys (such as dolls and cars, or other toys made at home), toys that came from a store, and household objects (such as pots and bowls) or objects and materials found outside the home (such as sticks, rocks, animal shells, or leaves). It is interesting to note that 44.1 per cent of children play with toys that come from a store; however, the percentage for homemade toys is 27.2 per cent.

The proportion of children who have 2 or more playthings is 41.4 per cent among male children and 42.7 per cent among female children. Urban-rural differentials are observed in this respect; significant differences are observed in terms of mother's education – 49.9 per cent of children whose mothers have secondary education and above have 2 or more playthings, while the proportion is 39.6 per cent for children whose mothers have had no education. Differentials by socio-economic status of the households, and Local Government Area are also observed. Households in Banjul and Kanifing have the highest proportion of households with three or more children books and 10 or more children books. It is observed that none of the households in Mansakonko, Kerewan, Kuntaur and Janjangbureh have 10 or more children's books.

Households in Mansakonko have the highest proportion of households with homemade toys with 41.3 per cent and households in Janjanbureh have the lowest proportion with 13.4 per cent. It is also observed that households in the richest quintiles have the highest proportion among the households that have 3 or more children's books and 10 or more children's books. Households in Banjul had the highest proportion of households with two or types of playthings and Janjanbureh has the lowest proportion of households with two or more playthings. Households in the richest quintiles have the highest proportion among the households with two or more playthings.

Leaving children alone or in the presence of other young children is known to increase the risk of accidents. In MICS, two questions were asked to find out whether children aged 0-59 months were left alone during the week preceding the interview, and whether under 5 children were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age.

Table CD.3: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by numbers of children's books present in the household, and by playthings that child plays with, The Gambia, 2010

| | Household has for the child: | | Child plays with: | | | Two or more types of playthings ² | Number of children under age 5 |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------|
| | 3 or more children's books ¹ | 10 or more children's books | Homemade toys | Toys from a shop/ manufactured toys | Household objects/ objects found outside | | |
| Sex | | | | | | | |
| Male | 1.3 | .3 | 27.7 | 43.7 | 62.0 | 41.4 | 5931 |
| Female | 1.2 | .3 | 26.6 | 44.4 | 61.7 | 42.7 | 5706 |
| LGA | | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 5.5 | .6 | 27.5 | 76.2 | 52.7 | 52.2 | 214 |
| Kanifing | 2.5 | .9 | 20.4 | 72.8 | 55.2 | 48.0 | 2123 |
| Brikama | 1.2 | .3 | 30.4 | 51.3 | 62.1 | 47.2 | 3201 |
| Mansakonko | .2 | .0 | 41.3 | 37.1 | 81.6 | 49.4 | 754 |
| Kerewan | 1.7 | .0 | 36.8 | 31.9 | 62.7 | 45.1 | 1750 |
| Kuntaur | .2 | .0 | 27.9 | 17.3 | 67.9 | 34.8 | 737 |
| Janjanbureh | .1 | .0 | 13.4 | 19.6 | 71.0 | 23.3 | 944 |
| Basse | .2 | .1 | 21.2 | 32.7 | 54.3 | 31.9 | 1914 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 2.0 | .6 | 26.4 | 63.7 | 58.8 | 49.2 | 4952 |
| Rural | .7 | .1 | 27.7 | 29.5 | 64.1 | 36.7 | 6685 |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 0-23 months | .3 | .1 | 18.8 | 39.3 | 41.2 | 28.0 | 5229 |
| 24-59 months | 2.0 | .4 | 34.0 | 47.9 | 78.7 | 53.4 | 6408 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | |
| None | .6 | .1 | 27.2 | 36.4 | 64.4 | 39.6 | 8021 |
| Primary | 1.1 | .1 | 25.4 | 51.1 | 57.8 | 43.8 | 1521 |
| Secondary+ | 3.7 | 1.1 | 28.4 | 68.1 | 54.9 | 49.9 | 2095 |

Table CD.3: Learning materials (cont.)

Percentage of children under age 5 by numbers of children's books present in the household, and by playthings that child plays with, The Gambia, 2010

| | Household has for the child: | | Child plays with: | | | Two or more types of playthings ² | Number of children under age 5 |
|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------|
| | 3 or more children's books ¹ | 10 or more children's books | Homemade toys | Toys from a shop/ manufactured toys | Household objects/ objects found outside | | |
| Wealth index quintiles | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | .1 | .0 | 22.9 | 17.7 | 66.6 | 28.0 | 2424 |
| Second | 1.0 | .1 | 29.0 | 32.7 | 64.6 | 40.2 | 2358 |
| Middle | .5 | .0 | 30.7 | 43.9 | 66.0 | 45.9 | 2416 |
| Fourth | .7 | .0 | 28.3 | 55.8 | 59.5 | 47.8 | 2394 |
| Richest | 4.3 | 1.4 | 24.6 | 74.8 | 50.8 | 49.5 | 2046 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | |
| Mandinka/Jahanka | 1.4 | .3 | 32.1 | 50.9 | 63.5 | 48.5 | 3426 |
| Wollof | 1.4 | .2 | 25.2 | 37.3 | 60.7 | 38.4 | 1775 |
| Jola/Karoninka | .6 | .1 | 26.6 | 49.6 | 62.4 | 43.7 | 1303 |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | .5 | .2 | 24.5 | 33.6 | 64.0 | 35.6 | 2541 |
| Serere | 4.2 | 1.5 | 31.1 | 57.9 | 59.7 | 51.6 | 417 |
| Sarahuleh | .5 | .1 | 22.1 | 42.6 | 54.5 | 36.0 | 1320 |
| Creole/ Aku Marabou | 12.3 | 8.9 | 37.9 | 77.8 | 57.6 | 59.4 | 33 |
| Manjago | .9 | .0 | 30.3 | 45.8 | 52.9 | 39.2 | 134 |
| Bambara | .0 | .0 | 26.8 | 32.8 | 62.4 | 39.0 | 216 |
| Other ethnic group | 4.3 | .0 | 20.0 | 51.0 | 70.5 | 52.6 | 158 |
| Non Gambian | 7.1 | 1.5 | 19.3 | 65.7 | 53.8 | 42.3 | 177 |
| Missing/DK | .0 | .0 | 32.0 | 47.0 | 75.1 | 51.5 | 137 |
| Total | 1.2 | .3 | 27.2 | 44.1 | 61.8 | 42.0 | 11637 |

1 MICS indicator 6.3; 2 MICS indicator 6.4

(*) figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases; () figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table CD.4 shows that 15.4 per cent of children aged 0-59 months were left in the care of other children, while 11.5 percent were left alone during the week preceding the interview. Combining the two care indicators, it is calculated that 20.6 per cent of children were left with inadequate care during the week preceding the survey, either by being left alone or in the care of another child. Small differences were observed by the sex of the child or between urban and rural areas. On the other hand, inadequate care was more prevalent among children whose mothers had no education (22.3%), as opposed to children whose mothers had secondary education and above education (16.4%). Children aged 24-59 months were left with inadequate care more (26%) than those who were aged 0-23 months (14.1%). Differences are observed in regard to the socio-economic status of the household.

Table CD.4: Inadequate care

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or left in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, The Gambia, 2010

| | Percentage of children under age 5 | | | Number of children under age 5 |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------|
| | Left alone in the past week | Left in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week | Left with inadequate care in the past week ¹ | |
| Sex | | | | |
| Male | 12.8 | 16.4 | 22.3 | 5931 |
| Female | 10.2 | 14.3 | 18.8 | 5706 |
| LGA | | | | |
| Banjul | 8.5 | 12.6 | 17.9 | 214 |
| Kanifing | 11.3 | 14.9 | 20.5 | 2123 |
| Brikama | 11.5 | 14.0 | 17.1 | 3201 |
| Mansakonko | 25.5 | 12.2 | 31.6 | 754 |
| Kerewan | 12.9 | 15.9 | 21.2 | 1750 |
| Kuntaur | 30.3 | 38.3 | 52.8 | 737 |
| Janjanbureh | 4.6 | 14.7 | 17.6 | 944 |
| Basse | 1.3 | 10.9 | 11.2 | 1914 |
| Area of Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 11.6 | 15.1 | 19.3 | 4952 |
| Rural | 11.4 | 15.6 | 21.6 | 6685 |
| Age | | | | |
| 0-23 months | 5.6 | 12.0 | 14.1 | 5229 |
| 24-59 months | 16.3 | 18.2 | 26.0 | 6408 |
| Mother's education | | | | |
| None | 12.2 | 16.6 | 22.3 | 8021 |
| Primary | 11.4 | 12.8 | 17.5 | 1521 |
| Secondary+ | 9.0 | 12.5 | 16.4 | 2095 |
| Wealth index quintiles | | | | |
| Poorest | 12.9 | 17.5 | 25.3 | 2424 |
| Second | 11.7 | 17.3 | 22.1 | 2358 |
| Middle | 12.4 | 15.7 | 20.4 | 2416 |
| Fourth | 10.9 | 12.4 | 17.2 | 2394 |
| Richest | 9.2 | 13.8 | 17.7 | 2046 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | |
| Mandinka/Jahanka | 11.6 | 16.4 | 20.9 | 3426 |
| Wollof | 15.1 | 19.8 | 26.5 | 1775 |
| Jola/Karoninka | 12.2 | 15.7 | 21.0 | 1303 |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 12.3 | 14.7 | 21.5 | 2541 |
| Serere | 18.0 | 16.8 | 23.8 | 417 |
| Sarahuleh | 4.4 | 9.0 | 11.1 | 1320 |
| Creole & Aku Marabou | (10.7) | (12.9) | (12.9) | 33 |
| Manjago | 10.3 | 13.6 | 17.6 | 134 |
| Bambara | 5.6 | 8.4 | 12.1 | 216 |
| Other ethnic group | 6.6 | 12.1 | 17.1 | 158 |
| Non Gambian | 4.5 | 10.8 | 15.4 | 177 |
| Missing/DK | 15.0 | 23.6 | 32.1 | 137 |
| Total | 11.5 | 15.4 | 20.6 | 11637 |

* MICS indicator 6.5

(*) figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases; () figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Early Childhood Development

Early child development is defined as an orderly, predictable process along a continuous path, in which a child learns to handle more complicated levels of moving, thinking, speaking, feeling and relating to others. Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socio-emotional development and readiness to learn are vital domains of a child's overall development, which is a basis for overall human development.

A 10-item module that has been developed for the MICS programme was used to calculate the Early Child Development Index (ECDI). The indicator is based on some benchmarks that children would be expected to have if they are developing as the majority of children in that age group. The primary purpose of the ECDI is to inform public policy regarding the developmental status of children in The Gambia.

Each of the 10 items is used in one of the four domains, to determine if children are developmentally on track in that domain. The domains in question are:

1. Literacy-numeracy: Children are identified as being developmentally on track based on whether they can identify/name at least ten letters of the alphabet, whether they can read at least four simple, popular words, and whether they know the name and recognize the symbols of all numbers from 1 to 10. If at least two of these are true, then the child is considered developmentally on track.
2. Physical: If the child can pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground and/or the mother/caregiver does not indicate that the child is sometimes too sick to play, then the child is regarded as being developmentally on track in the physical domain.
3. In the social-emotional domain, children are considered to be developmentally on track if two of the following is true: If the child gets along well with other children, if the child does not kick, bite, or hit other children and if the child does not get distracted easily
4. Learning: If the child follows simple directions on how to do something correctly and/or when given something to do, is able to do it independently, then the child is considered to be developmentally on track in the learning domain.

ECDI is then calculated as the percentage of children who are developmentally on track in at least three of these four domains. The results are presented in Table CD.5.

Table CD.5: Early child development index

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score, The Gambia, 2010

| | Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track for indicated domains | | | | Early child development index score ¹ | Number of children age 36-59 months |
|-------------------------------|--|----------|------------------|----------|--|-------------------------------------|
| | Literacy-numeracy | Physical | Social-Emotional | Learning | | |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 11.4 | 97.5 | 67.1 | 93.1 | 65.5 | 2043 |
| Female | 12.4 | 97.5 | 69.2 | 95.4 | 70.8 | 1990 |
| LGA | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 23.1 | 97.1 | 71.3 | 95.5 | 75.1 | 75 |
| Kanifing | 17.9 | 97.4 | 61.8 | 96.6 | 65.9 | 755 |
| Brikama | 15.1 | 99.8 | 74.9 | 94.2 | 76.1 | 1098 |
| Mansakonko | 4.1 | 98.8 | 87.1 | 95.6 | 84.6 | 275 |
| Kerewan | 15.9 | 99.6 | 59.9 | 94.9 | 60.2 | 586 |
| Kuntaur | 8.0 | 99.2 | 49.6 | 95.7 | 52.5 | 254 |
| Janjanbureh | 5.2 | 87.6 | 71.2 | 84.3 | 63.0 | 330 |
| Basse | 2.8 | 95.6 | 68.9 | 94.9 | 65.1 | 660 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 16.2 | 98.0 | 66.8 | 95.9 | 69.0 | 1702 |
| Rural | 8.7 | 97.1 | 69.1 | 93.1 | 67.4 | 2330 |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 36-47 months | 8.2 | 96.7 | 67.0 | 92.5 | 64.6 | 2292 |
| 48-59 months | 16.7 | 98.5 | 69.6 | 96.6 | 72.7 | 1740 |
| Preschool attendance | | | | | | |
| Attending preschool | 51.4 | 99.7 | 67.7 | 96.8 | 84.0 | 732 |
| Not attending preschool | 3.1 | 97.0 | 68.3 | 93.7 | 64.5 | 3301 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | |
| None | 7.8 | 97.2 | 68.1 | 93.9 | 66.5 | 2907 |
| Primary | 13.4 | 97.8 | 67.7 | 93.1 | 67.6 | 505 |
| Secondary+ | 29.8 | 98.6 | 68.7 | 97.0 | 75.6 | 620 |
| Wealth index quintiles | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 6.9 | 96.3 | 67.8 | 92.0 | 65.2 | 830 |
| Second | 10.9 | 96.7 | 70.7 | 92.5 | 70.0 | 816 |
| Middle | 9.1 | 97.7 | 66.8 | 93.8 | 64.6 | 862 |
| Fourth | 9.5 | 97.8 | 68.5 | 95.9 | 66.8 | 805 |
| Richest | 24.6 | 99.0 | 67.0 | 97.6 | 74.8 | 720 |

Table CD.5: Early child development index (cont.)

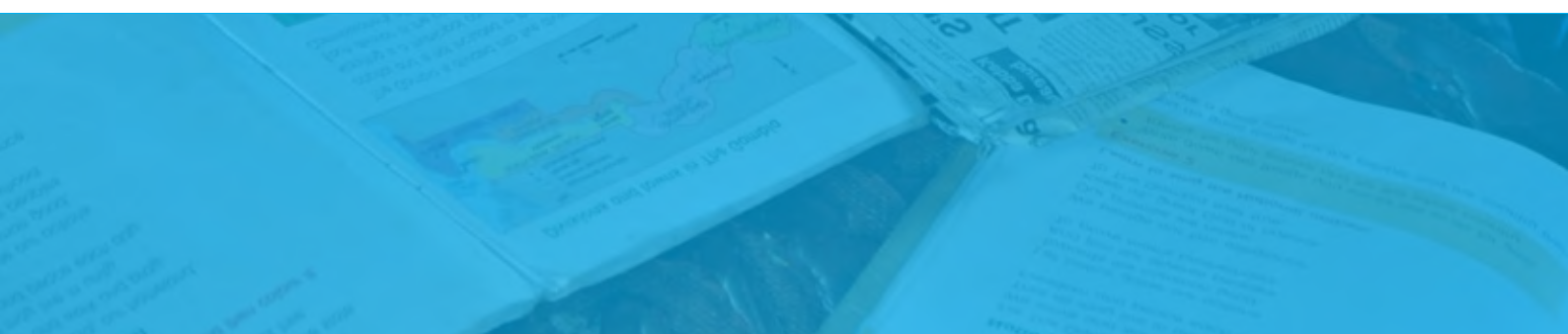
Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score, The Gambia, 2010

| | Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track for indicated domains | | | | Early child development index score ¹ | Number of children age 36-59 months |
|------------------------------------|--|----------|------------------|----------|--|-------------------------------------|
| | Literacy-numeracy | Physical | Social-Emotional | Learning | | |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | |
| Mandinka/Jahanka | 10.3 | 97.6 | 69.2 | 95.1 | 68.5 | 1176 |
| Wollof | 12.1 | 97.6 | 56.2 | 93.6 | 57.1 | 608 |
| Jola/Karoninka | 16.0 | 98.5 | 73.1 | 95.5 | 74.8 | 472 |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 9.2 | 96.8 | 68.6 | 91.6 | 66.8 | 903 |
| Serere | 27.6 | 99.7 | 79.4 | 98.4 | 82.1 | 144 |
| Sarahuleh | 5.4 | 95.6 | 72.3 | 95.0 | 69.7 | 439 |
| Creole/ Aku Marabou | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 13 |
| Manjago | (31.3) | (93.0) | (77.6) | (93.0) | (81.7) | 37 |
| Bambara | 10.1 | 100.0 | 45.3 | 92.5 | 42.9 | 70 |
| Other ethnic group | 31.9 | 100.0 | 70.2 | 92.4 | 89.4 | 51 |
| Non Gambian | 36.2 | 100.0 | 64.6 | 100.0 | 76.2 | 59 |
| Missing/DK | 1.8 | 97.8 | 80.0 | 97.1 | 79.7 | 60 |
| Total | 11.9 | 97.5 | 68.2 | 94.3 | 68.1 | 4032 |

¹ MICS indicator 6.6

(*) figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases; () figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

The results are presented in Table CD.5. In The Gambia, 97.5 per cent of children aged 36-59 months are developmentally on track physically. ECDI is higher among girls (70.8%) than boys (65.5 per cent). As expected, ECDI is much higher in the older age group (72.7% among 48-59 months old compared to 64.6 per cent among 36-47 months old), since children acquire more skills with increasing age. Higher ECDI is seen in children attending pre-school (84.0 % compared to 64.5 % for those who are not attending preschool). Children living in the poorest households have lower ECDI (65.2%) compared to children living in the richest households (74.8 % of children developmentally on track). The analysis of the four domains of child development shows that 94.3 per cent of children are on track in the learning domain, but much less so in literacy-numeracy (11.9 %) and social-emotional (68.2 %) domains. In each individual domain the higher score is associated with children living in the richest households except for social-emotional, with children attending preschool, older children, and among girls.



X. Literacy and Education

Literacy among Young Women

One of the World Fit for Children goals is to assure adult literacy. Adult literacy is also an MDG indicator, relating to both men and women. In MICS, since only a women's questionnaire was administered, the results are based only on females age 15-24. Literacy was assessed on the ability of women to read a short simple statement or on school attendance. The percent literate is presented in Table ED.1. Table ED.1 indicates that (48.2%) of women in The Gambia are literate and that literacy status varies greatly by place of residence. Of women who stated that primary school was their highest level of education, just 14.1 per cent were actually able to read the statement shown to them.

The findings of the survey have shown that literacy rates are highest in urban areas (61.2%) than in rural areas (33.8%). The younger population cohort (15 -19) have higher literacy rates (54.4%) compared to the population aged 20 – 24 (41.2%). The data further shows that women living in the richest households were more than two times more likely of being literate (65.8%) than those from the poorest households (26.9%). Analysis of the data by ethnicity of household head shows that, women from households headed by Creole/Aku Marabous have the highest literacy rates (81.8%) compared to those from households headed by Sarahuleh's (20.2%).

School Readiness

Attendance to pre-school education in an organised learning or child education programme is important for the readiness of children to attend school. Table ED.2 shows the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year. Overall, 37.2 per cent of children who are currently attending the first grade of primary school were attending pre-school the previous year. The proportion among females is slightly higher (40.5%) than males (34.4%), while almost one-half of children in urban areas (48.4%) had attended pre-school the previous year compared to 30.3% among children living in rural areas. Local Government Area differentials are also very important; first graders in Janjanbureh have a higher pre – school attendance rate with 61.9 per cent compared to their counterparts in Mansakonko whose pre – school attendance rate is only 8.8 per cent. Analysing the data by the socio-economic status of a household shows that enrolment in school readiness programmes increases as the household become richer ranging from 32.6 per cent for children living in the poorest households to 44.0 per cent for children living in the richest households.

Table ED.1: Literacy among young women

| Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are literate, The Gambia, 2010 | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Percentage literate ¹ | Percentage not known | Number of women age 15-24 years |
| LGA | | | |
| Banjul | 71.4 | .4 | 165 |
| Kanifing | 65.6 | .7 | 1650 |
| Brikama | 60.4 | .5 | 1874 |
| Mansakonko | 37.1 | 1.2 | 379 |
| Kerewan | 36.0 | 2.8 | 774 |
| Kuntaur | 27.5 | .3 | 294 |
| Janjanbureh | 39.2 | .3 | 471 |
| Basse | 13.8 | .1 | 909 |
| Area of Residence | | | |
| Urban | 61.2 | .7 | 3436 |
| Rural | 33.8 | .9 | 3079 |
| Education | | | |
| None | 1.2 | .5 | 2311 |
| Primary | 14.1 | 3.5 | 1135 |
| Secondary+ | 96.3 | .0 | 3069 |
| Age | | | |
| 15-19 | 54.4 | .9 | 3481 |
| 20-24 | 41.2 | .7 | 3034 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | |
| Poorest | 26.9 | 1.1 | 992 |
| Second | 44.0 | .5 | 1153 |
| Middle | 43.5 | .8 | 1209 |
| Fourth | 49.9 | .8 | 1489 |
| Richest | 65.8 | .7 | 1672 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | |
| Mandinka/Jahanka | 52.6 | .6 | 2070 |
| Wollof | 42.7 | 1.1 | 895 |
| Jola/Karoninka | 71.0 | .2 | 843 |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 38.6 | .3 | 1257 |
| Serere | 68.0 | 1.5 | 228 |
| Sarahuleh | 20.2 | 1.0 | 697 |
| Creole/Aku Marabou | (81.8) | (.0) | 46 |
| Manjago | 71.8 | 3.9 | 111 |
| Bambara | 34.8 | 8.6 | 103 |
| Other ethnic group | 57.8 | .0 | 103 |
| Non-Gambian | 54.1 | .0 | 100 |
| Missing/DK | 39.2 | .8 | 62 |
| Total | 48.2 | .8 | 6515 |

¹ MICS indicator 7.1; MDG indicator 2.3

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

Table ED.2: School readiness

Percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year, The Gambia, 2010

| | Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool in previous year ¹ | Number of children attending first grade of primary school |
|------------------------------------|---|--|
| Sex | | |
| Male | 34.4 | 317 |
| Female | 40.5 | 273 |
| LGA | | |
| Banjul | (*) | 8 |
| Kanifing | 52.3 | 87 |
| Brikama | 39.3 | 164 |
| Mansakonko | 8.8 | 76 |
| Kerewan | 28.6 | 89 |
| Kuntaur | (*) | 22 |
| Janjanbureh | (61.9) | 40 |
| Basse | 43.9 | 104 |
| Area of Residence | | |
| Urban | 48.4 | 227 |
| Rural | 30.3 | 363 |
| Mother's education | | |
| None | 35.0 | 463 |
| Primary | 36.8 | 62 |
| Secondary+ | 61.2 | 56 |
| Mother not in household | (*) | 2 |
| Missing/DK | (*) | 2 |
| Wealth index quintile | | |
| Poorest | 32.6 | 110 |
| Second | 22.4 | 116 |
| Middle | 30.3 | 135 |
| Fourth | 56.4 | 132 |
| Richest | 44.0 | 97 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | |
| Mandinka/Jahanka | 31.6 | 182 |
| Wollof | (39.9) | 47 |
| Jola/Karoninka | 30.8 | 67 |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 41.8 | 138 |
| Serere | (*) | 24 |
| Sarahuleh | 40.6 | 82 |
| Creole/Aku Marabou | 0 | 0 |
| Manjago | (*) | 8 |
| Bambara | (*) | 8 |
| Other ethnic group | (*) | 18 |
| Non Gambian | 0 | 0 |
| Missing/DK | (*) | 14 |
| Total | 37.2 | 590 |

¹ MICS indicator 7.2

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases; (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Primary and Secondary School Participation

Universal access to basic education and the achievement of primary education by the world's children is one of the most important goals of the Millennium Development Goals and A World Fit for Children. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, and influencing population growth.

The indicators for primary and secondary school attendance include:

1. Net intake rate in primary education
2. Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)
3. Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)
4. Female to male education ratio (or gender parity index - GPI) in primary and secondary school

The indicators of school progression include:

1. Children reaching last grade of primary school
2. Primary completion rate
3. Transition rate to secondary school

Of the children who are of primary school entry age (7 years old) in The Gambia, 35.0 per cent are attending the first grade of primary school (Table ED.3). The proportion is higher for females than males; however, significant differentials are present by LGA and urban-rural areas. In Banjul, for instance, the value of the indicator reaches 46.8 per cent, while it is 21.1 per cent in Kuntaur.

Children in urban areas (38.9%) mostly start school at the prescribed age compared to their counterparts in rural areas (32.3%). A positive relationship with mother's level of education and socio-economic status is observed; for children age 7 whose mothers have received secondary education and above, 43.9 per cent, were attending the first grade. In the wealthiest households, the proportion is around 45 per cent, while it is 30.7 per cent among children living in the poorest households.

Table ED.4 provides the percentage of children of primary school age 7 to 12 years who are attending primary or secondary school¹². The majority of children of primary school age are attending school (62.6%). However, 37.4 per cent of the children are out of school when they are expected to be attending school. In urban areas 74.8 per cent of children attend school while in rural areas attendance is only 54.2 per cent.

The net attendance ratio (NAR) varies across LGAs. Banjul had the highest ratio with 86.3 per cent followed by Kanifing (78.1%) and Kuntaur had the lowest ratio (34.7%). Analyzing the data by sex and LGA, Banjul had the highest NAR with 86.0 per cent for males and 86.5 per cent for females. Kuntaur had the lowest proportion with 31.2 per cent for males and 38.0 per cent for females. There are also marked differences in NAR by place of residence. The net attendance ratio is higher in urban (74.8%) than in rural areas (54.2%). There is a positive relationship between children's NAR and the mother's level of education as well as the socio-economic status of the household.

¹² Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only primary school attendance, but also secondary school attendance in the numerator.

Table ED.3: Primary school entry

| Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), The Gambia, 2010 | | |
|---|--|--|
| | Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 ¹ | Number of children of primary school entry age |
| Sex | | |
| Male | 33.1 | 862 |
| Female | 36.8 | 911 |
| LGA | | |
| Banjul | (46.8) | 37 |
| Kanifing | 39.4 | 311 |
| Brikama | 34.2 | 445 |
| Mansakonko | 36.5 | 131 |
| Kerewan | 35.4 | 271 |
| Kuntaur | 21.1 | 116 |
| Janjanbureh | 31.3 | 174 |
| Basse | 36.5 | 289 |
| Area of Residence | | |
| Urban | 38.9 | 714 |
| Rural | 32.3 | 1059 |
| Mother's education | | |
| None | 33.4 | 1441 |
| Primary | 37.5 | 110 |
| Secondary+ | 43.9 | 222 |
| Wealth index quintile | | |
| Poorest | 30.7 | 372 |
| Second | 33.6 | 391 |
| Middle | 30.0 | 356 |
| Fourth | 37.4 | 330 |
| Richest | 44.5 | 324 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | |
| Mandinka/Jahanka | 37.9 | 560 |
| Wollof | 28.4 | 260 |
| Jola/Karoninka | 31.4 | 195 |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 32.2 | 374 |
| Serere | 43.9 | 54 |
| Sarahuleh | 41.3 | 221 |
| Creole/Aku Marabou | (*) | 5 |
| Manjago | (*) | 21 |
| Bambara | (*) | 19 |
| Other ethnic group | (30.9) | 32 |
| Non Gambian | 0 | 0 |
| Missing/DK | (51.3) | 31 |
| Total | 35.0 | 1773 |

1 MICS indicator 7.3

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases; (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table ED.4: Primary school attendance

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), The Gambia, 2010

| | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|--|--------------------|
| | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) | Number of children | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) | Number of children | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹ | Number of children |
| LGA | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 86.0 | 90 | 86.5 | 96 | 86.3 | 186 |
| Kanifing | 80.6 | 866 | 75.8 | 925 | 78.1 | 1791 |
| Brikama | 74.0 | 1340 | 74.2 | 1317 | 74.1 | 2656 |
| Mansakonko | 47.3 | 430 | 67.1 | 325 | 55.8 | 755 |
| Kerewan | 56.4 | 784 | 57.0 | 774 | 56.7 | 1558 |
| Kuntaur | 31.2 | 263 | 38.0 | 286 | 34.7 | 549 |
| Janjanbureh | 41.1 | 418 | 54.9 | 458 | 48.3 | 876 |
| Basse | 46.8 | 748 | 50.7 | 751 | 48.7 | 1499 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 76.4 | 1971 | 73.2 | 2059 | 74.8 | 4030 |
| Rural | 50.9 | 2969 | 57.6 | 2872 | 54.2 | 5841 |
| Age at beginning of school year | | | | | | |
| 7 | 40.3 | 862 | 47.1 | 911 | 43.8 | 1773 |
| 8 | 57.9 | 831 | 60.1 | 797 | 59.0 | 1628 |
| 9 | 64.6 | 1006 | 65.8 | 923 | 65.2 | 1930 |
| 10 | 68.7 | 661 | 75.6 | 741 | 72.3 | 1402 |
| 11 | 68.6 | 849 | 68.3 | 743 | 68.5 | 1591 |
| 12 | 68.5 | 732 | 70.9 | 816 | 69.8 | 1547 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | |
| None | 57.3 | 4042 | 60.2 | 4026 | 58.7 | 8068 |
| Primary | 76.7 | 321 | 76.1 | 335 | 76.4 | 656 |
| Secondary+ | 78.9 | 577 | 84.6 | 565 | 81.7 | 1142 |
| Missing/DK | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 4 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 42.9 | 1029 | 50.5 | 1015 | 46.7 | 2044 |
| Second | 58.8 | 1071 | 60.0 | 1012 | 59.4 | 2083 |
| Middle | 61.5 | 1045 | 63.2 | 978 | 62.3 | 2024 |
| Fourth | 64.6 | 928 | 66.7 | 1022 | 65.7 | 1951 |
| Richest | 81.1 | 867 | 82.1 | 903 | 81.6 | 1770 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | |
| Mandinka/Jahanka | 64.9 | 1646 | 66.5 | 1522 | 65.7 | 3168 |
| Wolof | 46.7 | 624 | 55.3 | 741 | 51.3 | 1365 |
| Jola/Karoninka | 70.5 | 596 | 71.9 | 601 | 71.2 | 1198 |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 55.5 | 1063 | 60.7 | 1012 | 58.0 | 2075 |
| Serere | 79.0 | 170 | 80.4 | 159 | 79.7 | 330 |
| Sarahuleh | 55.4 | 489 | 57.6 | 561 | 56.6 | 1050 |
| Creole/Aku Marabou | (85.8) | (17) | (98.4) | (15) | (91.7) | 31 |
| Manjago | 74.3 | 88 | 93.1 | 79 | 83.2 | 167 |
| Bambara | 49.8 | 77 | 50.6 | 63 | 50.1 | 139 |
| Other ethnic group | 78.8 | 112 | 71.7 | 104 | 75.4 | 216 |
| Non Gambian | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Missing | 58.5 | 59 | 64.9 | 73 | 62.1 | 133 |
| Total | 61.0 | 4940 | 64.1 | 4931 | 62.6 | 9871 |

¹ MICS indicator 7.4; MDG indicator 2.1

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases; (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

The secondary school NAR is presented in Table ED.5¹³. More notable than in primary school where 37.4 per cent of the children are not attending school, is the fact that less than half of the children of secondary school age are attending secondary school. Of the remainder some are either out of school or attending primary school; one in five (19.3%) of children of secondary school age are attending primary school when they should be attending secondary school while the remaining 46.5 per cent are not attending school at all.

Furthermore, relatively the same proportion of boys and girls of secondary school going age were found to be attending secondary school 34.1 and 34.2 per cent respectively. Across LGAs, the net attendance ratio is highest in Banjul and lowest in Basse.

It is observed that the higher the educational attainment of the mother, the higher the school attendance rate for their children. Net attendance ratios range from 30.4 per cent for children of women with no education to 58.1 per cent for children of mothers with secondary education and above. The data also shows that the richer the household, the higher the net attendance rate of its children.

¹³ Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.

Table ED.5: Secondary school attendance

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio) and percentage of children attending primary school, The Gambia, 2010

| | Male | | | Female | | | Total | | |
|--|--|----------------------------------|--------------------|--|----------------------------------|--------------------|--|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹ | Percent attending primary school | Number of children | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹ | Percent attending primary school | Number of children | Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹ | Percent attending primary school | Number of children |
| LGA | | | | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 55.9 | 12.9 | 86 | 61.0 | 10.5 | 93 | 58.5 | 11.6 | 179 |
| Kanifing | 49.3 | 19.9 | 847 | 48.9 | 15.9 | 984 | 49.1 | 17.8 | 1831 |
| Brikama | 44.5 | 26.0 | 1177 | 44.0 | 23.4 | 1206 | 44.2 | 24.7 | 2383 |
| Mansakonko | 22.7 | 19.0 | 361 | 28.2 | 20.7 | 261 | 25.0 | 19.7 | 622 |
| Kerewan | 30.6 | 22.0 | 551 | 26.8 | 19.3 | 591 | 28.6 | 20.6 | 1142 |
| Kuntaur | 15.4 | 8.8 | 179 | 19.5 | 11.8 | 209 | 17.6 | 10.4 | 388 |
| Janjanbureh | 23.4 | 14.8 | 349 | 22.1 | 15.4 | 348 | 22.8 | 15.1 | 697 |
| Basse | 9.7 | 18.1 | 570 | 7.3 | 13.2 | 574 | 8.5 | 15.6 | 1144 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 45.1 | 19.7 | 1869 | 46.4 | 16.7 | 2072 | 45.8 | 18.1 | 3942 |
| Rural | 24.9 | 21.2 | 2251 | 22.7 | 19.3 | 2194 | 23.8 | 20.3 | 4445 |
| Age at beginning of school year | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | 17.8 | 47.6 | 669 | 20.3 | 46.4 | 815 | 19.2 | 47.0 | 1484 |
| 14 | 28.5 | 30.0 | 771 | 32.8 | 28.3 | 679 | 30.5 | 29.2 | 1450 |
| 15 | 41.9 | 18.6 | 795 | 42.5 | 14.7 | 749 | 42.2 | 16.7 | 1543 |
| 16 | 42.1 | 12.0 | 619 | 46.6 | 6.3 | 661 | 44.4 | 9.0 | 1280 |
| 17 | 39.7 | 8.0 | 795 | 37.7 | 4.4 | 808 | 38.7 | 6.2 | 1603 |
| 18 | 33.3 | 2.2 | 470 | 25.5 | 2.5 | 555 | 29.1 | 2.3 | 1025 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | |
| None | 28.8 | 29.7 | 1874 | 32.1 | 28.0 | 1805 | 30.4 | 28.9 | 3679 |
| Primary | 53.4 | 26.0 | 144 | 38.5 | 30.9 | 160 | 45.5 | 28.6 | 303 |
| Secondary+ | 56.1 | 27.0 | 198 | 59.6 | 30.5 | 247 | 58.1 | 28.9 | 444 |
| Mother not in household | 36.1 | 18.5 | 768 | 35.9 | 13.0 | 833 | 36.0 | 15.7 | 1601 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 20.0 | 17.5 | 698 | 19.1 | 17.8 | 749 | 19.6 | 17.7 | 1448 |
| Second | 34.1 | 24.4 | 823 | 31.3 | 22.4 | 815 | 32.7 | 23.4 | 1637 |
| Middle | 30.1 | 25.2 | 899 | 27.7 | 18.7 | 820 | 28.9 | 22.1 | 1719 |
| Fourth | 33.5 | 19.4 | 819 | 36.7 | 17.6 | 919 | 35.2 | 18.4 | 1738 |
| Richest | 49.9 | 15.6 | 881 | 51.6 | 14.6 | 964 | 50.8 | 15.1 | 1844 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | |
| Mandinka/Jahanka | 33.9 | 21.5 | 1402 | 36.5 | 18.5 | 1371 | 35.2 | 20.0 | 2772 |
| Wolof | 33.7 | 12.8 | 532 | 30.6 | 13.8 | 575 | 32.1 | 13.3 | 1107 |
| Jola/Karoninka | 44.9 | 32.1 | 625 | 48.9 | 26.6 | 560 | 46.8 | 29.5 | 1185 |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 29.4 | 15.1 | 725 | 29.2 | 15.4 | 848 | 29.3 | 15.2 | 1573 |
| Serere | 46.1 | 20.4 | 122 | 41.9 | 29.4 | 167 | 43.7 | 25.6 | 288 |
| Sarahuleh | 16.2 | 22.6 | 411 | 14.3 | 13.0 | 413 | 15.3 | 17.8 | 824 |
| Creole/Aku Marabou | (75.8) | (4.6) | (14) | (63.4) | (9.2) | (31) | (67.3) | (7.7) | 45 |
| Manjago | 57.4 | 18.0 | 73 | 45.8 | 28.5 | 76 | 51.4 | 23.3 | 148 |
| Bambara | 24.6 | 13.4 | 50 | 24.9 | 8.7 | 67 | 24.8 | 10.7 | 117 |
| Other ethnic group | 49.0 | 19.0 | 107 | 47.0 | 15.5 | 110 | 48.0 | 17.2 | 217 |
| Non Gambian | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Missing | 27.9 | 13.2 | 60 | 21.7 | 17.9 | 50 | 25.1 | 15.4 | 110 |
| Total | 34.1 | 20.5 | 4120 | 34.2 | 18.1 | 4266 | 34.2 | 19.3 | 8387 |

¹ MICS indicator 7.5

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

The percentage of children entering grade one who eventually reach the final grade of primary school (Grade 6) is presented in Table ED.6. Of all children starting grade one, the majority of them 95.3 per cent will eventually reach the final grade. Notice that this number includes children that repeat grades and who eventually move up to reach the final grade (grade 12).

Male children entering the first grade of primary school are more likely to go up to Grade 6 than female children. Across ethnicity of household heads, little difference has been observed. Kerewan Local Government Area had the highest number of children entering Grade 1 who eventually reach Grade 6 with 99.6 per cent, and Janjanbureh had the lowest proportion with 90.8 per cent. Little difference has been observed in the proportion of children entering the first grade and reaching the sixth grade in primary school by socio-economic status of households.

Table ED.6: Children reaching last grade of primary school

Percentage of children entering first grade of primary school who eventually reach the last grade of primary school (Survival rate to last grade of primary school), The Gambia, 2010

| | Percent attending grade 1 last year who are in grade 2 this year | Percent attending grade 2 last year who are attending grade 3 this year | Percent attending grade 3 last year who are attending grade 4 this year | Percent attending grade 4 last year who are attending grade 5 this year | Percent attending grade 5 last year who are attending grade 6 this year | Percent who reach grade 6 of those who enter grade 1 ¹ |
|------------------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 99.5 | 99.3 | 99.1 | 99.4 | 99.7 | 97.1 |
| Female | 98.6 | 99.4 | 98.7 | 99.0 | 97.7 | 93.5 |
| LGA | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 100.0 | 99.5 | 99.5 | 100.0 | 99.0 | 98.0 |
| Kanifing | 99.6 | 99.5 | 98.7 | 98.9 | 100.0 | 96.7 |
| Brikama | 97.3 | 99.6 | 98.4 | 99.7 | 97.1 | 92.3 |
| Mansakonko | 100.0 | 99.5 | 100.0 | 97.4 | 99.4 | 96.3 |
| Kerewan | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.6 |
| Kuntaur | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.5 | 100.0 | 98.9 | 98.4 |
| Janjanbureh | 98.9 | 98.6 | 99.4 | 95.9 | 97.8 | 90.8 |
| Basse | 99.8 | 97.9 | 98.7 | 99.6 | 99.4 | 95.4 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 99.5 | 99.6 | 98.3 | 99.4 | 99.0 | 96.0 |
| Rural | 98.7 | 99.1 | 99.5 | 99.0 | 98.4 | 94.7 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | |
| None | 99.0 | 99.3 | 99.4 | 99.4 | 99.3 | 96.5 |
| Primary | 99.6 | 100.0 | 97.5 | 98.4 | 100.0 | 95.5 |
| Secondary+ | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 100.0 | 99.8 |
| Mother not in household | 100.0 | 100.0 | 75.2 | 98.2 | 96.5 | 71.2 |
| Missing/DK | . | . | . | . | 100.0 | . |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 96.4 | 98.5 | 98.8 | 98.5 | 98.9 | 91.4 |
| Second | 99.2 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 99.6 | 99.3 | 96.2 |
| Middle | 100.0 | 99.7 | 99.2 | 99.2 | 98.5 | 96.6 |
| Fourth | 99.2 | 99.7 | 98.3 | 99.0 | 98.2 | 94.6 |
| Richest | 100.0 | 99.5 | 99.2 | 99.6 | 98.7 | 97.0 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | |
| Mandinka/Jahanka | 99.2 | 99.2 | 98.9 | 99.3 | 99.4 | 96.1 |
| Wollof | 100.0 | 99.9 | 98.5 | 100.0 | 97.2 | 95.7 |
| Jola/Karoninka | 98.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 96.0 | 94.5 |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 97.1 | 99.1 | 99.3 | 99.2 | 100.0 | 94.8 |
| Serere | 100.0 | 100.0 | 95.7 | 96.8 | 100.0 | 92.6 |
| Sarahuleh | 99.7 | 97.9 | 99.1 | 98.2 | 98.7 | 93.8 |
| Creole/Aku Marabou | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Manjago | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.1 | 100.0 | 98.1 |
| Bambara | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Other ethnic group | 100.0 | 100.0 | 95.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 95.3 |
| Non Gambian | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Missing | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 99.0 | 99.3 | 98.9 | 99.2 | 98.7 | 95.3 |

¹ MICS indicator 7.6; MDG indicator 2.2

The primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Table ED.7. The primary completion rate is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of primary school for the first time, to the number of children of the primary graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year. At the time of the survey, 74.5 per cent of the children of primary completion age (12 years) were attending the last grade of primary education.

Only 56.8 per cent of children that successfully completed the final grade of primary school were found at the moment of the survey to be attending the first grade of secondary school, with the completion rate for males being 78.1 per cent and that of females 71.2 per cent. The primary school completion rate is higher in urban (87.8%) than in rural areas (65.1%). Children from the richest households have higher net primary school completion rates (80.4%) than those from the poorest households (59.7%). Children from households headed by the Jola/Karoninka have the highest net primary school completion rate (103.8%) and those headed by the Sarahuleh have the lowest completion rate (56.3%). Across LGAs, Banjul has the highest completion rate (114.5%) and Basse had the lowest (53.0%).

The rural-urban differential is significant as the transition rate in urban areas is (69.3%) compared to (43.8%) in rural areas. Children of women with no education have lower transition rates from primary to secondary school (29.3%) than those of women with secondary education and above (34.0%). Transition rates across socio-economic status of the households show that children from the poorest households have lower transitions rates (38.4%) than those from the richest households (79.7%).

The ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary education is provided in Table ED.8. These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). Notice that the ratios included here are obtained from net attendance ratios rather than gross attendance ratios. The latter ratios provide an erroneous description of the GPI mainly because in most of the cases the majority of over-aged children attending primary education tend to be boys. The table shows that gender parity for primary school is 1.05, indicating no difference in the attendance of girls and boys to primary school. However, the indicator drops to 1.07 for secondary education. The disadvantage of girls is particularly pronounced in Basse (0.75) and Kerewan (0.88) as well as among children living in the poorest households and rural areas.

With the exception of Kanifing, the GPI shows that more girls than boys attend primary school. The GPI for primary school for children of women with no education is 1.05 compared to 0.99 for children of women with primary education but highest for women with secondary education and above with 1.07. Not much difference has been observed by the socio-economic status of households and ethnicity of household heads. In urban and rural areas the GPI for primary education is (0.96) and (1.13) respectively, while for secondary education the GPI is (1.03) for urban and (0.91) for rural.

Table ED.7: Primary school completion and transition to secondary school

| Primary school completion rates and transition rate to secondary school, The Gambia, 2010 | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|---|
| | Primary school completion rate ¹ | Number of children of primary school completion age | Transition rate to secondary school ² | Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year |
| Sex | | | | |
| Male | 78.1 | 732 | 59.2 | 3302 |
| Female | 71.2 | 816 | 54.5 | 3489 |
| LGA | | | | |
| Banjul | (*) | (*) | 70.4 | 190 |
| Kanifing | 91.9 | 278 | 74.1 | 1648 |
| Brikama | 82.9 | 446 | 60.8 | 2391 |
| Mansakonko | 81.7 | 127 | 41.9 | 494 |
| Kerewan | 65.9 | 238 | 43.3 | 935 |
| Kuntaur | (*) | (*) | 40.1 | 230 |
| Janjanbureh | 67.8 | 129 | 50.2 | 431 |
| Basse | (*) | (*) | 27.0 | 472 |
| Area of Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 87.8 | 637 | 69.3 | 3462 |
| Rural | 65.1 | 911 | 43.8 | 3329 |
| Mother's education | | | | |
| None | 63.6 | 1280 | 29.3 | 4811 |
| Primary | 99.9 | 93 | 29.0 | 568 |
| Secondary+ | 75.0 | 173 | 34.0 | 1017 |
| Mother not in household | . | 0 | 239.8 | 264 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | |
| Poorest | 59.7 | 307 | 38.4 | 1072 |
| Second | 73.8 | 324 | 50.3 | 1446 |
| Middle | 84.0 | 295 | 48.1 | 1396 |
| Fourth | 74.8 | 321 | 61.1 | 1323 |
| Richest | 80.4 | 300 | 79.7 | 1554 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | |
| Mandinka/Jahanka | 82.9 | 501 | 57.9 | 2244 |
| Wolof | 62.8 | 215 | 56.8 | 790 |
| Jola/Karoninka | 103.8 | 173 | 67.8 | 1176 |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 56.7 | 342 | 47.3 | 1387 |
| Serere | (102.8) | (57) | 50.7 | 310 |
| Sarahuleh | 56.3 | 166 | 48.7 | 317 |
| Creole/Aku Marabou | (*) | (*) | 125.2 | 30 |
| Manjago | (98.8) | (28) | 59.3 | 182 |
| Bambara | (*) | (*) | 44.3 | 74 |
| Other ethnic group | (57.2) | (33) | 64.2 | 205 |
| Non Gambian | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Missing | (*) | (*) | 46.6 | 76 |
| Total | 74.5 | 1547 | 56.8 | 6791 |

1 MICS indicator 7.7; 2 MICS indicator 7.8

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases; (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table ED.8: Education gender parity

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary and secondary school, The Gambia, 2010

| | Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls | Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys | Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR ¹ | Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls | Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys | Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school adjusted NAR ² |
|------------------------------------|---|--|--|---|--|--|
| LGA | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 86.5 | 86.0 | 1.01 | 61.0 | 55.9 | 1.09 |
| Kanifing | 75.6 | 80.6 | .94 | 48.9 | 49.3 | .99 |
| Brikama | 74.2 | 74.0 | 1.00 | 44.0 | 44.5 | .99 |
| Mansakonko | 66.9 | 47.3 | 1.41 | 28.2 | 22.7 | 1.24 |
| Kerewan | 57.0 | 56.4 | 1.01 | 26.8 | 30.6 | .88 |
| Kuntaur | 38.0 | 31.2 | 1.22 | 19.5 | 15.4 | 1.27 |
| Janjanbureh | 54.7 | 41.1 | 1.33 | 22.1 | 23.4 | .95 |
| Basse | 50.7 | 46.8 | 1.08 | 7.3 | 9.7 | .75 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 73.1 | 76.4 | .96 | 46.4 | 45.1 | 1.03 |
| Rural | 57.5 | 50.9 | 1.13 | 22.7 | 24.9 | .91 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | |
| None | 60.2 | 57.3 | 1.05 | 32.1 | 28.8 | 1.12 |
| Primary | 76.1 | 76.7 | .99 | 38.5 | 53.4 | .72 |
| Secondary+ | 84.2 | 78.9 | 1.07 | 59.6 | 56.1 | 1.06 |
| Mother not in household | . | . | . | 35.9 | 36.1 | .99 |
| Missing/Dk | 100.0 | . | . | . | . | . |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 50.5 | 42.9 | 1.18 | 19.1 | 20.0 | .96 |
| Second | 59.8 | 58.8 | 1.02 | 31.3 | 34.1 | .92 |
| Middle | 63.2 | 61.5 | 1.03 | 27.7 | 30.1 | .92 |
| Fourth | 66.5 | 64.6 | 1.03 | 36.7 | 33.5 | 1.10 |
| Richest | 82.1 | 81.1 | 1.01 | 51.6 | 49.9 | 1.03 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | |
| Mandinka/Jahanka | 66.3 | 64.9 | 1.02 | 36.5 | 33.9 | 1.08 |
| Wollof | 55.3 | 46.7 | 1.18 | 30.6 | 33.7 | .91 |
| Jola/Karoninka | 71.9 | 70.5 | 1.02 | 48.9 | 44.9 | 1.09 |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 60.7 | 55.5 | 1.09 | 29.2 | 29.4 | .99 |
| Serere | 80.4 | 79.0 | 1.02 | 41.9 | 46.1 | .91 |
| Sarahuleh | 57.5 | 55.4 | 1.04 | 14.3 | 16.2 | .88 |
| Creole/Aku Marabou | 98.4 | 85.8 | 1.15 | 63.4 | 75.8 | .84 |
| Manjago | 93.1 | 74.3 | 1.25 | 45.8 | 57.4 | .80 |
| Bambara | 50.6 | 49.8 | 1.02 | 24.9 | 24.6 | 1.01 |
| Other ethnic group | 71.7 | 78.8 | .91 | 47.0 | 49.0 | .96 |
| Non Gambian | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Missing | 64.9 | 58.5 | 1.11 | 21.7 | 27.9 | .78 |
| Total | 64.0 | 61.0 | 1.05 | 34.2 | 34.1 | 1.00 |

1 MICS indicator 7.9; MDG indicator 3.1; 2 MICS indicator 7.10; MDG indicator 3.1

In The Gambia, 1.1 percent of children aged 10-14 have lost both parents (Table ED9). Among those about 76 per cent are currently attending school. Among the children aged 10-14 who have not lost a parent and who live with at least one parent, 71.4 per cent are attending school. This would suggest that orphans are not disadvantaged compared to the non-orphaned children in terms of school attendance and the orphan to non-orphan school attendance ratio is 1.06. There is also no significant imbalance in the number of orphans attending school between males (74.6%) and females (76.3%) whose orphan to non-orphan school ratios are 1.03 and 1.08 respectively.

Table ED.9: School attendance of orphans and non-orphans

| School attendance of children age 10-14 years by orphanhood, The Gambia, 2010 | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|------------------------------------|--|---|--|---|--|
| | Percentage of children whose mother and father have died (orphans) | Percentage of children of whom both parents are alive and child is living with at least one parent (non-orphans) | Number of children age 10-14 years | Percentage of children who are orphans and are attending school ¹ | Total number of orphan children age 10-14 years | Percentage of children who are non-orphans and are attending school ² | Total number of non-orphan children age 10-14 years | Orphans to non-orphans school attendance ratio |
| Sex | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 1.0 | 73.2 | 3868 | (74.6) | 38 | 72.2 | 2832 | 1.03 |
| Female | 1.1 | 69.2 | 4056 | (76.3) | 45 | 70.7 | 2809 | 1.08 |
| Missing | .0 | .0 | 0 | . | . | . | . | . |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1.0 | 70.3 | 3273 | (77.9) | 34 | 85.7 | 2301 | .91 |
| Rural | 1.1 | 71.8 | 4652 | 74.0 | 50 | 61.6 | 3340 | 1.20 |
| Total | 1.1 | 71.2 | 7925 | 75.5 | 83 | 71.4 | 5641 | 1.06 |

1 MICS indicator 9.19; MDG indicator 6.4; 2 MICS indicator 9.20; MDG indicator 6.4



XI. Child Protection

Birth Registration

The International Convention on the Rights of the Child states that every child has the right to a name and a nationality and the right to protection from being deprived of his or her identity. Birth registration is a fundamental means of securing these rights for children. The World Fit for Children states the goal to develop systems to ensure the registration of every child at or shortly after birth, and fulfil his or her right to acquire a name and a nationality, in accordance with national laws and relevant international instruments. The indicator is the percentage of children under 5 years of age whose birth is registered.

The births of about 53 per cent of children under five years in The Gambia have been registered (Table CP.1). There are no significant variations in birth registration across sex but there exists differentials by age, and education categories. Children in Banjul are more likely to have their births registered (73.8 %) and on the other hand children in Janjanbureh (38.9 %) are less likely to have their births registered than other children from other LGAs. Children from the richest households (61.1 %) are more likely to have their births registered than children from the poorest households (45.6 %).

Table CP.1: Birth registration

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caregivers know how to register birth, The Gambia, 2010

| | Children under age 5 whose birth is Registered with civil authorities | | | | Number of children | Children under age 5 whose birth is not registered | |
|---------------------------|---|----------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|--|---|
| | Has birth certificate | | No birth certificate | Total registered ¹ | | Percent of children whose mother/caregiver knows how to register birth | Number of children without birth registration |
| | Seen | Not seen | | | | | |
| Sex | | | | | | | |
| Male | 23.8 | 17.8 | 11 | 52.5 | 5931 | 80 | 2815 |
| Female | 22.6 | 18.9 | 10.9 | 52.4 | 5706 | 78.7 | 2713 |
| LGA | | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 37 | 28.4 | 8.5 | 73.8 | 214 | 85.7 | 56 |
| Kanifing | 21.6 | 22.7 | 8.7 | 53 | 2123 | 76 | 997 |
| Brikama | 24.2 | 14 | 17.1 | 55.3 | 3201 | 86.8 | 1432 |
| Mansakonko | 27.9 | 19.1 | 12.9 | 59.9 | 754 | 61.7 | 303 |
| Kerewan | 30.5 | 14.5 | 9.7 | 54.7 | 1750 | 89.9 | 793 |
| Kuntaur | 16.9 | 21.1 | 9.1 | 47.2 | 737 | 92 | 389 |
| Janjanbureh | 17.5 | 13.5 | 7.8 | 38.9 | 944 | 81.6 | 577 |
| Basse | 18.3 | 24.2 | 6.2 | 48.7 | 1914 | 62.2 | 982 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 23.1 | 19.5 | 11.1 | 53.7 | 4952 | 78.9 | 2292 |
| Rural | 23.2 | 17.5 | 10.9 | 51.6 | 6685 | 79.7 | 3237 |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 0-11 months | 10.7 | 9.4 | 15.3 | 35.3 | 2814 | 80.5 | 1820 |
| 12-23 months | 22.8 | 16.3 | 13.6 | 52.6 | 2415 | 78.1 | 1144 |
| 24-35 months | 25.1 | 21.6 | 8.9 | 55.7 | 2376 | 80.2 | 1054 |
| 36-47 months | 29.3 | 22.4 | 7.9 | 59.5 | 2292 | 76.6 | 928 |
| 48-59 months | 33.3 | 26 | 7.2 | 66.5 | 1740 | 81 | 583 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | |
| None | 23 | 18.5 | 9.1 | 50.6 | 8021 | 77.3 | 3959 |
| Primary | 20 | 16.5 | 14.6 | 51.2 | 1521 | 83.1 | 743 |
| Secondary+ | 26.1 | 19.2 | 15.2 | 60.5 | 2095 | 85.6 | 827 |
| Higher | | | | | | | |

Table CP.1: Birth registration (cont.)

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caregivers know how to register birth, The Gambia, 2010

| | Children under age 5 whose birth is Registered with civil authorities | | | | Number of children | Children under age 5 whose birth is not registered | |
|------------------------------------|---|-------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|--|---|
| | Has birth certificate | | No birth certificate | Total registered ¹ | | Percent of children whose mother/caregiver knows how to register birth | Number of children without birth registration |
| | Seen | Not seen | | | | | |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 21.1 | 13.8 | 10.7 | 45.6 | 2424 | 80.8 | 1319 |
| Second | 21.1 | 16.2 | 13.2 | 50.4 | 2358 | 82.8 | 1168 |
| Middle | 24.6 | 16.9 | 12.7 | 54.1 | 2416 | 77.6 | 1109 |
| Fourth | 23 | 19.1 | 10.4 | 52.5 | 2394 | 78.1 | 1136 |
| Richest | 26.7 | 27.1 | 7.3 | 61.1 | 2046 | 76.1 | 796 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | |
| Mandinka/Jahanka | 24.9 | 19.4 | 11.6 | 55.8 | 3426 | 82.6 | 1513 |
| Wolof | 28.3 | 18.2 | 10.6 | 57.2 | 1775 | 84.5 | 760 |
| Jola/Karoninka | 20.2 | 13.5 | 19.1 | 52.8 | 1303 | 85.1 | 616 |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 21 | 16.2 | 7.8 | 44.9 | 2541 | 77.7 | 1399 |
| Serere | 26.5 | 17.3 | 11.4 | 55.2 | 417 | 88.5 | 187 |
| Sarahuleh | 18.5 | 26 | 5.6 | 50.1 | 1320 | 59.6 | 659 |
| Creole/ Aku Marabou | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 12 |
| Manjago | 21.6 | 18.5 | 23.9 | 64 | 134 | (81.3) | 48 |
| Bambara | 21.4 | 17.3 | 7.8 | 46.5 | 216 | 92.9 | 115 |
| Other ethnic group | 24.9 | 15.9 | 13.5 | 54.3 | 158 | 85 | 72 |
| Non-Gambian | 29.1 | 13.7 | 17.2 | 60 | 177 | 68.9 | 71 |
| Missing/ DK | 16.1 | 18.2 | 10.7 | 44.9 | 137 | 75.6 | 75 |
| Total | 23.2 | 18.3 | 11 | 52.5 | 11637 | 79.4 | 5529 |

¹ MICS indicator 8.1

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases; (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Child Discipline

As stated in A World Fit for Children, “children must be protected against any acts of violence ...” and the Millennium Declaration calls for the protection of children against abuse, exploitation and violence. In The Gambia MICS survey, mothers/caregivers of children age 2-14 years were asked a series of questions on the ways parents tend to use to discipline their children when they misbehave. Note that for the child discipline module, one child aged 2-14 per household was selected randomly during fieldwork. Out of these questions, the two indicators used to describe aspects of child discipline are:

1. The number of children 2-14 years that experience psychological aggression as punishment or minor physical punishment or severe physical punishment; and
2. The number of parents/caregivers of children 2-14 years of age that believe that in order to raise their children properly, they need to physically punish them.

In The Gambia, 90.3 per cent of children age 2-14 years were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by their mothers/caregivers or other household members. More importantly, about 18 per cent of children were subjected to severe physical punishment. On the other hand, 38.9 per cent of mothers/caregivers believed that children should be physically punished, which implies an interesting contrast with the actual prevalence of physical discipline.

More male children were subjected to severe physical discipline (18%) than female children (17.2%). It is notable that differentials with respect to many of the background variables were relatively small. Despite the fact that older children, those living in rural areas, and those living in the poorest households were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment, the differentials in terms of severe physical punishment were significant. However, 38.9% of parents/ caregivers believe that in order to raise their children properly, they need to physically punish them.

Table CP.4: Child discipline

Percentage of children age 2-14 years according to method of disciplining the child, The Gambia, 2010

| | Percentage of children age 2-14 years who experienced: | | | | Any violent discipline method ¹ | Number of children age 2-14 years | Respondent believes that the child needs to be physically punished | Respondents to the child discipline module |
|------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|---------------------|--------|--|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| | Only non-violent discipline | Psychological aggression | Physical punishment | | | | | |
| | | | Any | Severe | | | | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 6.9 | 80.3 | 73.6 | 18 | 89.6 | 11455 | 39 | 2929 |
| Female | 6.2 | 82.1 | 74.6 | 17.2 | 91 | 11921 | 38.9 | 3190 |
| LGA | | | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 8.2 | 80.5 | 75.6 | 22.1 | 89.4 | 427 | 23.6 | 175 |
| Kanifing | 11.7 | 75 | 73.9 | 14.5 | 86.5 | 4220 | 29.4 | 1437 |
| Brikama | 3.9 | 85.2 | 73.5 | 12 | 92.2 | 6426 | 35.2 | 1928 |
| Mansakonko | 5.7 | 74.5 | 67 | 10.6 | 84.2 | 1673 | 57.1 | 394 |
| Kerewan | 11 | 81.6 | 71.3 | 37 | 87 | 3588 | 47.9 | 870 |
| Kuntaur | 2.4 | 84.8 | 90.7 | 18.1 | 97.6 | 1345 | 64.7 | 284 |
| Janjanbureh | 6.1 | 83.3 | 67.8 | 19.4 | 91.8 | 2084 | 56.2 | 445 |
| Basse | 2.8 | 81.8 | 78.9 | 13.3 | 94 | 3613 | 28 | 585 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 7.7 | 79.5 | 75.7 | 14.5 | 89.3 | 9668 | 32.2 | 3189 |
| Rural | 5.7 | 82.5 | 73 | 19.7 | 91 | 13708 | 46.3 | 2930 |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 2-4 years | 8 | 73.7 | 71.8 | 12.5 | 85.4 | 5869 | 36.5 | 1645 |
| 5-9 years | 5.8 | 83.2 | 76.5 | 17.7 | 92.2 | 9316 | 38.5 | 2436 |
| 10-14 years | 6.4 | 84.4 | 73.1 | 21.1 | 91.7 | 8191 | 41.4 | 2037 |
| Education of household head | | | | | | | | |
| None | 5.3 | 82.8 | 74.8 | 18.3 | 91.7 | 18208 | 41.1 | 4405 |
| Primary | 7.7 | 80.6 | 78.1 | 13.9 | 91 | 1198 | 43.9 | 375 |
| Secondary | 11.7 | 74.8 | 69.6 | 15.2 | 84 | 3915 | 30.6 | 1321 |
| Missing/ DK | 24.4 | 42.5 | 75.6 | 15.2 | 75.6 | 54 | 11.1 | 18 |

Table CP.4: Child discipline (cont.)

| Percentage of children age 2-14 years according to method of disciplining the child, The Gambia, 2010 | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|---------------------|--------|--|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| | Percentage of children age 2-14 years who experienced: | | | | | Number of children age 2-14 years | Respondent believes that the child needs to be physically punished | Respondents to the child discipline module |
| | Only non-violent discipline | Psychological aggression | Physical punishment | | Any violent discipline method ¹ | | | |
| | | | Any | Severe | | | | |
| Respondent's education | | | | | | | | |
| None | 6 | 82 | 74.2 | 18.5 | 91 | 17616 | 41.3 | 4307 |
| Primary | 5 | 81 | 80.2 | 14.2 | 92.4 | 1755 | 39.6 | 534 |
| Secondary+ | 9.7 | 77.8 | 71.1 | 14.9 | 86.1 | 4004 | 30.6 | 1277 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 4.9 | 84.1 | 73.1 | 20.8 | 92.7 | 4859 | 51.6 | 1189 |
| Second | 5.7 | 81.5 | 71.9 | 19.2 | 90.3 | 4868 | 42.4 | 1245 |
| Middle | 5.7 | 83.7 | 75.4 | 17.5 | 90.3 | 4952 | 37.6 | 1207 |
| Fourth | 7.7 | 79.1 | 77.9 | 16.8 | 90.2 | 4617 | 36.7 | 1178 |
| Richest | 9.3 | 76.8 | 72.2 | 12.8 | 87.6 | 4080 | 27.3 | 1299 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | |
| Mandinka | 6.8 | 81.5 | 75.2 | 16.7 | 89.7 | 7312 | 36.4 | 1890 |
| Wollof | 8.3 | 79 | 73.8 | 25 | 89 | 3301 | 43.1 | 870 |
| Jola | 4.5 | 86.5 | 71.8 | 15.7 | 91.9 | 2784 | 41.1 | 852 |
| Fula | 6.5 | 79.6 | 72.9 | 16.4 | 90.7 | 5015 | 41 | 1378 |
| Serere | 8.8 | 81.1 | 74.9 | 18.9 | 89.1 | 829 | 40.5 | 238 |
| Sarahuleh | 4.4 | 82.3 | 75.5 | 13.9 | 92.9 | 2472 | 31.8 | 375 |
| Creole/Aku | 40.1 | 56.2 | 41.5 | 8 | 59.9 | 60 | 19.7 | 31 |
| Manjago | 7.9 | 73 | 80 | 23.5 | 89.5 | 339 | 32.5 | 106 |
| Bambara | 11 | 79 | 78.7 | 38.5 | 88.3 | 349 | 39.5 | 91 |
| Other ethnic group | 0.3 | 79.3 | 74 | 6.3 | 89.3 | 275 | 20.2 | 72 |
| Non-Gambian | 8.2 | 85.5 | 74.1 | 10.5 | 91.7 | 329 | 36.6 | 140 |
| Missing/ DK | 3.8 | 83.9 | 74.3 | 9.9 | 89 | 310 | 59.6 | 75 |
| Total | 6.5 | 81.2 | 74.1 | 17.6 | 90.3 | 23376 | 38.9 | 6118 |

¹ MICS indicator 8.5

Early Marriage and Polygyny

Marriage before the age of 18 is a reality for many young girls. According to UNICEF's worldwide estimates, over 64 million women age 20-24 were married/in union before the age of 18. Factors that influence child marriage rates include:

- the state of the country's civil registration system, which provides proof of age for children;
- the existence of an adequate legislative framework with an accompanying enforcement mechanism to address cases of child marriage; and
- the existence of customary or religious laws that condone the practice.

In many parts of the world parents encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are still children in the hope that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially, while also relieving financial burdens on the family. However, child marriage is a violation of human rights, compromising the development of girls and often resulting in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty. The right to 'free and full' consent to a marriage is recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - with the recognition that consent cannot be 'free and full' when one of the parties involved is not sufficiently mature to make an informed decision about a life partner.

The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women mentions the right to protection from child marriage in article 16, which states: "The betrothal and the marriage of a child shall have no legal effect, and all necessary action, including legislation, shall be taken to specify a minimum age for marriage..." While marriage is not considered directly in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, child marriage is linked to other rights - such as the right to express their views freely, the right to protection from all forms of abuse, and the right to be protected from harmful traditional practices - and is frequently addressed by the Committee on the Rights of the Child. Other international agreements related to child marriage are the Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa. Child marriage was also identified by the Pan-African Forum against the Sexual Exploitation of Children as a type of commercial sexual exploitation of children.

Young married girls are a unique, though often invisible, group. Required to perform large amounts of domestic work, under pressure to demonstrate fertility, and responsible for raising children while still children themselves, married girls and child mothers face constrained decision-making and reduced life choices. Boys are also affected by child marriage but the issue impacts girls in far larger numbers and with greater intensity. Cohabitation - when a couple lives together as if married - raises the same human rights concerns as marriage. Where a girl lives with a man and takes on the role of caregiver for him, the assumption is often that she has become an adult woman, even if she has not yet reached the age of 18. Additional concerns due to the informality of the relationship - for example, inheritance, citizenship and social recognition - might make girls in informal unions vulnerable in different ways than those who are in formally recognized marriages.

Research suggests that many factors interact to place a child at risk of marriage. Poverty, protection of girls, family honour and the provision of stability during unstable social periods are considered as significant factors in determining a girl's risk of becoming married while still a child. Women who married at younger ages were more likely to believe that it is sometimes acceptable for a husband to beat his wife and were more likely to experience domestic violence themselves. The age gap between partners is thought to contribute to these abusive power dynamics and to increase the risk of untimely widowhood.

Closely related to the issue of child marriage is the age at which girls become sexually active. Women who are married before the age of 18 tend to have more children than those who marry later in life. Pregnancy related deaths are known to be a leading cause of mortality for both married and unmarried girls between the ages of 15 and 19, particularly among the youngest of this cohort. There is evidence to suggest that girls who marry at young ages are more likely to marry older men which puts them at increased risk of HIV infection. Parents seek to marry off their girls to protect their honour, and men often seek younger women as wives as a means to avoid choosing a wife who might already be infected. The demand for a young wife to reproduce, and the power imbalance resulting from the age difference between spouses, lead to very low condom use among such couples.

Two of the indicators are to estimate the percentage of women married before 15 years of age and percentage married before 18 years of age. The percentage of women married at various ages is provided in Table CP.5. About one in five young women age 15-19 years are currently married (23.5%). This proportion varies between urban (15.9%) and rural (31.4%), and is strongly related to the level of education. The findings in table CP.5 shows that the higher the educational attainment of the woman, the less likely they get married before ages 15 or 18. The tendency for a woman to be married before ages 15 or 18 is highest among the Fula and Sarahuleh headed households.

Table CP.5 shows that 8.6 per cent of women aged 15-49 married or in union actually marry before their 15th birthday whereas 46.5 per cent are married or in union before they reach the age of 18 years. The proportion of women in polygamous marriage/union accounted for about 41 per cent.

Across LGAs, Basse has the highest proportion of women in polygamous marriage/union with 54.5 per cent and Banjul had the lowest proportion with 22.1 per cent. It is also observed that older women were more likely to be in polygamous relationships than the younger women. About sixty nine per cent of women in polygamous union are within the age cohort 45-49 whereas only 17 % of women in polygamous union are within the age group of 15-19 years. Analysing the data by ethnicity of the household head shows that, women from Sarahuleh headed households were more likely to be in polygamous marriage/union than their counterparts in households headed by other ethnic groups.

Table CP.6 presents the proportion of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18 by place of residence and age group. Analysis of this indicator enables us to have an idea of the trends in early marriage over time. About 47 per cent of all women were married before the age 18 years and about 9 per cent were married before 15 years. The proportion of women getting married before age 15 and 18 was highest in rural than in urban areas and the averages were higher than the national averages.

Analysing the data by age of the women shows that women who married before age 15, the proportion was highest for the age group 40-44. Whilst for women who married before age 18, the proportion was highest for the age group 40 – 44 and 45 – 49 years. It is also observed that women aged 45-49 were more likely to be in polygamous marriage or union than women in the other age cohorts and the proportion was higher in the rural than in the urban areas (48.5% vs. 31.3%). It is also observed that women with no education were more likely to get married before ages 15 and 18, compared to women with primary and secondary education and above, and were also more likely to be in a polygamous marriage/union. Analysing the data by socio – economic status of households shows that women in the poorest households were more likely to get married before ages 15 and 18, and were also more likely to be in polygamous marriage or union. Analysis of the data by ethnicity of the household head shows that women in households headed by Fula or Sarahuleh were more likely to get married before age 15 and 18 but Fula headed households have the highest proportions.

Table CP.5: Early marriage and polygyny

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of women currently married or in union who are in a polygynous marriage or union, The Gambia, 2010

| | Percentage married before age 15 ¹ | Number of women age 15-49 years | Percentage married before age 15 | Percentage married before age 18 ² | Number of women age 20-49 years | Percentage of women 15-19 years currently married/in union ³ | Number of women age 15-19 years | Percentage of women age 15-49 years in polygynous marriage/union ⁴ | Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/in union |
|--------------------------|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|--|
| LGA | | | | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 6.9 | 394 | 8.4 | 28.7 | 313 | 9.8 | 80 | 22.1 | 214 |
| Kanifing | 7.3 | 3645 | 8.6 | 31.2 | 2803 | 13.6 | 843 | 30.3 | 2025 |
| Brikama | 9.1 | 4041 | 10.7 | 38.9 | 3044 | 13.9 | 997 | 31.4 | 2535 |
| Mansakonko | 9.3 | 853 | 10.4 | 57.6 | 639 | 25.6 | 214 | 51 | 627 |
| Kerewan | 8.2 | 1832 | 9.1 | 50.5 | 1374 | 32.4 | 459 | 44.5 | 1394 |
| Kuntaur | 13.8 | 726 | 15.8 | 60.3 | 560 | 43.8 | 166 | 50.8 | 601 |
| Janjanbureh | 6.4 | 1134 | 7.4 | 61.5 | 864 | 32.3 | 270 | 48.8 | 866 |
| Basse | 9.6 | 2060 | 10.1 | 70.4 | 1607 | 42.8 | 453 | 54.5 | 1697 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 7.5 | 7565 | 8.8 | 35.2 | 5797 | 15.9 | 1768 | 31.3 | 4515 |
| Rural | 9.8 | 7120 | 10.9 | 58.6 | 5407 | 31.4 | 1713 | 48.5 | 5444 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 4.6 | 3481 | . | . | 0 | 23.5 | 3481 | 17 | 818 |
| 20-24 | 7.3 | 3034 | 7.3 | 36.4 | 3034 | . | 0 | 22.7 | 1936 |
| 25-29 | 6.9 | 2690 | 6.9 | 40.4 | 2690 | . | 0 | 32.1 | 2237 |
| 30-34 | 11.3 | 2008 | 11.3 | 51.9 | 2008 | . | 0 | 47.2 | 1819 |
| 35-39 | 11.7 | 1592 | 11.7 | 54 | 1592 | . | 0 | 54.8 | 1452 |
| 40-44 | 18.4 | 1081 | 18.4 | 59.4 | 1081 | . | 0 | 61.6 | 974 |
| 45-49 | 10.4 | 798 | 10.4 | 59.6 | 798 | . | 0 | 68.9 | 723 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | |
| None | 12.3 | 7973 | 12.6 | 59 | 7048 | 53.6 | 926 | 47.8 | 6889 |
| Primary | 9.1 | 2055 | 10.8 | 48 | 1290 | 23.8 | 766 | 31.4 | 1252 |
| Secondary+ | 2 | 4656 | 2.7 | 15 | 2867 | 7.8 | 1789 | 20.1 | 1818 |

Table CP.5: Early marriage and polygyny (cont.)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of women currently married or in union who are in a polygynous marriage or union, The Gambia, 2010

| | Percentage married before age 15 ¹ | Number of women age 15-49 years | Percentage married before age 15 | Percentage married before age 18 ² | Number of women age 20-49 years | Percentage of women 15-19 years currently married/in union ³ | Number of women age 15-19 years | Percentage of women age 15-49 years in polygynous marriage/union ⁴ | Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/in union |
|------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|--|
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 9.9 | 2402 | 10.9 | 62.7 | 1814 | 35.5 | 587 | 42.8 | 1880 |
| Second | 10.3 | 2606 | 11.9 | 54.5 | 1960 | 25.6 | 645 | 44.5 | 1869 |
| Middle | 10.1 | 2821 | 11.7 | 49.8 | 2178 | 24.8 | 643 | 43.8 | 1984 |
| Fourth | 8.5 | 3219 | 9.8 | 45.5 | 2467 | 21.8 | 751 | 41.3 | 2195 |
| Richest | 5.5 | 3638 | 6.2 | 28.7 | 2784 | 14.1 | 854 | 31.5 | 2030 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | |
| Mandinka/Jahanka | 6.7 | 4546 | 7.7 | 42.7 | 3442 | 19.6 | 1104 | 38.8 | 3000 |
| Wollof | 7.6 | 2153 | 8.9 | 44.3 | 1677 | 27 | 476 | 44.2 | 1539 |
| Jola/Karoninka | 6.3 | 1859 | 8.1 | 31.6 | 1411 | 1.9 | 447 | 37.9 | 1043 |
| Fula/Tukolor/Lorobo | 14.2 | 2885 | 15.6 | 61.7 | 2175 | 37.2 | 710 | 39 | 2149 |
| Serere | 5.3 | 578 | 6.3 | 37 | 450 | 8.1 | 128 | 30.6 | 340 |
| Sarahuleh | 10.6 | 1503 | 11.7 | 60.5 | 1168 | 38.8 | 335 | 55.3 | 1171 |
| Creole/Aku Marabou | 0.8 | 89 | 1.2 | 10 | 57 | 6.7 | 32 | 23 | 28 |
| Manjago | 5 | 230 | 6.6 | 20.9 | 176 | 5.2 | 54 | 16.6 | 105 |
| Bambara | 6 | 219 | 5.3 | 52.5 | 159 | 44.3 | 60 | 33.9 | 171 |
| Other ethnic group | 7.8 | 206 | 8.2 | 38 | 157 | 18.2 | 49 | 41.4 | 119 |
| Non-Gambian | 9.8 | 249 | 11.8 | 34.2 | 202 | 19.2 | 48 | 15.4 | 161 |
| Missing/ DK | 7.7 | 167 | 7.5 | 64.9 | 131 | 27 | 36 | 49.5 | 132 |
| Total | 8.6 | 14685 | 9.8 | 46.5 | 11204 | 23.5 | 3481 | 40.7 | 9960 |

¹ MICS indicator 8.6; ² MICS indicator 8.7; ³ MICS indicator 8.8; ⁴ MICS indicator 8.9

Another component is the spousal age difference with an indicator being the percentage of married/in union women with a difference of 10 or more years younger than their current spouse. Table CP.7 presents the results of the age difference between husbands and wives. The results show that there are some important spousal age differences in The Gambia with about one in two women (45.9 %) aged 15-19 having a husband/partner at least 10 years older, while 46.3 per cent of women aged 20-24 have husband/partner who are at least 10 years older.

For women aged 15-19, spousal age difference whose husband/partner is at least 10 years and over is highest in Kerewan LGA with 69.5 per cent and lowest in Basse LGA with 11.4 per cent. Again, Kerewan has the highest proportion among women aged 20 - 24 whose husband/partner is 10 years older and Basse had the lowest proportion.

For the 15-19 age group, spousal age difference of women whose husband/partner is 10 years and over is higher for those with secondary education and above. Whilst for those aged 20-24years, it is highest for women with no education. For both age groups, it is observed that women in urban areas were more likely to have a husband/partner who is at least 10 years than women in the rural areas.

Table CP.6: Trends in early marriage

Percentage of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18, by residence and age groups, The Gambia, 2010

| | Urban | | | | Rural | | | | All | | | |
|--------------|---|-----------------|---|-----------------|---|-----------------|---|-----------------|---|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| | Percentage of women married before age 15 | Number of women | Percentage of women married before age 18 | Number of women | Percentage of women married before age 15 | Number of women | Percentage of women married before age 18 | Number of women | Percentage of women married before age 15 | Number of women | Percentage of women married before age 18 | Number of women |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 3.1 | 1768 | . | 0 | 6.2 | 1713 | . | 0 | 4.6 | 3481 | . | 0 |
| 20-24 | 5.3 | 1668 | 24.4 | 1668 | 9.8 | 1366 | 51.1 | 1366 | 7.3 | 3034 | 36.4 | 3034 |
| 25-29 | 5.6 | 1418 | 29 | 1418 | 8.3 | 1272 | 53.2 | 1272 | 6.9 | 2690 | 40.4 | 2690 |
| 30-34 | 10.5 | 1075 | 40.4 | 1075 | 12.2 | 934 | 65.1 | 934 | 11.3 | 2008 | 51.9 | 2008 |
| 35-39 | 12.2 | 766 | 44.7 | 766 | 11.2 | 827 | 62.7 | 827 | 11.7 | 1592 | 54 | 1592 |
| 40-44 | 19.5 | 490 | 49.6 | 490 | 17.5 | 592 | 67.5 | 592 | 18.4 | 1081 | 59.4 | 1081 |
| 45-49 | 11.2 | 381 | 54.2 | 381 | 9.7 | 417 | 64.4 | 417 | 10.4 | 798 | 59.6 | 798 |
| Total | 7.5 | 7565 | 35.2 | 5797 | 9.8 | 7120 | 58.6 | 5407 | 8.6 | 14685 | 46.5 | 11204 |

Figures in the total row are based on women age 15-49 and 20-49 for marriage before age 15 and age 18, respectively

Table CP.7: Spousal age difference

| Percent distribution of women currently married/in union age 15-19 and 20-24 years according to the age difference with their husband or partner, The Gambia, 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|--|---|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|--|
| | Percentage of currently married/in union women age 15-19 years whose husband or partner is: | | | | | | Number of women age 15-19 years currently married/in union | Percentage of currently married/in union women age 20-24 years whose husband or partner is: | | | | | | Number of women age 20-24 years currently married/in union |
| | Younger | 0-4 years older | 5-9 years older | 10+ years older ¹ | Husband/partner's age unknown | Total | | Younger | 0-4 years older | 5-9 years older | 10+ years older ² | Husband/partner's age unknown | Total | |
| LGA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 4.3 | 13.8 | 11 | 64.8 | 6.1 | 100 | 8 | 3.5 | 9.6 | 32.2 | 48.4 | 6.3 | 100 | 32 |
| Kanifing | 0 | 3.2 | 34 | 43.6 | 19.3 | 100 | 115 | 0.6 | 11 | 20.1 | 54 | 14.3 | 100 | 345 |
| Brikama | 2 | 3.1 | 24 | 56.6 | 14.3 | 100 | 138 | 0.8 | 9.8 | 27.9 | 56.4 | 5.1 | 100 | 511 |
| Mansakonko | 0 | 6.5 | 14 | 50.5 | 29 | 100 | 55 | 0.5 | 8.5 | 26.4 | 43.1 | 21.4 | 100 | 133 |
| Kerewan | 0 | 6.1 | 21.7 | 69.5 | 2.8 | 100 | 149 | 0 | 5.4 | 29.2 | 65.1 | 0.3 | 100 | 253 |
| Kuntaur | 0 | 5.1 | 19.5 | 60.6 | 14.8 | 100 | 73 | 0 | 5.2 | 25.4 | 57 | 12.4 | 100 | 110 |
| Janjanbureh | 0 | 8.1 | 29.3 | 51.5 | 11.1 | 100 | 87 | 0 | 7.7 | 34.9 | 48 | 9.4 | 100 | 153 |
| Basse | 0 | 0.1 | 4.6 | 11.4 | 83.9 | 100 | 194 | 0 | 1.5 | 6.5 | 12.2 | 79.8 | 100 | 398 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1.1 | 2.3 | 23.6 | 52.3 | 20.8 | 100 | 280 | 0.6 | 10.4 | 24.9 | 51 | 13.2 | 100 | 857 |
| Rural | 0 | 4.9 | 17.7 | 42.5 | 34.8 | 100 | 537 | 0.3 | 4.7 | 20.9 | 42.6 | 31.5 | 100 | 1079 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 0.4 | 4 | 19.7 | 45.9 | 30 | 100 | 818 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20-24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.4 | 7.2 | 22.6 | 46.3 | 23.4 | 100 | 1936 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| None | 0.1 | 3.9 | 19.7 | 46.7 | 29.6 | 100 | 496 | 0.2 | 4.4 | 21.1 | 48.1 | 26.2 | 100 | 1154 |
| Primary | 0 | 3.6 | 14.7 | 37.7 | 43.9 | 100 | 183 | 0.5 | 10.2 | 11.6 | 45.4 | 32.4 | 100 | 280 |
| Secondary+ | 2 | 5 | 26.6 | 53.4 | 13 | 100 | 139 | 0.9 | 12 | 32.3 | 42.9 | 11.9 | 100 | 502 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 0 | 5.5 | 21.5 | 46.3 | 26.8 | 100 | 208 | 0 | 3.3 | 26 | 48.3 | 22.4 | 100 | 332 |
| Second | 0 | 4.1 | 21.3 | 56.3 | 18.3 | 100 | 165 | 1 | 7 | 25 | 53.5 | 13.6 | 100 | 368 |
| Middle | 0 | 1.8 | 17.4 | 40.9 | 39.8 | 100 | 159 | 0 | 5.4 | 19.8 | 48.6 | 26.3 | 100 | 378 |
| Fourth | 0 | 3.6 | 20.2 | 34.6 | 41.6 | 100 | 164 | 0.3 | 8.8 | 20.1 | 38.7 | 32 | 100 | 488 |
| Richest | 2.5 | 4.6 | 17 | 52.8 | 23.1 | 100 | 121 | 0.9 | 10.6 | 23.6 | 45.3 | 19.6 | 100 | 370 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mandinka/Ja-hanka | 1.3 | 2.5 | 22.1 | 44.9 | 29.2 | 100 | 217 | 0.1 | 9.1 | 23.5 | 46.4 | 20.8 | 100 | 593 |
| Wollof | 0 | 10.1 | 19.3 | 62.8 | 7.8 | 100 | 128 | 1.1 | 8.8 | 27.3 | 56.9 | 6 | 100 | 281 |
| Jola/Karoninka | 0 | 6.3 | 76.2 | 2.2 | 15.3 | 100 | 8 | 0.7 | 5.5 | 20.4 | 67.1 | 6.3 | 100 | 175 |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 0.1 | 2.8 | 20.6 | 50.8 | 25.7 | 100 | 264 | 0.3 | 4.2 | 24.8 | 52.8 | 17.9 | 100 | 422 |
| Serere | 0 | 0 | 0 | 87.3 | 12.7 | 100 | 10 | 0 | 26 | 34.1 | 32.4 | 7.5 | 100 | 42 |
| Sarahuleh | 0 | 1.7 | 11.5 | 17.6 | 69.2 | 100 | 130 | 0.1 | 2.5 | 11.1 | 17.2 | 69.1 | 100 | 292 |
| Creole/Aku Marabou | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 29.5 | 0 | 70.5 | 100 | 2 |
| Manjago | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 3 | 7.8 | 30.7 | 25 | 36.5 | 0 | 100 | 20 |
| Bambara | 0 | 3 | 22.8 | 65.1 | 9.1 | 100 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 36.8 | 60 | 3.3 | 100 | 33 |
| Other ethnic group | 0 | 39.3 | 19 | 41.7 | 0 | 100 | 9 | 0 | 27.6 | 26.9 | 45.6 | 0 | 100 | 26 |
| Non-Gambian | 0 | 0 | 55.1 | 29.6 | 15.3 | 100 | 9 | 0 | 3.8 | 27.7 | 34.4 | 34.1 | 100 | 31 |
| Missing/ DK | 0 | 0 | 2.5 | 21.4 | 76.1 | 100 | 10 | 0 | 3.8 | 11.6 | 46.5 | 38.1 | 100 | 20 |
| Total | 0.4 | 4 | 19.7 | 45.9 | 30 | 100 | 818 | 0.4 | 7.2 | 22.6 | 46.3 | 23.4 | 100 | 1936 |

¹ MICS indicator 8.10a; ² MICS indicator 8.10b

Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting

Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) is the partial or total removal of the female external genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs. FGM/C is always traumatic with immediate complications including excruciating pain, shock, urine retention, ulceration of the genitals and injury to adjacent tissue. Other complications include septicaemia, infertility, obstructed labour, and even death. The procedure is generally carried out on girls as young as two days old; it is also done to infants and on rare occasions to women who are about to be married and, sometimes, to women who are pregnant with their first child or who have just given birth, usually to avoid stigmatization. It is often performed by traditional practitioners, including traditional birth attendants or traditional circumcisers without anaesthesia, using razor blades.

FGM/C is a fundamental violation of human rights. In the absence of any perceived medical necessity, it subjects girls and women to health risks and has life-threatening consequences. Among those rights violated are the rights to the highest attainable standard of health and to bodily integrity. Furthermore, it could be argued that girls (under 18) cannot be said to give informed consent to such a potentially damaging practice as FGM/C.

Table CP.8 presents the prevalence of FGM/C among women and the type and extent of the procedure. The table shows that 76.3 per cent of women aged 15-49 had some form of female genital mutilation/cutting.

The percentages decline slightly from 76.7 per cent for women without formal education to 73.9 per cent for women with secondary education and above. The practice appears more common in rural areas at 78.1 per cent most especially in Basse LGA than in urban areas 74.6 per cent and among households in the middle and fourth wealth quintiles. Across ethnicity of household heads, Mandinka/Jahanka and the Sarahuleh headed households were more likely to practice FGM/C with 96.7 and 97.8 per cent respectively than the other ethnic groups. It is notable that only 1 per cent of women in Basse did not have any form of FGM/C.

Table CP.8: Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) among women

| Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by FGM/C status, The Gambia, 2010 | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------|-------------|------------------|------------------------------|-------|---|---------------------------------|
| | Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years: | | | | | Total | Percentage who had any form of FGM/C ¹ | Number of women age 15-49 years |
| | No FGM/C | Who had FGM/C | | | | | | |
| | | Had flesh removed | Were nicked | Were sewn closed | Form of FGM/C not determined | | | |
| LGA | | | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 43.7 | 47.3 | 0.4 | 5.4 | 3.2 | 100 | 56.3 | 394 |
| Kanifing | 30.5 | 63.6 | 0.1 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 100 | 69.5 | 3645 |
| Brikama | 15.5 | 80.7 | 0 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 100 | 84.5 | 4041 |
| Mansakonko | 9.4 | 86.5 | 0.1 | 3.1 | 0.9 | 100 | 90.6 | 853 |
| Kerewan | 50.8 | 44.2 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 3.7 | 100 | 49.2 | 1832 |
| Kuntaur | 36.6 | 43.9 | 0 | 19.4 | 0.1 | 100 | 63.4 | 726 |
| Janjanbureh | 24.1 | 61.1 | 0.2 | 11.8 | 2.7 | 100 | 75.9 | 1134 |
| Basse | 1 | 79.6 | 0 | 19 | 0.3 | 100 | 99 | 2060 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 25.4 | 68.5 | 0.1 | 4.2 | 1.8 | 100 | 74.6 | 7565 |
| Rural | 21.9 | 67.2 | 0 | 9.5 | 1.3 | 100 | 78.1 | 7120 |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 22.9 | 70.1 | 0.1 | 5.1 | 1.8 | 100 | 77.1 | 3481 |
| 20-24 | 23.2 | 68.3 | 0 | 7 | 1.5 | 100 | 76.8 | 3034 |
| 25-29 | 22.5 | 67.9 | 0.1 | 8.3 | 1.2 | 100 | 77.5 | 2690 |
| 30-34 | 25.4 | 65.9 | 0.1 | 6.7 | 1.9 | 100 | 74.6 | 2008 |
| 35-39 | 26.9 | 64.2 | 0.2 | 7 | 1.7 | 100 | 73.1 | 1592 |
| 40-44 | 24.7 | 65.5 | 0 | 7.9 | 1.9 | 100 | 75.3 | 1081 |
| 45-49 | 21 | 71.9 | 0.3 | 6.1 | 0.7 | 100 | 79 | 798 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| None | 23.3 | 66.4 | 0.1 | 8.8 | 1.5 | 100 | 76.7 | 7973 |
| Primary | 19.9 | 71.3 | 0.1 | 7.5 | 1.2 | 100 | 80.1 | 2055 |
| Secondary+ | 26.1 | 68.8 | 0.1 | 3 | 1.9 | 100 | 73.9 | 4656 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 27.3 | 62.6 | 0 | 9.1 | 1 | 100 | 72.7 | 2402 |
| Second | 24.1 | 68.7 | 0 | 5.7 | 1.6 | 100 | 75.9 | 2606 |
| Middle | 19.1 | 71 | 0.1 | 7.4 | 2.4 | 100 | 80.9 | 2821 |
| Fourth | 17.4 | 73.2 | 0 | 7.8 | 1.5 | 100 | 82.6 | 3219 |
| Richest | 30.2 | 63.6 | 0.2 | 4.6 | 1.4 | 100 | 69.8 | 3638 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | |
| Mandinka/Jahanka | 3.3 | 88.4 | 0.1 | 5.9 | 2.3 | 100 | 96.7 | 4546 |
| Wollof | 87.6 | 11.5 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 100 | 12.4 | 2153 |
| Jola/Karoninka | 13 | 83.5 | 0 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 100 | 87 | 1859 |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 12.7 | 75 | 0 | 11.2 | 1 | 100 | 87.3 | 2885 |
| Serere | 57 | 40.5 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 100 | 43 | 578 |
| Sarahuleh | 2.2 | 77.6 | 0 | 18.9 | 1.2 | 100 | 97.8 | 1503 |
| Creole/ Aku Marabou | 75 | 19.4 | 0 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 100 | 25 | 89 |
| Manjago | 81.9 | 13.6 | 0 | 4.5 | 0 | 100 | 18.1 | 230 |
| Bambara | 7.9 | 81.4 | 0 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 100 | 92.1 | 219 |
| Other ethnic group | 34.4 | 53.4 | 0 | 10.8 | 1.3 | 100 | 65.6 | 206 |
| Non-Gambian | 39.1 | 50.3 | 0.8 | 5.3 | 4.6 | 100 | 60.9 | 249 |
| Missing/ DK | 19.6 | 72.1 | 0 | 8.1 | 0.2 | 100 | 80.4 | 167 |
| Total | 23.7 | 67.9 | 0.1 | 6.8 | 1.6 | 100 | 76.3 | 14685 |

¹ MICS indicator 8.12

Table CP.9 presents the prevalence and extent of FGM/C performed on daughters aged 0-14 years of the respondents. Overall, 42.4 per cent of women reported that at least one of their living daughters aged 0-14 years had undergone FGM/C. Daughters whose mothers have no education (43%) or primary education (45.8%) are more likely to be exposed to the practice of FGM/C than daughters whose mothers have secondary education and above (35.9 %). Across LGAs, Basse has the highest proportion of women (71.5%) who had at least one living daughter who has undergone FGM/C and Banjul has the lowest proportion with 24.4 per cent. Regarding the form of FGM/C that the children aged 0-14 had undergone, the majority had their flesh removed (36.7%) and 5.3 per cent were sewn closed. None of them were nicked.

Table CP.9: Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) among daughters

| Percent distribution of daughters age 0-14 by FGM/C status, The Gambia, 2010 | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-------------------|-------------|------------------|------------------------------|-------|---|------------------------------------|
| | Percent distribution of daughters age 0-14 years: | | | | | Total | Percentage who had any form of FGM/C ¹ | Number of daughters age 0-14 years |
| | No FGM/C | Who had FGM/C | | | | | | |
| | | Had flesh removed | Were nicked | Were sewn closed | Form of FGM/C not determined | | | |
| LGA | | | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 75.6 | 20.2 | 0 | 3.7 | 0.5 | 100 | 24.4 | 323 |
| Kanifing | 68.1 | 29.1 | 0 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 100 | 31.9 | 3235 |
| Brikama | 57.2 | 41.4 | 0 | 1 | 0.3 | 100 | 42.8 | 4435 |
| Mansakonko | 51.2 | 46.4 | 0 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 100 | 48.8 | 1078 |
| Kerewan | 73.5 | 25.5 | 0 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 100 | 26.5 | 2474 |
| Kuntaur | 65.5 | 20.6 | 0 | 13.9 | 0.1 | 100 | 34.5 | 1021 |
| Janjanbureh | 54.9 | 34.4 | 0 | 10.7 | 0 | 100 | 45.1 | 1493 |
| Basse | 28.5 | 54.6 | 0 | 16.8 | 0.1 | 100 | 71.5 | 2576 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 62 | 35.1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 100 | 38 | 7301 |
| Rural | 54.1 | 37.9 | 0 | 7.8 | 0.1 | 100 | 45.9 | 9334 |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 61.8 | 31.9 | 0 | 6 | 0.3 | 100 | 38.2 | 5322 |
| 5-9 | 33.4 | 58.6 | 0 | 7.4 | 0.7 | 100 | 66.6 | 4265 |
| 10-14 | 27.7 | 63.2 | 0 | 8.1 | 1 | 100 | 72.3 | 3015 |
| Mothers Education | | | | | | | | |
| None | 57 | 36.8 | 0 | 5.7 | 0.5 | 100 | 43 | 12597 |
| Primary | 54.2 | 39 | 0 | 6.7 | 0.1 | 100 | 45.8 | 1882 |
| Secondary+ | 64.1 | 33.8 | 0 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 100 | 35.9 | 2156 |
| Mother's FGM/C experience | | | | | | | | |
| No FGM/C | 98.7 | 1 | 0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 100 | 1.3 | 3840 |
| Had FGM/C | 45.2 | 47.4 | 0 | 6.8 | 0.6 | 100 | 54.8 | 12796 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 60.6 | 33.6 | 0 | 5.8 | 0 | 100 | 39.4 | 3415 |
| Second | 59.6 | 36.2 | 0 | 4 | 0.1 | 100 | 40.4 | 3352 |
| Middle | 53 | 39.8 | 0 | 6.6 | 0.5 | 100 | 47 | 3476 |
| Fourth | 50.2 | 42.7 | 0 | 6.3 | 0.9 | 100 | 49.8 | 3479 |
| Richest | 65.9 | 29.9 | 0 | 3.4 | 0.8 | 100 | 34.1 | 2913 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | |
| Mandinka/Jahanka | 46.1 | 48.6 | 0 | 4.8 | 0.5 | 100 | 53.9 | 5068 |
| Wollof | 96.3 | 3.3 | 0 | 0.4 | 0 | 100 | 3.7 | 2532 |
| Jola/Karoninka | 56.9 | 41 | 0 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 100 | 43.1 | 1905 |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 54.3 | 38.3 | 0 | 6.9 | 0.5 | 100 | 45.7 | 3594 |
| Serere | 89.2 | 10.4 | 0 | 0.3 | 0 | 100 | 10.8 | 681 |
| Sarahuleh | 23.7 | 56.8 | 0 | 19.2 | 0.2 | 100 | 76.3 | 1674 |
| Creole /Aku Marabou | 81.3 | 16.3 | 0 | 2.4 | 0 | 100 | 18.7 | 34 |
| Manjago | 90.6 | 7.1 | 0 | 2.3 | 0 | 100 | 9.4 | 198 |
| Bambara | 50 | 46.8 | 0 | 3.2 | 0 | 100 | 50 | 280 |
| Other ethnic group | 64.8 | 33 | 0 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 100 | 35.2 | 185 |
| Non-Gambian | 70.4 | 28.7 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 100 | 29.6 | 254 |
| Missing/ DK | 51.1 | 38.8 | 0 | 9.8 | 0.3 | 100 | 48.9 | 231 |
| Total | 57.6 | 36.7 | 0 | 5.3 | 0.5 | 100 | 42.4 | 16635 |

¹ MICS indicator 8.13

Table CP.10 presents woman's attitudes towards FGM/C. Regarding women's opinions as to whether the practice should be continued or discontinued, 64.2 per cent of women thought it should be continued while 28.2 per cent believed it should be discontinued. Women in Brikama, Mansakonko and Basse LGAs are more likely to approve of the continuation of the practice of FGM/C than women in other LGAs. Approval of the continuation of the practice is highest among women with primary education (68.4 %) than those with no and secondary education and above (66.4 and 58.5 % respectively). Women from the richest households are less likely to approve of the continuation of the practice than women from the poorest households.

Across ethnicity of household heads, households headed by Mandinkas and Sarahulehs were more likely to approve the continuation of FGM/C with 83.9 and 81.5 per cent respectively. Whilst Wollof headed households were least likely to approve the continuation of FGM/C (11.7%). Of the 76.3 per cent of women who have had some form of FGM/C, only 28.2 per cent reported the practice should be discontinued. No significant difference has been observed by place of residence regarding the continuation of the practice.

Table CP.10: Approval of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of FGM/C, and percent distribution of women according to attitudes towards whether the practice of FGM/C should be continued, The Gambia, 2010

| | | Percentage of women who have heard of FGM/C | Number of women aged 15-49 years | Percent distribution of women who believe the practice of FGM/C should be: | | | | | Number of women age 15-49 years who have heard of FGM/C |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|--------------|---------|---------------------|-------|---|
| | | | | Continued [1] | Discontinued | Depends | Don't know/ Missing | Total | |
| LGA | Banjul | 99.8 | 394 | 46.3 | 47.3 | 4.8 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 393 |
| | Kanifing | 99.8 | 3645 | 55.6 | 39.5 | 4.3 | .6 | 100.0 | 3639 |
| | Brikama | 99.7 | 4041 | 74.8 | 19.1 | 5.4 | .7 | 100.0 | 4028 |
| | Mansakonko | 99.2 | 853 | 78.6 | 16.0 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 846 |
| | Kerewan | 99.8 | 1832 | 52.3 | 33.6 | 11.0 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 1829 |
| | Kuntaur | 98.6 | 726 | 50.3 | 30.0 | 19.0 | .7 | 100.0 | 715 |
| | Janjanburah | 99.7 | 1134 | 60.9 | 35.9 | 2.8 | .4 | 100.0 | 1130 |
| | Basse | 100.0 | 2060 | 73.1 | 18.0 | 8.8 | .1 | 100.0 | 2060 |
| Area of Residence | Urban | 99.9 | 7565 | 63.6 | 30.9 | 4.8 | .8 | 100.0 | 7555 |
| | Rural | 99.5 | 7120 | 64.8 | 25.4 | 8.6 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 7085 |
| Age | 15-19 | 99.5 | 3481 | 64.5 | 27.6 | 6.9 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 3462 |
| | 20-24 | 99.7 | 3034 | 66.6 | 27.8 | 4.7 | .9 | 100.0 | 3025 |
| | 25-29 | 99.7 | 2690 | 64.2 | 28.3 | 6.5 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 2683 |
| | 30-34 | 99.7 | 2008 | 63.3 | 28.3 | 7.4 | .9 | 100.0 | 2003 |
| | 35-39 | 99.9 | 1592 | 61.4 | 30.1 | 7.7 | .8 | 100.0 | 1591 |
| | 40-44 | 99.8 | 1081 | 60.6 | 30.3 | 7.8 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 1079 |
| | 45-49 | 100.0 | 798 | 66.1 | 25.8 | 7.5 | .6 | 100.0 | 798 |
| Education | None | 99.6 | 7973 | 66.4 | 24.6 | 7.9 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 7944 |
| | Primary | 99.6 | 2055 | 68.4 | 24.4 | 6.2 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 2048 |
| | Secondary + | 99.8 | 4656 | 58.5 | 36.1 | 4.8 | .6 | 100.0 | 4649 |
| FGM/C experience | No FGM/C | 98.7 | 3480 | 5.1 | 78.2 | 14.0 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 3436 |
| | Had FGM/C | 100.0 | 11205 | 82.3 | 12.9 | 4.4 | .4 | 100.0 | 11205 |
| Wealth index quintiles | Poorest | 99.6 | 2402 | 58.0 | 31.8 | 9.4 | .8 | 100.0 | 2391 |
| | Second | 99.5 | 2606 | 66.2 | 23.5 | 9.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 2592 |
| | Middle | 99.9 | 2821 | 70.7 | 22.2 | 6.2 | .9 | 100.0 | 2819 |
| | Fourth | 99.6 | 3219 | 72.0 | 22.3 | 4.9 | .8 | 100.0 | 3207 |
| | Richest | 99.8 | 3638 | 54.9 | 39.2 | 5.0 | .9 | 100.0 | 3631 |
| Ethnicity of household head | Mandinka/Jahanka | 100.0 | 4546 | 83.9 | 12.1 | 3.5 | .5 | 100.0 | 4546 |
| | Wollof | 98.8 | 2153 | 11.7 | 70.8 | 14.7 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 2128 |
| | Jola/Karoninka | 99.9 | 1859 | 72.6 | 21.3 | 5.3 | .8 | 100.0 | 1856 |
| | Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 99.9 | 2885 | 70.3 | 22.9 | 6.0 | .9 | 100.0 | 2883 |
| | Serere | 99.9 | 578 | 35.6 | 54.3 | 9.3 | .8 | 100.0 | 578 |
| | Sarahuleh | 100.0 | 1503 | 81.5 | 12.9 | 5.4 | .2 | 100.0 | 1503 |
| | Creole /Aku Marabou | 97.5 | 89 | 13.7 | 82.0 | 4.4 | .0 | 100.0 | 87 |
| | Manjago | 100.0 | 230 | 16.6 | 65.8 | 16.0 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 230 |
| | Bambara | 100.0 | 219 | 76.5 | 17.2 | 4.7 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 219 |
| | Non Gambian | 100.0 | 249 | 36.8 | 55.7 | 7.2 | .3 | 100.0 | 249 |
| | Other ethnic group | 95.1 | 206 | 60.7 | 33.9 | 4.1 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 196 |
| | Missing/DK | 99.6 | 167 | 59.9 | 29.4 | 10.3 | .3 | 100.0 | 166 |
| Total | | 99.7 | 14685 | 64.2 | 28.2 | 6.6 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 14641 |

[1] MICS indicator 8.11

Domestic Violence

A number of questions were asked of women age 15-49 years to assess their attitudes towards whether husbands are justified to hit or beat their wives/partners for a variety of scenarios. These questions were asked to have an indication of cultural beliefs that tend to be associated with the prevalence of violence against women by their husbands/partners. The main assumption here is that women that agree with the statements indicating that husbands/partners are justified to beat their wives/partners under the situations described in reality tend to be abused by their own husbands/partners. The responses to these questions can be found in Table CP.11.

Overall, about 75 per cent of women in The Gambia feel that their husband/partner has a right to hit or beat them for at least one of a variety of reasons. Women who approve their partner's violence, in most cases agree and justify violence in instances when they neglect the children (52.4%), or if they demonstrate their autonomy, e.g. go out without telling their husbands (53%) or argue with them (33.3%). About 60 per cent of women believe that their husband/partner has a right to hit or beat them if they refuse to have sex with him and about 14 per cent thought that beating is justified if she burns the food. The data shows that women in Banjul are less likely to approve wife/partner beating than women from the other LGAs where more than half of the women approve of the practice. About 80 per cent of women who are currently married or in union approve of wife/partner beating for any one of the reasons compared to 63.1 per cent of women who are never married. Similarly, the higher the educational attainment of a woman, the less likely it is for her to approve of wife beating. Women from poorer households are more likely to approve of wife beating than women from the richest households.

Table CP.11: Attitudes toward domestic violence

| Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner in various circumstances, The Gambia, 2010 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner: | | | | | | Number of women age 15-49 years |
| | If goes out without telling him | If she neglects the children | If she argues with him | If she refuses sex with him | If she burns the food | For any of these reasons ¹ | |
| LGA | | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 23.4 | 24.4 | 8.6 | 31.4 | 5.6 | 45.5 | 394 |
| Kanifing | 34 | 39.2 | 17.9 | 33.4 | 9.9 | 53.1 | 3645 |
| Brikama | 51.5 | 52 | 38.5 | 58.3 | 16.6 | 73.8 | 4041 |
| Mansakonko | 71.1 | 66.7 | 40.9 | 71 | 15.1 | 87.1 | 853 |
| Kerewan | 54.5 | 55.7 | 13.9 | 74 | 6.3 | 85.5 | 1832 |
| Kuntaur | 66.8 | 44.5 | 26 | 68.7 | 12.3 | 84 | 726 |
| Janjanbureh | 58.6 | 43.9 | 50.6 | 73.8 | 14.8 | 86.7 | 1134 |
| Basse | 78.6 | 80.3 | 62.3 | 85.6 | 21.1 | 94.5 | 2060 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 42.7 | 44.6 | 27 | 45.9 | 12.8 | 63.1 | 7565 |
| Rural | 64 | 60.7 | 40 | 74.2 | 14.4 | 86.7 | 7120 |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 54.1 | 50.9 | 32.9 | 56.6 | 15.5 | 73.7 | 3481 |
| 20-24 | 50.2 | 52.4 | 33.8 | 58.2 | 13.4 | 73.6 | 3034 |
| 25-29 | 51.5 | 52.6 | 31.3 | 58.4 | 12.2 | 73.8 | 2690 |
| 30-34 | 55.3 | 55.7 | 35.9 | 65 | 14.3 | 78.2 | 2008 |
| 35-39 | 51.1 | 51.2 | 32.9 | 58.8 | 11.8 | 71.3 | 1592 |
| 40-44 | 57 | 51.5 | 35.7 | 62.8 | 14.3 | 75.7 | 1081 |
| 45-49 | 56.6 | 53.3 | 30.9 | 66.1 | 10.8 | 79.7 | 798 |
| Marital/Union status | | | | | | | |
| Currently married/in union | 57.9 | 57.1 | 37.2 | 66.2 | 14 | 79.9 | 9960 |
| Formerly married/in union | 41.4 | 46.4 | 25.1 | 50.3 | 11.9 | 64.4 | 644 |
| Never married/in union | 42.8 | 41.9 | 25 | 45.2 | 12.8 | 63.1 | 4081 |

Table CP.11: Attitudes toward domestic violence (cont.)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner in various circumstances, The Gambia, 2010

| | Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner: | | | | | | Number of women age 15-49 years |
|------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | If goes out without telling him | If she neglects the children | If she argues with him | If she refuses sex with him | If she burns the food | For any of these reasons ¹ | |
| Education | | | | | | | |
| None | 63 | 59.5 | 39.8 | 71.6 | 15.5 | 84.7 | 7973 |
| Primary | 55.6 | 55 | 36.4 | 61.1 | 15.2 | 77.4 | 2055 |
| Secondary+ | 34.7 | 39.1 | 20.8 | 38.5 | 9.4 | 55.9 | 4656 |
| Wealth index quintile | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 65.1 | 57.8 | 37.7 | 76.4 | 14.9 | 88.1 | 2402 |
| Second | 59.4 | 56.4 | 37.8 | 68.3 | 15.4 | 82.7 | 2606 |
| Middle | 57.6 | 58 | 39.3 | 66 | 14.1 | 80.8 | 2821 |
| Fourth | 56.1 | 56.3 | 35.9 | 59.4 | 14.9 | 75.7 | 3219 |
| Richest | 34.2 | 38.1 | 20.2 | 37.6 | 9.7 | 53.9 | 3638 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | |
| Mandinka/Jahanka | 52.9 | 53.3 | 33.7 | 59.6 | 14.3 | 75 | 4546 |
| Wolof | 46.6 | 43.8 | 24.9 | 58.3 | 10.4 | 72.6 | 2153 |
| Jola/Karoninka | 41.4 | 45 | 26.8 | 48.5 | 11.6 | 66 | 1859 |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 62 | 56.6 | 36.7 | 65.3 | 16.7 | 81.1 | 2885 |
| Serere | 37 | 39.8 | 19.7 | 42.1 | 7.9 | 57 | 578 |
| Sarahuleh | 74.6 | 76.7 | 58.9 | 80.2 | 18.8 | 90.5 | 1503 |
| Creole/Aku Marabou | 16.2 | 21.5 | 4.9 | 17.8 | 3.9 | 27.7 | 89 |
| Manjago | 21.3 | 21.8 | 15 | 31.6 | 7 | 41.8 | 230 |
| Bambara | 64.9 | 62.1 | 23.2 | 69.6 | 9.6 | 84.9 | 219 |
| Other ethnic group | 46.1 | 44.4 | 36.1 | 53.9 | 11.7 | 74.7 | 206 |
| Non-Gambian | 30.9 | 31.4 | 18.7 | 33.2 | 5.1 | 47.4 | 249 |
| Missing/ DK | 62.4 | 60.6 | 34.9 | 71.2 | 8.4 | 83 | 167 |
| Total | 53 | 52.4 | 33.3 | 59.6 | 13.6 | 74.5 | 14685 |

¹ MICS indicator 8.14



XII. HIV/AIDS and Sexual Behaviour

Knowledge about HIV Transmission and Misconceptions about HIV/AIDS

One of the most important prerequisites for reducing the rate of HIV infection is accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and strategies for preventing transmission. Correct information is the first step toward raising awareness and giving young people the tools to protect themselves from infection. Misconceptions about HIV are common and can confuse young people and hinder prevention efforts. Different regions are likely to have variations in misconceptions although some appear to be universal (for example that sharing food can transmit HIV or mosquito bites can transmit HIV). The UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) called on governments to improve the knowledge and skills of young people to protect themselves from HIV. The indicators to measure this goal as well as the MDG of reducing HIV infections by half include improving the level of knowledge of HIV and its prevention, and changing behaviours to prevent further spread of the disease. The HIV module was administered to women 15-49 years of age.

One indicator which is both an MDG and UNGASS indicator is the percent of young women who have comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission. In The Gambia MICS all women who have heard of HIV/AIDS were asked whether they knew of the three main ways of HIV transmission – having only one faithful uninfected partner, using a condom every time, and abstaining from sex. The results are presented in Table HA.1. In The Gambia, almost all of the interviewed women (98.7 %) have heard of HIV/AIDS. However, the percentage of women who know of all two main ways of preventing HIV transmission is 77.7 per cent. About 94 per cent of women know of having one faithful uninfected sex partner and 79.6 per cent know of using a condom every time as main ways of preventing HIV transmission. No significant differences have been observed regarding the proportion of women who have heard of HIV/AIDS by varying background characteristics.

Women in Banjul, Kanifing and Brikama reported the highest proportion of condom use as a means of HIV prevention compared to their counterparts in LGAs which are predominantly rural. Among them, Kuntaur has the lowest proportion with 59.0 per cent. It is also observed that the higher the educational attainment of the woman, the more likely it is that they know that HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, supernatural means and sharing food with someone with HIV/AIDS.

Table HA.1: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, The Gambia, 2010

| | Percentage who have heard of AIDS | Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by: | | Percentage of women who know both ways | Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus | Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by: | | | Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus | Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ¹ | Number of women |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------|--|---|--|--------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|-----------------|
| | | Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner | Using a condom every time | | | Mosquito bites | Supernatural means | Sharing food with someone with AIDS | | | |
| LGA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 99.8 | 93.3 | 82.9 | 81.1 | 72.6 | 78.4 | 89.4 | 89.4 | 56.9 | 49.1 | 394 |
| Kanifing | 99.9 | 93.5 | 82.4 | 79.2 | 76.3 | 70.7 | 87.2 | 81.7 | 52.6 | 46.0 | 3645 |
| Brikama | 99.2 | 96.0 | 85.5 | 83.9 | 76.2 | 56.7 | 76.5 | 79.1 | 39.4 | 35.6 | 4041 |
| Mansakonko | 99.9 | 90.7 | 72.1 | 69.5 | 78.1 | 45.4 | 71.1 | 68.9 | 29.2 | 24.1 | 853 |
| Kerewan | 99.4 | 92.3 | 78.2 | 77.2 | 77.8 | 52.3 | 72.6 | 77.2 | 38.4 | 33.3 | 1832 |
| Kuntaur | 93.4 | 90.9 | 59.0 | 58.6 | 55.4 | 44.9 | 60.5 | 51.5 | 17.9 | 10.7 | 726 |
| Janjanbureh | 92.0 | 88.8 | 77.0 | 75.3 | 38.2 | 53.3 | 75.0 | 69.0 | 17.2 | 15.2 | 1134 |
| Basse | 99.7 | 97.4 | 75.4 | 74.2 | 65.7 | 34.2 | 51.7 | 57.2 | 18.1 | 12.9 | 2060 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 99.7 | 94.4 | 84.2 | 81.7 | 74.0 | 65.1 | 82.2 | 80.3 | 46.3 | 41.1 | 7565 |
| Rural | 97.6 | 93.4 | 74.7 | 73.4 | 67.8 | 45.4 | 66.0 | 67.2 | 26.4 | 21.5 | 7120 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 98.3 | 93.0 | 79.1 | 77.1 | 69.3 | 57.9 | 74.1 | 72.4 | 37.7 | 32.8 | 6515 |
| 25-29 | 98.9 | 94.6 | 82.4 | 80.1 | 75.0 | 56.2 | 74.4 | 75.0 | 38.9 | 34.1 | 2690 |
| 30-39 | 99.2 | 94.9 | 81.0 | 79.2 | 71.0 | 53.2 | 74.9 | 76.2 | 35.8 | 30.6 | 3601 |
| 40-49 | 98.6 | 94.3 | 74.7 | 73.5 | 71.4 | 51.0 | 73.8 | 73.7 | 31.4 | 25.9 | 1879 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ever married/in union | 98.6 | 94.3 | 79.1 | 77.3 | 70.1 | 51.1 | 72.0 | 72.0 | 32.5 | 27.6 | 10604 |
| Never married/in union | 98.8 | 92.9 | 80.9 | 78.7 | 73.4 | 67.1 | 80.4 | 79.0 | 47.6 | 41.9 | 4081 |
| Women's education | | | | | | | | | | | |
| None | 98.0 | 93.2 | 74.9 | 73.4 | 65.5 | 43.7 | 66.9 | 66.9 | 24.6 | 20.4 | 7973 |
| Primary | 98.5 | 92.1 | 78.9 | 76.1 | 69.9 | 53.2 | 71.7 | 70.6 | 34.1 | 28.8 | 2055 |
| Secondary+ | 99.9 | 96.0 | 87.9 | 85.9 | 80.9 | 77.0 | 88.2 | 87.6 | 58.4 | 52.1 | 4656 |

Table HA.1: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (cont.)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, The Gambia, 2010

| | Percentage who have heard of AIDS | Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by: | | Percentage of women who know both ways | Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus | Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by: | | | Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus | Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ¹ | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------|--|---|--|--------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|-----------------|
| | | Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner | Using a condom every time | | | Mosquito bites | Supernatural means | Sharing food with someone with AIDS | | | |
| Wealth index quintiles | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 96.8 | 93.2 | 71.7 | 70.7 | 61.8 | 41.8 | 62.4 | 62.1 | 21.9 | 17.0 | 2402 |
| Second | 98.4 | 94.0 | 79.8 | 78.0 | 69.2 | 50.2 | 72.3 | 72.6 | 30.8 | 27.5 | 2606 |
| Middle | 98.7 | 92.5 | 78.3 | 76.1 | 68.1 | 49.4 | 72.1 | 70.6 | 28.0 | 23.3 | 2821 |
| Fourth | 98.9 | 94.3 | 79.1 | 77.5 | 72.3 | 56.5 | 74.1 | 74.9 | 38.6 | 33.4 | 3219 |
| Richest | 99.9 | 95.2 | 86.1 | 83.5 | 79.5 | 72.5 | 85.6 | 84.5 | 55.6 | 49.0 | 3638 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mandinka/Jahanka | 99.4 | 95.5 | 82.1 | 80.1 | 75.9 | 58.1 | 79.8 | 76.2 | 39.8 | 34.9 | 4546 |
| Wolof | 97.6 | 92.3 | 79.5 | 77.6 | 68.4 | 59.9 | 76.2 | 76.0 | 39.5 | 34.6 | 2153 |
| Jola/Karoninka | 99.7 | 95.3 | 83.8 | 82.0 | 73.9 | 62.0 | 80.7 | 78.7 | 40.8 | 35.2 | 1859 |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 97.4 | 91.7 | 74.1 | 72.4 | 63.7 | 49.9 | 67.9 | 68.7 | 29.1 | 24.6 | 2885 |
| Serere | 99.8 | 93.3 | 81.6 | 79.3 | 80.3 | 71.2 | 86.4 | 87.5 | 55.3 | 47.6 | 578 |
| Sarahuleh | 98.4 | 95.0 | 75.6 | 73.7 | 61.7 | 37.9 | 56.1 | 60.3 | 20.6 | 15.7 | 1503 |
| Creole/ Aku Marabou | 100.0 | 96.9 | 94.4 | 91.6 | 85.3 | 86.6 | 87.8 | 93.4 | 77.6 | 73.1 | 89 |
| Manjago | 99.3 | 91.7 | 90.6 | 87.0 | 79.9 | 61.1 | 84.3 | 81.6 | 46.6 | 42.3 | 230 |
| Bambara | 99.8 | 94.1 | 74.1 | 74.1 | 80.0 | 43.6 | 63.5 | 73.3 | 32.9 | 27.3 | 219 |
| Other ethnic group | 96.4 | 90.9 | 77.8 | 77.1 | 73.4 | 48.3 | 72.2 | 75.1 | 33.3 | 27.7 | 206 |
| Non Gambian | 99.7 | 92.1 | 84.9 | 81.9 | 78.6 | 67.0 | 76.1 | 81.3 | 51.8 | 47.8 | 249 |
| Missing/DK | 99.3 | 94.3 | 67.7 | 66.8 | 73.1 | 46.4 | 56.0 | 67.2 | 30.7 | 22.8 | 167 |
| Total | 98.7 | 93.9 | 79.6 | 77.7 | 71.0 | 55.6 | 74.3 | 74.0 | 36.7 | 31.6 | 14685 |

¹MICS indicator 9.1

The results for women aged 15-24 are separately presented in Table HA.2. Overall, 98.3 per cent of women aged 15-24 have heard of HIV/AIDS. It is observed that the higher the level of education of the woman the more likely they are to report to have heard of HIV/AIDS, ranging from 96.6 per cent for those with no education to 99.9 per cent for those with secondary education and above. It is also observed that the richer the household, the more likely the woman is to have heard of HIV/AIDS. The table also shows that 57.9 per cent of women aged 15-24 know that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, 74.1 per cent know it cannot be transmitted by supernatural means likewise sharing food with someone with HIV (72.4 %). The proportion of women who reported that HIV cannot be transmitted through these means is highest in the richest households compared to households in the other economic quintiles.

Table HA.1 and HA.2 also present the percent of women who can correctly identify misconceptions concerning HIV. The indicator is based on the two most common and relevant misconceptions in The Gambia, that HIV can be transmitted by supernatural means and sharing of food with someone with AIDS. The table also provides information on whether women know that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food.

Of the interviewed women, 36.7 per cent reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be infected. About 37 per cent of women know the first misconception (table HA1), and 37.7 per cent of women know the second misconception (table HA2), while 71.0 percent of women know that a healthy-looking person can be infected.

The table shows that 39.2 percent of women aged 15-24 years who have no education know that HIV cannot be transmitted through mosquito bites and 61.2 per cent know that HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means. In contrast, 75.3 per cent and 86.8 per cent of those with secondary education and above know that AIDS cannot be transmitted through mosquito bites and supernatural means respectively. Women living in the richest households (72.7%) were more likely to report that HIV cannot be transmitted through mosquito bites than women from the poorest households (43.6%).

HA.2: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission among young people

Percentage of young women age 15-24 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission The Gambia, 2010

| | Percentage who have heard of AIDS | Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by: | | Percentage of women who know both ways | Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus | Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by: | | | Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus | Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ¹ | Number of women age 15-24 |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------|--|---|--|--------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------|
| | | Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner | Using a condom every time | | | Mosquito bites | Supernatural means | Sharing food with someone with AIDS | | | |
| LGA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 99.8 | 92.5 | 80.9 | 78.9 | 72.9 | 80.6 | 88.1 | 88.4 | 59.2 | 49.2 | 165 |
| Kanifing | 99.8 | 94.3 | 83.2 | 80.4 | 75.7 | 72.9 | 87.2 | 80.3 | 54.0 | 46.9 | 1650 |
| Brikama | 98.4 | 94.6 | 84.2 | 82.5 | 72.5 | 58.7 | 77.6 | 78.2 | 39.0 | 35.5 | 1874 |
| Mansakonko | 100.0 | 85.9 | 70.4 | 66.3 | 75.1 | 46.0 | 63.3 | 64.5 | 27.9 | 23.7 | 379 |
| Kerewan | 99.3 | 91.4 | 78.2 | 77.4 | 79.0 | 57.2 | 73.5 | 75.0 | 43.2 | 37.7 | 774 |
| Kuntaur | 91.4 | 87.2 | 54.2 | 53.6 | 54.2 | 45.1 | 57.4 | 47.8 | 18.0 | 11.1 | 294 |
| Janjanbureh | 90.8 | 86.7 | 77.3 | 75.4 | 35.2 | 56.4 | 75.8 | 69.4 | 17.0 | 15.5 | 471 |
| Basse | 99.6 | 97.1 | 74.1 | 72.8 | 62.0 | 35.6 | 50.4 | 53.5 | 18.4 | 13.9 | 909 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 99.5 | 94.2 | 83.6 | 81.2 | 71.6 | 67.0 | 81.9 | 79.0 | 46.5 | 40.9 | 3436 |
| Rural | 96.9 | 91.6 | 74.0 | 72.6 | 66.7 | 47.8 | 65.5 | 65.0 | 28.0 | 23.7 | 3079 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 97.9 | 91.4 | 76.8 | 74.8 | 68.1 | 56.8 | 72.4 | 72.4 | 38.0 | 33.0 | 3481 |
| 20-24 | 98.8 | 94.9 | 81.7 | 79.9 | 70.7 | 59.2 | 76.1 | 72.4 | 37.4 | 32.5 | 3034 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ever married/in union | 97.7 | 93.2 | 77.8 | 76.1 | 65.9 | 47.6 | 66.8 | 65.0 | 27.4 | 23.2 | 2849 |
| Never married/in union | 98.8 | 92.9 | 80.1 | 78.0 | 71.9 | 66.0 | 79.8 | 78.1 | 45.8 | 40.2 | 3666 |
| Women's education | | | | | | | | | | | |
| None | 96.6 | 90.8 | 71.4 | 69.6 | 60.7 | 39.2 | 61.2 | 59.9 | 20.2 | 17.1 | 2311 |
| Primary | 97.3 | 89.9 | 74.2 | 71.3 | 63.8 | 49.1 | 66.2 | 62.6 | 28.0 | 22.2 | 1135 |
| Secondary+ | 99.9 | 95.9 | 86.7 | 85.0 | 77.8 | 75.3 | 86.8 | 85.4 | 54.5 | 48.4 | 3069 |

HA.2: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission among young people (cont.)

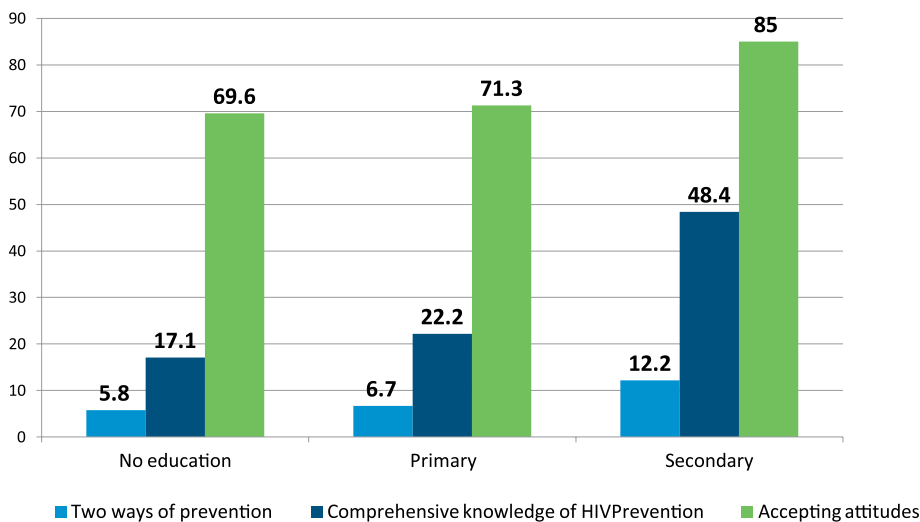
Percentage of young women age 15-24 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission The Gambia, 2010

| | Percentage who have heard of AIDS | Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by: | | Percentage of women who know both ways | Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus | Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by: | | | Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus | Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ¹ | Number of women age 15-24 |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------|--|---|--|--------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------|
| | | Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner | Using a condom every time | | | Mosquito bites | Supernatural means | Sharing food with someone with AIDS | | | |
| Wealth index quintiles | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 95.8 | 90.5 | 71.5 | 70.3 | 58.9 | 43.6 | 61.7 | 59.5 | 22.6 | 19.7 | 992 |
| Second | 98.0 | 92.5 | 79.5 | 77.2 | 67.9 | 53.5 | 74.3 | 72.6 | 33.8 | 30.0 | 1153 |
| Middle | 98.7 | 92.3 | 77.6 | 75.5 | 64.6 | 53.6 | 72.4 | 68.4 | 29.1 | 24.5 | 1209 |
| Fourth | 98.1 | 93.3 | 77.4 | 76.0 | 70.8 | 57.8 | 73.7 | 73.7 | 38.8 | 33.6 | 1489 |
| Richest | 99.8 | 95.2 | 85.8 | 83.4 | 78.4 | 72.7 | 83.1 | 81.5 | 54.7 | 47.7 | 1672 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mandinka/Jahanka | 99.2 | 95.3 | 81.3 | 79.6 | 74.3 | 60.6 | 78.1 | 73.7 | 41.3 | 36.0 | 2070 |
| Wolof | 97.0 | 90.7 | 78.5 | 76.4 | 68.6 | 60.4 | 74.3 | 74.4 | 39.2 | 35.2 | 895 |
| Jola/Karoninka | 99.5 | 94.6 | 84.2 | 82.1 | 71.0 | 67.8 | 86.6 | 80.8 | 43.3 | 39.0 | 843 |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 96.6 | 89.8 | 74.3 | 72.2 | 61.6 | 51.9 | 68.4 | 67.2 | 29.5 | 25.2 | 1257 |
| Serere | 99.5 | 91.3 | 77.4 | 75.4 | 77.3 | 77.2 | 83.7 | 85.5 | 58.9 | 48.0 | 228 |
| Sarahuleh | 98.7 | 94.7 | 75.8 | 73.9 | 58.9 | 39.8 | 55.8 | 58.8 | 21.8 | 17.3 | 697 |
| Creole/ Aku Marabou | 100.0 | 94.6 | 91.6 | 86.7 | 89.2 | 83.7 | 94.4 | 94.1 | 78.4 | 71.9 | 46 |
| Manjago | 98.6 | 94.5 | 90.9 | 88.1 | 79.8 | 61.1 | 86.9 | 78.5 | 44.6 | 39.7 | 111 |
| Bambara | 99.7 | 92.3 | 69.6 | 69.6 | 79.0 | 52.9 | 60.1 | 73.8 | 44.0 | 32.9 | 103 |
| Other ethnic group | 92.8 | 84.0 | 73.4 | 72.1 | 68.8 | 40.0 | 63.9 | 69.8 | 27.0 | 22.4 | 103 |
| Non-Gambian | 100.0 | 94.2 | 91.2 | 87.5 | 75.8 | 66.8 | 78.5 | 76.8 | 53.5 | 50.9 | 100 |
| Missing/DK | 98.2 | 89.8 | 59.6 | 59.6 | 71.0 | 54.5 | 53.4 | 58.6 | 31.5 | 24.9 | 62 |
| Total | 98.3 | 93.0 | 79.1 | 77.1 | 69.3 | 57.9 | 74.1 | 72.4 | 37.7 | 32.8 | 6515 |

¹MICS indicator 9.2; MDG indicator 6.3

Women who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention include women who know of the two ways of HIV prevention (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time, who know that a healthy looking person can have the HIV virus, and who reject the two most common misconceptions. Tables HA.1 and HA.2 also present the percentage of women with comprehensive knowledge. Comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention methods and transmission is still fairly low although there are differences by residence. Overall, 32.8 per cent of women were found to have comprehensive knowledge, which was a lot higher in urban areas (40.9 percent) than the rural areas (23.7 per cent). As expected the percent of women with comprehensive knowledge increases with the woman's education level (Figure HA.1). Of women aged 15-49 years 20.4 per cent with no education, 28.8 per cent with primary education and 52.1 per cent with secondary education and above are reported to have comprehensive know of HIV/AIDS.

Figure HA1: Two ways of preventing HIV transmission, Comprehensive knowledge of HIV Prevention and attitudes towards people living with HIV



Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV is also an important first step for women to seek HIV testing when they are pregnant to avoid infection in the baby. Women should know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, delivery, and through breastfeeding. The level of knowledge among women aged 15-49 concerning mother-to-child transmission is presented in Table HA.3. Overall, 90.8 per cent of women know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child. This percentage increases with age as 89.1 per cent women aged 15-24 and 92.2 per cent of women aged 25 and above respectively know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child. The percentage of women who know all three ways of mother-to-child transmission is 62.1 per cent, while 7.9 per cent of women did not know of any specific way. The table also shows that 70.3 per cent of women living in the poorest households know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child compared to 54.9 per cent of those living in the richest households.

Table HA.3: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission

| Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, The Gambia, 2010 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|-----------------|------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| | Percentage who know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child | Percent who know HIV can be transmitted: | | | | Does not know any of the specific means | Number of women |
| | | During pregnancy | During delivery | By breastfeeding | All three means ¹ | | |
| LGA | | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 90.6 | 83.2 | 73.4 | 69.2 | 57.4 | 9.1 | 394 |
| Kanifing | 91.8 | 83.0 | 75.1 | 66.3 | 55.2 | 8.1 | 3645 |
| Brikama | 90.6 | 84.4 | 68.6 | 64.4 | 52.7 | 8.6 | 4041 |
| Mansakonko | 89.2 | 85.0 | 80.0 | 77.5 | 70.0 | 10.7 | 853 |
| Kerewan | 96.2 | 91.8 | 88.2 | 88.7 | 80.8 | 3.3 | 1832 |
| Kuntaur | 75.9 | 64.9 | 67.4 | 65.1 | 54.2 | 17.5 | 726 |
| Janjanbureh | 88.4 | 81.6 | 84.2 | 75.2 | 68.7 | 3.6 | 1134 |
| Basse | 92.0 | 84.1 | 82.2 | 83.1 | 72.8 | 7.7 | 2060 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 91.7 | 83.7 | 73.2 | 67.4 | 56.0 | 8.0 | 7565 |
| Rural | 89.8 | 83.8 | 80.0 | 77.5 | 68.6 | 7.7 | 7120 |
| Age group | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 89.1 | 81.9 | 73.0 | 70.8 | 59.7 | 9.2 | 6515 |
| 25+ | 92.2 | 85.2 | 79.3 | 73.5 | 64.0 | 6.8 | 8170 |
| Age group | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 89.0 | 83.1 | 71.9 | 70.6 | 59.3 | 8.9 | 3481 |
| 20-24 | 89.1 | 80.6 | 74.3 | 71.0 | 60.2 | 9.6 | 3034 |
| 25-29 | 92.9 | 85.4 | 78.6 | 73.0 | 63.0 | 6.0 | 2690 |
| 30-39 | 91.7 | 84.5 | 80.1 | 74.2 | 64.8 | 7.5 | 3601 |
| 40-49 | 92.2 | 86.1 | 78.8 | 72.7 | 64.2 | 6.4 | 1879 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | |
| Ever married/in union | 90.9 | 83.8 | 78.3 | 73.8 | 64.4 | 7.8 | 10604 |
| Never married/in union | 90.7 | 83.6 | 71.9 | 68.3 | 56.2 | 8.1 | 4081 |

Table HA.3: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (cont.)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, The Gambia, 2010

| | Percentage who know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child | Percent who know HIV can be transmitted: | | | | Does not know any of the specific means | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|---|--|-----------------|------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| | | During pregnancy | During delivery | By breastfeeding | All three means ¹ | | |
| Education | | | | | | | |
| None | 89.2 | 82.0 | 76.7 | 74.6 | 64.8 | 8.7 | 7973 |
| Primary | 90.1 | 84.0 | 76.1 | 70.9 | 61.1 | 8.4 | 2055 |
| Secondary+ | 93.8 | 86.6 | 76.4 | 68.9 | 58.0 | 6.1 | 4656 |
| Wealth index quintiles | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 89.1 | 83.3 | 81.2 | 77.6 | 70.3 | 7.7 | 2402 |
| Second | 89.0 | 82.4 | 75.6 | 73.8 | 62.8 | 9.4 | 2606 |
| Middle | 91.8 | 85.0 | 77.4 | 73.6 | 63.9 | 6.9 | 2821 |
| Fourth | 91.0 | 84.0 | 75.5 | 73.0 | 61.9 | 7.9 | 3219 |
| Richest | 92.4 | 83.8 | 74.3 | 65.9 | 54.9 | 7.5 | 3638 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | |
| Wolof | 89.6 | 81.9 | 77.0 | 71.6 | 62.4 | 8.0 | 2153 |
| Jola/Karoninka | 92.1 | 85.1 | 72.8 | 68.3 | 56.8 | 7.7 | 1859 |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 88.0 | 80.7 | 74.4 | 72.1 | 60.9 | 9.3 | 2885 |
| Serere | 95.4 | 90.1 | 81.8 | 69.3 | 61.0 | 4.4 | 578 |
| Sarahuleh | 88.5 | 80.8 | 77.6 | 75.3 | 65.5 | 9.9 | 1503 |
| Creole/Aku Marabou | 92.6 | 84.3 | 75.7 | 64.7 | 51.1 | 7.4 | 89 |
| Manjago | 86.8 | 83.5 | 69.3 | 59.9 | 55.6 | 12.5 | 230 |
| Bambara | 91.3 | 84.9 | 78.5 | 82.2 | 70.6 | 8.5 | 219 |
| Other ethnic group | 83.2 | 77.5 | 61.8 | 66.1 | 51.8 | 13.2 | 206 |
| Non Gambian | 93.9 | 85.0 | 80.4 | 68.4 | 55.5 | 5.7 | 249 |
| Missing/DK | 89.0 | 84.6 | 81.1 | 82.9 | 75.3 | 10.3 | 167 |
| Total | 90.8 | 83.7 | 76.5 | 72.3 | 62.1 | 7.9 | 14685 |

¹ MICS indicator 9.3

Accepting Attitudes toward People Living with HIV/AIDS

The indicators on attitudes toward people living with HIV measure stigma and discrimination in the community. Levels of stigma and discrimination are considered low if respondents report an accepting attitude on the following four questions: 1) would care for family member sick with HIV/AIDS; 2) would buy fresh vegetables from a vendor who was HIV positive; 3) thinks that a female teacher who is HIV positive should be allowed to teach in school; and 4) would not want to keep HIV status of a family member a secret. Table HA.4 presents the attitudes of women towards people living with HIV/AIDS. In The Gambia, 96.8 per cent of women who have heard of AIDS agree with at least one discriminatory statement. The most common discriminative attitude is refusal to buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has the HIV virus or would not keep secret that a family member got infected with the HIV virus each with 36.7 per cent. Women with higher levels of education and those from wealthier households have more accepting attitudes than ones with lower levels of education and those from poorer households. It is observed that about 97 per cent of women aged 15 – 49 years agree with at least one accepting attitude whilst only 8.0 per cent of them expressed accepting attitudes on all four indicators. Overall, 52.5 per cent of women believe that a female teacher with the HIV virus and who is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching.

Knowledge of a Place for HIV Testing, Counselling and Testing during Antenatal Care

Another important indicator is knowledge of where to be tested for HIV and the use of such services. In order to protect themselves and to prevent infecting others, it is important for individuals to know their HIV status. Knowledge of one's status is also a critical factor in the decision to seek treatment. Questions related to knowledge among women of a facility for HIV testing and whether they have ever been tested is presented in Table HA.5. In The Gambia, 73.2 per cent of women knew where to be tested, while 31.8 per cent have actually been tested. Notably, of these, only a small proportion has been told the result (7.5 %). Aside from Basse LGA which has a proportion of 63.8 per cent, more than 70 per cent of women in the other LGAs know of a place to be tested for HIV. The proportion was highest in Kerewan with 78.9 per cent. Analysing the data by the marital status of the women shows that married women, or those in union, have higher rates of knowledge of a place for HIV testing (76.6%) and of being told the results (8.6%) than women who are never married.

Table HA.4: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV/AIDS, The Gambia, 2010

| | Percentage of women who: | | | | | | Number of women who have heard of AIDS |
|--------------------------|---|---|--|---|--|---|--|
| | Are willing to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in own home | Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has the AIDS virus | Believe that a female teacher with the AIDS virus and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching | Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus | Agree with at least one accepting attitude | Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators ¹ | |
| LGA | | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 92.8 | 60.4 | 73.0 | 28.5 | 98.1 | 11.8 | 393 |
| Kanifing | 89.6 | 51.8 | 65.0 | 29.8 | 97.1 | 10.7 | 3641 |
| Brikama | 93.9 | 41.3 | 57.8 | 22.9 | 98.6 | 5.2 | 4007 |
| Mansakonko | 85.8 | 28.8 | 49.3 | 36.9 | 95.7 | 5.6 | 852 |
| Kerewan | 84.1 | 30.9 | 45.8 | 57.5 | 96.5 | 14.7 | 1822 |
| Kuntaur | 70.0 | 22.0 | 29.5 | 54.1 | 90.5 | 6.2 | 678 |
| Janjanbureh | 71.2 | 24.9 | 31.9 | 32.0 | 91.6 | 2.4 | 1043 |
| Basse | 87.2 | 15.7 | 41.0 | 55.4 | 97.9 | 6.2 | 2054 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 90.5 | 47.2 | 62.2 | 29.1 | 97.5 | 8.6 | 7541 |
| Rural | 84.0 | 25.3 | 41.9 | 45.0 | 96.1 | 7.3 | 6948 |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 87.7 | 36.1 | 54.0 | 36.7 | 97.1 | 8.4 | 6404 |
| 25+ | 87.1 | 37.2 | 51.2 | 36.7 | 96.6 | 7.6 | 8085 |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 87.7 | 31.7 | 50.7 | 37.3 | 97.0 | 7.7 | 3407 |
| 20-24 | 87.7 | 41.2 | 57.9 | 35.9 | 97.1 | 9.3 | 2997 |
| 25-29 | 88.5 | 38.6 | 53.4 | 35.6 | 96.9 | 8.2 | 2662 |
| 30-39 | 86.0 | 38.2 | 52.7 | 36.8 | 96.6 | 7.5 | 3572 |
| 40-49 | 87.4 | 33.2 | 45.1 | 38.2 | 96.1 | 6.9 | 1852 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | |
| Ever married/in union | 86.1 | 34.2 | 48.9 | 38.1 | 96.4 | 7.3 | 10456 |
| Never married/in union | 90.6 | 43.3 | 61.6 | 33.1 | 97.9 | 9.8 | 4033 |

Table HA.4: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS (cont.)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV/AIDS, The Gambia, 2010

| | Percentage of women who: | | | | | | Number of women who have heard of AIDS |
|------------------------------------|---|---|--|---|--|---|--|
| | Are willing to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in own home | Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has the AIDS virus | Believe that a female teacher with the AIDS virus and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching | Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus | Agree with at least one accepting attitude | Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators ¹ | |
| Education | | | | | | | |
| None | 83.7 | 27.1 | 41.9 | 40.2 | 95.6 | 5.8 | 7812 |
| Primary | 87.9 | 32.6 | 52.5 | 37.0 | 97.1 | 6.7 | 2024 |
| Secondary+ | 93.3 | 54.7 | 70.2 | 30.7 | 98.8 | 12.2 | 4653 |
| Wealth index quintiles | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 79.8 | 20.7 | 33.9 | 49.1 | 94.7 | 7.2 | 2325 |
| Second | 86.0 | 30.3 | 45.1 | 35.4 | 96.0 | 5.4 | 2564 |
| Middle | 86.4 | 31.3 | 48.7 | 36.7 | 96.3 | 6.9 | 2785 |
| Fourth | 89.4 | 37.7 | 54.9 | 35.6 | 97.8 | 6.9 | 3183 |
| Richest | 92.1 | 54.9 | 70.2 | 30.6 | 98.2 | 12.1 | 3633 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | |
| Mandinka/Jahanka | 89.8 | 43.3 | 58.9 | 34.8 | 97.8 | 8.4 | 4519 |
| Wollof | 85.3 | 38.8 | 52.1 | 36.2 | 94.8 | 10.5 | 2102 |
| Jola/Karoninka | 92.9 | 42.3 | 56.2 | 25.1 | 97.7 | 6.0 | 1854 |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 81.9 | 28.9 | 43.7 | 42.1 | 95.9 | 6.6 | 2810 |
| Serere | 90.3 | 52.0 | 64.4 | 38.9 | 96.7 | 16.2 | 577 |
| Sarahuleh | 86.1 | 18.0 | 41.9 | 47.4 | 97.3 | 5.1 | 1478 |
| Creole/Aku Marabou | 97.2 | 61.4 | 80.7 | 18.4 | 100.0 | 12.1 | 89 |
| Manjago | 87.5 | 36.0 | 48.8 | 27.8 | 94.5 | 8.3 | 228 |
| Bambara | 78.5 | 23.8 | 35.1 | 47.5 | 96.2 | 7.6 | 219 |
| Other ethnic group | 92.0 | 25.5 | 48.8 | 22.7 | 97.8 | 3.3 | 199 |
| Non Gambian | 88.4 | 43.7 | 58.9 | 35.1 | 97.0 | 11.2 | 249 |
| Missing/DK | 79.5 | 20.8 | 48.3 | 55.7 | 95.5 | 5.4 | 166 |
| Total | 87.4 | 36.7 | 52.5 | 36.7 | 96.8 | 8.0 | 14489 |

¹ MICS indicator 9.4

Table HA.5: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage of women who have ever been tested, percentage of women who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage of women who have been tested and have been told the result, The Gambia, 2010

| | Percentage of women who: | | | | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|--|---|-----------------|
| | Know a place to get tested ¹ | Have ever been tested | Have been tested in the last 12 months | Have been tested and have been told result ² | |
| LGA | | | | | |
| Banjul | 71.8 | 25.7 | 9.3 | 6.4 | 394 |
| Kanifing | 75.6 | 36.0 | 12.8 | 9.6 | 3645 |
| Brikama | 73.4 | 40.7 | 15.5 | 9.7 | 4041 |
| Mansakonko | 74.4 | 36.0 | 12.1 | 9.2 | 853 |
| Kerewan | 78.9 | 20.8 | 7.5 | 3.8 | 1832 |
| Kuntaur | 75.1 | 32.5 | 8.3 | 4.8 | 726 |
| Janjanbureh | 71.3 | 23.9 | 10.8 | 6.7 | 1134 |
| Basse | 63.8 | 20.1 | 7.6 | 3.9 | 2060 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 74.8 | 35.8 | 12.8 | 8.8 | 7565 |
| Rural | 71.5 | 27.6 | 10.4 | 6.2 | 7120 |
| Age | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 59.9 | 13.7 | 6.1 | 4.1 | 3481 |
| 20-24 | 74.8 | 33.1 | 12.5 | 7.9 | 3034 |
| 25-29 | 80.3 | 44.0 | 16.6 | 9.8 | 2690 |
| 30-34 | 78.9 | 42.5 | 15.9 | 10.3 | 2008 |
| 35-39 | 79.6 | 37.9 | 12.0 | 7.9 | 1592 |
| 40-44 | 73.7 | 31.9 | 9.0 | 6.6 | 1081 |
| 45-49 | 73.9 | 25.0 | 8.1 | 6.9 | 798 |
| Marital status | | | | | |
| Ever married/in union | 76.6 | 38.2 | 13.9 | 8.6 | 10604 |
| Never married/in union | 64.4 | 15.0 | 5.7 | 4.8 | 4081 |
| Wealth index quintiles | | | | | |
| Poorest | 71.0 | 25.4 | 8.6 | 5.2 | 2402 |
| Second | 72.0 | 32.9 | 12.9 | 7.1 | 2606 |
| Middle | 72.9 | 30.6 | 10.8 | 6.5 | 2821 |
| Fourth | 71.0 | 31.8 | 12.0 | 8.4 | 3219 |
| Richest | 77.8 | 36.1 | 13.0 | 9.5 | 3638 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | |
| Mandinka/Jahanka | 73.8 | 29.6 | 11.1 | 7.1 | 4546 |
| Wollof | 77.2 | 30.1 | 10.1 | 5.6 | 2153 |
| Jola/Karoninka | 75.6 | 42.0 | 16.1 | 11.4 | 1859 |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 70.7 | 30.3 | 9.9 | 6.6 | 2885 |
| Serere | 80.5 | 35.9 | 11.7 | 8.2 | 578 |
| Sarahuleh | 64.2 | 25.6 | 9.9 | 6.7 | 1503 |
| Creole/ Aku Marabou | 82.0 | 32.4 | 11.3 | 8.5 | 89 |
| Manjago | 75.0 | 38.8 | 15.4 | 10.7 | 230 |
| Bambara | 73.4 | 24.7 | 12.8 | 8.7 | 219 |
| Other ethnic group | 67.2 | 43.8 | 21.5 | 8.3 | 206 |
| Non Gambian | 77.6 | 47.7 | 20.8 | 15.0 | 249 |
| Missing/DK | 73.0 | 26.3 | 8.8 | 5.6 | 167 |
| Total | 73.2 | 31.8 | 11.6 | 7.5 | 14685 |

¹ MICS indicator 9.5; ² MICS indicator 9.6

Table HA.6 presents knowledge of a place for HIV testing for sexually active young women. The proportion of young women who have been tested and have been told the result provides a measure of the effectiveness of interventions that promote HIV counselling and testing among young people. This is important to know, because young people may feel that there are barriers to accessing services related to sensitive issues, such as sexual health. Overall, 43.3 per cent of women aged 15-24 reported to have had sex during the twelve months preceding the survey. Out of which, 65.1 per cent are between the ages of 20-24 and 24.3 per cent were aged 15-19. For those who reported to have had sex, the majority (87.6%) were married or in union and 8.9 per cent were never married or are in union. It is observed that women with no education (67.9%) were more likely to have had sex in the twelve months preceding the survey than women with primary or secondary education and above. Young women living in the poorest households were more likely to have sex than those from the wealthiest households (54.0 compared to 33.2%). Analysing the data by place of residence shows that women living in rural areas (49.6%) were more likely to have sex in the twelve months preceding the survey than those living in urban settlements (37.6%).

About 73 per cent of the women aged 15 – 24 know a place to be tested for HIV, out of which only about 9 per cent have been tested and told their results. The proportion was highest in urban (12.1%) than in rural areas (5.9%). Women never married were more likely to be tested and told their results than married women. It is observed that the higher the educational attainment of the woman, the more likely it is for her to be tested and told the results. It is also observed that the richer the household, the more likely it is for the woman to be tested and told her results.

Table HA.6: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing among sexually active young women

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months, and among women who have had sex in the last 12 months, the percentage who know where to get an HIV test, percentage of women who have ever been tested, percentage of women who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage of women who have been tested and have been told the result, The Gambia, 2010

| | Percentage who have had sex in the last 12 months | Number of women age 15-24 years | Percentage of women who: | | | | Number of women age 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months |
|------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|--|---|--|
| | | | Know a place to get tested | Have ever been tested | Have been tested in the last 12 months | Have been tested and have been told result ¹ | |
| LGA | | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 31.6 | 165 | 68.3 | 33.2 | 19.4 | 12.2 | 52 |
| Kanifing | 34.1 | 1650 | 79.2 | 46.5 | 18.8 | 13.1 | 562 |
| Brikama | 39.7 | 1874 | 73.2 | 46.1 | 21.2 | 10.4 | 743 |
| Mansakonko | 47.5 | 379 | 73.3 | 40.5 | 17.2 | 11.8 | 180 |
| Kerewan | 49.3 | 774 | 79.8 | 24.2 | 9.5 | 4.6 | 381 |
| Kuntaur | 57.7 | 294 | 73.9 | 31.6 | 10.4 | 5.4 | 169 |
| Janjanbureh | 51.8 | 471 | 68.5 | 25.3 | 11.7 | 6.7 | 244 |
| Basse | 53.6 | 909 | 61.5 | 21.7 | 9.7 | 5.2 | 487 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 37.6 | 3436 | 77.5 | 44.2 | 19.0 | 12.1 | 1291 |
| Rural | 49.6 | 3079 | 68.8 | 28.6 | 12.3 | 5.9 | 1528 |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 24.3 | 3481 | 65.3 | 28.4 | 14.9 | 8.3 | 844 |
| 20-24 | 65.1 | 3034 | 76.0 | 38.9 | 15.6 | 8.9 | 1975 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | |
| Ever married/in union | 87.6 | 2849 | 72.4 | 35.3 | 15.4 | 8.7 | 2495 |
| Never married/in union | 8.9 | 3666 | 76.3 | 39.3 | 15.3 | 9.4 | 325 |
| Education | | | | | | | |
| None | 67.9 | 2311 | 68.1 | 30.7 | 11.7 | 6.0 | 1569 |
| Primary | 40.1 | 1135 | 66.4 | 32.4 | 15.0 | 8.9 | 455 |
| Secondary+ | 25.9 | 3069 | 85.8 | 47.5 | 22.8 | 14.2 | 795 |
| Wealth index quintiles | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 54.0 | 992 | 66.3 | 23.8 | 10.4 | 5.7 | 536 |
| Second | 47.9 | 1153 | 73.5 | 37.3 | 16.5 | 6.9 | 552 |
| Middle | 45.0 | 1209 | 71.7 | 34.5 | 13.6 | 7.0 | 544 |
| Fourth | 42.4 | 1489 | 73.9 | 39.4 | 18.1 | 12.2 | 632 |
| Richest | 33.2 | 1672 | 78.2 | 42.8 | 17.9 | 11.3 | 555 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | |
| Mandinka/Jahanka | 37.9 | 2070 | 74.4 | 34.2 | 16.7 | 9.0 | 785 |
| Wolof | 47.8 | 895 | 78.4 | 31.9 | 12.7 | 5.9 | 428 |
| Jola/Karoninka | 34.5 | 843 | 80.6 | 53.0 | 18.6 | 11.8 | 291 |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 53.8 | 1257 | 67.2 | 33.8 | 12.9 | 8.1 | 677 |
| Serere | 28.6 | 228 | 77.0 | 36.6 | 13.7 | 6.2 | 65 |
| Sarahuleh | 47.5 | 697 | 66.5 | 27.7 | 12.2 | 9.0 | 331 |
| Creole /Aku Marabou | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | 10 |
| Manjago | 39.8 | 111 | (80.1) | (49.1) | (24.8) | (14.4) | 44 |
| Bambara | 58.6 | 103 | 64.7 | 18.8 | 13.2 | 8.2 | 61 |
| Other ethnic group | 50.4 | 103 | 71.9 | 66.1 | 43.5 | 8.1 | 52 |
| Non Gambian | 53.2 | 100 | 68.8 | 44.5 | 24.7 | 20.7 | 53 |
| Missing/DK | 38.9 | 62 | (65.4) | (27.8) | (5.6) | (5.6) | 24 |
| Total | 43.3 | 6515 | 72.8 | 35.7 | 15.4 | 8.7 | 2819 |

¹ MICS indicator 9.7

(*) Values depending on less than 25 unweighted cases; () Values depending on 25-49 unweighted cases

Among women who had given birth within the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who received counselling and HIV testing during antenatal care is presented in Table HA.7. In The Gambia, 98.1 per cent of women who gave birth in the last two years preceding the survey received antenatal care and 45.5 per cent of them were tested for HIV during antenatal visits. Women with secondary education and above (61.1%) have sought HIV testing during antenatal visits compared to those with no formal or primary education. Of the women aged 15 – 49 only 38.7 per cent received HIV counselling were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results. The proportion was highest in urban areas. It is observed that the higher the level of education of the woman, the higher the likelihood that she accepted to be tested and received the results. A similar trend has been observed regarding the socio – economic status of households as the wealthier the household, the more likely it is that the woman is tested and received the results.

Table HA.7: HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care

Among women age 15-49 who gave birth in the last 2 years, percentage of women who received antenatal care from a health professional during the last pregnancy, percentage who received HIV counselling, percentage who were offered and accepted an HIV test and received the results, The Gambia, 2010

| | Percentage of women who: | | | | | Number of women who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey |
|--------------------------|--|---|--|---|---|--|
| | Received antenatal care from a health care professional for last pregnancy | Received HIV counselling during antenatal care ¹ | Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care | Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results ² | Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results | |
| LGA | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 99.6 | 65.5 | 54.5 | 48.6 | 44.5 | 89 |
| Kanifing | 98.5 | 69.3 | 64.6 | 61.2 | 57.5 | 908 |
| Brikama | 97.9 | 66.9 | 56.7 | 53.7 | 50.1 | 1379 |
| Mansakonko | 97.2 | 49.9 | 43.2 | 39.6 | 29.1 | 311 |
| Kerewan | 98.6 | 77.2 | 32.6 | 31.4 | 30.6 | 723 |
| Kuntaur | 98.3 | 62.6 | 33.5 | 30.2 | 27.7 | 310 |
| Janjanbureh | 97.7 | 48.1 | 36.2 | 32.0 | 29.8 | 412 |
| Basse | 97.5 | 48.6 | 26.5 | 22.2 | 17.6 | 832 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 98.1 | 67.7 | 58.5 | 55.2 | 51.3 | 2135 |
| Rural | 98.0 | 59.1 | 35.7 | 32.6 | 29.2 | 2828 |
| Young women | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 97.7 | 57.1 | 42.5 | 39.5 | 35.2 | 1773 |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 98.5 | 51.7 | 41.7 | 38.5 | 31.9 | 456 |
| 20-24 | 97.5 | 58.9 | 42.7 | 39.8 | 36.3 | 1317 |
| 25-29 | 98.6 | 67.0 | 50.3 | 46.8 | 43.7 | 1373 |
| 30-34 | 98.0 | 65.7 | 45.9 | 43.2 | 38.9 | 896 |
| 35-49 | 98.0 | 64.9 | 43.8 | 40.3 | 37.6 | 921 |
| Marital status | | | | | | |
| Ever married/in union | 98.1 | 63.1 | 45.2 | 42.0 | 38.4 | 4726 |
| Never married/in union | 96.4 | 57.0 | 52.3 | 49.3 | 44.6 | 237 |

Table HA.7: HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care (cont.)

Among women age 15-49 who gave birth in the last 2 years, percentage of women who received antenatal care from a health professional during the last pregnancy, percentage who received HIV counselling, percentage who were offered and accepted an HIV test and received the results, The Gambia, 2010

| | Percentage of women who: | | | | | Number of women who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey |
|------------------------------------|--|---|--|---|---|--|
| | Received antenatal care from a health care professional for last pregnancy | Received HIV counselling during antenatal care ¹ | Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care | Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results ² | Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results | |
| Education | | | | | | |
| None | 97.8 | 59.7 | 39.9 | 36.5 | 32.7 | 3236 |
| Primary | 98.5 | 64.7 | 48.9 | 46.1 | 43.0 | 713 |
| Secondary+ | 98.5 | 71.4 | 61.1 | 58.3 | 54.6 | 1014 |
| Wealth index quintiles | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 97.5 | 57.1 | 31.6 | 28.6 | 25.9 | 1033 |
| Second | 98.1 | 64.8 | 41.5 | 37.4 | 33.9 | 968 |
| Middle | 97.7 | 63.1 | 45.1 | 42.6 | 39.2 | 1000 |
| Fourth | 97.9 | 61.3 | 48.2 | 45.4 | 41.8 | 1100 |
| Richest | 99.2 | 69.1 | 63.8 | 60.0 | 54.7 | 862 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | |
| Mandinka/Jahanka | 97.6 | 61.4 | 45.6 | 42.9 | 38.2 | 1426 |
| Wolof | 99.0 | 64.2 | 43.5 | 40.8 | 38.2 | 778 |
| Jola/Karoninka | 99.1 | 73.9 | 60.4 | 56.3 | 54.3 | 573 |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 97.7 | 59.3 | 39.4 | 35.7 | 32.6 | 1055 |
| Serere | 97.7 | 73.1 | 58.2 | 54.7 | 50.7 | 163 |
| Sarahuleh | 98.2 | 54.7 | 37.2 | 34.2 | 29.9 | 607 |
| Creole/Aku Marabou | 89.5 | 66.6 | 32.0 | 29.2 | 29.2 | 14 |
| Manjago | 100.0 | 77.4 | 67.2 | 64.8 | 57.8 | 65 |
| Bambara | 97.6 | 67.4 | 33.9 | 28.6 | 25.5 | 92 |
| Other ethnic group | 100.0 | 72.7 | 73.9 | 70.3 | 61.6 | 62 |
| Non Gambian | 92.4 | 63.6 | 67.3 | 61.4 | 56.0 | 69 |
| Missing/DK | 98.0 | 55.6 | 28.4 | 27.1 | 27.1 | 59 |
| Total | 98.1 | 62.8 | 45.5 | 42.3 | 38.7 | 4963 |

¹ MICS indicator 9.8; ² MICS indicator 9.9

Sexual Behaviour Related to HIV Transmission

Promoting safer sexual behaviour is critical for reducing HIV prevalence. The use of condoms during sex, especially with non-regular partners, is especially important for reducing the spread of HIV. In most countries over half of new HIV infections are among young people 15-24 years, thus a change in behaviour among this age group will be especially important to reduce new infections. A module of questions was administered to women 15-24 years of age to assess their risk of HIV infection. Risk factors for HIV include sex at an early age, sex with older men, sex with a non-marital non-cohabitating partner, and failure to use a condom.

The frequency of sexual behaviours that increase the risk of HIV infection among women is presented in Table HA.8. The data shows that 87.6 per cent of women aged 15-24 who were never married have reported to never have had sex. There are no marked differences on the educational attainment of the woman or wealth quintiles regarding their sexual behaviour. However, 9.2 per cent of women with no education, 6.8 per cent of women with primary education and 1.8 percent of women with secondary education and above had sex before reaching age 15. Overall, 5.3 percent women aged 15-24 had sex before age 15.

Similarly, 44.3 per cent of women aged 15-24 had sex in the last twelve months preceding the survey with a man who was 10 years and above older than them. Forty eight per cent of women aged 15-24 years with no education had sex with a man who was 10 years and above older compared to 38.5 per cent for those with secondary education and above. Women living in urban areas (46.7%) were more likely to have sex in the last twelve months with a man who is 10 years and above older than them than those living in rural settlements (42.3%). Also women in the poorest households were more likely to have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey than women in the other household economic quintiles.

Table HA.8: Sexual behaviour that increases the risk of HIV infection

Percentage of never-married young women age 15-24 years who have never had sex, percentage of young women age 15-24 years who have had sex before age 15, and percentage of young women age 15-24 years who had sex with a man 10 or more years older during the last 12 months, The Gambia, 2010

| | Percentage of never-married women age 15-24 years who have never had sex ¹ | Number of never-married women age 15-24 years | Percentage of women age 15-24 years who had sex before age 15 ² | Number of women age 15-24 years | Percentage of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months with a man 10 or more years older ³ | Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey |
|------------------------------------|---|---|--|---------------------------------|--|---|
| LGA | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 87.0 | 123 | 2.0 | 165 | 42.2 | 52 |
| Kanifing | 83.9 | 1162 | 3.9 | 1650 | 43.7 | 562 |
| Brikama | 85.4 | 1209 | 4.5 | 1874 | 50.4 | 743 |
| Mansakonko | 94.0 | 185 | 5.5 | 379 | 42.9 | 180 |
| Kerewan | 95.7 | 363 | 5.1 | 774 | 67.9 | 381 |
| Kuntaur | 91.0 | 107 | 8.8 | 294 | 57.5 | 169 |
| Janjanbureh | 90.0 | 220 | 4.9 | 471 | 48.7 | 244 |
| Basse | 94.8 | 296 | 9.0 | 909 | 11.2 | 487 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 86.9 | 2254 | 3.9 | 3436 | 46.7 | 1291 |
| Rural | 88.8 | 1413 | 6.9 | 3079 | 42.3 | 1528 |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 93.4 | 2646 | 4.6 | 3481 | 44.9 | 844 |
| 20-24 | 72.7 | 1020 | 6.1 | 3034 | 44.1 | 1975 |
| Marital status | | | | | | |
| Ever married/in union | . | 0 | 10.6 | 2849 | 47.9 | 2495 |
| Never married/in union | 87.6 | 3666 | 1.2 | 3666 | 16.9 | 325 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| None | 86.9 | 611 | 9.2 | 2311 | 48.3 | 1569 |
| Primary | 88.5 | 653 | 6.8 | 1135 | 40.5 | 455 |
| Secondary+ | 87.6 | 2403 | 1.8 | 3069 | 38.5 | 795 |
| Wealth index quintiles | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 87.4 | 436 | 8.4 | 992 | 46.1 | 536 |
| Second | 86.1 | 603 | 4.8 | 1153 | 51.2 | 552 |
| Middle | 86.9 | 650 | 5.3 | 1209 | 43.8 | 544 |
| Fourth | 88.9 | 822 | 5.7 | 1489 | 39.2 | 632 |
| Richest | 88.1 | 1155 | 3.4 | 1672 | 42.1 | 555 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | |
| Mandinka/Jahanka | 93.1 | 1235 | 4.1 | 2070 | 45.1 | 785 |
| Wolof | 92.5 | 472 | 3.4 | 895 | 55.9 | 428 |
| Jola/Karoninka | 74.9 | 652 | 3.0 | 843 | 44.5 | 291 |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 90.8 | 553 | 8.7 | 1257 | 49.5 | 677 |
| Serere | 91.2 | 173 | 2.9 | 228 | 47.3 | 65 |
| Sarahuleh | 93.7 | 254 | 8.1 | 697 | 18.9 | 331 |
| Creole/ Aku Marabou | (82.9) | 41 | .0 | 46 | (*) | 10 |
| Manjago | 64.3 | 87 | 4.2 | 111 | (21.1) | 44 |
| Bambara | 83.9 | 44 | 4.9 | 103 | 61.5 | 61 |
| Other ethnic group | 65.5 | 68 | 6.5 | 103 | 33.4 | 52 |
| Non Gambian | 75.9 | 55 | 10.4 | 100 | 33.3 | 53 |
| Missing/DK | (86.7) | 32 | 7.0 | 62 | (*) | 24 |
| Total | 87.6 | 3666 | 5.3 | 6515 | 44.3 | 2819 |

¹ MICS indicator 9.10; ² MICS indicator 9.11

Sexual behaviour and condom use during sex with more than one partner was assessed in all women and separately for women age 15-24 years of age who had sex with such a partner in the previous year (Tables HA.9 and HA.10). 1.1 percent of women 15-49 years of age report having sex with more than one partner. Of those women, 37.2 percent report using a condom the last time they had sex. About 2 percent of women with primary education used a condom during higher risk sex in the year before the MICS while 60.5 percent of women with secondary or more education used a condom with such a partner.

Table HA 10 shows that 49.5 per cent of women aged 15-24 ever had sex and the proportion was highest in Basse with 66.2 per cent and lowest in Banjul with 35.0 per cent. Of the 49.5 per cent who had sex, 43.3 per cent had sex in the last 12 months and 0.7 per cent had sex with more than one partner. Women aged 20 – 24 were more likely to have sex than women aged 15 – 19 and were also more likely to have sex with more than one partner.

Table HA.9: Sex with multiple partners

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who have had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months and among those who had sex with multiple partners, the percentage who used a condom at last sex, The Gambia, 2010

| | Percentage of women who: | | | | Percent of women age 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex ² | Number of women age 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|--|
| | Ever had sex | Had sex in the last 12 months | Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months ¹ | Number of women age 15-49 years | | |
| LGA | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 69.1 | 58.1 | 2.7 | 394 | (*) | 11 |
| Kanifing | 69.7 | 58.4 | 1.7 | 3645 | 46.5 | 61 |
| Brikama | 72.8 | 65.0 | .9 | 4041 | (28.9) | 36 |
| Mansakonko | 78.2 | 71.0 | .4 | 853 | (*) | 3 |
| Kerewan | 79.5 | 72.7 | .7 | 1832 | (*) | 13 |
| Kuntaur | 84.8 | 79.4 | 1.1 | 726 | (*) | 8 |
| Janjanbureh | 81.7 | 75.3 | 1.3 | 1134 | (*) | 15 |
| Basse | 84.8 | 69.9 | .3 | 2060 | (*) | 7 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 71.3 | 61.8 | 1.4 | 7565 | 42.2 | 108 |
| Rural | 81.1 | 71.9 | .6 | 7120 | 25.3 | 46 |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 49.5 | 43.3 | .7 | 6515 | (49.3) | 45 |
| 25-29 | 93.2 | 82.2 | 1.8 | 2690 | (38.6) | 47 |
| 30-39 | 98.8 | 87.8 | 1.4 | 3601 | 24.7 | 51 |
| 40-49 | 100.0 | 85.0 | .5 | 1879 | (*) | 10 |
| Marital status | | | | | | |
| Ever married/in union | 99.0 | 87.8 | .8 | 10604 | 20.9 | 84 |
| Never married/in union | 16.4 | 11.9 | 1.7 | 4081 | 56.6 | 70 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| None | 92.2 | 82.2 | 1.0 | 7973 | 28.4 | 76 |
| Primary | 70.3 | 61.0 | 1.0 | 2055 | (1.5) | 20 |
| Secondary+ | 50.9 | 42.5 | 1.3 | 4656 | 60.5 | 59 |
| Wealth index quintiles | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 83.2 | 76.4 | .9 | 2402 | (*) | 22 |
| Second | 78.6 | 71.3 | 1.1 | 2606 | (19.9) | 29 |
| Middle | 78.2 | 69.2 | .6 | 2821 | (*) | 18 |
| Fourth | 75.8 | 64.7 | 1.1 | 3219 | (41.7) | 37 |
| Richest | 68.0 | 56.7 | 1.4 | 3638 | (51.5) | 49 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | |
| Mandinka/Jahanka | 72.3 | 63.5 | .8 | 4546 | (56.0) | 35 |
| Wolof | 76.8 | 71.2 | 1.0 | 2153 | (*) | 21 |
| Jola/Karoninka | 72.4 | 63.5 | 1.5 | 1859 | (30.1) | 28 |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 81.5 | 72.1 | 1.3 | 2885 | (30.2) | 37 |
| Serere | 70.0 | 60.9 | 2.0 | 578 | (*) | 12 |
| Sarahuleh | 81.8 | 65.6 | .1 | 1503 | (*) | 2 |
| Creole/Aku Marabou | 57.5 | 46.8 | 2.4 | 89 | (*) | 2 |
| Manjago | 71.7 | 56.3 | 1.2 | 230 | (*) | 3 |
| Bambara | 82.9 | 78.3 | .7 | 219 | (*) | 2 |
| Other ethnic group | 75.9 | 65.4 | .3 | 206 | (*) | 1 |
| Non Gambian | 81.0 | 73.0 | 5.1 | 249 | (*) | 13 |
| Missing/DK | 83.2 | 66.2 | .0 | 167 | (*) | 0 |
| Total | 76.0 | 66.7 | 1.1 | 14685 | 37.2 | 154 |

1 MICS indicator 9.13; 2 MICS indicator 9.14

(*) figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases; () figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table HA.10: Sex with multiple partners (Young women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who have had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months and among those who had sex with multiple partners, the percentage who used a condom at last sex, The Gambia, 2010

| | Percentage of women age 15-24 years who: | | | | Percent of women age 15-24 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex ² | Number of women age 15-24 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months |
|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|--|
| | Ever had sex | Had sex in the last 12 months | Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months ¹ | Number of women age 15-24 years | | |
| LGA | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 35.0 | 31.6 | .2 | 165 | (*) | 4 |
| Kanifing | 40.2 | 34.1 | .9 | 1650 | (*) | 14 |
| Brikama | 44.5 | 39.7 | .9 | 1874 | (*) | 16 |
| Mansakonko | 52.4 | 47.5 | .4 | 379 | (*) | 2 |
| Kerewan | 53.8 | 49.3 | .0 | 774 | (*) | 0 |
| Kuntaur | 62.7 | 57.7 | 1.2 | 294 | (*) | 3 |
| Janjanbureh | 56.4 | 51.8 | 1.1 | 471 | (*) | 5 |
| Basse | 66.2 | 53.6 | .1 | 909 | (*) | 1 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 42.3 | 37.6 | .9 | 3436 | (58.4) | 32 |
| Rural | 57.4 | 49.6 | .4 | 3079 | (*) | 14 |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 27.3 | 24.3 | .5 | 3481 | (*) | 16 |
| 20-24 | 74.9 | 65.1 | 1.0 | 3034 | (45.0) | 29 |
| Marital status | | | | | | |
| Ever married/in union | 97.2 | 87.6 | .3 | 2849 | (*) | 9 |
| Never married/in union | 12.4 | 8.9 | 1.0 | 3666 | (59.5) | 37 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| None | 75.1 | 67.9 | .6 | 2311 | (*) | 15 |
| Primary | 47.6 | 40.1 | .5 | 1135 | (*) | 5 |
| Secondary+ | 30.8 | 25.9 | .8 | 3069 | (64.3) | 25 |
| Wealth index quintiles | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 60.0 | 54.0 | .9 | 992 | (*) | 9 |
| Second | 53.0 | 47.9 | .9 | 1153 | (*) | 10 |
| Middle | 51.8 | 45.0 | .3 | 1209 | (*) | 3 |
| Fourth | 50.1 | 42.4 | .8 | 1489 | (*) | 12 |
| Richest | 38.5 | 33.2 | .7 | 1672 | (*) | 11 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | |
| Mandinka/Jahanka | 42.9 | 37.9 | .5 | 2070 | (*) | 10 |
| Wollof | 49.8 | 47.8 | .7 | 895 | (*) | 7 |
| Jola/Karoninka | 42.0 | 34.5 | .9 | 843 | (*) | 8 |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 59.4 | 53.8 | .9 | 1257 | (*) | 11 |
| Serere | 30.2 | 28.6 | 1.3 | 228 | (*) | 3 |
| Sarahuleh | 62.4 | 47.5 | .1 | 697 | (*) | 1 |
| Creole/Aku Marabou | 25.1 | 21.6 | 3.9 | 46 | (*) | 2 |
| Manjago | 49.9 | 39.8 | 2.4 | 111 | (*) | 3 |
| Bambara | 63.8 | 58.6 | .0 | 103 | (*) | 0 |
| Other ethnic group | 56.8 | 50.4 | .4 | 103 | (*) | 0 |
| Non Gambian | 57.8 | 53.2 | 2.1 | 100 | (*) | 2 |
| Missing/DK | 55.0 | 38.9 | .0 | 62 | (*) | 0 |
| Total | 49.5 | 43.3 | .7 | 6515 | (49.3) | 45 |

(*) figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases; () figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table HA.11 shows that 11.8 per cent of women aged 15-24 who had sex in the last 12 months, had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner during the twelve months preceding the MICS survey. Of these, Banjul and Kanifing accounted for the highest proportions with 28.5 and 26.8 per cent respectively whilst Kerewan had the lowest proportion with 1.8 per cent. The proportion of women who had sex with such a partner was highest in urban (17.7%) than in rural areas (6.8%). Of the women who reported to have sex with a non – marital, non cohabitating partner in the 12 months preceding the survey, only 33.5 per cent reported to have used a condom the last time they had sex with such a partner.

Table HA.11: Sex with non-regular partners

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months and among those who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner, the percentage who used a condom the last time they had sex with such a partner, The Gambia, 2010

| | Percentage of women 15-24 who: | | Number of women age 15-24 years | Percentage who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ¹ | Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months | Percentage of women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months, who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex with such a partner ² | Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in last 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|---|--|--|
| | Ever had sex | Had sex in the last 12 months | | | | | |
| LGA | | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 35.0 | 31.6 | 165 | 28.5 | 52 | (*) | 15 |
| Kanifing | 40.2 | 34.1 | 1650 | 26.8 | 562 | 33.2 | 151 |
| Brikama | 44.5 | 39.7 | 1874 | 13.7 | 743 | 21.3 | 101 |
| Mansakonko | 52.4 | 47.5 | 379 | 6.8 | 180 | (*) | 12 |
| Kerewan | 53.8 | 49.3 | 774 | 1.8 | 381 | (*) | 7 |
| Kuntaur | 62.7 | 57.7 | 294 | 6.9 | 169 | (*) | 12 |
| Janjanbureh | 56.4 | 51.8 | 471 | 9.8 | 244 | (*) | 24 |
| Basse | 66.2 | 53.6 | 909 | 2.3 | 487 | (*) | 11 |
| Area of Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 42.3 | 37.6 | 3436 | 17.7 | 1291 | 36.6 | 229 |
| Rural | 57.4 | 49.6 | 3079 | 6.8 | 1528 | 26.6 | 104 |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 27.3 | 24.3 | 3481 | 15.4 | 844 | (27.8) | 130 |
| 20-24 | 74.9 | 65.1 | 3034 | 10.2 | 1975 | 37.2 | 202 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | |
| Ever married/in union | 97.2 | 87.6 | 2849 | 1.0 | 2495 | 36.6 | 26 |
| Never married/in union | 12.4 | 8.9 | 3666 | 94.3 | 325 | 33.2 | 306 |
| Education | | | | | | | |
| None | 75.1 | 67.9 | 2311 | 4.8 | 1569 | 28.2 | 75 |
| Primary | 47.6 | 40.1 | 1135 | 13.5 | 455 | 12.3 | 62 |
| Secondary+ | 30.8 | 25.9 | 3069 | 24.6 | 795 | 42.2 | 196 |

Table HA.11: Sex with non-regular partners (cont.)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months and among those who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner, the percentage who used a condom the last time they had sex with such a partner, The Gambia, 2010

| | Percentage of women 15-24 who: | | Number of women age 15-24 years | Percentage who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ¹ | Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months | Percentage of women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months, who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex with such a partner ² | Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in last 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|---|--|--|
| | Ever had sex | Had sex in the last 12 months | | | | | |
| Wealth index quintiles | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 60.0 | 54.0 | 992 | 7.5 | 536 | (30.3) | 40 |
| Second | 53.0 | 47.9 | 1153 | 10.4 | 552 | 23.8 | 57 |
| Middle | 51.8 | 45.0 | 1209 | 11.3 | 544 | 27.8 | 61 |
| Fourth | 50.1 | 42.4 | 1489 | 10.3 | 632 | 36.6 | 65 |
| Richest | 38.5 | 33.2 | 1672 | 19.6 | 555 | 41.2 | 109 |
| Ethnicity of household head | | | | | | | |
| Mandinka/Jahanka | 42.9 | 37.9 | 2070 | 6.9 | 785 | 45.1 | 54 |
| Wolof | 49.8 | 47.8 | 895 | 8.3 | 428 | (41.7) | 35 |
| Jola/Karoninka | 42.0 | 34.5 | 843 | 38.4 | 291 | 26.8 | 112 |
| Fula/Tukulor/Lorobo | 59.4 | 53.8 | 1257 | 6.8 | 677 | (43.5) | 46 |
| Serere | 30.2 | 28.6 | 228 | 22.1 | 65 | (*) | 14 |
| Sarahuleh | 62.4 | 47.5 | 697 | 1.8 | 331 | (*) | 6 |
| Creole/Aku Marabou | 25.1 | (21.6) | 46 | (*) | 10 | (*) | 7 |
| Manjago | 49.9 | 39.8 | 111 | (45.0) | 44 | (*) | 20 |
| Bambara | 63.8 | 58.6 | 103 | 3.3 | 61 | (*) | 2 |
| Other ethnic group | 56.8 | 50.4 | 103 | 34.1 | 52 | (*) | 18 |
| Non Gambian | 57.8 | 53.2 | 100 | 26.8 | 53 | (*) | 14 |
| Missing/DK | 55.0 | 38.9 | 62 | (*) | 24 | (*) | 4 |
| Total | 49.5 | 43.3 | 6515 | 11.8 | 2819 | 33.5 | 332 |

¹ MICS indicator 9.15; ² MICS indicator 9.16; MDG indicator 6.2

(*) Values depending on less than 25 unweighted cases; () Values depending on 25-49 unweighted cases



Appendix A. Sample Design

The major features of the sample design are described in this appendix. Sample design features include target sample size, sample allocation, sampling frame and listing, choice of domains, sampling stages, stratification, and the calculation of sample weights.

The primary objective of the sample design for the Gambia's Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators at the national level, for urban and rural areas, as well as for the eight Local Government Areas (Banjul, Kanifing, Brikama, Mansakonko, Kerewan, Kuntaur, Janjanbureh, and Basse) of the country. Urban and/or rural areas in each of the eight LGAs were defined as the sampling strata. Banjul and Kanifing have are entirely urban settlements, the remaining six LGAs have both urban and rural areas. Hence 14 strata were defined for the MICS survey.

A two stage design was implemented. In the first stage the Enumeration Areas (EAs) were selected by probability proportional to size systematic sampling. The second stage units, the clusters of households, were selected by circular systematic sampling procedure.

Sample Size and Sample Allocation

The target sample size for The Gambia's MICS was calculated as 7800 households. For the calculation of the sample size, the key indicator used was women 35-39 years who have been tested for HIV. The following formula was used to estimate the required sample size for this indicator:

$$n = \frac{4r(1-r)(deff)(1.016)}{(.12r)^2(p)(\bar{n})}$$

where:

n is the required sample size, expressed as number of households, for the KEY indicator,

4 is factor to achieve 95 percent level of confidence,

r = 15.6 per cent is the anticipated prevalence (coverage) rate for the key indicator,

1.016 is factor to raise sample size by 1.6 percent for potential non response at household level according to MICS3,
Deff. is shortened symbol for design effect = 1.951,

0.12 r is margin of error to be tolerated, defined as 12 percent of r (12 percent thus represents the relative sampling error of r),

p = 0.046 is the proportion of the base or target population to the total population.

\bar{n} = 8.3 persons is average household size.

Hence we have to the nearest whole number

$$7800 = \frac{4(.156)(.844)(1.951)(1.016)}{((.12)(.156))^2(0.046)(8.3)}$$

Allocation of sample size based on the use of both proportional and equal allocation:

Since MICS4 will not show any indicator based on less than 50 cases, we therefore examined the expected values of the following target populations by using the 2006 MICS3 data sets:

Under-fives by age in months: < 6; 6-11; 12-23; 24-35; 36-4; 48-59; and

Women by age in years: 15-19; 20-24; 25-29; 30-34; 35-39; 40-44; 45-49.

A minimum of 12 cases were observed among the expected number of women and under five children in households distributed along domains by a self-weighting design obtained through proportional allocation, or more precisely implicit stratification. There was therefore the need to reallocate the sample sizes taking into account a minimum of 50 cases and the highest overall non-response rate of 4.2% which is revealed by the 2006 MICS. The minimum number of households, for the target population with 12 cases, to show at least 50 cases of women aged 45 – 49 years is 1302. This number is not suitable because equal allocation will result in a sample size which is greater than the overall sample size of 7800 households.

We therefore tried the third lowest number of cases of 19 under-fives who fall in the age group < 6 months old. Here the minimum number of households required to obtain an expected number of respondents greater than 50 (allowing for non-response) is 823.

The formula used to obtain the expected number of respondents greater than 50 (allowing for non-response) is:

$$x = \frac{hh_1 50(1.042)}{E_1}$$

Where

x is the minimum number of households required to obtain an expected number of respondents greater than 50 (allowing for non-response).

hh_1 is the number of households allocated through the original self-weighting design in the domain of the target group bearing the minimum number of cases.

1.042 is the factor that compensate for the maximum overall non-response in a previous survey. In this case MICS 2006.

E_1 is the minimum number of cases.

Each domain was first allocated with 823 households. This gives 6584 households allocated in this way and the balance 1216 households were allocated proportional to 2003 census households. In addition to these procedures, by rounding off households to the nearest multiple of 20 households – the sample take per cluster, the distribution of households in Table 1 (column 8) below was therefore obtained.

Table 1: MICS 4 sample allocations, 2003 census population and households by LGA, MICS4 2010

| Local government area | Census number of households, 2003 | Census population, 2003 | Census EAs, 2003 | Sampled EAs, 2010 | Households in EAs selected, 2003 | Households allocated according to equal and proportional allocation | Households to be selected for interviews, 2010 (Rounded off) |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|---|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | (8) |
| Banjul | 6853 | 35061 | 92 | 44 | 3616 | 876 | 880 |
| Kanifing | 49016 | 322735 | 634 | 60 | 4737 | 1201 | 1200 |
| Brikama | 45139 | 389594 | 724 | 59 | 3964 | 1172 | 1180 |
| Mansakonko | 8432 | 72167 | 155 | 44 | 2549 | 888 | 880 |
| Kerewan | 18242 | 172835 | 322 | 48 | 2790 | 964 | 960 |
| Kuntaur | 7104 | 78491 | 124 | 44 | 2765 | 878 | 880 |
| Janjanbureh | 10115 | 107212 | 179 | 45 | 2686 | 901 | 900 |
| Basse | 12593 | 182586 | 247 | 46 | 2448 | 920 | 920 |
| Total | 157494 | 1360681 | 2477 | 395 | 26366 | 7807 | 7800 |

Table SD.1: Allocation of Sample Clusters (Primary Sampling Units) by region and urban/rural areas

| LGA | Population 2003 census | | | Number of Clusters, 2010 | | |
|-------------|------------------------|--------|--------|--------------------------|-------|-------|
| | Total | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Total |
| Banjul | 17907 | 17907 | 0 | 44 | 0 | 44 |
| Kanifing | 31823 | 31823 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 60 |
| Brikama | 35652 | 20581 | 15071 | 36 | 23 | 59 |
| Mansakonko | 23792 | 4215 | 19577 | 9 | 35 | 44 |
| Kerewan | 28761 | 5023 | 23738 | 9 | 39 | 48 |
| Kuntaur | 32681 | 1723 | 30958 | 3 | 41 | 44 |
| Janjanbureh | 29693 | 3685 | 26008 | 8 | 37 | 45 |
| Basse | 43304 | 1828 | 41476 | 4 | 42 | 46 |
| Total | 243613 | 86785 | 156828 | 173 | 217 | 390 |
| Basse | 182586 | 23729 | 158857 | 57 | 190 | 247 |
| Total | 1360681 | 686696 | 673985 | 1359 | 1118 | 2477 |

Table SD.2: Allocation of census Enumeration Areas (EAs) by region and urban/rural areas , 2003

| LGA | Population 2003 census | | | Number of EAs, 2003 | | |
|-------------|------------------------|--------|--------|---------------------|-------|-------|
| | Total | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Total |
| Banjul | 35061 | 35061 | 0 | 92 | 0 | 92 |
| Kanifing | 322735 | 322735 | 0 | 634 | 0 | 634 |
| Brikama | 389594 | 235273 | 154321 | 426 | 298 | 724 |
| Mansakonko | 72167 | 13302 | 58865 | 33 | 122 | 155 |
| Kerewan | 172835 | 34720 | 138115 | 66 | 256 | 322 |
| Kuntaur | 78491 | 5040 | 73451 | 11 | 113 | 124 |
| Janjanbureh | 107212 | 16836 | 90376 | 40 | 139 | 179 |
| Basse | 182586 | 23729 | 158857 | 57 | 190 | 247 |
| Total | 1360681 | 686696 | 673985 | 1359 | 1118 | 2477 |

Sampling Frame and Selection of Clusters

The clusters were selected by probability proportional to size (PPS) systematic sampling by running an SPSS syntax with a soft copy of the 2003 Population Census Sampling Frame. The frame was divided into 8 datasets each representing the frame for one of the 8 Local Government Areas (LGA). Each domain therefore has its random start number (r) and sampling interval (k). LGAs with both urban and rural settings were sorted in this order before the selection process starts.

Listing Activities

Since the sampling frame the 2003 Population Census was not up-to-date, a new listing of households was conducted in all the sample enumeration areas prior to the selection of households. For this purpose, listing teams were formed, who visited each enumeration area, and listed the occupied households. The Listing was done by seven teams; each was comprised of five listers, a supervisor and a driver. The listing was coordinated by the Cartographic Unit of The Gambia Bureau of Statistics. The listing began in April and ended in May. The listers list all the households in the 390 selected Enumeration Areas for the survey.

Selection of Households

Lists of households were prepared by the listing teams in the field for each enumeration area. The households were then sequentially numbered from 1 to n (the total number of households in each enumeration area) at the Gambia Bureau of Statistics, where the selection of 20 households in each enumeration area was carried out using random systematic selection procedures.

Calculation of Sample Weights

The Gambia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey sample is not self-weighting. Essentially, by allocating equal numbers of households to each of the regions, different sampling fractions were used in each region since the size of the regions varied. For this reason, sample weights were calculated and these were used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data.

The major component of the weight is the reciprocal of the sampling fraction employed in selecting the number of sample households in that particular sampling stratum (h) and PSU (i):

$$W_{hi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}}$$

The term f_{hi} , the sampling fraction for the i -th sample PSU in the h -th stratum, is the product of probabilities of selection at every stage in each sampling stratum:

$$f_{hi} = p_{1hi} \times p_{2hi} \times p_{3hi}$$

where p_{shi} is the probability of selection of the sampling unit at stage s for the i -th sample PSU in the h -th sampling stratum.

Since the estimated number of households in each enumeration area (PSU) in the sampling frame used for the first stage selection and the updated number of households in the enumeration area from the listing were different, individual sampling fractions for households in each sample enumeration area (cluster) were calculated. The sampling fractions for households in each enumeration area (cluster) therefore included the first stage probability of selection of the enumeration area in that particular sampling stratum and the second stage probability of selection of a household in the sample enumeration area (cluster).

A second component in the calculation of sample weights takes into account the level of non-response for the household and individual interviews. The adjustment for household non-response is equal to the inverse value of:

$$RR_h = \text{Number of interviewed households in stratum } h / \text{Number of occupied households listed in stratum } h$$

After the completion of fieldwork, response rates were calculated for each sampling stratum. These were used to adjust the sample weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates in the Gambia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey are shown in Table HH.1 in this report.

Similarly, the adjustment for non-response at the individual level (women and under-5 children) for each stratum is equal to the inverse value of:

$$RRh = \text{Completed women's (or under-5's) questionnaires in stratum } h / \text{Eligible women (or under-5s) in stratum } h$$

The non-response adjustment factors for women's and under-5's questionnaires are applied to the adjusted household weights. Numbers of eligible women and under-5 children were obtained from the roster of household members in the Household Questionnaire for households where interviews were completed.

The design weights for the households were calculated by multiplying the above factors for each enumeration area. These weights were then standardized (or normalized), one purpose of which is to make the weighted sum of the interviewed sample units equal the total sample size at the national level. Normalization is performed by dividing the aforementioned design weights by the average design weight at the national level. The average design weight is calculated as the sum of the design weights divided by the unweighted total. A similar standardization procedure was followed in obtaining standardized weights for the women's and under-5's questionnaires. Adjusted (normalized) weights varied between 0.174613, 0.171244, 0.189424 and 3.78772, 3.679217, 4.096444 in the 390 sample enumeration areas (clusters) for households, women and children respectively. The sample weight calculation was performed separately for each cluster.

Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting each household, woman or under-5 with these sample weights.

Appendix B. List of Personnel Involved in the Survey

Data collection personnel

Team 1

Supervisor – Musu Koma
Editor – Ousman Janneh

Enumerators

1. Ousainou Mbye
2. Agie Njie
3. Jainaba Jallow
4. Amie Bahoum

Measurer

Nasiru Deen

Team 2

Supervisor – Buba Jadama
Editor – Fatou Jobarteh

Enumerators

1. Ramatoulie Bojang
2. Fatou Fadera
3. Antoinette Mendy
4. Nfamara Janneh

Team 4

Supervisor – Amadou Chorr
Editor – Lamin Kanteh

Enumerators

1. Omar Jabai
2. Nyara Jammeh
3. Bintou Badjie
4. Jalika Mbowe

Measurer

Ebrima Tunkara

Team 5

Supervisor – Babou Samba
Editor – Lamin Barrow

Enumerators

1. Ndey Binta Bojang
2. Dobally Jobe
3. Kaddy Fadera
4. Awa Gibba

Team 7

Supervisor – Ousman Cham
Editor – Fabakary Jawneh

Enumerators

1. Saiga Joof
2. Fatou Faye
3. Ya Haddy Mboge
4. Sally Fatajo

Measurer

Karamo Marenah

Team 8

Supervisor – Kalilu Njie
Editor – Bakary Bojang

Enumerators

1. Famara Nyabally
2. Awa Gigo
3. Mariama Koteh
4. Isatou Yaboh

Measurer

Tumbulu Drammeh

Team 3

Supervisor – Momodou Fatajo

Editor – Fatou Camara

Enumerators

1. Abdou Sanyang
2. Catherine Gibba
3. Amie Bojang
4. Fatou Mboge

Measurer

Alpha Suso

Listers

1. Neneh Bajo
2. Isatou Mandafa
3. Khaddy Camara
4. Foday Saho
5. Ramatoulie Jatta
6. Lamin Ceesay
7. Nyorta Dibba
8. Adama Gigo
9. Kemo Dibba
10. Amadou Gassama
11. Lamin Jassey
12. Kaddy Touray
13. Lamin Njie
14. Mariam Njie

Coding Supervisors

1. Isatou Sarr
2. Abdoulie Gaye
3. Wally Ndow

Programmers

1. Lolley Kah Jallow
2. Edrissa Ceesay
3. Momodou Lamin Fadia

Coders

1. Ousman Rahman
2. Binta Manneh
3. Amie Njie
4. Mawiya Ayoub
5. Modou Njie

Measurer

Musa Dumbuya

Team 6

Supervisor – Antou Faal

Editor – Baba Conateh

Enumerators

1. Alhagie Jobarteh
2. Mariama Jatta
3. Amie Gigo
4. Fatou Sowe

Measurer

Baboucarr Leigh

Listers

15. Fatou Joof
16. Dawda Jallow
17. Aminata Singhateh
18. Numo Bah
19. Kumba Jabang
20. Dembo Keita
21. Fatou Darboe
22. Mafugi Dibba
23. Karamo Cham
24. Sana Sawo
25. Ya Haddy Darboe
26. Fatou Darboe
27. Baba Gassama
28. Musa Mbenga

Office Editors

1. Lamin Dibba
2. Pa Njie
3. Mustapha Jobe

Computer Technician

1. Alhagie Fanneh

Coders

6. Sadia Bah
7. Ya Awa Faburay
8. Karamo Jatta
9. Famatanding Ceesay
10. Jainaba Sey

Measurer

Alagie Suwareh

Listers

29. Ala Bojang
30. Ebrima Jobe
31. Mustapha Jallow
32. Abdoulie Sankareh
33. Bunama Gassama
34. Nasiru Mahmud
35. Baboucarr Daffeh
36. Lamin Danso
37. Yankuba Bojang
38. Yusupha Trawalleh
39. Ya Sira Jawo
40. Shehu Komma

Data Entry Supervisors

1. Lolley Kah Jallow
2. Edrissa Ceesay
3. Sainabou Jasseh

Coders

11. Alhagie Gassama
12. Fatou Jobe
13. Lamin Sanyang
14. Ebrima Ceesay
15. Lang Kinteh

Data Entry Clerks

1. Comfort Coker
2. Agie Mam Bangura
3. Oumie Jobe
4. Kebba Sanneh
5. Baboucarr Jallow
6. Ida Jallow
7. Lala Manneh
8. Tida Gitteh
9. Naffie Waddah
10. Jainaba Bayo
11. Saffie Sowe
12. Nogoi Secka
13. Sana Fofana
14. Awa Coker

Storage Clerks/Questionnaire Administrators

1. Mamie Fatajo
2. Bai Abi Njie

Data Entry Clerks

15. Aminata Hydara
16. Fatoumata Gassama
17. Jabou Sanno
18. Fatou Secka
19. Sainabou Jobe
20. Salimata Janneh
21. Mariama Conteh
22. Alagie Cham
23. Haddy Darboe
24. Natoma Gassama
25. Rabbie Ceesay
26. Maimuna Dibba
27. Isatou Jamba
28. Agie Sima

Coordinators

1. Alieu Ndow
2. Baba Suwareh
3. Ali Ceesay

Data Entry Clerks

29. Alhagie Deen
30. Sainabou Mbenga
31. Jatou Manjang
32. Zannet Gomez
33. Ebou Jawo
34. Jatou Badgie
35. Nancy Jow
36. Yunusa Jallow
37. Ndey Codou Nyang
38. Musukebba Sanneh
39. Adam Ndow
40. Maimuna Faal

Consultant

1. Alieu Saho

Appendix C. Estimates of Sampling Errors

The sample of respondents selected in the Gambia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey is only one of the samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between the estimates from all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly, but can be estimated statistically from the survey data.

The following sampling error measures are presented in this appendix for each of the selected indicators:

1. Standard error (se): Sampling errors are usually measured in terms of standard errors for particular indicators (means, proportions, etc.). Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. The Taylor linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors.
2. Coefficient of variation (se/r) is the ratio of the standard error to the value of the indicator, and is a measure of the relative sampling error.
3. Design effect (deff) is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling. The square root of the design effect (deft) is used to show the efficiency of the sample design in relation to the precision. A deft value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a deft value above 1.0 indicates the increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design.
4. Confidence limits are calculated to show the interval within which the true value for the population can be reasonably assumed to fall, with a specified level of confidence. For any given statistic calculated from the survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error ($r + 2.se$ or $r - 2.se$) of the statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, SPSS Version 18 Complex Samples module has been used. The results are shown in the tables that follow. In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator.

Sampling errors are calculated for indicators of primary interest, for the national level, for the regions, and for urban and rural areas. Three of the selected indicators are based on households, 8 are based on household members, 13 are based on women, and 15 are based on children under 5. All indicators presented here are in the form of proportions. Table SE.1 shows the list of indicators for which sampling errors are calculated, including the base population (denominator) for each indicator. Tables SE.2 to SE.12 show the calculated sampling errors for selected domains.

Table SE.1: Indicators selected for sampling error calculations

| List of indicators selected for sampling error calculations, and base populations (denominators) for each indicator, Country, Year | | |
|--|---|--|
| MICS4 Indicator | | Base Population |
| HOUSEHOLDS | | |
| 2.16 | Iodized salt consumption | All households |
| 3.12 | Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) | All households |
| HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS | | |
| 4.1 | Use of improved drinking water sources | All household members |
| 4.3 | Use of improved sanitation facilities | All household members |
| 7.4 | Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) | Children of primary school age |
| 7.5 | Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) | Children of secondary school age |
| 7.7 | Primary completion rate | Children of primary school completion age (age appropriate to final grade of primary school) |
| 8.5 | Violent discipline | Children age 2-14 years |
| 9.18 | Prevalence of children with at least one parent dead | Children age 0-17 years |
| 9.19 | School attendance of orphans | Children age 10-14 years who have lost both parents |
| 9.20 | School attendance of non-orphans | Children age 10-14 years, whose parents are alive, and who are living with at least one parent |
| WOMEN | | |
| - | Pregnant women | Women age 15-49 years |
| 3.19 | Pregnant women sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) | Pregnant women |
| 3.20 | Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria | Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey |
| 5.2 | Early childbearing | Women age 20-24 years |
| 5.3 | Contraceptive prevalence | Women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union |
| 5.4 | Unmet need | Women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union |
| 5.5a | Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel | Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey |
| 5.5b | Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider | Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey |
| 5.7 | Skilled attendant at delivery | Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey |
| 5.8 | Institutional deliveries | Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey |

Table SE.1: Indicators selected for sampling error calculations (cont.)

| List of indicators selected for sampling error calculations, and base populations (denominators) for each indicator, Country, Year | | |
|--|---|--|
| MICS4 Indicator | | Base Population |
| 5.9 | Caesarean section | |
| 7.1 | Literacy rate among young women | Women age 15-24 years |
| 8.7 | Marriage before age 18 | Women age 20-49 years |
| 8.9 | Polygyny | Women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union |
| 8.12 | Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) among women | Women age 15-49 years |
| 8.13 | Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) among girls | Daughters age 0-14 years |
| 9.2 | Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people | Women age 15-24 years |
| 9.3 | Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV | Women age 15-49 years |
| 9.4 | Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV | Women age 15-49 years |
| 9.6 | Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results | Women age 15-49 years |
| 9.7 | Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results | Women age 15-24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey |
| 9.11 | Sex before age 15 among young women | Women age 15-24 years |
| 9.16 | Condom use with non-regular partners | Women age 15-24 years that had a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the 12 months preceding the survey |
| UNDER-5s | | |
| 2.1a | Underweight prevalence | Children under age 5 |
| 2.2a | Stunting prevalence | Children under age 5 |
| 2.3a | Wasting prevalence | Children under age 5 |
| 2.6 | Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months | Total number of infants under 6 months of age |
| 2.14 | Age-appropriate breastfeeding | Children age 0-23 months |
| - | Tuberculosis immunization coverage | Children age 12-23 months |
| - | Received polio immunization | Children age 12-23 months |
| - | Received DPT immunization | Children age 12-23 months |
| - | Received measles immunization | Children age 12-23 months |
| - | Received Hepatitis B immunization | Children age 12-23 months |
| - | Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks | Children under age 5 |
| - | Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks | Children under age 5 |
| - | Fever in last two weeks | Children under age 5 |
| 3.8 | Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding | Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks |
| 3.10 | Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia | Children under age 5 with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks |
| 3.15 | Children under age 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) | Children under age 5 |
| 3.18 | Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5 | Children under age 5 with fever in the previous 2 weeks |
| 6.1 | Support for learning | Children age 36-59 months |
| 6.7 | Attendance to early childhood education | Children age 36-59 months |
| 8.1 | Birth registration | Children under age 5 |

Table SE.2: TOTAL

| | Estimate | Standard Error | 95% Confidence Interval | | Coefficient of Variation | Design Effect | Square Root Design Effect | Unweighted Count |
|---|----------|----------------|-------------------------|--------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| | | | Lower | Upper | | | | |
| HOUSEHOLD | | | | | | | | |
| Iodized salt consumption | 0.2200 | 0.00903 | 0.2022 | 0.2378 | 0.041 | 3.692 | 1.921 | 7,763 |
| Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) | 0.5090 | 0.01159 | 0.4861 | 0.5318 | 0.023 | 4.189 | 2.047 | 7,791 |
| HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS | | | | | | | | |
| Use of improved drinking water sources | 0.8579 | 0.01172 | 0.8348 | 0.8810 | 0.014 | 8.775 | 2.962 | 7,791 |
| Use of improved sanitation facilities | 0.7635 | 0.00908 | 0.7456 | 0.7814 | 0.012 | 3.558 | 1.886 | 7,791 |
| Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) | 0.3416 | 0.01241 | 0.3171 | 0.3660 | 0.036 | 6.116 | 2.473 | 8,937 |
| Prevalence of children with at least one parent dead | 0.0825 | 0.00314 | 0.0763 | 0.0887 | 0.038 | 4.679 | 2.163 | 35,815 |
| School attendance of orphans | 0.7554 | 0.00947 | 0.7291 | 0.7817 | 0.013 | 0.035 | 0.188 | 74 |
| School attendance of non-orphans | 0.7143 | 0.01357 | 0.6876 | 0.7411 | 0.019 | 5.661 | 2.379 | 6,277 |
| Child discipline | 0.9031 | 0.00581 | 0.8916 | 0.9145 | 0.006 | 2.406 | 1.551 | 6,241 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Pregnant women | 0.1055 | 0.00323 | 0.0991 | 0.1119 | 0.031 | 1.627 | 1.275 | 14,685 |
| Pregnant women sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) | 0.2611 | 0.01547 | 0.2306 | 0.2916 | 0.059 | 2.101 | 1.450 | 1,696 |
| Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria | 0.6617 | 0.01049 | 0.6410 | 0.6824 | 0.016 | 2.512 | 1.585 | 5,109 |
| Early childbearing | 0.2315 | 0.01045 | 0.2109 | 0.2521 | 0.045 | 1.801 | 1.342 | 2,936 |
| Contraceptive prevalence | 0.1327 | 0.00600 | 0.1209 | 0.1445 | 0.045 | 3.324 | 1.823 | 10,624 |
| Unmet need | 0.2153 | 0.00614 | 0.2032 | 0.2274 | 0.029 | 2.370 | 1.540 | 10,624 |
| Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel | 0.9806 | 0.00207 | 0.9765 | 0.9846 | 0.002 | 1.170 | 1.081 | 5,222 |
| Antenatal care coverage - at least four times by any provider | 0.7203 | 0.00949 | 0.7016 | 0.7390 | 0.013 | 2.332 | 1.527 | 5,222 |
| Skilled attendant at delivery | 0.5663 | 0.01496 | 0.5368 | 0.5958 | 0.026 | 4.755 | 2.181 | 5,222 |
| Institutional deliveries | 0.5568 | 0.01482 | 0.5276 | 0.5860 | 0.027 | 4.645 | 2.155 | 5,222 |
| Caesarean section | 0.0253 | 0.00299 | 0.0194 | 0.0312 | 0.118 | 1.886 | 1.373 | 5,222 |
| Literacy rate among young women | 0.4824 | 0.01526 | 0.4523 | 0.5125 | 0.032 | 5.914 | 2.432 | 6,346 |
| Marriage before age 18 | 0.4651 | 0.00941 | 0.4466 | 0.4837 | 0.020 | 4.011 | 2.003 | 11,275 |
| Polygyny | 0.4067 | 0.00904 | 0.3889 | 0.4245 | 0.022 | 3.599 | 1.897 | 10,624 |
| Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) among women | 0.7630 | 0.01521 | 0.7330 | 0.7930 | 0.020 | 18.797 | 4.336 | 14,685 |
| Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people | 0.3277 | 0.01129 | 0.3054 | 0.3499 | 0.034 | 3.671 | 1.916 | 6,346 |

Table SE.2: TOTAL (cont.)

| | Estimate | Standard Error | 95% Confidence Interval | | Coefficient of Variation | Design Effect | Square Root Design Effect | Unweighted Count |
|---|----------|----------------|-------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| | | | Lower | Upper | | | | |
| Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV | 0.6210 | 0.00818 | 0.6049 | 0.6372 | 0.013 | 4.175 | 2.043 | 14,685 |
| Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV | 0.0798 | 0.00387 | 0.0722 | 0.0874 | 0.048 | 2.926 | 1.711 | 14,382 |
| Women who have been tested for HIV during last 12 months and who have been told the results | 0.0754 | 0.00455 | 0.0664 | 0.0844 | 0.060 | 4.365 | 2.089 | 14,685 |
| Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results | 0.0875 | 0.00731 | 0.0731 | 0.1019 | 0.084 | 1.990 | 1.411 | 2,976 |
| Sex before age 15 among young women | 0.0529 | 0.00356 | 0.0459 | 0.0599 | 0.067 | 1.604 | 1.266 | 6,346 |
| Condom use with non-regular partners | 0.3349 | 0.02897 | 0.2767 | 0.3931 | 0.086 | 1.051 | 1.025 | 280 |
| Prevalence of female genital mutilation/ cutting (FGM/C) among girls | 42.4287 | 1.36412 | 39.7387 | 45.1186 | 0.032 | 13.430 | 3.665 | 17,630 |
| UNDER-5s | | | | | | | | |
| Underweight prevalence | 0.1737 | 0.00597 | 0.1619 | 0.1855 | 0.034 | 2.860 | 1.691 | 11,506 |
| Stunting prevalence | 0.2337 | 0.00689 | 0.2201 | 0.2473 | 0.029 | 3.033 | 1.741 | 11,454 |
| Wasting prevalence | 0.0948 | 0.00383 | 0.0873 | 0.1024 | 0.040 | 1.961 | 1.400 | 11,450 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months | 0.3353 | 0.01634 | 0.3031 | 0.3676 | 0.049 | 1.690 | 1.300 | 1,412 |
| Age-appropriate breastfeeding | 0.4958 | 0.01061 | 0.4749 | 0.5167 | 0.021 | 2.343 | 1.531 | 5,202 |
| Tuberculosis immunization coverage | 0.9915 | 0.00244 | 0.9867 | 0.9963 | 0.002 | 1.724 | 1.313 | 2,438 |
| Received polio immunization | 0.9518 | 0.00641 | 0.9391 | 0.9644 | 0.007 | 2.182 | 1.477 | 2,434 |
| Received DPT immunization | 0.9324 | 0.00667 | 0.9193 | 0.9456 | 0.007 | 1.718 | 1.311 | 2,432 |
| Received measles immunization | 0.9486 | 0.00534 | 0.9381 | 0.9592 | 0.006 | 1.424 | 1.193 | 2,433 |
| Received Hepatitis B immunization at birth | 0.8719 | 0.00970 | 0.8528 | 0.8911 | 0.011 | 2.044 | 1.430 | 2,428 |
| Diarrhoea in last two weeks | 0.1700 | 0.00640 | 0.1574 | 0.1826 | 0.038 | 3.381 | 1.839 | 11,637 |
| Illness with cough in the previous 2 weeks | 0.0551 | 0.00332 | 0.0485 | 0.0616 | 0.060 | 2.466 | 1.570 | 11,637 |
| Fever in last two weeks | 0.0785 | 0.00454 | 0.0695 | 0.0874 | 0.058 | 3.320 | 1.822 | 11,637 |
| Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding | 0.4657 | 0.01542 | 0.4353 | 0.4961 | 0.033 | 2.039 | 1.428 | 2,136 |
| Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia | 0.6981 | 0.02530 | 0.6480 | 0.7483 | 0.036 | 1.980 | 1.407 | 653 |
| Children under age 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) | 0.3328 | 0.00945 | 0.3142 | 0.3515 | 0.028 | 4.659 | 2.159 | 11,591 |
| Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5 | 0.2766 | 0.01750 | 0.2419 | 0.3112 | 0.063 | 1.245 | 1.116 | 814 |
| Support for learning | 0.4832 | 0.01293 | 0.4577 | 0.5087 | 0.027 | 2.697 | 1.642 | 4,027 |
| Attendance to early childhood education | 0.1815 | 0.01257 | 0.1567 | 0.2063 | 0.069 | 4.286 | 2.070 | 4,027 |
| Birth registration | 0.5249 | 0.00944 | 0.5063 | 0.5435 | 0.018 | 4.158 | 2.039 | 11,637 |

Table SE.3: URBAN

| | Estimate | Standard Error | 95% Confidence Interval | | Coefficient of Variation | Design Effect | Square Root Design Effect | Unweighted Count |
|---|----------|----------------|-------------------------|--------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| | | | Lower | Upper | | | | |
| HOUSEHOLD | | | | | | | | |
| Iodized salt consumption | 0.2312 | 0.01147 | 0.2085 | 0.254 | 0.05 | 2.545 | 1.595 | 3,441 |
| Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) | 0.4175 | 0.01402 | 0.3896 | 0.4454 | 0.034 | 2.793 | 1.671 | 3,456 |
| HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS | | | | | | | | |
| Use of improved drinking water sources | 0.948 | 0.00996 | 0.9282 | 0.9678 | 0.011 | 6.954 | 2.637 | 3,456 |
| Use of improved sanitation facilities | 0.9108 | 0.01128 | 0.8883 | 0.9332 | 0.012 | 5.408 | 2.326 | 3,456 |
| Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) | 0.458 | 0.01809 | 0.422 | 0.494 | 0.039 | 3.724 | 1.93 | 2,826 |
| Prevalence of children with at least one parent dead | 0.0806 | 0.00599 | 0.0687 | 0.0924 | 0.074 | 4.614 | 2.148 | 9,536 |
| School attendance of orphans | 0.7786 | 0 | 0.7786 | 0.7786 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 |
| School attendance of non-orphans | 0.8565 | 0.02145 | 0.8139 | 0.8992 | 0.025 | 6.026 | 2.455 | 1,610 |
| Child discipline | 0.8931 | 0.00985 | 0.8735 | 0.9127 | 0.011 | 2.342 | 1.53 | 2,305 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Pregnant women | 0.0891 | 0.00536 | 0.0785 | 0.0998 | 0.06 | 1.832 | 1.354 | 5,175 |
| Pregnant women sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) | 0.212 | 0.02649 | 0.1592 | 0.2648 | 0.125 | 1.902 | 1.379 | 454 |
| Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria | 0.6479 | 0.0183 | 0.6115 | 0.6843 | 0.028 | 1.988 | 1.41 | 1,355 |
| Early childbearing | 0.1577 | 0.01295 | 0.1319 | 0.1834 | 0.082 | 1.407 | 1.186 | 1,115 |
| Contraceptive prevalence | 0.1861 | 0.01095 | 0.1643 | 0.2078 | 0.059 | 2.409 | 1.552 | 3,046 |
| Unmet need | 0.2054 | 0.01099 | 0.1835 | 0.2272 | 0.053 | 2.252 | 1.501 | 3,046 |
| Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel | 0.981 | 0.00332 | 0.9744 | 0.9876 | 0.003 | 0.814 | 0.902 | 1,380 |
| Antenatal care coverage - at least four times by any provider | 0.7274 | 0.0166 | 0.6944 | 0.7604 | 0.023 | 1.916 | 1.384 | 1,380 |
| Skilled attendant at delivery | 0.7742 | 0.02288 | 0.7287 | 0.8197 | 0.03 | 4.129 | 2.032 | 1,380 |
| Institutional deliveries | 0.7627 | 0.02264 | 0.7177 | 0.8077 | 0.03 | 3.906 | 1.976 | 1,380 |
| Caesarean section | 0.0491 | 0.00642 | 0.0363 | 0.0618 | 0.131 | 1.216 | 1.103 | 1,380 |
| Literacy rate among young women | 0.6119 | 0.02072 | 0.5707 | 0.6531 | 0.034 | 4.227 | 2.056 | 2,338 |
| Marriage before age 18 | 0.3524 | 0.01303 | 0.3265 | 0.3783 | 0.037 | 2.941 | 1.715 | 3,952 |
| Polygyny | 0.3127 | 0.01535 | 0.2822 | 0.3432 | 0.049 | 3.339 | 1.827 | 3,046 |
| Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) among women | 0.7459 | 0.01781 | 0.7105 | 0.7813 | 0.024 | 8.655 | 2.942 | 5,175 |
| Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people | 0.4088 | 0.01974 | 0.3696 | 0.4481 | 0.048 | 3.768 | 1.941 | 2,338 |

Table SE.3: URBAN (cont.)

| | Estimate | Standard Error | 95% Confidence Interval | | Coefficient of Variation | Design Effect | Square Root Design Effect | Unweighted Count |
|---|----------|----------------|-------------------------|--------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| | | | Lower | Upper | | | | |
| Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV | 0.56 | 0.01194 | 0.5362 | 0.5837 | 0.021 | 2.995 | 1.731 | 5,175 |
| Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV | 0.0863 | 0.00617 | 0.074 | 0.0985 | 0.071 | 2.486 | 1.577 | 5,153 |
| Women who have been tested for HIV during last 12 months and who have been told the results | 0.0876 | 0.00591 | 0.0759 | 0.0994 | 0.067 | 2.262 | 1.504 | 5,175 |
| Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results | 0.1211 | 0.01342 | 0.0944 | 0.1478 | 0.111 | 1.449 | 1.204 | 857 |
| Sex before age 15 among young women | 0.0387 | 0.00522 | 0.0283 | 0.049 | 0.135 | 1.716 | 1.31 | 2,338 |
| Condom use with non-regular partners | 0.366 | 0.03138 | 0.3013 | 0.4306 | 0.086 | 0.688 | 0.829 | 163 |
| Prevalence of female genital mutilation/ cutting (FGM/C) among girls | 38.0226 | 1.82779 | 34.3903 | 41.655 | 0.048 | 6.931 | 2.633 | 4,890 |
| UNDER-5s | | | | | | | | |
| Underweight prevalence | 0.1192 | 0.00849 | 0.1023 | 0.136 | 0.071 | 2.048 | 1.431 | 2,983 |
| Stunting prevalence | 0.1735 | 0.00864 | 0.1563 | 0.1906 | 0.05 | 1.542 | 1.242 | 2,962 |
| Wasting prevalence | 0.0761 | 0.00492 | 0.0664 | 0.0859 | 0.065 | 1.018 | 1.009 | 2,965 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months | 0.2941 | 0.02841 | 0.2374 | 0.3508 | 0.097 | 1.543 | 1.242 | 398 |
| Age-appropriate breastfeeding | 0.4532 | 0.01978 | 0.4139 | 0.4925 | 0.044 | 2.122 | 1.457 | 1,345 |
| Tuberculosis immunization coverage | 0.9887 | 0.00452 | 0.9797 | 0.9977 | 0.005 | 1.111 | 1.054 | 610 |
| Received polio immunization | 0.9308 | 0.01321 | 0.9045 | 0.957 | 0.014 | 1.649 | 1.284 | 610 |
| Received DPT immunization | 0.9193 | 0.01137 | 0.8967 | 0.9419 | 0.012 | 1.057 | 1.028 | 608 |
| Received measles immunization | 0.9374 | 0.00859 | 0.9203 | 0.9545 | 0.009 | 0.765 | 0.875 | 609 |
| Received Hepatitis B immunization at birth | 0.8506 | 0.02017 | 0.8105 | 0.8907 | 0.024 | 1.943 | 1.394 | 608 |
| Diarrhoea in last two weeks | 0.1637 | 0.0091 | 0.1457 | 0.1818 | 0.056 | 1.831 | 1.353 | 3,028 |
| Illness with cough in the previous 2 weeks | 0.0634 | 0.0061 | 0.0513 | 0.0755 | 0.096 | 1.897 | 1.377 | 3,028 |
| Fever in last two weeks | 0.0889 | 0.00829 | 0.0724 | 0.1053 | 0.093 | 2.571 | 1.603 | 3,028 |
| Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding | 0.481 | 0.0311 | 0.419 | 0.5431 | 0.065 | 1.833 | 1.354 | 474 |
| Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia | 0.7316 | 0.04523 | 0.6394 | 0.8239 | 0.062 | 1.896 | 1.377 | 183 |
| Children under age 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) | 0.34 | 0.01455 | 0.3111 | 0.3689 | 0.043 | 2.834 | 1.684 | 3,007 |
| Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5 | 0.289 | 0.02447 | 0.2396 | 0.3383 | 0.085 | 0.688 | 0.829 | 237 |
| Support for learning | 0.4554 | 0.02285 | 0.4099 | 0.5008 | 0.05 | 2.188 | 1.479 | 1,040 |
| Attendance to early childhood education | 0.224 | 0.02272 | 0.1788 | 0.2692 | 0.101 | 3.086 | 1.757 | 1,040 |
| Birth registration | 0.5372 | 0.01297 | 0.5114 | 0.563 | 0.024 | 2.05 | 1.432 | 3,028 |

Table SE.4: RURAL

| | Estimate | Standard Error | 95% Confidence Interval | | Coefficient of Variation | Design Effect | Square Root Design Effect | Unweighted Count |
|---|----------|----------------|-------------------------|--------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| | | | Lower | Upper | | | | |
| HOUSEHOLD | | | | | | | | |
| Iodized salt consumption | 0.2041 | 0.01483 | 0.1747 | 0.2335 | 0.073 | 5.848 | 2.418 | 4,322 |
| Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) | 0.6379 | 0.01659 | 0.6050 | 0.6708 | 0.026 | 5.165 | 2.273 | 4,335 |
| HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS | | | | | | | | |
| Use of improved drinking water sources | 0.7800 | 0.01944 | 0.7415 | 0.8186 | 0.025 | 9.548 | 3.090 | 4,335 |
| Use of improved sanitation facilities | 0.6360 | 0.01602 | 0.6043 | 0.6678 | 0.025 | 4.804 | 2.192 | 4,335 |
| Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) | 0.2383 | 0.01855 | 0.2015 | 0.2750 | 0.078 | 11.583 | 3.403 | 6,111 |
| Prevalence of children with at least one parent dead | 0.0839 | 0.00323 | 0.0775 | 0.0903 | 0.038 | 3.565 | 1.888 | 26,279 |
| School attendance of orphans | 0.7396 | 0.01608 | 0.6950 | 0.7843 | 0.022 | 0.070 | 0.264 | 53 |
| School attendance of non-orphans | 0.6163 | 0.02117 | 0.5744 | 0.6583 | 0.034 | 8.847 | 2.974 | 4,667 |
| Child discipline | 0.9101 | 0.00699 | 0.8962 | 0.9239 | 0.008 | 2.347 | 1.532 | 3,936 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Pregnant women | 0.1229 | 0.00339 | 0.1162 | 0.1297 | 0.028 | 1.016 | 1.008 | 9,510 |
| Pregnant women sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) | 0.2988 | 0.01728 | 0.2646 | 0.3331 | 0.058 | 1.769 | 1.330 | 1,242 |
| Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria | 0.6722 | 0.01215 | 0.6481 | 0.6963 | 0.018 | 2.513 | 1.585 | 3,754 |
| Early childbearing | 0.3216 | 0.01503 | 0.2918 | 0.3514 | 0.047 | 1.886 | 1.373 | 1,821 |
| Contraceptive prevalence | 0.0884 | 0.00605 | 0.0764 | 0.1004 | 0.068 | 3.441 | 1.855 | 7,578 |
| Unmet need | 0.2235 | 0.00667 | 0.2103 | 0.2368 | 0.030 | 1.945 | 1.394 | 7,578 |
| Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel | 0.9802 | 0.00263 | 0.9750 | 0.9854 | 0.003 | 1.370 | 1.170 | 3,842 |
| Antenatal care coverage - at least four times by any provider | 0.7149 | 0.01094 | 0.6933 | 0.7366 | 0.015 | 2.258 | 1.503 | 3,842 |
| Skilled attendant at delivery | 0.4094 | 0.01915 | 0.3714 | 0.4473 | 0.047 | 5.823 | 2.413 | 3,842 |
| Institutional deliveries | 0.4014 | 0.01903 | 0.3637 | 0.4391 | 0.047 | 5.787 | 2.406 | 3,842 |
| Caesarean section | 0.0074 | 0.00149 | 0.0044 | 0.0104 | 0.202 | 1.165 | 1.079 | 3,842 |
| Literacy rate among young women | 0.3378 | 0.02696 | 0.2844 | 0.3912 | 0.080 | 13.017 | 3.608 | 4,008 |
| Marriage before age 18 | 0.5859 | 0.01160 | 0.5629 | 0.6089 | 0.020 | 4.064 | 2.016 | 7,323 |
| Polygyny | 0.4847 | 0.01001 | 0.4648 | 0.5045 | 0.021 | 3.037 | 1.743 | 7,578 |
| Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) among women | 0.7811 | 0.02508 | 0.7314 | 0.8308 | 0.032 | 34.982 | 5.915 | 9,510 |
| Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people | 0.2371 | 0.01119 | 0.2149 | 0.2592 | 0.047 | 2.776 | 1.666 | 4,008 |

Table SE.4: RURAL (cont.)

| | Estimate | Standard Error | 95% Confidence Interval | | Coefficient of Variation | Design Effect | Square Root Design Effect | Unweighted Count |
|---|----------|----------------|-------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| | | | Lower | Upper | | | | |
| Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV | 0.6860 | 0.01075 | 0.6647 | 0.7073 | 0.016 | 5.101 | 2.259 | 9,510 |
| Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV | 0.0728 | 0.00443 | 0.0640 | 0.0816 | 0.061 | 2.678 | 1.637 | 9,229 |
| Women who have been tested for HIV during last 12 months and who have been told the results | 0.0624 | 0.00723 | 0.0481 | 0.0768 | 0.116 | 8.492 | 2.914 | 9,510 |
| Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results | 0.0590 | 0.00648 | 0.0462 | 0.0719 | 0.110 | 1.599 | 1.265 | 2,119 |
| Sex before age 15 among young women | 0.0688 | 0.00422 | 0.0604 | 0.0771 | 0.061 | 1.113 | 1.055 | 4,008 |
| Condom use with non-regular partners | 0.2663 | 0.05527 | 0.1522 | 0.3804 | 0.208 | 1.814 | 1.347 | 117 |
| Prevalence of female genital mutilation/ cutting (FGM/C) among girls | 45.8752 | 2.00937 | 41.8935 | 49.8569 | 0.044 | 20.715 | 4.551 | 12,740 |
| UNDER-5s | | | | | | | | |
| Underweight prevalence | 0.2141 | 0.00803 | 0.1982 | 0.2300 | 0.038 | 3.266 | 1.807 | 8,523 |
| Stunting prevalence | 0.2784 | 0.01029 | 0.2580 | 0.2988 | 0.037 | 4.473 | 2.115 | 8,492 |
| Wasting prevalence | 0.1087 | 0.00570 | 0.0974 | 0.1200 | 0.052 | 2.842 | 1.686 | 8,485 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months | 0.3700 | 0.01910 | 0.3322 | 0.4079 | 0.052 | 1.586 | 1.259 | 1,014 |
| Age-appropriate breastfeeding | 0.5270 | 0.01232 | 0.5026 | 0.5514 | 0.023 | 2.347 | 1.532 | 3,857 |
| Tuberculosis immunization coverage | 0.9935 | 0.00273 | 0.9881 | 0.9989 | 0.003 | 2.101 | 1.449 | 1,828 |
| Received polio immunization | 0.9661 | 0.00591 | 0.9544 | 0.9778 | 0.006 | 1.947 | 1.395 | 1,824 |
| Received DPT immunization | 0.9413 | 0.00843 | 0.9246 | 0.9581 | 0.009 | 2.347 | 1.532 | 1,824 |
| Received measles immunization | 0.9563 | 0.00682 | 0.9428 | 0.9698 | 0.007 | 2.026 | 1.423 | 1,824 |
| Received Hepatitis B immunization at birth | 0.8865 | 0.00930 | 0.8681 | 0.9050 | 0.010 | 1.565 | 1.251 | 1,820 |
| Diarrhoea in last two weeks | 0.1746 | 0.00886 | 0.1571 | 0.1922 | 0.051 | 4.692 | 2.166 | 8,609 |
| Illness with cough in the previous 2 weeks | 0.0489 | 0.00361 | 0.0418 | 0.0561 | 0.074 | 2.406 | 1.551 | 8,609 |
| Fever in last two weeks | 0.0708 | 0.00490 | 0.0611 | 0.0805 | 0.069 | 3.147 | 1.774 | 8,609 |
| Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding | 0.4551 | 0.01440 | 0.4265 | 0.4836 | 0.032 | 1.388 | 1.178 | 1,662 |
| Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia | 0.6660 | 0.02385 | 0.6185 | 0.7135 | 0.036 | 1.199 | 1.095 | 470 |
| Children under age 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) | 0.3275 | 0.01251 | 0.3027 | 0.3523 | 0.038 | 6.103 | 2.470 | 8,584 |
| Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5 | 0.2650 | 0.02504 | 0.2151 | 0.3149 | 0.094 | 1.853 | 1.361 | 577 |
| Support for learning | 0.5035 | 0.01488 | 0.4740 | 0.5330 | 0.030 | 2.646 | 1.627 | 2,987 |
| Attendance to early childhood education | 0.1504 | 0.01416 | 0.1223 | 0.1785 | 0.094 | 4.686 | 2.165 | 2,987 |
| Birth registration | 0.5158 | 0.01353 | 0.4890 | 0.5426 | 0.026 | 6.309 | 2.512 | 8,609 |

Table SE.5: BANJUL

| | Estimate | Standard Error | 95% Confidence Interval | | Coefficient of Variation | Design Effect | Square Root Design Effect | Unweighted Count |
|---|----------|----------------|-------------------------|--------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| | | | Lower | Upper | | | | |
| HOUSEHOLD | | | | | | | | |
| Iodized salt consumption | 0.2930 | 0.02082 | 0.2499 | 0.3362 | 0.071 | 1.824 | 1.351 | 873 |
| Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) | 0.3639 | 0.01246 | 0.3380 | 0.3897 | 0.034 | 0.588 | 0.767 | 878 |
| HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS | | | | | | | | |
| Use of improved drinking water sources | 1.0000 | 0.00000 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 0.000 | . | . | 878 |
| Use of improved sanitation facilities | 0.9850 | 0.01142 | 0.9614 | 1.0087 | 0.012 | 7.762 | 2.786 | 878 |
| Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) | 0.5853 | 0.02565 | 0.5321 | 0.6385 | 0.044 | 1.496 | 1.223 | 553 |
| Prevalence of children with at least one parent dead | 0.0650 | 0.00919 | 0.0459 | 0.0840 | 0.141 | 2.441 | 1.562 | 1,757 |
| School attendance of orphans | 1.0000 | 0.00000 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 0.000 | . | . | 5 |
| School attendance of non-orphans | 0.9343 | 0.01810 | 0.8967 | 0.9718 | 0.019 | 1.633 | 1.278 | 307 |
| Child discipline | 0.8939 | 0.02026 | 0.8519 | 0.9359 | 0.023 | 2.216 | 1.489 | 513 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Pregnant women | 0.0648 | 0.00722 | 0.0498 | 0.0798 | 0.111 | 0.956 | 0.978 | 1,113 |
| Pregnant women sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) | 0.3640 | 0.05807 | 0.2415 | 0.4865 | 0.160 | 1.005 | 1.002 | 70 |
| Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria | 0.6240 | 0.03836 | 0.5444 | 0.7035 | 0.061 | 1.492 | 1.222 | 239 |
| Early childbearing | 0.1180 | 0.02572 | 0.0645 | 0.1715 | 0.218 | 1.474 | 1.214 | 233 |
| Contraceptive prevalence | 0.2665 | 0.02225 | 0.2203 | 0.3126 | 0.083 | 1.517 | 1.232 | 600 |
| Unmet need | 0.1988 | 0.02336 | 0.1504 | 0.2473 | 0.118 | 2.053 | 1.433 | 600 |
| Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel | 0.9962 | 0.00385 | 0.9882 | 1.0042 | 0.004 | 0.928 | 0.963 | 240 |
| Antenatal care coverage - at least four times by any provider | 0.7812 | 0.02378 | 0.7319 | 0.8305 | 0.030 | 0.791 | 0.889 | 240 |
| Skilled attendant at delivery | 0.9676 | 0.01604 | 0.9343 | 1.0009 | 0.017 | 1.963 | 1.401 | 240 |
| Institutional deliveries | 0.9502 | 0.01026 | 0.9289 | 0.9714 | 0.011 | 0.532 | 0.729 | 240 |
| Caesarean section | 0.0975 | 0.02520 | 0.0452 | 0.1498 | 0.259 | 1.725 | 1.313 | 240 |
| Literacy rate among young women | 0.7138 | 0.02344 | 0.6652 | 0.7624 | 0.033 | 1.264 | 1.124 | 471 |
| Marriage before age 18 | 0.2871 | 0.02146 | 0.2426 | 0.3316 | 0.075 | 1.967 | 1.403 | 875 |
| Polygyny | 0.2207 | 0.01714 | 0.1852 | 0.2563 | 0.078 | 1.022 | 1.011 | 600 |
| Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) among women | 0.5634 | 0.02735 | 0.5067 | 0.6201 | 0.049 | 3.382 | 1.839 | 1,113 |
| Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people | 0.4916 | 0.02716 | 0.4353 | 0.5479 | 0.055 | 1.388 | 1.178 | 471 |

Table SE.5: BANJUL (cont.)

| | Estimate | Standard Error | 95% Confidence Interval | | Coefficient of Variation | Design Effect | Square Root Design Effect | Unweighted Count |
|---|----------|----------------|-------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| | | | Lower | Upper | | | | |
| Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV | 0.5738 | 0.02884 | 0.5139 | 0.6336 | 0.050 | 3.783 | 1.945 | 1,113 |
| Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV | 0.1184 | 0.01803 | 0.0810 | 0.1558 | 0.152 | 3.454 | 1.859 | 1,110 |
| Women who have been tested for HIV during last 12 months and who have been told the results | 0.0640 | 0.00672 | 0.0501 | 0.0780 | 0.105 | 0.839 | 0.916 | 1,113 |
| Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results | 0.1217 | 0.02765 | 0.0640 | 0.1793 | 0.227 | 1.024 | 1.012 | 144 |
| Sex before age 15 among young women | 0.0198 | 0.00795 | 0.0033 | 0.0363 | 0.401 | 1.531 | 1.237 | 471 |
| Condom use with non-regular partners | 0.5359 | 0.02897 | 0.4554 | 0.6163 | 0.054 | 0.132 | 0.363 | 40 |
| Prevalence of female genital mutilation/ cutting (FGM/C) among girls | 24.4387 | 1.73354 | 20.8435 | 28.0338 | 0.071 | 1.492 | 1.222 | 918 |
| UNDER-5s | | | | | | | | |
| Underweight prevalence | 0.1028 | 0.01386 | 0.0741 | 0.1316 | 0.135 | 1.112 | 1.055 | 535 |
| Stunting prevalence | 0.1298 | 0.01688 | 0.0948 | 0.1648 | 0.130 | 1.324 | 1.151 | 526 |
| Wasting prevalence | 0.0658 | 0.01371 | 0.0373 | 0.0942 | 0.209 | 1.607 | 1.267 | 526 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months | 0.3708 | 0.05893 | 0.2444 | 0.4971 | 0.159 | 0.982 | 0.991 | 67 |
| Age-appropriate breastfeeding | 0.4503 | 0.04224 | 0.3627 | 0.5379 | 0.094 | 1.694 | 1.302 | 236 |
| Tuberculosis immunization coverage | 0.9841 | 0.01223 | 0.9586 | 1.0096 | 0.012 | 1.168 | 1.081 | 123 |
| Received polio immunization | 0.9115 | 0.02833 | 0.8525 | 0.9706 | 0.031 | 1.214 | 1.102 | 123 |
| Received DPT immunization | 0.9002 | 0.02513 | 0.8478 | 0.9526 | 0.028 | 0.858 | 0.926 | 123 |
| Received measles immunization | 0.9389 | 0.02083 | 0.8954 | 0.9823 | 0.022 | 0.923 | 0.961 | 123 |
| Received Hepatitis B immunization at birth | 0.8041 | 0.03710 | 0.7267 | 0.8815 | 0.046 | 1.066 | 1.033 | 123 |
| Diarrhoea in last two weeks | 0.1288 | 0.01684 | 0.0938 | 0.1637 | 0.131 | 1.383 | 1.176 | 548 |
| Illness with cough in the previous 2 weeks | 0.0428 | 0.00786 | 0.0265 | 0.0591 | 0.184 | 0.825 | 0.908 | 548 |
| Fever in last two weeks | 0.0713 | 0.01488 | 0.0404 | 0.1021 | 0.209 | 1.831 | 1.353 | 548 |
| Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding | 0.3883 | 0.04365 | 0.2947 | 0.4819 | 0.112 | 0.594 | 0.771 | 75 |
| Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia | 0.7871 | 0.08716 | 0.5631 | 1.0112 | 0.111 | 1.224 | 1.106 | 28 |
| Children under age 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) | 0.4349 | 0.02061 | 0.3922 | 0.4777 | 0.047 | 0.935 | 0.967 | 542 |
| Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5 | 0.2883 | 0.04475 | 0.1788 | 0.3978 | 0.155 | 0.371 | 0.609 | 39 |
| Support for learning | 0.6671 | 0.04104 | 0.5815 | 0.7527 | 0.062 | 1.418 | 1.191 | 188 |
| Attendance to early childhood education | 0.3800 | 0.04608 | 0.2839 | 0.4762 | 0.121 | 1.685 | 1.298 | 188 |
| Birth registration | 0.7379 | 0.01954 | 0.6974 | 0.7784 | 0.026 | 1.080 | 1.039 | 548 |

Table SE 6: KANIFING

| | Estimate | Standard Error | 95% Confidence Interval | | Coefficient of Variation | Design Effect | Square Root Design Effect | Unweighted Count |
|---|----------|----------------|-------------------------|--------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| | | | Lower | Upper | | | | |
| HOUSEHOLD | | | | | | | | |
| Iodized salt consumption | 0.2436 | 0.01944 | 0.2039 | 0.2833 | 0.080 | 2.450 | 1.565 | 1,196 |
| Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) | 0.3738 | 0.01999 | 0.3329 | 0.4146 | 0.053 | 2.046 | 1.430 | 1,199 |
| HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS | | | | | | | | |
| Use of improved drinking water sources | 0.9958 | 0.00235 | 0.9910 | 1.0006 | 0.002 | 1.573 | 1.254 | 1,199 |
| Use of improved sanitation facilities | 0.9711 | 0.00690 | 0.9570 | 0.9852 | 0.007 | 2.033 | 1.426 | 1,199 |
| Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) | 0.4908 | 0.01660 | 0.4569 | 0.5247 | 0.034 | 1.141 | 1.068 | 1,036 |
| Prevalence of children with at least one parent dead | 0.0845 | 0.00912 | 0.0658 | 0.1031 | 0.108 | 3.600 | 1.897 | 3,345 |
| School attendance of orphans | 0.7750 | 0.00000 | 0.7750 | 0.7750 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 5 |
| School attendance of non-orphans | 0.8829 | 0.01623 | 0.8498 | 0.9161 | 0.018 | 1.379 | 1.174 | 542 |
| Child discipline | 0.8652 | 0.01496 | 0.8346 | 0.8957 | 0.017 | 1.537 | 1.240 | 802 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Pregnant women | 0.0817 | 0.00800 | 0.0653 | 0.0980 | 0.098 | 1.673 | 1.294 | 1,962 |
| Pregnant women sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) | 0.2330 | 0.03061 | 0.1698 | 0.2962 | 0.131 | 0.854 | 0.924 | 164 |
| Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria | 0.6223 | 0.03427 | 0.5523 | 0.6923 | 0.055 | 2.364 | 1.538 | 474 |
| Early childbearing | 0.1486 | 0.02049 | 0.1068 | 0.1904 | 0.138 | 1.453 | 1.206 | 439 |
| Contraceptive prevalence | 0.2716 | 0.01722 | 0.2364 | 0.3067 | 0.063 | 1.617 | 1.271 | 1,080 |
| Unmet need | 0.1724 | 0.01498 | 0.1418 | 0.2030 | 0.087 | 1.698 | 1.303 | 1,080 |
| Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel | 0.9853 | 0.00574 | 0.9736 | 0.9971 | 0.006 | 1.095 | 1.046 | 481 |
| Antenatal care coverage - at least four times by any provider | 0.7081 | 0.02550 | 0.6561 | 0.7602 | 0.036 | 1.510 | 1.229 | 481 |
| Skilled attendant at delivery | 0.8390 | 0.02188 | 0.7943 | 0.8837 | 0.026 | 1.701 | 1.304 | 481 |
| Institutional deliveries | 0.8245 | 0.02240 | 0.7787 | 0.8702 | 0.027 | 1.664 | 1.290 | 481 |
| Caesarean section | 0.0764 | 0.01209 | 0.0517 | 0.1011 | 0.158 | 0.994 | 0.997 | 481 |
| Literacy rate among young women | 0.6563 | 0.01842 | 0.6187 | 0.6939 | 0.028 | 1.352 | 1.163 | 900 |
| Marriage before age 18 | 0.3122 | 0.01380 | 0.2840 | 0.3404 | 0.044 | 1.330 | 1.153 | 1,501 |
| Polygyny | 0.3035 | 0.01167 | 0.2796 | 0.3273 | 0.038 | 0.695 | 0.834 | 1,080 |
| Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) among women | 0.6949 | 0.02890 | 0.6358 | 0.7539 | 0.042 | 7.726 | 2.779 | 1,962 |
| Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people | 0.4691 | 0.02456 | 0.4189 | 0.5192 | 0.052 | 2.178 | 1.476 | 900 |

Table SE 6: KANIFING (cont.)

| | Estimate | Standard Error | 95% Confidence Interval | | Coefficient of Variation | Design Effect | Square Root Design Effect | Unweighted Count |
|---|----------|----------------|-------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| | | | Lower | Upper | | | | |
| Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV | 0.5520 | 0.01898 | 0.5132 | 0.5908 | 0.034 | 2.857 | 1.690 | 1,962 |
| Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV | 0.1073 | 0.00877 | 0.0893 | 0.1252 | 0.082 | 1.573 | 1.254 | 1,959 |
| Women who have been tested for HIV during last 12 months and who have been told the results | 0.0962 | 0.00860 | 0.0786 | 0.1137 | 0.089 | 1.667 | 1.291 | 1,962 |
| Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results | 0.1310 | 0.01968 | 0.0908 | 0.1712 | 0.150 | 1.021 | 1.010 | 301 |
| Sex before age 15 among young women | 0.0391 | 0.00723 | 0.0243 | 0.0538 | 0.185 | 1.252 | 1.119 | 900 |
| Condom use with non-regular partners | 0.3321 | 0.03844 | 0.2491 | 0.4151 | 0.116 | 0.526 | 0.725 | 80 |
| Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) among girls | 31.9147 | 2.68787 | 26.4253 | 37.4040 | 0.084 | 5.705 | 2.389 | 1,717 |
| UNDER-5s | | | | | | | | |
| Underweight prevalence | 0.0834 | 0.01113 | 0.0607 | 0.1061 | 0.133 | 1.662 | 1.289 | 1,027 |
| Stunting prevalence | 0.1405 | 0.00779 | 0.1246 | 0.1564 | 0.055 | 0.514 | 0.717 | 1,024 |
| Wasting prevalence | 0.0776 | 0.00767 | 0.0619 | 0.0933 | 0.099 | 0.840 | 0.916 | 1,022 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months | 0.2691 | 0.04731 | 0.1712 | 0.3670 | 0.176 | 1.480 | 1.216 | 131 |
| Age-appropriate breastfeeding | 0.4000 | 0.03084 | 0.3370 | 0.4630 | 0.077 | 1.839 | 1.356 | 465 |
| Tuberculosis immunization coverage | 0.9821 | 0.00932 | 0.9629 | 1.0012 | 0.009 | 0.988 | 0.994 | 201 |
| Received polio immunization | 0.9283 | 0.01870 | 0.8900 | 0.9667 | 0.020 | 1.052 | 1.025 | 201 |
| Received DPT immunization | 0.9256 | 0.01666 | 0.8914 | 0.9597 | 0.018 | 0.801 | 0.895 | 200 |
| Received measles immunization | 0.9253 | 0.01403 | 0.8965 | 0.9541 | 0.015 | 0.570 | 0.755 | 201 |
| Received Hepatitis B immunization at birth | 0.8182 | 0.03377 | 0.7489 | 0.8874 | 0.041 | 1.533 | 1.238 | 201 |
| Diarrhoea in last two weeks | 0.1649 | 0.01426 | 0.1358 | 0.1941 | 0.086 | 1.531 | 1.237 | 1,038 |
| Illness with cough in the previous 2 weeks | 0.0913 | 0.00998 | 0.0709 | 0.1117 | 0.109 | 1.244 | 1.116 | 1,038 |
| Fever in last two weeks | 0.0839 | 0.01383 | 0.0556 | 0.1121 | 0.165 | 2.581 | 1.607 | 1,038 |
| Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding | 0.4423 | 0.03564 | 0.3689 | 0.5157 | 0.081 | 0.855 | 0.925 | 167 |
| Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia | 0.7419 | 0.06362 | 0.6070 | 0.8768 | 0.086 | 1.881 | 1.372 | 90 |
| Children under age 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) | 0.3569 | 0.01898 | 0.3182 | 0.3957 | 0.053 | 1.622 | 1.273 | 1,034 |
| Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5 | 0.3276 | 0.03909 | 0.2447 | 0.4105 | 0.119 | 0.569 | 0.754 | 83 |
| Support for learning | 0.5017 | 0.02978 | 0.4408 | 0.5626 | 0.059 | 1.255 | 1.120 | 355 |
| Attendance to early childhood education | 0.2613 | 0.02643 | 0.2073 | 0.3154 | 0.101 | 1.281 | 1.132 | 355 |
| Birth registration | 0.5304 | 0.01933 | 0.4909 | 0.5699 | 0.036 | 1.556 | 1.247 | 1,038 |

Table SE 7: BRIKAMA

| | Estimate | Standard Error | 95% Confidence Interval | | Coefficient of Variation | Design Effect | Square Root Design Effect | Unweighted Count |
|---|----------|----------------|-------------------------|--------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| | | | Lower | Upper | | | | |
| HOUSEHOLD | | | | | | | | |
| Iodized salt consumption | 0.1867 | 0.01950 | 0.1469 | 0.2265 | 0.104 | 2.937 | 1.714 | 1,174 |
| Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) | 0.5078 | 0.02935 | 0.4478 | 0.5677 | 0.058 | 4.054 | 2.014 | 1,177 |
| HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS | | | | | | | | |
| Use of improved drinking water sources | 0.8033 | 0.02339 | 0.7556 | 0.8511 | 0.029 | 4.074 | 2.018 | 1,177 |
| Use of improved sanitation facilities | 0.8619 | 0.01002 | 0.8414 | 0.8824 | 0.012 | 0.992 | 0.996 | 1,177 |
| Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) | 0.4423 | 0.01897 | 0.4036 | 0.4810 | 0.043 | 1.699 | 1.303 | 1,165 |
| Prevalence of children with at least one parent dead | 0.0927 | 0.00741 | 0.0776 | 0.1078 | 0.080 | 2.888 | 1.699 | 4,422 |
| School attendance of orphans | 0.8233 | 0.00520 | 0.7573 | 0.8894 | 0.006 | 0.003 | 0.056 | 18 |
| School attendance of non-orphans | 0.8942 | 0.01072 | 0.8723 | 0.9161 | 0.012 | 0.868 | 0.932 | 715 |
| Child discipline | 0.9218 | 0.01215 | 0.8970 | 0.9466 | 0.013 | 1.938 | 1.392 | 947 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Pregnant women | 0.0935 | 0.00651 | 0.0802 | 0.1068 | 0.070 | 0.944 | 0.971 | 1,889 |
| Pregnant women sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) | 0.2053 | 0.04168 | 0.1198 | 0.2908 | 0.203 | 1.948 | 1.396 | 184 |
| Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria | 0.6680 | 0.02237 | 0.6224 | 0.7137 | 0.033 | 1.399 | 1.183 | 621 |
| Early childbearing | 0.2063 | 0.02591 | 0.1534 | 0.2592 | 0.126 | 1.680 | 1.296 | 411 |
| Contraceptive prevalence | 0.0946 | 0.01110 | 0.0720 | 0.1173 | 0.117 | 1.712 | 1.308 | 1,192 |
| Unmet need | 0.2400 | 0.01507 | 0.2092 | 0.2708 | 0.063 | 1.482 | 1.218 | 1,192 |
| Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel | 0.9795 | 0.00418 | 0.9709 | 0.9880 | 0.004 | 0.552 | 0.743 | 637 |
| Antenatal care coverage - at least four times by any provider | 0.7454 | 0.02136 | 0.7018 | 0.7890 | 0.029 | 1.529 | 1.236 | 637 |
| Skilled attendant at delivery | 0.6663 | 0.03628 | 0.5922 | 0.7404 | 0.054 | 3.765 | 1.940 | 637 |
| Institutional deliveries | 0.6577 | 0.03527 | 0.5856 | 0.7297 | 0.054 | 3.513 | 1.874 | 637 |
| Caesarean section | 0.0198 | 0.00499 | 0.0096 | 0.0300 | 0.252 | 0.815 | 0.903 | 637 |
| Literacy rate among young women | 0.6043 | 0.02525 | 0.5527 | 0.6559 | 0.042 | 2.322 | 1.524 | 872 |
| Marriage before age 18 | 0.3890 | 0.02456 | 0.3388 | 0.4391 | 0.063 | 3.622 | 1.903 | 1,428 |
| Polygyny | 0.3136 | 0.02153 | 0.2696 | 0.3575 | 0.069 | 2.564 | 1.601 | 1,192 |
| Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) among women | 0.8452 | 0.02008 | 0.8042 | 0.8862 | 0.024 | 5.818 | 2.412 | 1,889 |
| Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people | 0.3555 | 0.02133 | 0.3119 | 0.3990 | 0.060 | 1.729 | 1.315 | 872 |

Table SE 7: BRIKAMA (cont.)

| | Estimate | Standard Error | 95% Confidence Interval | | Coefficient of Variation | Design Effect | Square Root Design Effect | Unweighted Count |
|---|----------|----------------|-------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| | | | Lower | Upper | | | | |
| Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV | 0.5275 | 0.01883 | 0.4890 | 0.5659 | 0.036 | 2.686 | 1.639 | 1,889 |
| Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV | 0.0521 | 0.00777 | 0.0362 | 0.0680 | 0.149 | 2.285 | 1.512 | 1,870 |
| Women who have been tested for HIV during last 12 months and who have been told the results | 0.0972 | 0.01257 | 0.0716 | 0.1229 | 0.129 | 3.400 | 1.844 | 1,889 |
| Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results | 0.1037 | 0.01601 | 0.0710 | 0.1364 | 0.154 | 0.959 | 0.979 | 349 |
| Sex before age 15 among young women | 0.0454 | 0.00747 | 0.0302 | 0.0607 | 0.164 | 1.122 | 1.059 | 872 |
| Condom use with non-regular partners | 0.2125 | 0.05251 | 0.0955 | 0.3295 | 0.247 | 0.741 | 0.861 | 46 |
| Prevalence of female genital mutilation/ cutting (FGM/C) among girls | 42.8142 | 2.56998 | 37.5656 | 48.0628 | 0.060 | 5.681 | 2.384 | 2,107 |
| UNDER-5s | | | | | | | | |
| Underweight prevalence | 0.1281 | 0.01195 | 0.1037 | 0.1525 | 0.093 | 1.786 | 1.336 | 1,398 |
| Stunting prevalence | 0.1929 | 0.01519 | 0.1619 | 0.2239 | 0.079 | 2.059 | 1.435 | 1,391 |
| Wasting prevalence | 0.0619 | 0.00687 | 0.0479 | 0.0760 | 0.111 | 1.130 | 1.063 | 1,392 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months | 0.3997 | 0.03563 | 0.3268 | 0.4725 | 0.089 | 1.153 | 1.074 | 219 |
| Age-appropriate breastfeeding | 0.5014 | 0.02860 | 0.4430 | 0.5598 | 0.057 | 2.077 | 1.441 | 636 |
| Tuberculosis immunization coverage | 0.9915 | 0.00604 | 0.9792 | 1.0039 | 0.006 | 1.234 | 1.111 | 285 |
| Received polio immunization | 0.9503 | 0.01621 | 0.9171 | 0.9834 | 0.017 | 1.579 | 1.257 | 285 |
| Received DPT immunization | 0.9268 | 0.01652 | 0.8930 | 0.9606 | 0.018 | 1.138 | 1.067 | 284 |
| Received measles immunization | 0.9570 | 0.01002 | 0.9365 | 0.9775 | 0.010 | 0.691 | 0.831 | 284 |
| Received Hepatitis B immunization at birth | 0.8764 | 0.02362 | 0.8281 | 0.9248 | 0.027 | 1.464 | 1.210 | 285 |
| Diarrhoea in last two weeks | 0.1379 | 0.01317 | 0.1110 | 0.1648 | 0.096 | 2.069 | 1.438 | 1,419 |
| Illness with cough in the previous 2 weeks | 0.0452 | 0.00737 | 0.0301 | 0.0602 | 0.163 | 1.786 | 1.336 | 1,419 |
| Fever in last two weeks | 0.0972 | 0.01055 | 0.0757 | 0.1188 | 0.108 | 1.798 | 1.341 | 1,419 |
| Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding | 0.5441 | 0.04231 | 0.4571 | 0.6311 | 0.078 | 1.407 | 1.186 | 196 |
| Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia | 0.6843 | 0.04693 | 0.5810 | 0.7876 | 0.069 | 0.663 | 0.814 | 66 |
| Children under age 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) | 0.3020 | 0.01945 | 0.2622 | 0.3417 | 0.064 | 2.517 | 1.587 | 1,404 |
| Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5 | 0.2603 | 0.03735 | 0.1826 | 0.3380 | 0.143 | 0.913 | 0.955 | 127 |
| Support for learning | 0.3865 | 0.03664 | 0.3116 | 0.4613 | 0.095 | 2.762 | 1.662 | 489 |
| Attendance to early childhood education | 0.2455 | 0.03523 | 0.1735 | 0.3174 | 0.144 | 3.270 | 1.808 | 489 |
| Birth registration | 0.5526 | 0.01694 | 0.5180 | 0.5872 | 0.031 | 1.646 | 1.283 | 1,419 |

Table SE 8: MANSAKONKO

| | Estimate | Standard Error | 95% Confidence Interval | | Coefficient of Variation | Design Effect | Square Root Design Effect | Unweighted Count |
|---|----------|----------------|-------------------------|--------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| | | | Lower | Upper | | | | |
| HOUSEHOLD | | | | | | | | |
| Iodized salt consumption | 0.1851 | 0.01989 | 0.1440 | 0.2263 | 0.107 | 2.289 | 1.513 | 874 |
| Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) | 0.8136 | 0.02030 | 0.7717 | 0.8556 | 0.025 | 2.388 | 1.545 | 880 |
| HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS | | | | | | | | |
| Use of improved drinking water sources | 0.7972 | 0.07575 | 0.6405 | 0.9539 | 0.095 | 31.202 | 5.586 | 880 |
| Use of improved sanitation facilities | 0.7450 | 0.03554 | 0.6715 | 0.8185 | 0.048 | 5.843 | 2.417 | 880 |
| Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) | 0.2498 | 0.03794 | 0.1713 | 0.3283 | 0.152 | 8.758 | 2.959 | 1,141 |
| Prevalence of children with at least one parent dead | 0.0900 | 0.00836 | 0.0727 | 0.1073 | 0.093 | 3.713 | 1.927 | 4,346 |
| School attendance of orphans | 0.6082 | 0.00000 | 0.6082 | 0.6082 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 6 |
| School attendance of non-orphans | 0.7366 | 0.05038 | 0.6324 | 0.8408 | 0.068 | 8.685 | 2.947 | 665 |
| Child discipline | 0.8420 | 0.01899 | 0.8027 | 0.8812 | 0.023 | 1.989 | 1.410 | 735 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Pregnant women | 0.1322 | 0.00918 | 0.1132 | 0.1512 | 0.069 | 1.094 | 1.046 | 1,491 |
| Pregnant women sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) | 0.2540 | 0.03737 | 0.1765 | 0.3315 | 0.147 | 1.393 | 1.180 | 190 |
| Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria | 0.6271 | 0.02843 | 0.5683 | 0.6859 | 0.045 | 1.870 | 1.367 | 542 |
| Early childbearing | 0.2104 | 0.03283 | 0.1423 | 0.2785 | 0.156 | 1.842 | 1.357 | 285 |
| Contraceptive prevalence | 0.1136 | 0.01400 | 0.0846 | 0.1425 | 0.123 | 2.177 | 1.476 | 1,119 |
| Unmet need | 0.1965 | 0.01915 | 0.1569 | 0.2361 | 0.097 | 2.598 | 1.612 | 1,119 |
| Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel | 0.9722 | 0.00847 | 0.9546 | 0.9897 | 0.009 | 1.477 | 1.215 | 558 |
| Antenatal care coverage - at least four times by any provider | 0.7595 | 0.01451 | 0.7295 | 0.7896 | 0.019 | 0.643 | 0.802 | 558 |
| Skilled attendant at delivery | 0.4797 | 0.03226 | 0.4130 | 0.5464 | 0.067 | 2.322 | 1.524 | 558 |
| Institutional deliveries | 0.4471 | 0.03685 | 0.3709 | 0.5234 | 0.082 | 3.060 | 1.749 | 558 |
| Caesarean section | 0.0266 | 0.00713 | 0.0118 | 0.0413 | 0.269 | 1.097 | 1.047 | 558 |
| Literacy rate among young women | 0.3710 | 0.05107 | 0.2653 | 0.4766 | 0.138 | 7.253 | 2.693 | 650 |
| Marriage before age 18 | 0.5756 | 0.02223 | 0.5296 | 0.6216 | 0.039 | 2.275 | 1.508 | 1,126 |
| Polygyny | 0.5105 | 0.02671 | 0.4552 | 0.5657 | 0.052 | 3.191 | 1.786 | 1,119 |
| Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) among women | 0.9058 | 0.05210 | 0.7980 | 1.0136 | 0.058 | 47.398 | 6.885 | 1,491 |
| Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people | 0.2370 | 0.02761 | 0.1799 | 0.2942 | 0.116 | 2.736 | 1.654 | 650 |

Table SE 8: MANSAKONKO (cont.)

| | Estimate | Standard Error | 95% Confidence Interval | | Coefficient of Variation | Design Effect | Square Root Design Effect | Unweighted Count |
|---|----------|----------------|-------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| | | | Lower | Upper | | | | |
| Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV | 0.7001 | 0.01068 | 0.6780 | 0.7222 | 0.015 | 0.809 | 0.900 | 1,491 |
| Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV | 0.0563 | 0.00881 | 0.0380 | 0.0745 | 0.157 | 2.176 | 1.475 | 1,489 |
| Women who have been tested for HIV during last 12 months and who have been told the results | 0.0916 | 0.01060 | 0.0697 | 0.1135 | 0.116 | 2.012 | 1.418 | 1,491 |
| Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results | 0.1185 | 0.02202 | 0.0728 | 0.1641 | 0.186 | 1.467 | 1.211 | 317 |
| Sex before age 15 among young women | 0.0548 | 0.01163 | 0.0307 | 0.0788 | 0.212 | 1.697 | 1.303 | 650 |
| Condom use with non-regular partners | 0.5808 | 0.18365 | 0.0709 | 1.0907 | 0.316 | 2.216 | 1.489 | 17 |
| Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) among girls | 48.7936 | 2.75663 | 43.0911 | 54.4962 | 0.056 | 5.873 | 2.423 | 1,932 |
| UNDER-5s | | | | | | | | |
| Underweight prevalence | 0.1982 | 0.00911 | 0.1793 | 0.2170 | 0.046 | 0.669 | 0.818 | 1,283 |
| Stunting prevalence | 0.2529 | 0.01537 | 0.2212 | 0.2847 | 0.061 | 1.598 | 1.264 | 1,280 |
| Wasting prevalence | 0.0751 | 0.00674 | 0.0611 | 0.0890 | 0.090 | 0.841 | 0.917 | 1,285 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months | 0.4320 | 0.03894 | 0.3505 | 0.5135 | 0.090 | 0.927 | 0.963 | 151 |
| Age-appropriate breastfeeding | 0.4676 | | 0.4206 | 0.5145 | 0.049 | 1.154 | 1.074 | 559 |
| Tuberculosis immunization coverage | 0.9856 | 0.00683 | 0.9715 | 0.9997 | 0.007 | 0.840 | 0.916 | 257 |
| Received polio immunization | 0.9648 | 0.01079 | 0.9424 | 0.9871 | 0.011 | 0.872 | 0.934 | 256 |
| Received DPT immunization | 0.9502 | 0.01173 | 0.9259 | 0.9744 | 0.012 | 0.741 | 0.861 | 256 |
| Received measles immunization | 0.9477 | 0.01506 | 0.9165 | 0.9788 | 0.016 | 1.166 | 1.080 | 256 |
| Received Hepatitis B immunization at birth | 0.9143 | 0.02262 | 0.8675 | 0.9611 | 0.025 | 1.659 | 1.288 | 255 |
| Diarrhoea in last two weeks | 0.1512 | 0.01740 | 0.1152 | 0.1872 | 0.115 | 3.047 | 1.746 | 1,293 |
| Illness with cough in the previous 2 weeks | 0.0642 | 0.01597 | 0.0312 | 0.0973 | 0.249 | 5.481 | 2.341 | 1,293 |
| Fever in last two weeks | 0.0624 | 0.00740 | 0.0471 | 0.0777 | 0.119 | 1.209 | 1.099 | 1,293 |
| Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding | 0.6309 | 0.07323 | 0.4776 | 0.7842 | 0.116 | 4.122 | 2.030 | 180 |
| Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia | 0.6871 | 0.05006 | 0.5789 | 0.7952 | 0.073 | 0.898 | 0.947 | 78 |
| Children under age 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) | 0.2979 | 0.03043 | 0.2349 | 0.3608 | 0.102 | 5.707 | 2.389 | 1,290 |
| Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5 | 0.1569 | 0.03979 | 0.0693 | 0.2444 | 0.254 | 0.802 | 0.895 | 68 |
| Support for learning | 0.3434 | 0.02646 | 0.2887 | 0.3981 | 0.077 | 1.472 | 1.213 | 475 |
| Attendance to early childhood education | 0.1308 | 0.02792 | 0.0730 | 0.1885 | 0.214 | 3.251 | 1.803 | 475 |
| Birth registration | 0.5989 | 0.03041 | 0.5360 | 0.6618 | 0.051 | 4.974 | 2.230 | 1,293 |

Table SE 9: KEREWAN

| | Estimate | Standard Error | 95% Confidence Interval | | Coefficient of Variation | Design Effect | Square Root Design Effect | Unweighted Count |
|---|----------|----------------|-------------------------|--------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| | | | Lower | Upper | | | | |
| HOUSEHOLD | | | | | | | | |
| Iodized salt consumption | 0.0625 | 0.01025 | 0.0414 | 0.0837 | 0.164 | 1.716 | 1.310 | 958 |
| Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) | 0.3783 | 0.02347 | 0.3300 | 0.4267 | 0.062 | 2.246 | 1.499 | 960 |
| HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS | | | | | | | | |
| Use of improved drinking water sources | 0.8282 | 0.03987 | 0.7461 | 0.9104 | 0.048 | 10.714 | 3.273 | 960 |
| Use of improved sanitation facilities | 0.5471 | 0.02573 | 0.4941 | 0.6001 | 0.047 | 2.563 | 1.601 | 960 |
| Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) | 0.2864 | 0.02587 | 0.2331 | 0.3397 | 0.090 | 3.578 | 1.892 | 1,094 |
| Prevalence of children with at least one parent dead | 0.0561 | 0.00650 | 0.0427 | 0.0695 | 0.116 | 3.766 | 1.941 | 4,721 |
| School attendance of orphans | 0.7492 | 0.00031 | 0.7453 | 0.7531 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.002 | 8 |
| School attendance of non-orphans | 0.6631 | 0.03515 | 0.5908 | 0.7355 | 0.053 | 5.055 | 2.248 | 915 |
| Child discipline | 0.8701 | 0.01742 | 0.8342 | 0.9060 | 0.020 | 2.236 | 1.495 | 834 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Pregnant women | 0.1120 | 0.00693 | 0.0977 | 0.1263 | 0.062 | 0.823 | 0.907 | 1,706 |
| Pregnant women sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) | 0.2454 | 0.03566 | 0.1717 | 0.3192 | 0.145 | 1.325 | 1.151 | 194 |
| Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria | 0.7026 | 0.02099 | 0.6594 | 0.7459 | 0.030 | 1.445 | 1.202 | 686 |
| Early childbearing | 0.3047 | 0.02547 | 0.2521 | 0.3573 | 0.084 | 0.907 | 0.952 | 297 |
| Contraceptive prevalence | 0.0636 | 0.01171 | 0.0395 | 0.0878 | 0.184 | 3.038 | 1.743 | 1,321 |
| Unmet need | 0.2870 | 0.01473 | 0.2566 | 0.3173 | 0.051 | 1.400 | 1.183 | 1,321 |
| Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel | 0.9856 | 0.00514 | 0.9750 | 0.9962 | 0.005 | 1.294 | 1.138 | 697 |
| Antenatal care coverage - at least four times by any provider | 0.7886 | 0.01576 | 0.7561 | 0.8210 | 0.020 | 1.037 | 1.018 | 697 |
| Skilled attendant at delivery | 0.4701 | 0.03444 | 0.3992 | 0.5411 | 0.073 | 3.314 | 1.821 | 697 |
| Institutional deliveries | 0.4679 | 0.03425 | 0.3973 | 0.5384 | 0.073 | 3.279 | 1.811 | 697 |
| Caesarean section | 0.0061 | 0.00248 | 0.0010 | 0.0112 | 0.406 | 0.704 | 0.839 | 697 |
| Literacy rate among young women | 0.3600 | 0.02849 | 0.3013 | 0.4186 | 0.079 | 2.536 | 1.592 | 721 |
| Marriage before age 18 | 0.5050 | 0.01791 | 0.4681 | 0.5419 | 0.035 | 1.643 | 1.282 | 1,282 |
| Polygyny | 0.4452 | 0.01904 | 0.4059 | 0.4844 | 0.043 | 1.937 | 1.392 | 1,321 |
| Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) among women | 0.4924 | 0.06571 | 0.3571 | 0.6278 | 0.133 | 29.458 | 5.427 | 1,706 |
| Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people | 0.3768 | 0.02527 | 0.3247 | 0.4288 | 0.067 | 1.959 | 1.399 | 721 |

Table SE 9: KEREWAN (cont.)

| | Estimate | Standard Error | 95% Confidence Interval | | Coefficient of Variation | Design Effect | Square Root Design Effect | Unweighted Count |
|---|----------|----------------|-------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| | | | Lower | Upper | | | | |
| Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV | 0.8084 | 0.01495 | 0.7776 | 0.8392 | 0.018 | 2.460 | 1.568 | 1,706 |
| Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV | 0.1470 | 0.01076 | 0.1248 | 0.1691 | 0.073 | 1.565 | 1.251 | 1,695 |
| Women who have been tested for HIV during last 12 months and who have been told the results | 0.0382 | 0.00549 | 0.0269 | 0.0495 | 0.144 | 1.400 | 1.183 | 1,706 |
| Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results | 0.0462 | 0.01163 | 0.0223 | 0.0702 | 0.251 | 1.134 | 1.065 | 371 |
| Sex before age 15 among young women | 0.0515 | 0.00801 | 0.0350 | 0.0680 | 0.156 | 0.946 | 0.973 | 721 |
| Condom use with non-regular partners | 0.5003 | 0.00000 | 0.5003 | 0.5003 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 7 |
| Prevalence of female genital mutilation/ cutting (FGM/C) among girls | 26.4671 | 3.99722 | 18.2346 | 34.6995 | 0.151 | 19.014 | 4.360 | 2,317 |
| UNDER-5s | | | | | | | | |
| Underweight prevalence | 0.1783 | 0.01483 | 0.1477 | 0.2088 | 0.083 | 2.322 | 1.524 | 1,548 |
| Stunting prevalence | 0.3168 | 0.02315 | 0.2691 | 0.3644 | 0.073 | 3.777 | 1.944 | 1,527 |
| Wasting prevalence | 0.0898 | 0.01126 | 0.0667 | 0.1130 | 0.125 | 2.362 | 1.537 | 1,524 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months | 0.3251 | 0.03920 | 0.2440 | 0.4062 | 0.121 | 1.226 | 1.107 | 176 |
| Age-appropriate breastfeeding | 0.5892 | 0.01801 | 0.5521 | 0.6263 | 0.031 | 0.956 | 0.978 | 714 |
| Tuberculosis immunization coverage | 0.9987 | 0.00132 | 0.9960 | 1.0014 | 0.001 | 0.489 | 0.699 | 359 |
| Received polio immunization | 0.9502 | 0.01484 | 0.9197 | 0.9808 | 0.016 | 1.666 | 1.291 | 359 |
| Received DPT immunization | 0.9193 | 0.02020 | 0.8777 | 0.9609 | 0.022 | 1.964 | 1.401 | 358 |
| Received measles immunization | 0.9565 | 0.01909 | 0.9172 | 0.9958 | 0.020 | 3.121 | 1.767 | 357 |
| Received Hepatitis B immunization at birth | 0.9443 | 0.01786 | 0.9075 | 0.9811 | 0.019 | 2.160 | 1.470 | 357 |
| Diarrhoea in last two weeks | 0.1422 | 0.01405 | 0.1133 | 0.1712 | 0.099 | 2.544 | 1.595 | 1,573 |
| Illness with cough in the previous 2 weeks | 0.0324 | 0.00436 | 0.0235 | 0.0414 | 0.134 | 0.950 | 0.975 | 1,573 |
| Fever in last two weeks | 0.0310 | 0.00438 | 0.0220 | 0.0400 | 0.141 | 1.003 | 1.001 | 1,573 |
| Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding | 0.2561 | 0.03676 | 0.1797 | 0.3326 | 0.144 | 1.575 | 1.255 | 223 |
| Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia | 0.5682 | 0.06823 | 0.4196 | 0.7169 | 0.120 | 0.968 | 0.984 | 52 |
| Children under age 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) | 0.2638 | 0.02728 | 0.2076 | 0.3199 | 0.103 | 6.019 | 2.453 | 1,572 |
| Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5 | 0.4483 | 0.06174 | 0.3107 | 0.5859 | 0.138 | 0.771 | 0.878 | 51 |
| Support for learning | 0.6882 | 0.02357 | 0.6396 | 0.7367 | 0.034 | 1.386 | 1.177 | 536 |
| Attendance to early childhood education | 0.1190 | 0.02271 | 0.0723 | 0.1658 | 0.191 | 2.631 | 1.622 | 536 |
| Birth registration | 0.5467 | 0.02610 | 0.4929 | 0.6004 | 0.048 | 4.320 | 2.079 | 1,573 |

Table SE 10: KUNTAUR

| | Estimate | Standard Error | 95% Confidence Interval | | Coefficient of Variation | Design Effect | Square Root Design Effect | Unweighted Count |
|--|----------|----------------|-------------------------|--------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| | | | Lower | Upper | | | | |
| Iodized salt consumption | 0.2642 | 0.02183 | 0.2191 | 0.3094 | 0.083 | 2.149 | 1.466 | 878 |
| Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) | 0.6522 | 0.02365 | 0.6032 | 0.7011 | 0.036 | 2.168 | 1.472 | 880 |
| HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS | | | | | | | | |
| Use of improved drinking water sources | 0.8562 | 0.03268 | 0.7886 | 0.9238 | 0.038 | 7.625 | 2.761 | 880 |
| Use of improved sanitation facilities | 0.8601 | 0.01551 | 0.8280 | 0.8922 | 0.018 | 1.758 | 1.326 | 880 |
| Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) | 0.1759 | 0.02919 | 0.1155 | 0.2362 | 0.166 | 6.443 | 2.538 | 1,097 |
| Prevalence of children with at least one parent dead | 0.0715 | 0.00750 | 0.0560 | 0.0870 | 0.105 | 4.376 | 2.092 | 5,169 |
| School attendance of orphans | 0.2331 | 0.00000 | 0.2331 | 0.2331 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 9 |
| School attendance of non-orphans | 0.3766 | 0.03384 | 0.3066 | 0.4466 | 0.090 | 4.010 | 2.003 | 823 |
| Child discipline | 0.9761 | 0.00571 | 0.9643 | 0.9879 | 0.006 | 1.106 | 1.052 | 792 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Pregnant women | 0.1338 | 0.00996 | 0.1132 | 0.1544 | 0.074 | 1.674 | 1.294 | 1,955 |
| Pregnant women sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) | 0.3209 | 0.05890 | 0.1990 | 0.4427 | 0.184 | 4.170 | 2.042 | 263 |
| Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria | 0.5158 | 0.01835 | 0.4778 | 0.5537 | 0.036 | 1.079 | 1.039 | 801 |
| Early childbearing | 0.3529 | 0.03493 | 0.2806 | 0.4251 | 0.099 | 1.875 | 1.369 | 352 |
| Contraceptive prevalence | 0.0974 | 0.01014 | 0.0764 | 0.1184 | 0.104 | 1.888 | 1.374 | 1,614 |
| Unmet need | 0.2175 | 0.01870 | 0.1788 | 0.2562 | 0.086 | 3.315 | 1.821 | 1,614 |
| Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel | 0.9827 | 0.00315 | 0.9761 | 0.9892 | 0.003 | 0.477 | 0.691 | 818 |
| Antenatal care coverage - at least four times by any provider | 0.6011 | 0.02367 | 0.5522 | 0.6501 | 0.039 | 1.909 | 1.382 | 818 |
| Skilled attendant at delivery | 0.3280 | 0.02776 | 0.2706 | 0.3854 | 0.085 | 2.855 | 1.690 | 818 |
| Institutional deliveries | 0.3233 | 0.02832 | 0.2647 | 0.3819 | 0.088 | 2.994 | 1.730 | 818 |
| Caesarean section | 0.0078 | 0.00342 | 0.0007 | 0.0149 | 0.440 | 1.238 | 1.113 | 818 |
| Literacy rate among young women | 0.2746 | 0.02802 | 0.2166 | 0.3325 | 0.102 | 3.126 | 1.768 | 794 |
| Marriage before age 18 | 0.6035 | 0.01575 | 0.5709 | 0.6361 | 0.026 | 1.568 | 1.252 | 1,513 |
| Polygyny | 0.5084 | 0.02317 | 0.4605 | 0.5564 | 0.046 | 3.466 | 1.862 | 1,614 |
| Prevalence of female genital mutilation/ cutting (FGM/C) among women | 0.6341 | 0.04794 | 0.5350 | 0.7333 | 0.076 | 19.353 | 4.399 | 1,955 |
| Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people | 0.1112 | 0.01411 | 0.0820 | 0.1404 | 0.127 | 1.597 | 1.264 | 794 |

Table SE 10: KUNTAUR (cont.)

| | Estimate | Standard Error | 95% Confidence Interval | | Coefficient of Variation | Design Effect | Square Root Design Effect | Unweighted Count |
|---|----------|----------------|-------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| | | | Lower | Upper | | | | |
| Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV | 0.5418 | 0.01666 | 0.5073 | 0.5763 | 0.031 | 2.186 | 1.478 | 1,955 |
| Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV | 0.0616 | 0.00898 | 0.0430 | 0.0801 | 0.146 | 2.547 | 1.596 | 1,825 |
| Women who have been tested for HIV during last 12 months and who have been told the results | 0.0482 | 0.00691 | 0.0339 | 0.0625 | 0.143 | 2.034 | 1.426 | 1,955 |
| Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results | 0.0539 | 0.01595 | 0.0209 | 0.0869 | 0.296 | 2.312 | 1.521 | 464 |
| Sex before age 15 among young women | 0.0882 | 0.01037 | 0.0667 | 0.1096 | 0.118 | 1.060 | 1.029 | 794 |
| Condom use with non-regular partners | 0.5543 | 0.06112 | 0.4047 | 0.7038 | 0.110 | 0.514 | 0.717 | 35 |
| Prevalence of female genital mutilation/ cutting (FGM/C) among girls | 34.5277 | 2.88682 | 28.5559 | 40.4996 | 0.084 | 10.164 | 3.188 | 2,758 |
| UNDER-5s | | | | | | | | |
| Underweight prevalence | 0.2785 | 0.01679 | 0.2438 | 0.3132 | 0.060 | 2.565 | 1.601 | 1,830 |
| Stunting prevalence | 0.2550 | 0.01564 | 0.2226 | 0.2873 | 0.061 | 2.359 | 1.536 | 1,834 |
| Wasting prevalence | 0.1765 | 0.01164 | 0.1524 | 0.2005 | 0.066 | 1.695 | 1.302 | 1,820 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months | 0.1637 | 0.02516 | 0.1117 | 0.2158 | 0.154 | 0.998 | 0.999 | 217 |
| Age-appropriate breastfeeding | 0.5047 | 0.02084 | 0.4616 | 0.5478 | 0.041 | 1.420 | 1.191 | 818 |
| Tuberculosis immunization coverage | 0.9892 | 0.00457 | 0.9797 | 0.9986 | 0.005 | 0.705 | 0.840 | 362 |
| Received polio immunization | 0.9476 | 0.01733 | 0.9118 | 0.9835 | 0.018 | 2.167 | 1.472 | 359 |
| Received DPT immunization | 0.9526 | 0.01265 | 0.9264 | 0.9788 | 0.013 | 1.276 | 1.130 | 361 |
| Received measles immunization | 0.9422 | 0.01683 | 0.9074 | 0.9770 | 0.018 | 1.872 | 1.368 | 361 |
| Received Hepatitis B immunization at birth | 0.7847 | 0.02223 | 0.7387 | 0.8307 | 0.028 | 1.047 | 1.023 | 359 |
| Diarrhoea in last two weeks | 0.2651 | 0.01543 | 0.2332 | 0.2970 | 0.058 | 2.256 | 1.502 | 1,848 |
| Illness with cough in the previous 2 weeks | 0.0864 | 0.01090 | 0.0638 | 0.1089 | 0.126 | 2.782 | 1.668 | 1,848 |
| Fever in last two weeks | 0.0797 | 0.01081 | 0.0573 | 0.1021 | 0.136 | 2.944 | 1.716 | 1,848 |
| Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding | 0.2672 | 0.02312 | 0.2193 | 0.3152 | 0.087 | 1.352 | 1.163 | 496 |
| Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia | 0.6873 | 0.05160 | 0.5785 | 0.7962 | 0.075 | 1.945 | 1.395 | 158 |
| Children under age 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) | 0.3424 | 0.02964 | 0.2811 | 0.4037 | 0.087 | 7.200 | 2.683 | 1,846 |
| Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5 | 0.2797 | 0.04492 | 0.1845 | 0.3749 | 0.161 | 1.492 | 1.222 | 150 |
| Support for learning | 0.7233 | 0.02270 | 0.6762 | 0.7704 | 0.031 | 1.689 | 1.300 | 657 |
| Attendance to early childhood education | 0.0973 | 0.02068 | 0.0544 | 0.1402 | 0.213 | 3.193 | 1.787 | 657 |
| Birth registration | 0.4718 | 0.02818 | 0.4135 | 0.5301 | 0.060 | 5.888 | 2.426 | 1,848 |

Table SE 11: JANJABUREH

| | Estimate | Standard Error | 95% Confidence Interval | | Coefficient of Variation | Design Effect | Square Root Design Effect | Unweighted Count | |
|--------------------------|---|----------------|-------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|------------------|-------|
| | | | Lower | Upper | | | | | |
| HOUSEHOLD | | | | | | | | | |
| Mean | Iodized salt consumption | 0.3845 | 0.01806 | 0.3472 | 0.4219 | 0.047 | 1.232 | 1.110 | 895 |
| | Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) | 0.7606 | 0.02724 | 0.7042 | 0.8169 | 0.036 | 3.663 | 1.914 | 900 |
| HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS | | | | | | | | | |
| Mean | Use of improved drinking water sources | 0.7027 | 0.04712 | 0.6052 | 0.8001 | 0.067 | 9.552 | 3.091 | 900 |
| | Use of improved sanitation facilities | 0.7746 | 0.03156 | 0.7094 | 0.8399 | 0.041 | 5.130 | 2.265 | 900 |
| Mean | Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) | 0.2277 | 0.02438 | 0.1773 | 0.2782 | 0.107 | 3.987 | 1.997 | 1,181 |
| | Prevalence of children with at least one parent dead | 0.0712 | 0.00708 | 0.0566 | 0.0858 | 0.099 | 3.691 | 1.921 | 4,869 |
| | School attendance of orphans | 0.8265 | 0.08456 | -0.2479 | 1.9009 | 0.102 | 0.349 | 0.591 | 8 |
| | School attendance of non-orphans | 0.5142 | 0.03950 | 0.4324 | 0.5959 | 0.077 | 5.809 | 2.410 | 931 |
| Mean | Child discipline | 0.9183 | 0.00989 | 0.8978 | 0.9387 | 0.011 | 1.012 | 1.006 | 778 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | | |
| Mean | Pregnant women | 0.1162 | 0.01071 | 0.0940 | 0.1383 | 0.092 | 2.030 | 1.425 | 1,820 |
| | Pregnant women sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) | 0.4585 | 0.05412 | 0.3465 | 0.5704 | 0.118 | 2.501 | 1.581 | 213 |
| | Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria | 0.6098 | 0.02475 | 0.5586 | 0.6610 | 0.041 | 1.709 | 1.307 | 665 |
| | Early childbearing | 0.2486 | 0.03538 | 0.1754 | 0.3217 | 0.142 | 2.185 | 1.478 | 327 |
| | Contraceptive prevalence | 0.0820 | 0.00786 | 0.0658 | 0.0983 | 0.096 | 1.152 | 1.073 | 1,405 |
| | Unmet need | 0.1540 | 0.01003 | 0.1333 | 0.1748 | 0.065 | 1.084 | 1.041 | 1,405 |
| | Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel | 0.9775 | 0.00532 | 0.9665 | 0.9885 | 0.005 | 0.874 | 0.935 | 681 |
| | Antenatal care coverage - at least four times by any provider | 0.6956 | 0.01682 | 0.6608 | 0.7304 | 0.024 | 0.909 | 0.953 | 681 |
| | Skilled attendant at delivery | 0.3988 | 0.04487 | 0.3060 | 0.4917 | 0.113 | 5.710 | 2.390 | 681 |
| | Institutional deliveries | 0.3815 | 0.04558 | 0.2872 | 0.4758 | 0.119 | 5.988 | 2.447 | 681 |
| | Caesarean section | 0.0115 | 0.00386 | 0.0035 | 0.0194 | 0.337 | 0.894 | 0.946 | 681 |
| | Literacy rate among young women | 0.3922 | 0.03456 | 0.3207 | 0.4637 | 0.088 | 3.728 | 1.931 | 745 |
| | Marriage before age 18 | 0.6149 | 0.01802 | 0.5776 | 0.6522 | 0.029 | 1.921 | 1.386 | 1,402 |
| | Polygyny | 0.4884 | 0.02729 | 0.4319 | 0.5448 | 0.056 | 4.186 | 2.046 | 1,405 |

Table SE 11: JANJABUREH (cont.)

| | Estimate | Standard Error | 95% Confidence Interval | | Coefficient of Variation | Design Effect | Square Root Design Effect | Unweighted Count | |
|---------------|---|----------------|-------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|------------------|-------|
| | | | Lower | Upper | | | | | |
| WOMEN (cont.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Mean | Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) among women | 0.7587 | 0.08780 | 0.5771 | 0.9403 | 0.116 | 76.587 | 8.751 | 1,820 |
| | Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people | 0.1553 | 0.01374 | 0.1269 | 0.1837 | 0.088 | 1.071 | 1.035 | 745 |
| | Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV | 0.6870 | 0.01624 | 0.6534 | 0.7206 | 0.024 | 2.232 | 1.494 | 1,820 |
| | Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV | 0.0245 | 0.00384 | 0.0165 | 0.0324 | 0.157 | 1.047 | 1.023 | 1,696 |
| | Women who have been tested for HIV during last 12 months and who have been told the results | 0.0668 | 0.00883 | 0.0485 | 0.0851 | 0.132 | 2.277 | 1.509 | 1,820 |
| | Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results | 0.0667 | 0.01499 | 0.0357 | 0.0977 | 0.225 | 1.404 | 1.185 | 390 |
| | Sex before age 15 among young women | 0.0493 | 0.00921 | 0.0303 | 0.0684 | 0.187 | 1.347 | 1.161 | 745 |
| | Condom use with non-regular partners | 0.5391 | 0.07425 | 0.3711 | 0.7071 | 0.138 | 0.865 | 0.930 | 40 |
| Mean | Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) among girls | 45.0521 | 5.57347 | 33.5225 | 56.5818 | 0.124 | 30.417 | 5.515 | 2,425 |
| UNDER-5s | | | | | | | | | |
| Mean | Underweight prevalence | 0.2872 | 0.01420 | 0.2578 | 0.3166 | 0.049 | 1.443 | 1.201 | 1,466 |
| | Stunting prevalence | 0.3327 | 0.01488 | 0.3019 | 0.3635 | 0.045 | 1.458 | 1.208 | 1,463 |
| | Wasting prevalence | 0.1267 | 0.01005 | 0.1059 | 0.1475 | 0.079 | 1.337 | 1.156 | 1,467 |
| | Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months | 0.2886 | 0.03837 | 0.2091 | 0.3682 | 0.133 | 1.269 | 1.127 | 178 |
| | Age-appropriate breastfeeding | 0.5451 | 0.01805 | 0.5077 | 0.5824 | 0.033 | 0.881 | 0.939 | 672 |
| | Tuberculosis immunization coverage | 0.9865 | 0.00799 | 0.9699 | 1.0031 | 0.008 | 1.562 | 1.250 | 326 |
| | Received polio immunization | 0.9578 | 0.01587 | 0.9249 | 0.9907 | 0.017 | 2.025 | 1.423 | 326 |
| | Received DPT immunization | 0.9511 | 0.01671 | 0.9164 | 0.9857 | 0.018 | 1.943 | 1.394 | 325 |
| | Received measles immunization | 0.9544 | 0.01509 | 0.9231 | 0.9857 | 0.016 | 1.701 | 1.304 | 326 |
| | Received Hepatitis B immunization at birth | 0.8214 | 0.01606 | 0.7881 | 0.8547 | 0.020 | 0.568 | 0.754 | 324 |
| | Diarrhoea in last two weeks | 0.1613 | 0.01468 | 0.1309 | 0.1917 | 0.091 | 2.348 | 1.532 | 1,474 |
| | Illness with cough in the previous 2 weeks | 0.0559 | 0.00576 | 0.0440 | 0.0678 | 0.103 | 0.926 | 0.962 | 1,474 |

Table SE 11: JANJABUREH (cont.)

| | Estimate | Standard Error | 95% Confidence Interval | | Coefficient of Variation | Design Effect | Square Root Design Effect | Unweighted Count | |
|------------------|---|----------------|-------------------------|--------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|------------------|-------|
| | | | Lower | Upper | | | | | |
| UNDER-5s (cont.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Mean | Fever in last two weeks | 0.0578 | 0.00692 | 0.0434 | 0.0721 | 0.120 | 1.298 | 1.139 | 1,474 |
| | Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding | 0.3209 | 0.02638 | 0.2658 | 0.3759 | 0.082 | 0.795 | 0.892 | 250 |
| | Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia | 0.8082 | 0.04670 | 0.7087 | 0.9078 | 0.058 | 1.154 | 1.074 | 83 |
| | Children under age 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) | 0.5378 | 0.02832 | 0.4793 | 0.5964 | 0.053 | 4.737 | 2.177 | 1,469 |
| | Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5 | 0.2327 | 0.04881 | 0.1273 | 0.3382 | 0.210 | 1.067 | 1.033 | 81 |
| | Support for learning | 0.3942 | 0.03132 | 0.3294 | 0.4590 | 0.079 | 2.062 | 1.436 | 503 |
| | Attendance to early childhood education | 0.1128 | 0.03110 | 0.0485 | 0.1772 | 0.276 | 4.853 | 2.203 | 503 |
| | Birth registration | 0.3890 | 0.02901 | 0.3290 | 0.4490 | 0.075 | 5.214 | 2.283 | 1,474 |

Table SE 12: BASSE

| HOUSEHOLD | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|--------|---------|---------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| Mean | Iodized salt consumption | 0.3506 | 0.03638 | 0.2753 | 0.4258 | 0.104 | 5.314 | 2.305 | 915 |
| | Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) | 0.7343 | 0.02059 | 0.6917 | 0.7769 | 0.028 | 1.991 | 1.411 | 917 |
| HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS | | | | | | | | | |
| Mean | Use of improved drinking water sources | 0.8824 | 0.03108 | 0.8181 | 0.9467 | 0.035 | 8.524 | 2.920 | 917 |
| | Use of improved sanitation facilities | 0.3965 | 0.02478 | 0.3452 | 0.4478 | 0.062 | 2.350 | 1.533 | 917 |
| Mean | Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) | 0.0852 | 0.02451 | 0.0344 | 0.1359 | 0.288 | 12.874 | 3.588 | 1,670 |
| | Prevalence of children with at least one parent dead | 0.0966 | 0.00681 | 0.0825 | 0.1107 | 0.070 | 3.817 | 1.954 | 7,186 |
| | School attendance of orphans | 0.5679 | 0.06039 | -0.1995 | 1.3352 | 0.106 | 0.208 | 0.456 | 15 |
| | School attendance of non-orphans | 0.4910 | 0.03481 | 0.4190 | 0.5630 | 0.071 | 6.680 | 2.585 | 1,379 |
| Mean | Child discipline | 0.9402 | 0.00920 | 0.9211 | 0.9592 | 0.010 | 1.264 | 1.124 | 840 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | | |
| Mean | Pregnant women | 0.1464 | 0.00377 | 0.1386 | 0.1542 | 0.026 | 0.312 | 0.559 | 2,749 |
| | Pregnant women sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) | 0.2579 | 0.02523 | 0.2057 | 0.3101 | 0.098 | 1.387 | 1.178 | 418 |
| | Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria | 0.7565 | 0.01404 | 0.7275 | 0.7856 | 0.019 | 1.156 | 1.075 | 1,081 |

Table SE 12: JANJABUREH (cont.)

| | Estimate | Standard Error | 95% Confidence Interval | | Coefficient of Variation | Design Effect | Square Root Design Effect | Unweighted Count | |
|---------------|---|----------------|-------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|------------------|-------|
| | | | Lower | Upper | | | | | |
| WOMAN (cont.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Mean | Early childbearing | 0.3628 | 0.01952 | 0.3224 | 0.4032 | 0.054 | 0.974 | 0.987 | 592 |
| | Contraceptive prevalence | 0.1091 | 0.01440 | 0.0793 | 0.1388 | 0.132 | 4.890 | 2.211 | 2,293 |
| | Unmet need | 0.2103 | 0.01076 | 0.1880 | 0.2325 | 0.051 | 1.598 | 1.264 | 2,293 |
| | Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel | 0.9749 | 0.00526 | 0.9641 | 0.9858 | 0.005 | 1.255 | 1.120 | 1,110 |
| | Antenatal care coverage - at least four times by any provider | 0.6680 | 0.02250 | 0.6215 | 0.7145 | 0.034 | 2.531 | 1.591 | 1,110 |
| | Skilled attendant at delivery | 0.3474 | 0.03432 | 0.2764 | 0.4184 | 0.099 | 5.763 | 2.401 | 1,110 |
| | Institutional deliveries | 0.3476 | 0.03407 | 0.2771 | 0.4180 | 0.098 | 5.676 | 2.382 | 1,110 |
| | Caesarean section | 0.0006 | 0.00052 | -0.0004 | 0.0017 | 0.814 | 0.467 | 0.683 | 1,110 |
| | Literacy rate among young women | 0.1383 | 0.02606 | 0.0844 | 0.1922 | 0.188 | 6.796 | 2.607 | 1,193 |
| | Marriage before age 18 | 0.7039 | 0.01415 | 0.6746 | 0.7332 | 0.020 | 2.064 | 1.437 | 2,148 |
| | Polygyny | 0.5447 | 0.01795 | 0.5076 | 0.5818 | 0.033 | 2.977 | 1.725 | 2,293 |
| | Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) among women | 0.9897 | 0.00454 | 0.9803 | 0.9991 | 0.005 | 5.564 | 2.359 | 2,749 |
| | Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people | 0.1394 | 0.02361 | 0.0905 | 0.1882 | 0.169 | 5.540 | 2.354 | 1,193 |
| | Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV | 0.7280 | 0.01565 | 0.6957 | 0.7604 | 0.022 | 3.401 | 1.844 | 2,749 |
| | Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV | 0.0622 | 0.00833 | 0.0450 | 0.0794 | 0.134 | 3.253 | 1.804 | 2,738 |
| | Women who have been tested for HIV during last 12 months and who have been told the results | 0.0388 | 0.00584 | 0.0267 | 0.0508 | 0.151 | 2.515 | 1.586 | 2,749 |
| | Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results | 0.0517 | 0.02089 | 0.0085 | 0.0949 | 0.404 | 5.689 | 2.385 | 640 |
| | Sex before age 15 among young women | 0.0902 | 0.00727 | 0.0752 | 0.1052 | 0.081 | 0.768 | 0.876 | 1,193 |
| | Condom use with non-regular partners | 0.1796 | 0.03318 | 0.0740 | 0.2852 | 0.185 | 0.105 | 0.323 | 15 |
| Mean | Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) among girls | 71.4991 | 1.88595 | 67.5977 | 75.4005 | 0.026 | 6.030 | 2.456 | 3,456 |

Table SE 12: JANJABUREH (cont.)

| | Estimate | Standard Error | 95% Confidence Interval | | Coefficient of Variation | Design Effect | Square Root Design Effect | Unweighted Count | |
|----------|---|----------------|-------------------------|--------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|------------------|-------|
| | | | Lower | Upper | | | | | |
| UNDER-5s | | | | | | | | | |
| Mean | Underweight prevalence | 0.2467 | 0.00845 | 0.2293 | 0.2642 | 0.034 | 0.928 | 0.963 | 2,419 |
| | Stunting prevalence | 0.2769 | 0.01373 | 0.2485 | 0.3052 | 0.050 | 2.266 | 1.505 | 2,409 |
| | Wasting prevalence | 0.1366 | 0.00889 | 0.1182 | 0.1550 | 0.065 | 1.615 | 1.271 | 2,414 |
| | Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months | 0.3411 | 0.04272 | 0.2525 | 0.4297 | 0.125 | 2.209 | 1.486 | 273 |
| | Age-appropriate breastfeeding | 0.4913 | 0.01624 | 0.4577 | 0.5249 | 0.033 | 1.162 | 1.078 | 1,102 |
| | Tuberculosis immunization coverage | 1.0000 | 0.00000 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 0.000 | . | . | 525 |
| | Received polio immunization | 0.9770 | 0.00999 | 0.9563 | 0.9976 | 0.010 | 2.326 | 1.525 | 525 |
| | Received DPT immunization | 0.9417 | 0.00920 | 0.9227 | 0.9608 | 0.010 | 0.809 | 0.899 | 525 |
| | Received measles immunization | 0.9510 | 0.00681 | 0.9370 | 0.9651 | 0.007 | 0.522 | 0.723 | 525 |
| | Received Hepatitis B immunization at birth | 0.8939 | 0.01215 | 0.8688 | 0.9190 | 0.014 | 0.814 | 0.902 | 524 |
| | Diarrhoea in last two weeks | 0.2343 | 0.01420 | 0.2050 | 0.2637 | 0.061 | 2.745 | 1.657 | 2,444 |
| | Illness with cough in the previous 2 weeks | 0.0375 | 0.00384 | 0.0296 | 0.0455 | 0.102 | 0.996 | 0.998 | 2,444 |
| | Fever in last two weeks | 0.1015 | 0.00932 | 0.0822 | 0.1207 | 0.092 | 2.327 | 1.525 | 2,444 |
| | Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding | 0.6215 | 0.02094 | 0.5782 | 0.6648 | 0.034 | 1.022 | 1.011 | 549 |
| | Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia | 0.6355 | 0.06130 | 0.5062 | 0.7649 | 0.096 | 1.574 | 1.255 | 98 |
| | Children under age 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) | 0.3182 | 0.02454 | 0.2674 | 0.3689 | 0.077 | 6.752 | 2.598 | 2,434 |
| | Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5 | 0.2473 | 0.03181 | 0.1813 | 0.3132 | 0.129 | 1.163 | 1.079 | 215 |
| | Support for learning | 0.4300 | 0.02219 | 0.3841 | 0.4759 | 0.052 | 1.654 | 1.286 | 824 |
| | Attendance to early childhood education | 0.1043 | 0.01837 | 0.0663 | 0.1423 | 0.176 | 2.973 | 1.724 | 824 |
| | Birth registration | 0.4871 | 0.02783 | 0.4295 | 0.5446 | 0.057 | 7.575 | 2.752 | 2,444 |

Appendix D. Data Quality Tables

Table DQ.1: Age distribution of household population

| Single-year age distribution of household population by sex, The Gambia, 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Age | Males | | Females | | Missing | | Age | Males | | Females | | Missing | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| 0 | 1274 | 4.1 | 1269 | 3.9 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 224 | 0.7 | 204 | 0.6 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1182 | 3.8 | 1020 | 3.2 | 0 | (*) | 43 | 168 | 0.5 | 122 | 0.4 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 1092 | 3.5 | 1082 | 3.4 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 141 | 0.5 | 144 | 0.4 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | 1044 | 3.4 | 1035 | 3.2 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 462 | 1.5 | 256 | 0.8 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | 818 | 2.6 | 772 | 2.4 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 137 | 0.4 | 142 | 0.4 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | 1194 | 3.9 | 1109 | 3.4 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 134 | 0.4 | 157 | 0.5 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | 979 | 3.2 | 963 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 48 | 175 | 0.6 | 155 | 0.5 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | 1033 | 3.3 | 1005 | 3.1 | 0 | 0 | 49 | 129 | 0.4 | 96 | 0.3 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | 809 | 2.6 | 840 | 2.6 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 368 | 1.2 | 467 | 1.5 | 0 | (*) |
| 9 | 843 | 2.7 | 832 | 2.6 | 0 | 0 | 51 | 124 | 0.4 | 236 | 0.7 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | 970 | 3.1 | 904 | 2.8 | 0 | (*) | 52 | 140 | 0.5 | 301 | 0.9 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | 675 | 2.2 | 700 | 2.2 | 0 | 0 | 53 | 125 | 0.4 | 198 | 0.6 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | 850 | 2.7 | 771 | 2.4 | 0 | 0 | 54 | 95 | 0.3 | 183 | 0.6 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | 718 | 2.3 | 814 | 2.5 | 0 | 0 | 55 | 184 | 0.6 | 241 | 0.7 | 0 | 0 |
| 14 | 655 | 2.1 | 867 | 2.7 | 0 | 0 | 56 | 114 | 0.4 | 123 | 0.4 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | 837 | 2.7 | 701 | 2.2 | 0 | 0 | 57 | 92 | 0.3 | 114 | 0.4 | 0 | 0 |
| 16 | 746 | 2.4 | 654 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 58 | 102 | 0.3 | 154 | 0.5 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 | 624 | 2 | 680 | 2.1 | 0 | 0 | 59 | 87 | 0.3 | 70 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 | 784 | 2.5 | 778 | 2.4 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 357 | 1.2 | 334 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 19 | 454 | 1.5 | 572 | 1.8 | 0 | 0 | 61 | 63 | 0.2 | 66 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | 779 | 2.5 | 816 | 2.5 | 0 | 0 | 62 | 82 | 0.3 | 101 | 0.3 | 0 | 0 |
| 21 | 431 | 1.4 | 464 | 1.4 | 0 | 0 | 63 | 53 | 0.2 | 66 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 |
| 22 | 440 | 1.4 | 641 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 64 | 68 | 0.2 | 55 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 |
| 23 | 427 | 1.4 | 530 | 1.6 | 0 | 0 | 65 | 204 | 0.7 | 176 | 0.5 | 0 | 0 |
| 24 | 420 | 1.4 | 498 | 1.5 | 0 | 0 | 66 | 44 | 0.1 | 31 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 |
| 25 | 551 | 1.8 | 706 | 2.2 | 2 | (*) | 67 | 54 | 0.2 | 41 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 |
| 26 | 398 | 1.3 | 453 | 1.4 | 0 | 0 | 68 | 83 | 0.3 | 51 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 |
| 27 | 304 | 1 | 461 | 1.4 | 0 | 0 | 69 | 46 | 0.1 | 37 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 |
| 28 | 399 | 1.3 | 561 | 1.7 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 201 | 0.7 | 232 | 0.7 | 0 | 0 |
| 29 | 353 | 1.1 | 474 | 1.5 | 0 | 0 | 71 | 35 | 0.1 | 31 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 |
| 30 | 610 | 2 | 645 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 72 | 46 | 0.2 | 29 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 |
| 31 | 296 | 1 | 304 | 0.9 | 0 | 0 | 73 | 45 | 0.1 | 20 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 |
| 32 | 345 | 1.1 | 382 | 1.2 | 0 | 0 | 74 | 20 | 0.1 | 19 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 |
| 33 | 260 | 0.8 | 322 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 84 | 0.3 | 97 | 0.3 | 0 | 0 |
| 34 | 278 | 0.9 | 317 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 76 | 31 | 0.1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35 | 515 | 1.7 | 467 | 1.5 | 0 | 0 | 77 | 30 | 0.1 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 36 | 234 | 0.8 | 267 | 0.8 | 0 | 0 | 78 | 30 | 0.1 | 39 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 |
| 37 | 268 | 0.9 | 276 | 0.9 | 0 | 0 | 79 | 16 | 0.1 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 38 | 297 | 1 | 311 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 80+ | 218 | 0.7 | 283 | 0.9 | 1 | (*) |
| 39 | 215 | 0.7 | 233 | 0.7 | 0 | 0 | DK/ Missing | 9 | (*) | 9 | (*) | 0 | (*) |
| 40 | 569 | 1.8 | 473 | 1.5 | 0 | 0 | Total | 30943 | 100 | 32203 | 100 | 4 | (*) |
| 41 | 151 | 0.5 | 120 | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | |

Table DQ.2: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

Household population of women age 10-54, interviewed women age 15-49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, The Gambia, 2010

| Age | Household population of women age 10-54 years | Interviewed women age 15-49 years | | Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate) |
|-------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---------|--|
| | Number | Number | Percent | |
| 10-14 | 4056 | 3299 | 23.7 | . |
| 15-19 | 3385 | 2878 | 20.7 | 97.5 |
| 20-24 | 2949 | 2547 | 18.3 | 97.6 |
| 25-29 | 2654 | 1903 | 13.7 | 96.0 |
| 30-34 | 1970 | 1510 | 10.9 | 96.6 |
| 35-39 | 1555 | 1024 | 7.4 | 97.1 |
| 40-44 | 1063 | 757 | 5.4 | 96.3 |
| 45-49 | 806 | . | . | 93.9 |
| 50-54 | 1385 | 3299 | 23.7 | . |
| Total (15-49) | 14382 | 13918 | 100.0 | 96.8 |
| Ratio of 50-54 to 45-49 | 1.72 | | | |

Table DQ.3: Age distribution of under-5s in household and under-5 questionnaires

Household population of children age 0-7, children age 0-4 whose mothers/caregivers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caregivers were interviewed, by single ages, The Gambia, 2010

| Age | Household population of children 0-7 years | Interviewed under-5 children | | Percentage of eligible under-5s interviewed (Completion rate) |
|-----------------|--|------------------------------|---------|---|
| | Number | Number | Percent | |
| 0 | 2542 | 2505 | 24.1 | 98.5 |
| 1 | 2203 | 2159 | 20.7 | 98.0 |
| 2 | 2174 | 2137 | 20.5 | 98.3 |
| 3 | 2079 | 2040 | 19.6 | 98.1 |
| 4 | 1591 | 1569 | 15.1 | 98.7 |
| 5 | 2304 | . | . | . |
| 6 | 1942 | . | . | . |
| 7 | 2038 | . | . | . |
| Total (0-4) | 10588 | 10410 | 100.0 | 98.3 |
| Ratio of 5 to 4 | 1.45 | | | |

Table DQ.6: Completeness of reporting

| Percentage of observations that are missing information for selected questions and indicators, The Gambia, 2010 | | | |
|---|---|--|-----------------|
| Questionnaire and type of missing information | Reference group | Percent with missing/incomplete information* | Number of cases |
| Household | | | |
| Age | All household members | .0 | 68493 |
| Salt test result | All households interviewed that have salt | .2 | 7791 |
| Starting time of interview | All households interviewed | .1 | 7791 |
| Ending time of interview | All households interviewed | .3 | 7791 |
| Women | | | |
| Woman's date of birth | All women age 15-49 | | |
| Only month | 23.0 | 14685 | |
| Both month and year | .0 | 14685 | |
| Date of first birth | All women age 15-49 with at least one live birth | | |
| Only month | 14.4 | 9973 | |
| Both month and year | 3.7 | 9973 | |
| Completed years since first birth | All women age 15-49 with at least one live birth with year of first birth unknown | .5 | 375 |
| Date of last birth | All women age 15-49 with a live birth in last 2 years | | |
| Only month | .4 | 9973 | |
| Both month and year | .1 | 9973 | |
| Date of first marriage/union | All ever married women age 15-49 | | |
| Only month | 40.3 | 10597 | |
| Both month and year | 31.3 | 10597 | |
| Age at first marriage/union | All ever married women age 15-49 with year of first marriage not known | .0 | 10597 |
| Age at first intercourse | All women age 15-24 who have ever had sex | .1 | 3222 |
| Time since last intercourse | All women age 15-24 who have ever had sex | .1 | 3222 |
| Starting time of interview | All women interviewed | .6 | 14685 |
| Ending time of interview | All women interviewed | .6 | 14685 |
| Under-5 | | | |
| Date of birth | All under-5 children | | |
| Only month | .1 | 11637 | |
| Both month and year | .0 | 11637 | |
| Anthropometric measurements | All under-5 children | | |
| Weight | 1.0 | 11637 | |
| Height | 1.1 | 11637 | |
| Both weight and height | 1.0 | 11637 | |
| Starting time of interview | All under-5 children | .4 | 11637 |
| Ending time of interview | All under-5 children | .6 | 11637 |

Table DQ.7: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators

| Distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information for anthropometric indicators, The Gambia, 2010 | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|-------|--|----------------------------|
| | Valid weight and date of birth | Reason for exclusion from analysis | | | | Total | Percent of children excluded from analysis | Number of children under 5 |
| | | Weight not measured | Incomplete date of birth | Weight not measured, incomplete date of birth | Flagged cases (outliers) | | | |
| Weight by age | | | | | | | | |
| <6 months | 99.2 | .0 | .1 | .0 | .7 | 100.0 | .8 | 1412 |
| 6-11 months | 99.3 | .1 | .0 | .0 | .7 | 100.0 | .7 | 1352 |
| 12-23 months | 99.3 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .7 | 100.0 | .7 | 2438 |
| 24-35 months | 98.7 | .0 | .2 | .0 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 1.3 | 2408 |
| 36-47 months | 98.9 | .0 | .1 | .0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 1.1 | 2282 |
| 48-59 months | 98.0 | .0 | .5 | .0 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 2.0 | 1745 |
| Total | 98.9 | .0 | .2 | .0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 1.1 | 11637 |
| Height by age | | | | | | | | |
| <6 months | 98.4 | .2 | .1 | .0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 1.6 | 1412 |
| 6-11 months | 98.7 | .1 | .0 | .0 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 1.3 | 1352 |
| 12-23 months | 98.4 | .2 | .0 | .0 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 1.6 | 2438 |
| 24-35 months | 98.4 | .2 | .2 | .0 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 1.6 | 2408 |
| 36-47 months | 98.6 | .1 | .1 | .0 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 1.4 | 2282 |
| 48-59 months | 97.9 | .1 | .5 | .0 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 2.1 | 1745 |
| Total | 98.4 | .1 | .1 | .0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 1.6 | 11637 |
| Weight by height | | | | | | | | |
| <6 months | 96.7 | .0 | .2 | .1 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 3.0 |
| 6-11 months | 98.4 | .1 | .1 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 1.4 |
| 12-23 months | 98.8 | .0 | .2 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 1.1 |
| 24-35 months | 98.4 | .0 | .2 | .2 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 1.2 |
| 36-47 months | 98.8 | .0 | .1 | .1 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 1.0 |
| 48-59 months | 97.8 | .0 | .1 | .5 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 1.7 |
| Total | 98.3 | .0 | .1 | .1 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 1.5 |

Table DQ.9: Observation of bed nets and places for hand washing

Percentage of bed nets in all households interviewed observed by the interviewer, and percentage of places for handwashing observed by the interviewer in all interviewed households, The Gambia, 2010

| | Percentage of bednets observed by interviewer | Total number of bednets | Place for handwashing | | | | Total | Number of households interviewed |
|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-------|-------|----------------------------------|
| | | | Observed | Not observed | | | | |
| | | | | Not in the dwelling, plot or yard | No permission to see | Other | | |
| LGA | | | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 70.2 | 697 | 37.9 | 60.7 | 1.0 | .3 | 100.0 | 878 |
| Kanifing | 79.8 | 1062 | 49.0 | 49.3 | 1.6 | .1 | 100.0 | 1199 |
| Brikama | 83.7 | 1394 | 36.6 | 52.0 | .1 | 11.3 | 100.0 | 1177 |
| Mansakonko | 56.1 | 2806 | 38.5 | 49.5 | 1.7 | 10.2 | 100.0 | 880 |
| Kerewan | 77.7 | 1105 | 18.1 | 81.1 | .5 | .2 | 100.0 | 960 |
| Kuntaur | 83.7 | 2434 | 40.5 | 54.7 | 4.7 | .2 | 100.0 | 880 |
| Janjanbureh | 84.1 | 3330 | 27.2 | 68.9 | .2 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 900 |
| Basse | 93.6 | 3821 | 12.8 | 87.1 | .0 | .1 | 100.0 | 917 |
| Area | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 75.1 | 3691 | 39.8 | 56.7 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 3456 |
| Rural | 81.0 | 12958 | 27.8 | 66.7 | 1.3 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 4335 |
| Wealth index quintiles | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 82.4 | 5112 | 27.2 | 67.7 | 1.9 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 1914 |
| Second | 78.8 | 3639 | 28.8 | 64.8 | .8 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 1453 |
| Middle | 76.4 | 3286 | 26.2 | 67.3 | 1.0 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 1263 |
| Fourth | 80.0 | 2841 | 30.8 | 65.4 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 1420 |
| Richest | 74.3 | 1771 | 50.3 | 48.0 | .9 | .8 | 100.0 | 1741 |
| Total | 78.9 | 16649 | 33.2 | 62.3 | 1.2 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 7791 |

Table DQ.10: Observation of women's health cards

Percent distribution of women with a live birth in the last 2 years by presence of a health card, and the percentage of health cards seen by the interviewers, The Gambia, 2010

| | Woman does not have health card | Woman has health card | | Missing/DK | Total | Percent of health cards seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100 | Number of women with a live birth in the last two years |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|-------|---|---|
| | | Seen by the interviewer (1) | Not seen by the interviewer (2) | | | | |
| LGA | | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 1.7 | 60.8 | 37.1 | .4 | 100.0 | 62.1 | 240 |
| Kanifing | 1.9 | 59.5 | 38.0 | .6 | 100.0 | 61.0 | 481 |
| Brikama | 1.7 | 59.7 | 37.5 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 61.4 | 637 |
| Mansakonko | 1.6 | 40.5 | 56.3 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 41.9 | 558 |
| Kerewan | 1.0 | 74.6 | 23.5 | .9 | 100.0 | 76.0 | 697 |
| Kuntaur | 2.3 | 57.5 | 38.8 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 59.7 | 818 |
| Janjanbureh | .6 | 31.9 | 66.2 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 32.5 | 681 |
| Basse | 1.2 | 58.8 | 38.7 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 60.3 | 1110 |
| Area | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1.8 | 57.0 | 40.1 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 58.7 | 1380 |
| Rural | 1.3 | 54.9 | 42.5 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 56.4 | 3842 |
| Wealth index quintiles | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 1.7 | 55.0 | 41.8 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 56.8 | 1554 |
| Second | 1.1 | 54.2 | 43.5 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 55.5 | 1029 |
| Middle | 1.5 | 57.8 | 39.3 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 59.5 | 979 |
| Fourth | 1.8 | 55.6 | 41.6 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 57.2 | 977 |
| Richest | .7 | 55.2 | 43.6 | .4 | 100.0 | 55.9 | 683 |
| Total | 1.5 | 55.5 | 41.9 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 57.0 | 5222 |

Table DQ.11: Observation of under-5s birth certificates

Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificates, and percentage of birth calendar seen, The Gambia, 2010

| | Child does not have birth certificate | Child has birth certificate | | Don't know/ Missing | Total | Percent of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/ (1+2)*100 | Number of children under age 5 |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|-------|--|--------------------------------|
| | | Seen by the interviewer (1) | Not seen by the interviewer (2) | | | | |
| LGA | | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 33.8 | 36.1 | 29.6 | .5 | 100.0 | 55.0 | 548 |
| Kanifing | 54.7 | 22.4 | 22.4 | .5 | 100.0 | 49.9 | 1038 |
| Brikama | 61.3 | 23.7 | 14.7 | .2 | 100.0 | 61.7 | 1419 |
| Mansakonko | 51.7 | 28.7 | 18.8 | .9 | 100.0 | 60.4 | 1293 |
| Kerewan | 54.7 | 30.3 | 14.4 | .5 | 100.0 | 67.8 | 1573 |
| Kuntaur | 62.2 | 16.1 | 21.5 | .2 | 100.0 | 42.9 | 1848 |
| Janjanbureh | 70.3 | 16.8 | 12.8 | .1 | 100.0 | 56.9 | 1474 |
| Basse | 56.5 | 19.4 | 23.9 | .2 | 100.0 | 44.8 | 2444 |
| Area | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 53.5 | 25.1 | 21.0 | .4 | 100.0 | 54.4 | 3028 |
| Rural | 59.2 | 21.8 | 18.7 | .3 | 100.0 | 53.9 | 8609 |
| Child's age | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 79.4 | 10.8 | 9.6 | .2 | 100.0 | 53.0 | 2753 |
| 1 | 60.3 | 21.9 | 17.7 | .1 | 100.0 | 55.2 | 2430 |
| 2 | 53.3 | 24.7 | 21.6 | .4 | 100.0 | 53.3 | 2424 |
| 3 | 47.3 | 27.7 | 24.4 | .6 | 100.0 | 53.2 | 2278 |
| 4 | 40.0 | 32.8 | 26.7 | .5 | 100.0 | 55.1 | 1752 |
| Total | 57.7 | 22.6 | 19.3 | .3 | 100.0 | 54.0 | 11637 |

Table DQ.12: Observation of vaccination cards

Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of a vaccination card, and the percentage of vaccination cards seen by the interviewers, The Gambia, 2010

| | Child does not have vaccination card | | Child has vaccination card | | Don't know/ Missing | Total | Percent of vaccination cards seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100 | Number of children under age 5 |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|-------|--|--------------------------------|
| | Had vaccination card previously | Never had vaccination card | Seen by the interviewer (1) | Not seen by the interviewer (2) | | | | |
| LGA | | | | | | | | |
| Banjul | 1.1 | .9 | 82.7 | 15.3 | .0 | 100.0 | 84.4 | 548 |
| Kanifing | 1.6 | 1.3 | 85.9 | 11.1 | .0 | 100.0 | 88.6 | 1038 |
| Brikama | 2.5 | 1.9 | 84.8 | 10.7 | .0 | 100.0 | 88.8 | 1419 |
| Mansakonko | 1.3 | 1.9 | 87.5 | 9.2 | .1 | 100.0 | 90.5 | 1293 |
| Kerewan | 1.4 | 1.7 | 86.7 | 10.2 | .0 | 100.0 | 89.5 | 1573 |
| Kuntaur | 1.2 | 1.7 | 87.9 | 9.2 | .0 | 100.0 | 90.5 | 1848 |
| Janjanbureh | .7 | 1.6 | 90.0 | 7.7 | .1 | 100.0 | 92.2 | 1474 |
| Basse | 1.4 | 1.5 | 89.0 | 8.2 | .0 | 100.0 | 91.6 | 2444 |
| Area | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1.7 | 1.8 | 84.2 | 12.4 | .0 | 100.0 | 87.2 | 3028 |
| Rural | 1.3 | 1.6 | 88.5 | 8.6 | .0 | 100.0 | 91.2 | 8609 |
| Child's age | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | .5 | 5.2 | 91.6 | 2.6 | .0 | 100.0 | 97.3 | 2753 |
| 1 | .9 | .3 | 94.1 | 4.7 | .0 | 100.0 | 95.2 | 2430 |
| 2 | 1.8 | .6 | 86.3 | 11.3 | .0 | 100.0 | 88.5 | 2424 |
| 3 | 1.9 | .7 | 82.3 | 15.1 | .0 | 100.0 | 84.5 | 2278 |
| 4 | 2.3 | .4 | 79.6 | 17.8 | .0 | 100.0 | 81.8 | 1752 |
| Total | 1.4 | 1.6 | 87.4 | 9.6 | .0 | 100.0 | 90.1 | 11637 |

Table DQ.13: Presence of mother in the household and the person interviewed for the under-5 questionnaire

Distribution of children under five by whether the mother lives in the same household, and the person interviewed for the under-5 questionnaire, The Gambia, 2010

| | Mother in the household | | | | | Mother not in the household | | | Other person interviewed | Total | Number of children under 5 |
|------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-------|----------------------------|
| | Mother interviewed | Father interviewed | Other adult female interviewed | Other adult male interviewed | Other person interviewed | Father interviewed | Other adult female interviewed | Other adult male interviewed | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 99.5 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .4 | .0 | .0 | 100.0 | 2542 |
| 1 | 97.1 | .1 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 2.8 | .0 | .0 | 100.0 | 2203 |
| 2 | 91.1 | .0 | .2 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 8.6 | .0 | .0 | 100.0 | 2174 |
| 3 | 88.3 | .1 | .1 | .0 | .0 | .1 | 11.4 | .0 | .0 | 100.0 | 2079 |
| 4 | 88.3 | .0 | .1 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 11.5 | .0 | .0 | 100.0 | 1591 |
| Total | 93.4 | .1 | .1 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 | 6.4 | .0 | 100.0 | |

Table DQ.14: Selection of children age 2-14 years for the child discipline module

Percent of households with at least two children age 2-14 years where correct selection of one child for the child discipline module was performed, The Gambia, 2010

| | Percent of households where correct selection was performed | Number of households with 2 or more children age 2-14 years |
|--|---|---|
| LGA | | |
| Banjul | 92.3 | 364 |
| Kanifing | 90.9 | 591 |
| Brikama | 92.7 | 768 |
| Mansakonko | 87.1 | 603 |
| Kerewan | 90.0 | 722 |
| Kuntaur | 84.6 | 710 |
| Janjanbureh | 84.9 | 674 |
| Basse | 70.2 | 752 |
| Area | | |
| Urban | 91.5 | 1724 |
| Rural | 83.4 | 3460 |
| Number of children age 2-14 years | | |
| 2 | 96.7 | 1168 |
| 3 | 96.3 | 1124 |
| 4 | 77.8 | 2892 |
| 5+ | | |
| Total | 86.1 | 5184 |

Table DQ.16: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living

Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) among children ever born (at birth), children living, and deceased children, by age of women, The Gambia, 2010

| | Children Ever Born | | | Children Living | | | Children Deceased | | | Number of women |
|------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| | Number of sons ever born | Number of daughters ever born | Sex ratio at birth | Number of sons living | Number of daughters living | Sex ratio | Number of deceased sons | Number of deceased daughters | Sex ratio | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 360 | 316 | 1.14 | 332 | 296 | 1.12 | 28 | 20 | 1.40 | 3410 |
| 20-24 | 1797 | 1693 | 1.06 | 1663 | 1577 | 1.05 | 134 | 116 | 1.16 | 2936 |
| 25-29 | 3724 | 3453 | 1.08 | 3324 | 3133 | 1.06 | 400 | 320 | 1.25 | 2668 |
| 30-34 | 4366 | 4102 | 1.06 | 3845 | 3638 | 1.06 | 521 | 464 | 1.12 | 2025 |
| 35-39 | 4523 | 4056 | 1.12 | 3873 | 3455 | 1.12 | 650 | 601 | 1.08 | 1586 |
| 40-44 | 3893 | 3668 | 1.06 | 3236 | 3153 | 1.03 | 657 | 515 | 1.28 | 1173 |
| 45-49 | 3256 | 2987 | 1.09 | 2653 | 2441 | 1.09 | 603 | 546 | 1.10 | 887 |
| Total | 21919 | 20275 | 1.09 | 18926 | 17693 | 1.08 | 2993 | 2582 | 1.20 | 14685 |

Appendix E: MICS4 Indicators: Numerators and Denominators

MICS4 Indicators: Numerators and Denominators

| MICS4 INDICATOR ^(M) | Module ¹⁴ | Numerator | Denominator | MDG ¹⁵ |
|--------------------------------|--|-----------|---|---|
| 1. MORTALITY | | | | |
| 1.1 | Under-five mortality rate ¹⁶ | CM - BH | Probability of dying by exact age 5 years | MDG 4.1 |
| 1.2 | Infant mortality rate ¹⁷ | CM - BH | Probability of dying by exact age 1 year | MDG 4.2 |
| 2. NUTRITION | | | | |
| 2.1a 2.1b | Underweight prevalence | AN | Number of children under age 5 who (a) fall below minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) fall below minus three standard deviations (severe) from the median weight for age of the WHO standard | Total number of children under age 5 MDG 1.8 |
| 2.2a 2.2b | Stunting prevalence | AN | Number of children under age 5 who (a) fall below minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) fall below minus three standard deviations (severe) from the median height for age of the WHO standard | Total number of children under age 5 |
| 2.3a 2.3b | Wasting prevalence | AN | Number of children under age 5 who (a) fall below minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) fall below minus three standard deviations (severe) from the median weight for height of the WHO standard | Total number of children under age 5 |
| 2.4 | Children ever breastfed | MN | Number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who breastfed the child at any time | Total number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey |
| 2.5 | Early initiation of breastfeeding | MN | Number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who put the newborn infant to the breast within 1 hour of birth | Total number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey |
| 2.6 | Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months | BF | Number of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed ¹⁸ | Total number of infants under 6 months of age |
| 2.7 | Continued breastfeeding at 1 year | BF | Number of children age 12-15 months who are currently breastfeeding | Total number of children age 12-15 months |
| 2.8 | Continued breastfeeding at 2 years | BF | Number of children age 20-23 months who are currently breastfeeding | Total number of children age 20-23 months |
| 2.9 | Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months | BF | Number of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment ¹⁹ during the previous day | Total number of infants under 6 months of age |

MICS4 Indicators: Numerators and Denominators (cont.)

| MICS4 INDICATOR ^[M] | | Module ¹⁴ | Numerator | Denominator | MDG ¹⁵ |
|--------------------------------|---|----------------------|--|--|-------------------|
| 2.10 | Duration of breastfeeding | BF | The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day | | |
| 2.11 | Bottle feeding | BF | Number of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day | Total number of children age 0-23 months | |
| 2.12 | Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods | BF | Number of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day | Total number of infants age 6-8 months | |
| 2.13 | Minimum meal frequency | BF | Number of children age 6-23 months receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum times ²⁰ or more, according to breastfeeding status, during the previous day | Total number of children age 6-23 months | |
| 2.14 | Age-appropriate breastfeeding | BF | Number of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed ²¹ during the previous day | Total number of children age 0-23 months | |
| 2.15 | Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children | BF | Number of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day | Total number of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months | |
| 2.16 | Iodized salt consumption | SI | Number of households with salt testing 15 parts per million or more of iodide/iodate | Total number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt | |
| 2.17 | Vitamin A supplementation (children under age 5) | IM | Number of children age 6-59 months who received at least one high-dose vitamin A supplement in the 6 months preceding the survey | Total number of children age 6-59 months | |
| 2.18 | Low-birth weight infants | MN | Number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey weighing below 2,500 grams at birth | Total number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey | |
| 2.19 | Infants weighed at birth | MN | Number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey who were weighed at birth | Total number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey | |

3. CHILD HEALTH

| | | | | | |
|-----|---|----|--|---|---------|
| 3.1 | Tuberculosis immunization coverage | IM | Number of children age 12-23 months ²² who received BCG vaccine before their first birthday | Total number of children age 12-23 months | |
| 3.2 | Polio immunization coverage | IM | Number of children age 12-23 months who received OPV3 vaccine before their first birthday | Total number of children age 12-23 months | |
| 3.3 | Immunization coverage for diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) | IM | Number of children age 12-23 months who received DPT3 vaccine before their first birthday | Total number of children age 12-23 months | |
| 3.4 | Measles immunization coverage | IM | Number of children age 12-23 months who received measles vaccine before their first birthday | Total number of children age 12-23 months | MDG 4.3 |

MICS4 Indicators: Numerators and Denominators (cont.)

| MICS4 INDICATOR ^(M) | | Module ¹⁴ | Numerator | Denominator | MDG ¹⁵ |
|--------------------------------|---|----------------------|---|---|-------------------|
| 3.5 | Hepatitis B immunization coverage | IM | Number of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hepatitis B vaccine before their first birthday | Total number of children age 12-23 months | |
| 3.6 | Yellow fever immunization coverage | IM | Number of children age 12-23 months who received yellow fever vaccine before their first birthday | Total number of children age 12-23 months | |
| 3.7 | Neonatal tetanus protection | MN | Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who were given at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine within the appropriate interval ²³ prior to giving birth | Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey | |
| 3.8 | Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding | CA | Number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet or recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea | Total number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks | |
| 3.9 | Care-seeking for suspected pneumonia | CA | Number of children under age 5 with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks who were taken to an appropriate health provider | Total number of children under age 5 with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks | |
| 3.10 | Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia | CA | Number of children under age 5 with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks who received antibiotics | Total number of children under age 5 with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks | |
| 3.11 | Solid fuels | HC | Number of household members in households that use solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy to cook | Total number of household members | |
| 3.12 | Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) ²⁴ | TN | Number of households with at least one insecticide treated net (ITN) | Total number of households | |
| 3.13 | Households protected by a vector control method | TN - IR | Number of households with at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN) or that received spraying through an IRS ²⁵ campaign in the last 12 months preceding the survey | Total number of households | |
| 3.14 | Children under age 5 sleeping under any type of mosquito net | TN | Number of children under age 5 who slept under any type of mosquito net the previous night | Total number of children under age 5 | |
| 3.15 | Children under age 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) | TN | Number of children under age 5 who slept under an insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) the previous night | Total number of children under age 5 | MDG 6.7 |
| 3.16 | Malaria diagnostics usage | ML | Number of children under age 5 reported to have had fever in the previous 2 weeks who had a finger or heel stick for malaria testing | Total number of children under age 5 reported to have had fever in the previous 2 weeks | |

MICS4 Indicators: Numerators and Denominators (cont.)

| MICS4 INDICATOR ^(M) | | Module ¹⁴ | Numerator | Denominator | MDG ¹⁵ |
|--------------------------------|--|----------------------|---|---|-------------------|
| 3.17 | Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5 the same or next day | ML | Number of children under age 5 reported to have had fever in the previous 2 weeks who were treated with any anti-malarial drug within the same or next day of onset of symptoms | Total number of children under age 5 reported to have had fever in the previous 2 weeks | |
| 3.18 | Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5 | ML | Number of children under age 5 reported to have had fever in the previous 2 weeks who received any antimalarial treatment | Total number of children under age 5 reported to have had fever in the previous 2 weeks | MDG 6.8 |
| 3.19 | Pregnant women sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) | TN | Number of pregnant women who slept under an insecticide-treated net (ITN) the previous night | Total number of pregnant women | |
| 3.20 | Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria | MN | Number of women age 15-49 years who received at least 2 doses of SP/Fansidar to prevent malaria during antenatal care visits for their last pregnancy leading to a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey | Total number of women age 15-49 years who have had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey | |

4. WATER AND SANITATION

| | | | | | |
|-----|--|----|---|---|---------|
| 4.1 | Use of improved drinking water sources | WS | Number of household members using improved sources of drinking water | Total number of household members | MDG 7.8 |
| 4.2 | Water treatment | WS | Number of household members using unimproved drinking water who use an appropriate treatment method | Total number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources | |
| 4.3 | Use of improved sanitation | WS | Number of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared | Total number of household members | MDG 7.9 |
| 4.4 | Safe disposal of child's faeces | CA | Number of children age 0-2 years whose (last) stools were disposed of safely | Total number of children age 0-2 years | |
| 4.5 | Place for handwashing | HW | Number of households with a designated place for hand washing where water and soap are present | Total number of households | |
| 4.6 | Availability of soap | HW | Number of households with soap anywhere in the dwelling | Total number of households | |

5. REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

| | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|----|--|---|---------|
| 5.1 | Adolescent birth rate ²⁶ | CM | Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years for the one year period preceding the survey | | MDG 5.4 |
| 5.2 | Early childbearing | CM | Number of women age 20-24 years who had at least one live birth before age 18 | Total number of women age 20-24 years | |
| 5.3 | Contraceptive prevalence rate | CP | Number of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method | Total number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union | MDG 5.3 |

MICS4 Indicators: Numerators and Denominators (cont.)

| MICS4 INDICATOR ^(M) | | Module ¹⁴ | Numerator | Denominator | MDG ¹⁵ |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|---|---|-------------------|
| 5.4 | Unmet need ²⁷ | UN | Number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union who are fecund and want to space their births or limit the number of children they have and who are not currently using contraception | Total number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union | MDG 5.6 |
| 5.5a 5.5b | Antenatal care coverage | MN | Number of women age 15-49 years who were attended during pregnancy in the 2 years preceding the survey (a) at least once by skilled personnel (b) at least four times by any provider | Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey | MDG 5.5 |
| 5.6 | Content of antenatal care | MN | Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who had their blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples during the last pregnancy | Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey | |
| 5.7 | Skilled attendant at delivery | MN | Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who were attended during childbirth by skilled health personnel | Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey | MDG 5.2 |
| 5.8 | Institutional deliveries | MN | Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who delivered in a health facility | Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey | |
| 5.9 | Caesarean section | MN | Number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey who were delivered by caesarean section | Total number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey | |

6. CHILD DEVELOPMENT

| | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------------|----|--|---|--|
| 6.1 | Support for learning | EC | Number of children age 36-59 months with whom an adult has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the past 3 days | Total number of children age 36-59 months | |
| 6.2 | Father's support for learning | EC | Number of children age 36-59 months whose father has engaged in one or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the past 3 days | Total number of children age 36-59 months | |
| 6.3 | Learning materials: children's books | EC | Number of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books | Total number of children under age 5 | |
| 6.4 | Learning materials: playthings | EC | Number of children under age 5 with two or more playthings | Total number of children under age 5 | |
| 6.5 | Inadequate care | EC | Number of children under age 5 left alone or in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the past week | Total number of children under age 5 | |
| 6.6 | Early child development Index | EC | Number of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains | Total number of children age 36-59 months | |

MICS4 Indicators: Numerators and Denominators (cont.)

| MICS4 INDICATOR ^(M) | | Module ¹⁴ | Numerator | Denominator | MDG ¹⁵ |
|--------------------------------|---|----------------------|--|---|-------------------|
| 6.7 | Attendance to early childhood education | EC | Number of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme | Total number of children age 36-59 months | |

7. LITERACY AND EDUCATION

| | | | | | |
|------|--|----|---|--|---------|
| 7.1 | Literacy rate among young women [M] | WB | Number of women age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education | Total number of women age 15-24 years | MDG 2.3 |
| 7.2 | School readiness | ED | Number of children in first grade of primary school who attended pre-school during the previous school year | Total number of children attending the first grade of primary school | |
| 7.3 | Net intake rate in primary education | ED | Number of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school | Total number of children of school-entry age | |
| 7.4 | Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) | ED | Number of children of primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school | Total number of children of primary school age | MDG 2.1 |
| 7.5 | Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) | ED | Number of children of secondary school age currently attending secondary school or higher | Total number of children of secondary-school age | |
| 7.6 | Children reaching last grade of primary | ED | Proportion of children entering the first grade of primary school who eventually reach last grade | | MDG 2.2 |
| 7.7 | Primary completion rate | ED | Number of children (of any age) attending the last grade of primary school (excluding repeaters) | Total number of children of primary school completion age (age appropriate to final grade of primary school) | |
| 7.8 | Transition rate to secondary school | ED | Number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are in the first grade of secondary school during the current school year | Total number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year | |
| 7.9 | Gender parity index (primary school) | ED | Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls | Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys | MDG 3.1 |
| 7.10 | Gender parity index (secondary school) | ED | Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls | Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys | MDG 3.1 |

8. CHILD PROTECTION

| | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------|----|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| 8.1 | Birth registration | BR | Number of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered | Total number of children under age 5 | |
|-----|--------------------|----|---|--------------------------------------|--|

MICS4 Indicators: Numerators and Denominators (cont.)

| MICS4 INDICATOR ^[M] | | Module ¹⁴ | Numerator | Denominator | MDG ¹⁵ |
|--------------------------------|---|----------------------|---|--|-------------------|
| 8.5 | Violent discipline | CD | Number of children age 2-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the past month | Total number of children age 2-14 years | |
| 8.6 | Marriage before age 15 | MA | Number of women age 15-49 years who were first married or in union by the exact age of 15 | Total number of women age 15-49 years | |
| 8.7 | Marriage before age 18 | MA | Number of women age 20-49 years who were first married or in union by the exact age of 18 | Total number of women age 20-49 years | |
| 8.8 | Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union | MA | Number of women age 15-19 years who are currently married or in union | Total number of women age 15-19 years | |
| 8.9 | Polygyny | MA | Number of women age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous union | Total number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union | |
| 8.10a 8.10b | Spousal age difference | MA | Number of women currently married or in union whose spouse is 10 or more years older, (a) for women age 15-19 years, (b) for women age 20-24 years | Total number of women currently married or in union (a) age 15-19 years, (b) age 20-24 years | |
| 8.11 | Approval for female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) | FG | Number of women age 15-49 years favouring the continuation of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) | Total number of women age 15-49 years who have heard of FGM/C | |
| 8.12 | Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) among women | FG | Number of women age 15-49 years who report to have undergone any form of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) | Total number of women age 15-49 years | |
| 8.13 | Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) among girls | FG | Number of girls age 0-14 years who have undergone any form of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C), as reported by mothers | Total number of girls age 0-14 years | |
| 8.14 | Attitudes towards domestic violence ^[M] | DV | Number of women who state that a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food | Total number of women age 15-49 years | |

9. HIV/AIDS, SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR AND ORPHANS

| | | | | | |
|-----|--|----|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| 9.1 | Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention | HA | Number of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify two ways of preventing HIV infection ²⁸ , know that a healthy looking person can have HIV, and reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission | Total number of women age 15-49 years | |
|-----|--|----|---|---------------------------------------|--|

MICS4 Indicators: Numerators and Denominators (cont.)

| MICS4 INDICATOR ^(M) | | Module ¹⁴ | Numerator | Denominator | MDG ¹⁵ |
|--------------------------------|---|----------------------|---|--|-------------------|
| 9.2 | Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people | HA | Number of women age 15-24 years who correctly identify two ways of preventing HIV infection ¹² , know that a healthy looking person can have HIV, and reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission | Total number of women age 15-24 years | MDG 6.3 |
| 9.3 | Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV | HA | Number of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means ²⁹ of mother-to-child transmission of HIV | Total number of women age 15-49 years | |
| 9.4 | Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV | HA | Number of women age 15-49 years expressing accepting attitudes on all four questions ³⁰ toward people living with HIV | Total number of women age 15-49 years who have heard of HIV | |
| 9.5 | Women who know where to be tested for HIV | HA | Number of women age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV | Total number of women age 15-49 years | |
| 9.6 | Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results | HA | Number of women age 15-49 years who have been tested for HIV in the 12 months preceding the survey and who know their results | Total number of women age 15-49 years | |
| 9.7 | Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results | HA | Number of women age 15-24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey, who have been tested for HIV in the 12 months preceding the survey and who know their results | Total number of women age 15-24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey | |
| 9.8 | HIV counselling during antenatal care | HA | Number of women age 15-49 years who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey and received antenatal care, reporting that they received counselling on HIV during antenatal care | Total number of women age 15-49 years who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey | |
| 9.9 | HIV testing during antenatal care | HA | Number of women age 15-49 years who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey and received antenatal care, reporting that they were offered and accepted an HIV test during antenatal care and received their results | Total number of women age 15-49 years who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey | |
| 9.10 | Young women who have never had sex [M] | SB | Number of never married women age 15-24 years who have never had sex | Total number of never married women age 15-24 years | |
| 9.11 | Sex before age 15 among young women | SB | Number of women age 15-24 years who have had sexual intercourse before age 15 | Total number of women age 15-24 years | |
| 9.12 | Age-mixing among sexual partners | SB | Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey with a partner who was 10 or more years older than they were | Total number of women age 15-24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey | |
| 9.13 | Sex with multiple partners | SB | Number of women age 15-49 years who have had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the 12 months preceding the survey | Total number of women age 15-49 years | |

MICS4 Indicators: Numerators and Denominators (cont.)

| MICS4 INDICATOR ^(M) | | Module ¹⁴ | Numerator | Denominator | MDG ¹⁵ |
|--------------------------------|--|----------------------|--|--|-------------------|
| 9.14 | Condom use during sex with multiple partners | SB | Number of women age 15-49 years who report having had more than one sexual partner in the 12 months preceding the survey who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex | Total number of women age 15-49 years who reported having had more than one sexual partner in the 12 months preceding the survey | |
| 9.15 | Sex with non-regular partners | SB | Number of sexually active women age 15-24 years who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner in the 12 months preceding the survey | Total number of women age 15-24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey | |
| 9.16 | Condom use with non-regular partners | SB | Number of women age 15-24 years reporting the use of a condom during sexual intercourse with their last non-marital, non-cohabitating sex partner in the 12 months preceding the survey | Total number of women age 15-24 years who had a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner in the 12 months preceding the survey | MDG 6.2 |
| 9.17 | Children's living arrangements | HL | Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent | Total number of children age 0-17 years | |
| 9.18 | Prevalence of children with at least one parent dead | HL | Number of children age 0-17 years with at least one dead parent | Total number of children age 0-17 years | |
| 9.19 | School attendance of orphans | HL - ED | Number of children age 10-14 years who have lost both parents and are attending school | Total number of children age 10-14 years who have lost both parents | MDG 6.4 |
| 9.20 | School attendance of non-orphans | HL - ED | Number of children age 10-14 years, whose parents are alive, who are living with at least one parent, and who are attending school | Total number of children age 10-14 years, whose parents are alive, and who are living with at least one parent | MDG 6.4 |

^(M) Indicates that the indicator is also calculated for men, for the same age group, in surveys where the Questionnaire for Individual Men has been included. Calculations are carried out by using modules in the Men's Questionnaire

¹⁴ Some indicators are constructed by using questions in several modules. In such cases, only the module(s) which contains most of the necessary information is indicated.

¹⁵ MDG indicators as of February 2010

¹⁶ Indicator is defined as "Probability of dying between birth and fifth birthday, during the 5-year period preceding the survey" when estimated from the birth history

¹⁷ Indicator is defined as "Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday, during the 5-year period preceding the survey" when estimated from the birth history

¹⁸ Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines

¹⁹ Infants who receive breast milk and certain fluids (water and water-based drinks, fruit juice, ritual fluids, oral rehydration solution, drops, vitamins, minerals, and medicines), but do not receive anything else (in particular, non-human milk and food-based fluids)

²⁰ Breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, two times for infants age 6-8 months, 3 times for children 9-23 months; Non-breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, or milk feeds, four times for children age 6-23 months

²¹ Infants age 0-5 who are exclusively breastfed, and children age 6-23 months who are breastfed and ate solid, semi-solid or soft foods

²² Indicators 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 and 3.6 may be calculated for an older age group, such as 15-26 months or 18-29 months, depending on the immunization schedule

²³ See MICS4 manual for a detailed description

²⁴ An ITN is (a) a factory treated net which does not require any treatment, (b) a pretreated net obtained within the past 12 months, or (c) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months

²⁵ Indoor residual spraying

²⁶ Indicator is defined as "Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years, for the 3-year period preceding the survey" when estimated from the birth history

²⁷ See MICS4 manual for a detailed description

²⁸ Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner

²⁹ Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding

³⁰ Women (1) who think that a female teacher with the AIDS virus should be allowed to teach in school, (2) who would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has the AIDS virus, (3) who would not want to keep it as a secret if a family member became infected with the AIDS virus, and (4) who would be willing to care for a family member who became sick with the AIDS virus

Appendix F. Questionnaires

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL

HH

| | |
|---|--|
| HH1. Enumeration area number: _____ | HH2. Household number _____ |
| HH3. Interviewer name and number: Name _____ | HH4. Supervisor name and number: Name _____ |
| HH5. Day / Month / Year of interview: ____ / ____ / _____ | |
| HH6. Area: Urban..... 1 Rural..... 2 | HH7. Region: HH7A. LGA: _____ HH7B. District: _____ HH7C. Settlement: _____ HH7D. PHC/NON-PHC: _____ |

WE ARE FROM VARIOUS GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS/ INSTITUTIONS (GAMBIA BUREAU OF STATISTICS, MOH & SW, MOBSE, WOMEN'S BUREAU, DEPT. OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, ETC.). WE ARE WORKING ON A PROJECT CONCERNED WITH FAMILY HEALTH AND EDUCATION. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THESE SUBJECTS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 1HR. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND YOUR ANSWERS WILL NEVER BE IDENTIFIED. DURING THIS TIME I WOULD LIKE TO SPEAK WITH ALL MOTHERS OR OTHERS WHO TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

MAY I START NOW?

- Yes, permission is given ➔ Go to HH18 to record the time and then begin the interview.
- No, permission is not given ➔ Complete HH9. Discuss this result with your supervisor.

After all questionnaires for the household have been completed, fill in the following information:

| | |
|--|--|
| HH8. Name of head of household: _____ | |
| HH9. Result of household interview: Completed..... 1 No household member or no competent respondent at home at time of visit2 Entire household absent for extended period of time.....3 Refused.....4 Dwelling vacant / Address not a dwelling5 Dwelling destroyed6 Dwelling not found7 Other (specify)..... 9 | HH10. Respondent to household questionnaire: Name: _____ Line number: ____ ____ HH11. Total number of household members ____ ____ |
| HH12. Number of women age 15-49 years: ____ ____ | HH13. Number of woman's questionnaires completed: ____ ____ |
| HH14. Number of children under age 5: ____ ____ | HH15. Number of under-5 questionnaires completed ____ ____ |
| HH16. Field edited by (Name and number): Nom _____ | HH17. Data entry clerk (Name and number): Nom _____ |

HOUSEHOLD LISTING FORM

HL

HH18.
Record the time:
Hour -----
Minutes -----

FIRST, PLEASE TELL ME THE NAME OF EACH PERSON WHO USUALLY LIVES HERE, STARTING WITH THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD. List the head of the household in line 01. List all household members (HL2), their relationship to the household head (HL3), and their sex (HL4) Then ask: ARE THERE ANY OTHERS WHO LIVE HERE, EVEN IF THEY ARE NOT AT HOME NOW? If yes, complete listing for questions HL2-HL4. Then, ask questions starting with HL5 for each person at a time. Use an additional questionnaire if all rows in the household listing form have been used.

| HL1. Line number | HL2. Name | HL3. WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP OF (name) TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD? | HL4. IS (name) MALE OR FEMALE? 1 Male 2 Female | HL5. WHAT IS (name)'S DATE OF BIRTH? 98 DK 9998 DK | HL6. HOW OLD IS (name)? Record in completed years. If age is 95 or above, record '95' | For women age 15-49 | For children age 5-14 | For children under age 5 | For all household members | For children age 0-17 years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|--|---|---|---|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|--|---|-----|----|---|-----|-----|---|----|-----|-----|-----|
| | | | | | | | | | | HL7. Circle line number if woman is age 15-49 | HL8. WHO IS THE MOTHER OR PRIMARY CARETAKER OF THIS CHILD? Record line number of mother/ caretaker | HL9. WHO IS THE MOTHER OR PRIMARY CARETAKER OF THIS CHILD? Record line number of mother/ caretaker | HL10. DID (name) STAY HERE LAST NIGHT? 1 Yes 2 No | HL11. IS (name)'S NATURAL MOTHER ALIVE? 1 Yes 2 No | HL12. DOES (name)'S NATURAL MOTHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? Record line number of mother or 00 for "No" | HL13. IS (name)'S NATURAL FATHER ALIVE? 1 Yes 2 No | HL14. DOES (name)'S NATURAL FATHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? Record line number of father or 00 for "No" | Y | N | DK | Y | N | DK | | | | | |
| Line | Name | Relation* | M | F | Age | 15-49 | Mother | Mother | Y | N | DK | Mother | Y | N | DK | Father | Y | N | DK | Y | N | DK | Y | N | DK | Y | N | DK |
| 01 | | 0 1 | 1 | 2 | ---- | 01 | --- | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | --- | --- |
| 02 | | -- -- | 1 | 2 | ---- | 02 | --- | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | --- | --- |
| 03 | | -- -- | 1 | 2 | ---- | 03 | --- | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | --- | --- |
| 04 | | -- -- | 1 | 2 | ---- | 04 | --- | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | --- | --- |
| 05 | | -- -- | 1 | 2 | ---- | 05 | --- | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | --- | --- |
| 06 | | -- -- | 1 | 2 | ---- | 06 | --- | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | --- | --- |
| 07 | | -- -- | 1 | 2 | ---- | 07 | --- | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | --- | --- |
| 08 | | -- -- | 1 | 2 | ---- | 08 | --- | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | --- | --- |
| 09 | | -- -- | 1 | 2 | ---- | 08 | --- | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | --- | --- |

HOUSEHOLD LISTING FORM (cont.)

HL

| HL1. Line number | HL2. Name | HL3. WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP OF (name) TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD? | HL4. IS (name) MALE OR FEMALE? 1 Male 2 Female | HL5. WHAT IS (name)'S DATE OF BIRTH? 98 DK 9998 DK | HL6. HOW OLD IS (name)? Record in completed years. If age is 95 or above, record '95' | For women age 15-49 | | For children age 5-14 | | For children under age 5 | | For all household members | | For children age 0-17 years | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----------|---|--|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | | HL7. Circle line number if woman is age 15-49 | HL8. WHO IS THE MOTHER OR PRIMARY CARETAKER OF THIS CHILD? Record line number of mother/ caretaker | HL9. WHO IS THE MOTHER OR PRIMARY CARETAKER OF THIS CHILD? Record line number of mother/ caretaker | HL10. DID (name) STAY HERE LAST NIGHT? 1 Yes 2 No | HL11. IS (name)'S NATURAL MOTHER ALIVE? 1 Yes 2 No ³ HL13 | HL12. DOES (name)'S NATURAL MOTHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? Record line number of mother or 00 for "No" | HL13. IS (name)'S NATURAL FATHER ALIVE? 1 Yes 2 No ³ Next Line 8 DK ³ Next Line | HL14. DOES (name)'S NATURAL FATHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? Record line number of father or 00 for "No" | Y | N | DK | Y | N | DK | Y |
| 10 | | 0 1 | 1 2 | ----- | ----- | 10 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1 2 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1 2 8 | ----- | ----- | 1 2 8 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 11 | | --- | 1 2 | ----- | ----- | 11 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1 2 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1 2 8 | ----- | ----- | 1 2 8 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 12 | | --- | 1 2 | ----- | ----- | 12 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1 2 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1 2 8 | ----- | ----- | 1 2 8 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 13 | | --- | 1 2 | ----- | ----- | 13 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1 2 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1 2 8 | ----- | ----- | 1 2 8 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 14 | | --- | 1 2 | ----- | ----- | 14 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1 2 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1 2 8 | ----- | ----- | 1 2 8 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 15 | | --- | 1 2 | ----- | ----- | 15 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1 2 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1 2 8 | ----- | ----- | 1 2 8 | ----- | ----- | ----- |

Tick here if additional questionnaire used

Probe for additional household members. Probe especially for any infants or small children not listed, and others who may not be members of the family (such as servants, friends) but who usually live in the household. Insert names of additional members in the household list and complete form accordingly.

Now for each woman age 15-49 years, write her name and line number and other identifying information in the information panel of a separate Individual Women's Questionnaire. For each child under age 5, write his/her name and line number AND the line number of his/her mother or caretaker in the information panel of a separate Under-5 Questionnaire. You should now have a separate questionnaire for each eligible woman and each child under five in the household.

* Codes for HL3: Relationship to head of household:

| | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 01 Head | 04 Son-In-Law / Daughter-In-Law | 07 Parent-In-Law | 10 Uncle / Aunt | 13 Adopted / Foster / Stepchild |
| 02 Wife / Husband | 05 Grandchild | 08 Brother / Sister | 11 Niece / Nephew | 14 Not related |
| 03 Son / Daughter | 06 Parent | 09 Brother-In-Law / Sister-In-Law | 12 Other relative | 98 Don't know |

EDUCATION

ED

| ED1. Line No. | For household members age 3 and above | | | For household members age 3-24 years | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---|--|--|--|---|---|--|---|----|-------|-------|--|
| | ED2. Name and age Copy from Household Listing Form, HL2 and HL6 | ED3. HAS (name) EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR PRE-SCHOOL? 1 Yes 2 NO Next Line | ED4. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL (name) ATTENDED? WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE (name) COMPLETED AT THIS LEVEL? Level: PRE-SCHOOL00 98 DK If less than 1 grade, enter 00. JUNIOR, SENIOR).....02 MADRAS. SECOND12 HIGHER (tertiary, university, college).....03 VOCATIONAL04 NON STAND CURRI.....06 dk.....98 If level=00,10 skip to ED5 | ED5. DURING THE (2009-2010) SCHOOL YEAR, DID (name) ATTEND SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL AT ANY TIME? 1 Yes 2 No Next Line ED7 | ED6. During this/that school year, which level and grade is/was (NAME) attending? Level: PRE-SCHOOL.....00 98 DK PRE-SCHOOL MADRASSA.....10 PRIMARY01 PRIMARY MADRASSA11 SECONDARY (UPPER, BASIC, JUNIOR, SENIOR).02 MADRAS. SECOND12 HIGHER (tertiary, university, college).....03 VOCATIONAL.....04 NON STAND CURRI.....06 dk.....98 If level=00,10 skip to ED7 | ED7. DURING THE PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR, THAT IS (2008-2009), DID (name) ATTEND SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL AT ANY TIME? 1 Yes 2 No Next Line 8 DK Next Line | ED8. DURING THAT PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR, WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE DID (name) ATTEND? Level: PRE-SCHOOL00 98 DK PRE-SCHOOL MADRASSA10 PRIMARY01 PRIMARY MADRASSA11 SECONDARY (UPPER, BASIC, JUNIOR, SENIOR).....02 MADRAS. SECOND12 HIGHER (tertiary, university, college).....03 VOCATIONAL.....04 NON STAND CURRI.....06 dk.....98 If level=00 10, go to next person | | | | | |
| Line | Name | Age | Yes | No | Level | Grade | Y | N | DK | Level | Grade | |
| 01 | | | 1 | 2 | | | | 1 | 2 | 8 | | |
| 02 | | | 1 | 2 | | | | 1 | 2 | 8 | | |
| 03 | | | 1 | 2 | | | | 1 | 2 | 8 | | |
| 04 | | | 1 | 2 | | | | 1 | 2 | 8 | | |
| 05 | | | 1 | 2 | | | | 1 | 2 | 8 | | |
| 06 | | | 1 | 2 | | | | 1 | 2 | 8 | | |
| 07 | | | 1 | 2 | | | | 1 | 2 | 8 | | |
| 08 | | | 1 | 2 | | | | 1 | 2 | 8 | | |
| 09 | | | 1 | 2 | | | | 1 | 2 | 8 | | |
| 10 | | | 1 | 2 | | | | 1 | 2 | 8 | | |
| 11 | | | 1 | 2 | | | | 1 | 2 | 8 | | |
| 12 | | | 1 | 2 | | | | 1 | 2 | 8 | | |
| 13 | | | 1 | 2 | | | | 1 | 2 | 8 | | |
| 14 | | | 1 | 2 | | | | 1 | 2 | 8 | | |
| 15 | | | 1 | 2 | | | | 1 | 2 | 8 | | |

WATER AND SANITATION

WS

| | | | |
|-----|---|---|--|
| WS1 | WHAT IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD? | Piped water Piped into dwelling 11 Piped into compound, yard or plot..... 12 Piped to neighbour 13 Public tap / standpipe 14 Tube Well, Borehole.....21 Dug well Protected well31 Unprotected well32 Rainwater collection.....51 Tanker-truck.....61 Cart with small tank / drum71 Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel)81 Bottled water91 Other (specify).....96 | 11⇒WS6 12⇒WS6 13⇒WS6 14⇒WS3 21⇒WS3 31⇒WS3 32⇒WS3 51⇒WS3 61⇒WS3 71⇒WS3 81⇒WS3 96⇒WS3 |
| WS2 | 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 into compound, yard or plot..... 12 Piped to neighbour 13 Public tap / standpipe 14 Tube Well, Borehole.....21 Dug well Protected well31 Unprotected well32 Rainwater collection.....51 Tanker-truck.....61 Cart with small tank / drum71 Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel)81 Other (specify).....96 | 11⇒WS6 12⇒WS6 13⇒WS6 |
| WS3 | WHERE IS THAT WATER SOURCE LOCATED? | In own dwelling1 In own yard / plot.....2 Elsewhere.....3 | 1⇒WS6 2⇒WS6 |
| WS4 | HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO GO THERE, GET WATER, AND COME BACK? | Number of minutes ___ ___ ___ DK..... 998 | |
| WS5 | WHO USUALLY GOES TO THIS SOURCE TO COLLECT THE WATER FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD? Probe: IS THIS PERSON UNDER AGE 15? WHAT SEX? | Adult woman (age 15+ years) 1 Adult man (age 15+ years) 2 Female child (under 15) 3 Male child (under 15) 4 DK..... 8 | |
| WS6 | DO YOU DO ANYTHING TO THE WATER TO MAKE IT SAFER TO DRINK? | Yes 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8 | 2⇒WS8 8⇒WS8 |
| WS7 | WHAT DO YOU USUALLY DO TO MAKE THE WATER SAFER TO DRINK? Probe: ANYTHING ELSE? Record all items mentioned. | Boil A Add bleach / chlorine.....B Strain it through a cloth C Use water filter (ceramic, sand, composite, etc.)D Solar disinfection.....E Let it stand and settleF Other (specify)..... X DK.....Z | |

| | | | |
|------|--|---|-------------------|
| WS8 | WHAT KIND OF TOILET FACILITY DO MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD USUALLY USE? If "flush" or "pour flush", probe: WHERE DOES IT FLUSH TO? If necessary, ask permission to observe the facility. | Flush / Pour flush Flush to piped sewer system11 Flush to septic tank12 Flush to pit (latrine)13 Flush to somewhere else14 Flush to unknown place / Not sure / DK where15 Pit latrine Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP)21 Pit latrine with slab22 Pit latrine without slab / Open pit23 Composting toilet31 Bucket41 Hanging toilet, Hanging latrine51 No facility, Bush, Field95 Other (specify) 96 | 95⇒Next Module |
| WS8A | IS THIS FACILITY LOCATED WITHIN YOUR DWELLING, YOUR U=YARD OR ELSEWHERE? | In own dwelling 1 In own yard / plot2 Elsewhere3 | |
| WS9 | DO YOU SHARE THIS FACILITY WITH OTHERS WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD? | Yes1 No2 | 2⇒Next Module |
| WS10 | DO YOU SHARE THIS FACILITY ONLY WITH MEMBERS OF OTHER HOUSEHOLDS THAT YOU KNOW, OR IS THE FACILITY OPEN TO THE USE OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC? | Other households only (not public) 1 Public facility 2 | 2⇒Next Module |
| WS11 | HOW MANY HOUSEHOLDS IN TOTAL USE THIS TOILET FACILITY, INCLUDING YOUR OWN HOUSEHOLD? | Number of households (if less than 10) 0 __ Ten or more households 10 DK 98 | |

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

HC

| | | | |
|------|--|---|--|
| HC1A | WHAT IS THE RELIGION OF THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD? | Islam 1 Christianity2 Other religion (specify) 6 No religion7 | |
| HC1C | TO WHAT ETHNIC GROUP DOES THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD BELONG? | Mandinka/Jahanka 01 Wolof 02 Jola/Karoninka 03 Fula/Tukulur/Lorobo 04 Serere 05 Serahuleh 07 Creole&Aku Marabou 08 Manjago 09 Bambara 10 Non-Gambian 11 Other ethnic group (specify) 96 | |
| HC2 | HOW MANY ROOMS IN THIS HOUSEHOLD ARE USED FOR SLEEPING? | Number of rooms __ __ | |

| | | | |
|-----|---|---|--|
| HC3 | Main material of the dwelling floor. Record observation. | <p>Natural floor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earth / Sand.....11 Dung.....12 <p>Rudimentary floor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wood planks21 Palm / Bamboo.....22 <p>Finished floor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parquet or polished wood.....31 Vinyl or asphalt strips.....32 Ceramic tiles33 Cement.....34 Carpet35 Other (specify)..... 96 | |
| HC4 | Main material of the roof. Record observation. | <p>Natural roofing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Roof.....11 Thatch / Palm leaf.....12 Sod.....13 <p>Rudimentary Roofing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rustic mat.....21 Palm / Bamboo.....22 Wood planks23 Cardboard.....24 <p>Finished roofing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Metal31 Wood32 Calamine / Cement fibre.....33 Ceramic tiles34 Cement/Concrete.....35 Roofing shingles.....36 Corrugated Iron/Asbestos37 Other (specify) 96 | |
| HC5 | Main material of the exterior walls. Record observation. | <p>Natural walls</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No walls.....11 Cane / Palm / Trunks.....12 Dirt.....13 <p>Rudimentary walls</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bamboo with mud21 Stone with mud22 Uncovered adobe.....23 Plywood24 Cardboard.....25 Reused wood.....26 Mud/Krinting27 <p>Finished walls</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cement.....31 Stone with lime / cement32 Bricks33 Cement blocks34 Covered adobe.....35 Wood planks / shingles36 Other (specify) 96 | |

| | | | |
|------|---|---|--|
| HC6 | WHAT TYPE OF FUEL DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD MAINLY USE FOR COOKING? | Electricity01 Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)02 Natural gas03 Biogas.....04 Kerosene05 Coal / Lignite.....06 Charcoal07 Wood/Fuelwood08 Straw / Shrubs / Grass09 Animal dung10 Agricultural crop residue11 No food cooked in household.....95 Other (specify)96 | 01⇒HC8 02⇒HC8 03⇒HC8 04⇒HC8 05⇒HC8 95⇒HC8 |
| HC7 | IS THE COOKING USUALLY DONE IN THE HOUSE, IN A SEPARATE BUILDING, OR OUTDOORS? If 'In the house', probe: IS IT DONE IN A SEPARATE ROOM USED AS A KITCHEN? | In the house In a separate room used as kitchen..... 1 Elsewhere in the house 2 In a separate building 3 Outdoors 4 Other (specify) 6 | |
| HC8 | DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE: [A] ELECTRICITY? [B] A RADIO? [C] A TELEVISION? [D] A NON-MOBILE TELEPHONE? [E] A REFRIGERATOR? [F] VIDEO CASSETTE OR PLAYER? [G] FAN? [H] CUPBOARD ? [I] SOFA? [J] AIR CONDITIONER? [K] ELECTRIC GENERATOR? | Yes No Electricity 1 2 Radio 1 2 Television 1 2 Non-mobile telephone..... 1 2 Refrigerator 1 2 Video cassette or player 1 2 Fan..... 1 2 Cupboard..... 1 2 Sofa 1 2 Air conditioner 1 2 Electrical generator 1 2 | |
| HC9 | DOES ANY MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD OWN: [A] A WATCH? [B] A MOBILE TELEPHONE? [C] A BICYCLE? [D] A MOTORCYCLE OR SCOOTER? [E] AN ANIMAL-DRAWN CART? [F] A CAR OR TRUCK? [G] A BOAT WITH A MOTOR? | Yes No Watch 1 2 Mobile telephone..... 1 2 Bicycle..... 1 2 Motorcycle / Scooter 1 2 Animal drawn-cart 1 2 Car / Truck..... 1 2 Boat with motor/engine 1 2 | |
| HC10 | DO YOU OR SOMEONE LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN THIS DWELLING? If "No", then ask: DO YOU RENT THIS DWELLING FROM SOMEONE NOT LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? If "Rented from someone else", circle "2". For other responses, circle "6". | Own1 Rent.....2 Other (Not owned or rented)6 | |
| HC11 | DOES ANY MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN ANY LAND THAT CAN BE USED FOR AGRICULTURE? | Yes..... 1 No..... 2 | 2⇒HC13 |
| HC12 | HOW MANY HECTARES OF AGRICULTURAL LAND DO MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN? If less than 1, record "00". If 95 or more, record '95'. If unknown, record '98'. | Hectares ____ | |

| | | | |
|------|---|---|--------|
| HC13 | DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN ANY LIVESTOCK, HERDS, OTHER FARM ANIMALS, OR POULTRY? | Yes.....1 No.....2 | 2⇒HC15 |
| HC14 | HOW MANY OF THE FOLLOWING ANIMALS DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE? [A] CATTLE, MILK COWS, OR BULLS? [B] HORSES, DONKEYS, OR MULES? [C] GOATS? [D] SHEEP? [E] CHICKENS? [F] PIGS? If none, record '00'. If 95 or more, record '95'. If unknown, record '98'. | Cattle, milk cows, or bulls Horses, donkeys, or mules Goats Sheep Chickens Pigs..... | |
| HC15 | DOES ANY MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE A BANK ACCOUNT? | Yes 1 No 2 DK 8 | |

INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS

TN

| | | | |
|------|---|-------------------------|---------------|
| TN1 | DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE ANY MOSQUITO NETS THAT CAN BE USED WHILE SLEEPING? | Yes..... 1 No..... 2 | 2⇒Next Module |
| TN2 | HOW MANY MOSQUITO NETS DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE? | Number of nets..... | |
| TN2A | HOW MANY BEDS DO YOU HAVE IN THE HOUSEHOLD? | Number of beds..... | |
| TN3 | Ask the respondent to show you the nets in the household. If more than 3 nets, use additional questionnaire(s). | | |

| | | 1 st Net | 2 nd Net | 3 rd Net |
|-----|--|---|---|---|
| TN4 | Mosquito net observed? | Observed 1 Not observed 2 | Observed 1 Not observed 2 | Observed 1 Not observed 2 |
| TN5 | Observe or ask the brand/type of mosquito net If brand is unknown and you cannot observe the net, show pictures of typical net types/brands to respondent | PERMANENT' NET Conical11 Rectangular12 Other(specify) 16 'PRETREATED' NET (Ordinary) Conical21 Rectangular22 Other(specify)26 Dk brand28 OTHER31 NOT SURE98 | PERMANENT' NET Conical 11 Rectangular 12 Other(specify) 16 'PRETREATED' NET (Ordinary) Conical21 Rectangular22 Other(specify)26 Dk brand28 OTHER31 NOT SURE98 | PERMANENT' NET Conical11 Rectangular12 Other(specify) 16 'PRETREATED' NET (Ordinary) Conical21 Rectangular22 Other(specify)26 Dk brand28 OTHER31 NOT SURE98 |
| TN6 | HOW MANY MONTHS AGO DID YOUR HOUSEHOLD GET THE MOSQUITO NET? If less than one month, record "00" | Months ago More than 36 mo. ago.....95 DK / Not sure..... 98 | Months ago More than 36 mo. ago..... 95 DK / Not sure..... 98 | Months ago More than 36 mo. ago..... 95 DK / Not sure..... 98 |
| TN7 | Check TN5 for type of net | <input type="checkbox"/> Long-lasting (11-16) ⇒ TN11 <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-treated (21-28) ⇒ TN9 <input type="checkbox"/> Else⇒ Continue | <input type="checkbox"/> Long-lasting (11-16) ⇒ TN11 <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-treated (21-28) ⇒ TN9 <input type="checkbox"/> Else⇒ Continue | <input type="checkbox"/> Long-lasting (11-16) ⇒ TN11 <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-treated (21-28) ⇒ TN9 <input type="checkbox"/> Else⇒ Continue |

| | | | | |
|------|--|---|---|---|
| TN8 | WHEN YOU GOT THE NET, WAS IT ALREADY TREATED WITH AN INSECTICIDE TO KILL OR REPEL MOSQUITOS? | Yes 1 No 2 DK / Not sure 8 | Yes 1 No 2 DK / Not sure 8 | Yes 1 No 2 DK / Not sure 8 |
| TN9 | SINCE YOU GOT THE NET, WAS IT EVER SOAKED OR DIPPED IN A LIQUID TO KILL OR REPEL MOSQUITOS? | Yes 1 No 2 DK / Not sure 8 ⇒ TN11 | Yes 1 No 2 DK / Not sure 8 ⇒ TN11 | Yes 1 No 2 DK / Not sure 8 ⇒ TN11 |
| TN10 | HOW MANY MONTHS AGO WAS THE NET LAST SOAKED OR DIPPED? If less than one month, record "00" | Months ago ___ ___ More than 24 mo. ago 95 DK / Not sure 98 | Months ago ___ ___ More than 24 mo. ago 95 DK / Not sure 98 | Months ago ___ ___ More than 24 mo. ago 95 DK / Not sure 98 |
| TN11 | DID ANYONE SLEEP UNDER THIS MOSQUITO NET LAST NIGHT? | Yes 1 No 2 DK / Not sure 8 ⇒ TN13 | Yes 1 No 2 DK / Not sure 8 ⇒ TN13 | Yes 1 No 2 DK / Not sure 8 ⇒ TN13 |
| TN12 | WHO SLEPT UNDER THIS MOSQUITO NET LAST NIGHT? Record the person's line number from the household listing form If someone not in the household list slept under the mosquito net, record "00" | Name _____ Line number ___ ___ Name _____ Line number ___ ___ Name _____ Line number ___ ___ Name _____ Line number ___ ___ Name _____ Line number ___ ___ Name _____ Line number ___ ___ Name _____ Line number ___ ___ Name _____ Line number ___ ___ Name _____ Line number ___ ___ | Name _____ Line number ___ ___ Name _____ Line number ___ ___ Name _____ Line number ___ ___ Name _____ Line number ___ ___ Name _____ Line number ___ ___ Name _____ Line number ___ ___ Name _____ Line number ___ ___ Name _____ Line number ___ ___ Name _____ Line number ___ ___ | Name _____ Line number ___ ___ Name _____ Line number ___ ___ Name _____ Line number ___ ___ Name _____ Line number ___ ___ Name _____ Line number ___ ___ Name _____ Line number ___ ___ Name _____ Line number ___ ___ Name _____ Line number ___ ___ Name _____ Line number ___ ___ |
| TN13 | | Go back to TN4 for next net. If no more nets, go to next module | Go back to TN4 for next net. If no more nets, go to next module | Go back to TN4 in first column of a new questionnaire for next net. If no more nets, go to next module |

Tick here if additional questionnaire used

INDOOR RESIDUAL SPRAYING

IR

| | | | |
|-----|--|--|--------------------------------|
| IR1 | AT ANY TIME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, HAS ANYONE COME INTO YOUR DWELLING TO SPRAY THE INTERIOR WALLS AGAINST MOSQUITOS? | Yes 1 No 2 DK 8 | 2⇒Next Module 8⇒Next Module |
| IR2 | WHO SPRAYED THE DWELLING? Circle all that apply. | Government worker / program A Private company B Non-governmental organization C Other (specify) X DK Z | |

CHILD DISCIPLINE

CD

TABLE 1: CHILDREN AGED 2-14 YEARS ELIGIBLE FOR CHILD DISCIPLINE QUESTIONS

- o List each of the children aged 2-14 years below in the order they appear in the Household Listing Form. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 2-14 years.
- o Record the line number, name, sex, and age for each child.
- o Then record the total number of children aged 2-14 in the box provided (CD6).

| CD1. Rank number | CD2. Line number from HL1 | CD3. Name from HL2 | CD4. Sex from HL4 | | CD5. Age from HL6 |
|------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---|-------------------|
| Rank | Line | Name | M | F | Age |
| 1 | __ __ | | 1 | 2 | __ __ |
| 2 | __ __ | | 1 | 2 | __ __ |
| 3 | __ __ | | 1 | 2 | __ __ |
| 4 | __ __ | | 1 | 2 | __ __ |
| 5 | __ __ | | 1 | 2 | __ __ |
| 6 | __ __ | | 1 | 2 | __ __ |
| 7 | __ __ | | 1 | 2 | __ __ |
| 8 | __ __ | | 1 | 2 | __ __ |

CD6. Total children age 2-14 years __ __

- o If there is only one child age 2-14 years in the household, then skip table 2 and go to CD8; write down '1' and continue with CD9

TABLE 2: SELECTION OF RANDOM CHILD FOR CHILD DISCIPLINE QUESTIONS

- o Use Table 2 to select one child between the ages of 2 and 14 years, if there is more than one child in that age range in the household.
- o Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the cover page. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below.
- o Check the total number of eligible children (2-14) in CD6 above. This is the number of the column you should go to.
- o Find the box where the row and the column meet and circle the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number of the child (CD1) about whom the questions will be asked.

| CD7. Last digit of household number (HH2) | Total Number Of Eligible Children In The Household (CD6) | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8+ |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 4 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 5 |
| 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 6 |
| 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 7 |
| 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 8 |
| 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| 7 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 4 |
| 9 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 5 |

CD8. Record the rank number of the selected child __

| | | | |
|------|--|--|--|
| CD9 | Write name and line number of the child selected for the module from CD3 and CD2, based on the rank number in CD8. | Name _____ Line number _ _ | |
| CD10 | ADULTS USE CERTAIN WAYS TO TEACH CHILDREN THE RIGHT BEHAVIOUR OR TO ADDRESS A BEHAVIOUR PROBLEM. I WILL READ VARIOUS METHODS THAT ARE USED AND I WANT YOU TO TELL ME IF YOU OR ANYONE ELSE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAS USED THIS METHOD WITH (name) IN THE PAST MONTH. | | |
| CD11 | TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES, FORBADE SOMETHING (name) LIKED OR DID NOT ALLOW HIM/HER TO LEAVE HOUSE. | Yes 1 No 2 | |
| CD12 | EXPLAINED WHY (name)'S BEHAVIOR WAS WRONG. | Yes 1 No 2 | |
| CD13 | HOOK HIM/HER. | Yes 1 No 2 | |
| CD14 | SHOUTED, YELLED AT OR SCREAMED AT HIM/HER. | Yes 1 No 2 | |
| CD15 | GAVE HIM/HER SOMETHING ELSE TO DO. | Yes 1 No 2 | |
| CD16 | SPANKED, HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND. | Yes 1 No 2 | |
| CD17 | HIT HIM/HER ON THE BOTTOM OR ELSEWHERE ON THE BODY WITH SOMETHING LIKE A BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT. | Yes 1 No 2 | |
| CD18 | CALLED HIM/HER DUMB, LAZY, OR ANOTHER NAME LIKE THAT. | Yes 1 No 2 | |
| CD19 | HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS. | Yes 1 No 2 | |
| CD20 | HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE HAND, ARM, OR LEG. | Yes 1 No 2 | |
| CD21 | BEAT HIM/HER UP, THAT IS HIT HIM/HER OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD | Yes 1 No 2 | |
| CD22 | DO YOU BELIEVE THAT IN ORDER TO BRING UP, RAISE, OR EDUCATE A CHILD PROPERLY, THE CHILD NEEDS TO BE PHYSICALLY PUNISHED? | Yes 1 No 2 Don't know / No opinion 8 | |

HANDWASHING

HW

| | | | |
|-----|--|--|-------------------------------|
| HW1 | PLEASE SHOW ME WHERE MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD MOST OFTEN WASH THEIR HANDS. | Observed 1 Not observed Not in dwelling / plot / yard 2 No permission to see 3 Other reason 6 | 2 ⇒ HW4 3 ⇒ HW4 6 ⇒ HW4 |
| HW2 | Observe presence of water at the specific place for handwashing Verify by checking the tap/pump, or basin, bucket, water container or similar objects for presence of water | Water is available 1 Water is not available 2 | |
| HW3 | Record if soap or detergent is present at the specific place for handwashing. Circle all that apply. | Bar soap A Detergent (Powder / Liquid / Paste) B Liquid soap C Ash / Mud / Sand D None Y | } HH19 |

| | | | |
|------|--|--|----------|
| HW4 | DO YOU HAVE ANY SOAP OR DETERGENT (or other locally used cleansing agent) IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD FOR WASHING HANDS? | Yes.....1 No.....2 | 2 ⇒ HH19 |
| HW5 | CAN YOU PLEASE SHOW IT TO ME? Record observation. Circle all that apply | Bar soap.....A Detergent (Powder / Liquid / Paste).....B Liquid soap.....C Ash / Mud / SandD Notable / Does not want to show.....Y | |
| HW6A | WHEN DO YOU WASH YOUR HANDS WITH SOAP AND WATER? | Before or after eatingA After cleansing a child.....B After using the toiletC Before or after cookingD Other (Specify)X No regular behaviourZ | |
| HH19 | Record the time. | Hour and minutes : .. | |

SALT IODIZATION

SI

| | | | |
|-----|--|---|--|
| SI1 | WE WOULD LIKE TO CHECK WHETHER THE SALT USED IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD IS IODIZED. MAY I HAVE A SAMPLE OF THE SALT USED TO COOK MEALS IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD? Once you have tested the salt, circle number that corresponds to test outcome. | Not iodized 0 PPM1 More than 0 PPM & less than 15 PPM2 15 PPM or more.....3 No salt in the house.....6 Salt not tested7 | |
|-----|--|---|--|

HH20 Does any eligible woman age 15-49 reside in the household?

Check household listing, column HL7 for any eligible woman.

You should have a questionnaire with the Information Panel filled in for each eligible woman.

Yes. ⇒ Go to QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN to administer the questionnaire to the first eligible woman.

No. ⇒ Continue.

HH21 Does any child under the age of 5 reside in the household?

Check household listing, column HL9 for any eligible child under age 5.

You should have a questionnaire with the Information Panel filled in for each eligible child.

Yes. ⇒ Go to QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE to administer the questionnaire to mother or caretaker of the first eligible child.

No. ⇒ End the interview by thanking the respondent for his/her cooperation.

Gather together all questionnaires for this household and complete the relevant information on the cover page.

Interviewer's Observations

Field Editor's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL

UF

This questionnaire is to be administered to all mothers or caretakers (see Household Listing Form, column HL9) who care for a child that lives with them and is under the age of 5 years (see Household Listing Form, column HL6).

A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible child.

| | |
|---|---|
| UF1. Cluster number: ___ ___ ___ | UF2. Household number: ___ ___ ___ |
| UF3. Child's name: Name _____ | UF4. Child's line number: _____ |
| UF5. Mother's / Caretaker's name: Name _____ | UF6. Mother's / Caretaker's line number: _____ |
| UF7. Interviewer name and number: Name _____ | UF8. Day / Month / Year of interview: ___ / ___ / ___ |
| Repeat greeting if not already read to this respondent: We are from (THE GAMBIA BUREAU OF STATISTICS, MOB&SE, MOH&SW, WOMEN'S BUREAU, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT). We are working on a project concerned with family health and education. I would like to talk to you about (NAME)'s health and well-being. The interview will take about (45) minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and your answers will never be shared with anyone other than our project team. | If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this woman, then read the following: Now I would like to talk to you more about (CHILD'S NAME FROM UF3)'s health and other topics. This interview will take about (45) minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and your answers will never be shared with anyone other than our project team. |
| MAY I START NOW? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, permission is given ⇒ Go to UF12 to record the time and then begin the interview. <input type="checkbox"/> No, permission is not given ⇒ Complete UF9. Discuss this result with your supervisor | |
| UF9. Result of interview for children under 5 Codes refer to mother/caretaker. | Completed..... 1 Not at home..... 2 Refused..... 3 Partly completed 4 Incapacitated 5 Other (specify) _____ 9 |
| UF10. Field edited by (Name and number): Name _____ | UF11. Data entry clerk (Name and number): Name _____ |
| UF12. Record the time. | Hour and minutes : |

AGE

AG

| | | |
|-----|---|---|
| AG1 | NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE AGE OF (name). IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WAS (name) BORN? Probe: WHAT IS HIS / HER BIRTHDAY? If the mother/caretaker knows the exact birth date, also enter the day; otherwise, circle 98 for day Month and year must be recorded. | Date of birth Day DK day.....98 Month Year..... |
| AG2 | HOW OLD IS (name)? Probe: HOW OLD WAS (name) AT HIS / HER LAST BIRTHDAY? Record age in completed years. Record '0' if less than 1 year. Compare and correct AG1 and/or AG2 if inconsistent. | Age (in completed years)..... |

BIRTH REGISTRATION

BR

| | | | |
|------|--|---|--|
| BR1 | DOES (name) HAVE A BIRTH CERTIFICATE? If yes, ask: MAY I SEE IT? | Yes, seen.....1 Yes, not seen.....2 No.....3 DK.....8 | 1⇒Next Module 2⇒Next Module |
| BR2 | HAS (name's) BIRTH BEEN REGISTERED WITH THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES? | Yes.....1 No.....2 DK.....8 | 2⇒ BR3 8⇒ BR3 |
| BR2A | WHERE WAS (name) REGISTERED? | Health Centre1 Medical & Health Headquarters.....2 DK.....8 | 1⇒Next Module 2⇒Next Module 8⇒Next Module |
| BR3 | DO YOU KNOW HOW TO REGISTER YOUR CHILD'S BIRTH? | Yes.....1 No.....2 | |
| BR4 | WHY IS (name)'S BIRTH NOT REGISTERED? | Costs too much.....1 Must travel too far2 Did not know it should be registered3 Does not know where to register.....5 Nothing will do it later7 Other (specify)6 | |

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

EC

| | | | |
|-----|---|---|------------------|
| EC1 | HOW MANY CHILDREN'S BOOKS OR PICTURE BOOKS DO YOU HAVE FOR (name)? | None 00 Number of children's or picture books..... 0 __ Ten or more books 10 | |
| EC2 | I AM INTERESTED IN LEARNING ABOUT THE THINGS THAT (name) PLAYS WITH WHEN HE/SHE IS AT HOME. DOES HE/SHE PLAY WITH: [A] HOMEMADE TOYS (SUCH AS DOLLS, CARS, OR OTHER TOYS MADE AT HOME)? [B] TOYS FROM A SHOP OR MANUFACTURED TOYS? [C] HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS (SUCH AS BOWLS OR POTS) OR OBJECTS FOUND OUTSIDE (SUCH AS STICKS, ROCKS, ANIMAL SHELLS OR LEAVES)? If the respondent says "YES" to the categories above, then probe to learn specifically what the child plays with to ascertain the response | Y N DK Homemade toys..... 1 2 8 Toys from a shop..... 1 2 8 Household objects or outside objects 1 2 8 | |
| EC3 | SOMETIMES ADULTS TAKING CARE OF CHILDREN HAVE TO LEAVE THE HOUSE TO GO SHOPPING, WASH CLOTHES, OR FOR OTHER REASONS AND HAVE TO LEAVE YOUNG CHILDREN. ON HOW MANY DAYS IN THE PAST WEEK WAS (name): [A] LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR? [B] LEFT IN THE CARE OF ANOTHER CHILD (THAT IS, SOMEONE LESS THAN 10 YEARS OLD) FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR? If 'none' enter '0'. If 'don't know' enter '8' | Number of days left alone for more than an hour __ Number of days left with other child for more than an hour __ | |
| EC5 | DOES (name) ATTEND ANY ORGANIZED LEARNING OR EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMME, SUCH AS A PRIVATE OR GOVERNMENT FACILITY, INCLUDING KINDERGARTEN, DAY CARE CENTRE OR COMMUNITY CHILD CARE? | Yes.....1 No.....2 DK.....8 | 2⇒EC6B 8⇒EC6B |

| EC6 | WITHIN THE LAST SEVEN DAYS, ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID (name) ATTEND? | Number of hours..... ____ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---|---|----------------------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|------------|---|---|---|---|--------------|---|---|---|---|------------|---|---|---|---|--------------|---|---|---|---|-------------|---|---|---|---|---------------|---|---|---|---|--|
| EC6A | DO YOU PAY FEES/CONTRIBUTIONS FOR (NAME) ATTENDANCE TO ANY ORGANIZED LEARNING OR EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION? | Yes.....1 No.....2 DK.....8 | 1⇒EC6C 2⇒EC6C 8⇒EC6C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EC6B | WHY DOES (name) NOT ATTEND ANY ORGANIZED LEARNING OR EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMME, SUCH AS A PRIVATE OR GOVERNMENT FACILITY, INCLUDING KINDERGARTEN, DAY CARE CENTER OR COMMUNITY CHILD CARE? | Not interested1 Facility too far.....2 Too young.....3 Cannot afford cost4 Don't know where to find one..... Nothing6 Other (specify) 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EC6C | Check AG2: Age of child <input type="checkbox"/> Child age 3 or 4 ⇒ Continue with EC7 <input type="checkbox"/> Child age 0, 1 or 2 ⇒ Go to Next Module | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EC7 | IN THE PAST 3 DAYS, DID YOU OR ANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGE IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES WITH (name): If yes, ask: WHO ENGAGED IN THIS ACTIVITY WITH (name)? Circle all that apply. [A] READ BOOKS TO OR LOOKED AT PICTURE BOOKS WITH (name)? [B] TOLD STORIES TO (name)? [C] SANG SONGS TO (name) OR WITH (name), INCLUDING LULLABIES? [D] TOOK (name) OUTSIDE THE HOME, COMPOUND, YARD OR ENCLOSURE? [E] PLAYED WITH (name)? [F] NAMED, COUNTED, OR DREW THINGS TO OR WITH (name)? | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Mother</th> <th>Father</th> <th>Other</th> <th>No one</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Read books</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Told stories</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sang songs</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Took outside</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Played with</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Named/counted</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | Mother | Father | Other | No one | Read books | A | B | X | Y | Told stories | A | B | X | Y | Sang songs | A | B | X | Y | Took outside | A | B | X | Y | Played with | A | B | X | Y | Named/counted | A | B | X | Y | |
| | Mother | Father | Other | No one | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Read books | A | B | X | Y | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Told stories | A | B | X | Y | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sang songs | A | B | X | Y | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Took outside | A | B | X | Y | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Played with | A | B | X | Y | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Named/counted | A | B | X | Y | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EC8 | I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF YOUR CHILD. CHILDREN DO NOT ALL DEVELOP AND LEARN AT THE SAME RATE. FOR EXAMPLE, SOME WALK EARLIER THAN OTHERS. THESE QUESTIONS ARE RELATED TO SEVERAL ASPECTS OF YOUR CHILD'S DEVELOPMENT. CAN (name) IDENTIFY OR NAME AT LEAST TEN LETTERS OF THE ALPHABET? | Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EC9 | CAN (name) READ AT LEAST FOUR SIMPLE, POPULAR WORDS? | Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EC10 | DOES (name) KNOW THE NAME AND RECOGNIZE THE SYMBOL OF ALL NUMBERS FROM 1 TO 10? | Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EC11 | CAN (name) PICK UP A SMALL OBJECT WITH TWO FINGERS, LIKE A STICK OR A ROCK FROM THE GROUND? | Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EC12 | IS (name) SOMETIMES TOO SICK TO PLAY? | Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EC13 | DOES (name) FOLLOW SIMPLE DIRECTIONS ON HOW TO DO SOMETHING CORRECTLY? | Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | |
|------|--|--------------------------------------|
| EC14 | WHEN GIVEN SOMETHING TO DO, IS (name) ABLE TO DO IT INDEPENDENTLY? | Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8 |
| EC15 | DOES (name) GET ALONG WELL WITH OTHER CHILDREN? | Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8 |
| EC16 | DOES (name) KICK, BITE, OR HIT OTHER CHILDREN OR ADULTS? | Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8 |
| EC17 | DOES (name) GET DISTRACTED EASILY? | Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8 |

BREASTFEEDING

BF

| | | | |
|------|--|--|----------------|
| BF1 | HAS (name) EVER BEEN BREASTFED? | Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8 | 2⇒BF3 8⇒BF3 |
| BF1A | FOR HOW MANY MONTHS HAS (name) BEEN BREASTFEED? | Months..... DK.....98 | |
| BF1B | WAS (name) GIVEN THE FIRST MILK THAT CAME OUT OF THE BREAST (COLOSTRUM)? | Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8 | |
| BF2 | IS HE/SHE STILL BEING BREASTFED? | Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8 | 2⇒BF3 8⇒BF3 |
| BF2A | AT WHAT MONTH/ YEAR DO YOU THINK (name) WILL STOP TO BE BREAST-FED? | Months..... 1 ___ Years 2 ___ | |
| BF3 | I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT LIQUIDS THAT (name) MAY HAVE HAD YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR THE NIGHT. I AM INTERESTED IN WHETHER (name) HAD THE ITEM EVEN IF IT WAS COMBINED WITH OTHER FOODS. DID (name) DRINK PLAIN WATER YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT? | Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8 | |
| BF4 | DID (name) DRINK INFANT FORMULA YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT? | Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8 | 2⇒BF6 8⇒BF6 |
| BF5 | HOW MANY TIMES DID (name) DRINK INFANT FORMULA? | Number of times | |
| BF6 | DID (name) DRINK MILK, SUCH AS TINNED, POWDERED OR FRESH ANIMAL MILK YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT? | Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8 | 2⇒BF8 8⇒BF8 |
| BF7 | HOW MANY TIMES DID (name) DRINK TINNED, POWDERED OR FRESH ANIMAL MILK? | Number of times | |
| BF8 | DID (name) DRINK JUICE OR JUICE DRINKS YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT? | Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8 | |
| BF9 | DID (name) DRINK ('Ogi' 'Gisuma monor') YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT? | Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8 | |
| BF10 | DID (name) DRINK OR EAT VITAMIN OR MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS OR ANY MEDICINES YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT? | Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8 | |

| | | | |
|------|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| BF11 | DID (name) DRINK ORS (ORAL REHYDRATION SOLUTION) YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT? | Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8 | |
| BF12 | DID (name) DRINK ANY OTHER LIQUIDS YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT? | Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8 | |
| BF13 | DID (name) DRINK OR EAT YOGURT YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT? | Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8 | 2⇒BF15 8⇒BF15 |
| BF14 | HOW MANY TIMES DID (name) DRINK OR EAT YOGURT YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT? | Number of times _ _ | |
| BF15 | DID (NAME) EAT THIN PORRIDGE YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT? | Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8 | |
| BF16 | DID (name) EAT SOLID OR SEMI-SOLID (SOFT, MUSHY) FOOD YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT? | Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8 | 2⇒BF18 8⇒BF18 |
| BF17 | HOW MANY TIMES DID (name) EAT SOLID OR SEMI-SOLID (SOFT, MUSHY) FOOD YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT? | Number of times _ _ | |
| BF18 | YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT, DID (name) DRINK ANYTHING FROM A BOTTLE WITH A NIPPLE? | Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8 | 1⇒Next Module 8⇒Next Module |
| BF19 | HAS NAME EVER BEEN GIVEN ANYTHING FROM A BOTTLE WITH A NIPPLE? | Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8 | |

CARE OF ILLNESS

CA

| | | | |
|-----|--|--|----------------|
| CA1 | IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, HAS (name) HAD DIARRHOEA? | Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8 | 2⇒CA7 8⇒CA7 |
| CA2 | I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW HOW MUCH (name) WAS GIVEN TO DRINK DURING THE DIARRHOEA (INCLUDING BREASTMILK). DURING THE TIME (name) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS HE/SHE GIVEN LESS THAN USUAL TO DRINK, ABOUT THE SAME AMOUNT, OR MORE THAN USUAL? If less, probe: WAS HE/SHE GIVEN MUCH LESS THAN USUAL TO DRINK, OR SOMEWHAT LESS? | Much less 1 Somewhat less 2 About the same 3 More 4 Nothing to drink..... 5 DK..... 8 | |
| CA3 | DURING THE TIME (name) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS HE/SHE GIVEN LESS THAN USUAL TO EAT, ABOUT THE SAME AMOUNT, MORE THAN USUAL, OR NOTHING TO EAT? If "less", probe: WAS HE/SHE GIVEN MUCH LESS THAN USUAL TO EAT OR SOMEWHAT LESS? | Much less 1 Somewhat less 2 About the same 3 More 4 Stopped food 5 Never gave food 6 DK..... 8 | |
| CA4 | DURING THE EPISODE OF DIARRHOEA, WAS (name) GIVEN TO DRINK ANY OF THE FOLLOWING: Read each item aloud and record response before proceeding to the next item. [A] A FLUID MADE FROM A SPECIAL PACKET CALLED (local name for ORS packet solution)? [B] SUGAR SALT SOLUTION (SSS) | Y N DK Fluid from ORS packet..... 1 2 8 SSS..... 1 2 8 | |

| | | | |
|------|---|--|---|
| CA5 | <p>WAS ANYTHING (ELSE) GIVEN TO TREAT THE DIARRHOEA?</p> | <p>Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8</p> | <p>2⇒CA7 8⇒CA7</p> |
| CA6 | <p>WHAT (ELSE) WAS GIVEN TO TREAT THE DIARRHOEA? Probe: ANYTHING ELSE? Record all treatments given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.</p> <p>----- (Name)</p> | <p>Pill or Syrup Antibiotic..... A Antimotility..... B Zinc..... C Other (Not antibiotic, antimotility or zinc)...G Unknown pill or syrup.....H Injection Antibiotic..... L Non-antibiotic..... M Unknown injection..... N Intravenous..... O Home remedy / Herbal medicine..... Q Other (specify) X</p> | |
| CA7 | <p>AT ANY TIME IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, HAS (name) HAD AN ILLNESS WITH A COUGH?</p> | <p>Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8</p> | <p>2⇒CA14 8⇒CA14</p> |
| CA8 | <p>WHEN (name) HAD AN ILLNESS WITH A COUGH, DID HE/SHE BREATHE FASTER THAN USUAL WITH SHORT, RAPID BREATHS OR HAVE DIFFICULTY BREATHING?</p> | <p>Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8</p> | <p>2⇒CA14 8⇒CA14</p> |
| CA9 | <p>WAS THE FAST OR DIFFICULT BREATHING DUE TO A PROBLEM IN THE CHEST OR A BLOCKED OR RUNNY NOSE?</p> | <p>Problem in chest 1 Blocked or runny nose..... 2 Both 3 Other (specify) 6 DK..... 8</p> | <p>2⇒CA14 8⇒CA14</p> |
| CA10 | <p>DID YOU SEEK ANY ADVICE OR TREATMENT FOR THE ILLNESS FROM ANY SOURCE?</p> | <p>Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8</p> | <p>2⇒CA12 8⇒CA12</p> |
| CA11 | <p>CA11. FROM WHERE DID YOU SEEK ADVICE OR TREATMENT? Probe: ANYWHERE ELSE? Circle all providers mentioned, but do NOT prompt with any suggestions. Probe to identify each type of source. If unable to determine if public or private sector, write the name of the place.</p> <p>----- (Name of place)</p> | <p>Public sector Govt. hospital..... A Govt. health centre..... B Govt. health post C Village health worker..... D Mobile / Outreach clinic E Other public (specify) H Private medical sector Private hospital / clinic..... I Private physician J Private pharmacy K Mobile clinic L Other private medical (specify) O Other source Relative / Friend..... P Shop Q Traditional practitioner R Other (specify) X</p> | |
| CA12 | <p>WAS (name) GIVEN ANY MEDICINE TO TREAT THIS ILLNESS?</p> | <p>Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8</p> | <p>2⇒CA14 8⇒CA14</p> |

| | | |
|------|--|--|
| CA13 | WHAT MEDICINE WAS (name) GIVEN? Probe: ANY OTHER MEDICINE? Circle all medicines given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned. ----- (Names of medicines) | Antibiotic Pill / Syrup.....A Injection.....B Anti-malarials.....M Paracetamol / Panadol / Acetaminophen.....P Aspirin.....Q Ibuprofen.....R Other (specify) _____ X DK.....Z |
| CA14 | Check AG2: Child aged under 3? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. ⇒ Continue with CA15 <input type="checkbox"/> No. ⇒ Go to Next Module | |
| CA15 | THE LAST TIME (name) PASSED STOOLS, WHAT WAS DONE TO DISPOSE OF THE STOOLS? | Child used toilet / latrine.....01 Put / Rinsed into toilet or latrine.....02 Put / Rinsed into drain or ditch.....03 Thrown into garbage (solid waste)04 Buried.....05 Left in the open06 Other (specify) _____ 96 DK.....98 |

MALARIA

ML

| | | | |
|-----|---|---|--------------------------------|
| ML1 | IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, HAS (name) BEEN ILL WITH A FEVER AT ANY TIME? | Yes.....1 No.....2 DK.....8 | 2⇒Next Module 8⇒Next Module |
| ML2 | AT ANY TIME DURING THE ILLNESS, DID (name) HAVE BLOOD TAKEN FROM HIS/HER FINGER OR HEEL FOR TESTING? | Yes.....1 No.....2 DK.....8 | |
| ML3 | DID YOU SEEK ANY ADVICE OR TREATMENT FOR THE ILLNESS FROM ANY SOURCE? | Yes.....1 No.....2 DK.....8 | 2⇒ML8 8⇒ML8 |
| ML4 | WAS (NAME) TAKEN TO A HEALTH FACILITY DURING THIS ILLNESS? | Yes.....1 No.....2 DK.....8 | 2⇒ML8 8⇒ML8 |
| ML5 | WAS (name) GIVEN ANY MEDICINE FOR FEVER OR MALARIA AT THE HEALTH FACILITY? | Yes.....1 No.....2 DK.....8 | 2⇒ML7 8⇒ML7 |
| ML6 | ML6. WHAT MEDICINE WAS (name) GIVEN? Probe: ANY OTHER MEDICINE? Circle all medicines mentioned. Write brand name(s) of all medicines, if given. ----- (Name) | Anti-malarials: SP / FansidarA Chloroquine.....B Amodiaquine.....C Quinine.....D Combination with Artemisinin (Coartem)E Country-specific CBD anti-malarial.....F Other anti-malarial (specify) _____ H Antibiotic drugs Pill / Syrup.....I Injection.....J Other medications: Paracetamol/ Panadol /Acetaminophen.....P AspirinQ Ibuprofen.....R Other (specify) _____ X DK.....Z | |

| | | | |
|------|---|--|--|
| ML7 | <p>WAS (name) GIVEN ANY MEDICINE FOR THE FEVER OR MALARIA BEFORE BEING TAKEN TO THE HEALTH FACILITY?</p> | <p>Yes..... 1 No.....2 DK.....8</p> | <p>1⇒ML9 2⇒ML10 8⇒ML10</p> |
| ML8 | <p>WAS (name) GIVEN ANY MEDICINE FOR FEVER OR MALARIA DURING THIS ILLNESS?</p> | <p>Yes..... 1 No.....2 DK.....8</p> | <p>2⇒ML10 8⇒ML10</p> |
| ML9 | <p>WHAT MEDICINE WAS (name) GIVEN? Probe: ANY OTHER MEDICINE? Circle all medicines mentioned. Write brand name(s) of all medicines, if given.</p> <p>----- (Name)</p> | <p>Anti-malarials: SP / FansidarA Chloroquine..... B Amodiaquine.....C Quinine.....D Combination with Artemisinin (Coartem)E Country-specific CBD anti-malarial.....F Other anti-malarial (specify) _____ H</p> <p>Antibiotic drugs Pill / Syrup.....I Injection.....J</p> <p>Other medications: Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Acetaminophen..... P AspirinQ Ibuprofen..... R Other (specify) _____ X DK.....Z</p> | |
| ML10 | <p>Check ML6 and ML9: Anti-malarial mentioned (codes A - H)?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes. ⇒ Continue with ML11</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No. ⇒ Go to Next Module</p> | | |
| ML11 | <p>HOW LONG AFTER THE FEVER STARTED DID (name) FIRST TAKE (name of anti-malarial from ML6 or ML9)?</p> <p>If multiple anti-malarials mentioned in ML6 or ML9, name all anti-malarial medicines mentioned.</p> <p>Record how long after the fever started the first anti-malarial was given.</p> | <p>Same day0 Next day1 2 days after the fever2 3 days after the fever3 4 or more days after the fever.....4 DK.....8</p> | |

IMMUNIZATION

IM

If an immunization card is available, copy the dates in IM3 for each type of immunization recorded on the card. IM6-IM17 are for registering vaccinations that are not recorded on the card. IM6-IM17 will only be asked when a card is not available.

| | | | | | |
|------------------|---|---|------------------|------|--|
| IM1 | DO YOU HAVE A CARD WHERE (name)'S VACCINATIONS ARE WRITTEN DOWN? (If yes) MAY I SEE IT PLEASE? | Yes, seen..... 1 Yes, not seen..... 2 No card..... 3 | 1⇒IM3 2⇒IM6 | | |
| IM2 | DID YOU EVER HAVE A VACCINATION CARD FOR (name)? | Yes..... 1 No..... 2 | 1⇒IM6 2⇒IM6 | | |
| IM3 | (a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the card. (b) Write '44' in day column if card shows that vaccination was given but no date recorded. | Date of Immunization | | | |
| | | Day | Month | Year | |
| | BCG | BCG | | | |
| | POLIO AT BIRTH | OPV0 | | | |
| | POLIO 1 | OPV1 | | | |
| | POLIO 2 | OPV2 | | | |
| | POLIO 3 | OPV3 | | | |
| | POLIO 4 | OPV4 | | | |
| | POLIO BOOSTER | OPV5 | | | |
| | DPT - HIB1/ PENTA 1 | DPT1/P1 | | | |
| | DPT - HIB2/ PENTA 2 | DPT2/P2 | | | |
| | DPT -HIB3/ PENTA 3 | DPT3/P3 | | | |
| | DPT 4(BOOSTER) | DPT4 | | | |
| | PNEUMO 1 | PNE 1 | | | |
| | PNEUMO 2 | PNE 2 | | | |
| | PNEUMO 3 | PNE 3 | | | |
| HEPB AT BIRTH | H0 | | | | |
| MEASLES (OR MMR) | MEASLES | | | | |
| YELLOW FEVER | YF | | | | |
| IM4 | Check IM3. Are all vaccines (BCG to Yellow Fever) recorded? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes⇒ Go to IM18 <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Continue with IM5 | | | | |
| IM5 | IN ADDITION TO WHAT IS RECORDED ON THIS CARD, DID (name) RECEIVE ANY OTHER VACCINATIONS – INCLUDING VACCINATIONS RECEIVED IN CAMPAIGNS OR IMMUNIZATION DAYS? Record 'Yes' only if respondent mentions vaccines shown in the table above. | Yes..... 1 (Probe for vaccinations and write '66' in the corresponding day column for each vaccine mentioned. Then skip to IM18) No..... 2 DK..... 8 | 2⇒IM18 8⇒IM18 | | |
| IM6 | HAS (name) EVER RECEIVED ANY VACCINATIONS TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING DISEASES, INCLUDING VACCINATIONS RECEIVED IN A CAMPAIGN OR IMMUNIZATION DAY? | Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8 | 2⇒IM18 8⇒IM18 | | |
| IM7 | 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 DK..... 8 | | | |
| IM8 | HAS (name) EVER RECEIVED ANY "VACCINATION DROPS IN THE MOUTH" TO PROTECT HIM/HER FROM GETTING DISEASES – THAT IS, POLIO? | Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8 | 2⇒IM11 8⇒IM11 | | |
| IM9 | WAS THE FIRST POLIO VACCINE RECEIVED IN THE FIRST TWO WEEKS AFTER BIRTH OR LATER? | First two weeks..... 1 Later..... 2 | | | |
| IM10 | HOW MANY TIMES WAS THE POLIO VACCINE RECEIVED? | Number of times..... __ | | | |

| IM11 | HAS (name) EVER RECEIVED A DPT VACCINATION – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE THIGH OR BUTTOCKS – TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING TETANUS, WHOOPING COUGH, DIPHTHERIA? Probe by indicating that DPT vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as Polio | Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8 | 2⇒IM12A 8⇒IM12A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|--|--------------------|---|---|----|--------------|---|---|---|---------------|---|---|---|-----------------|---|---|---|------------|---|---|---|--|
| IM12 | HOW MANY TIMES WAS A DPT VACCINE RECEIVED? | Number of times.....__ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IM12A | HAS (name) EVER RECEIVED A PNEUMO VACCINATION – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE THIGH – TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING PNEUMONIA? | Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8 | 2⇒IM13 8⇒IM13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IM12B | HOW MANY TIMES WAS A PNEUMO VACCINE RECEIVED? | Number of times.....__ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IM13 | HAS (name) EVER BEEN GIVEN A HEPATITIS B VACCINATION – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE THIGH OR BUTTOCKS – TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING HEPATITIS B? Probe by indicating that the Hepatitis B vaccine is sometimes given at the same time as Polio and DPT vaccines | Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8 | 2⇒IM16 8⇒IM16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IM14 | WAS THE FIRST HEPATITIS B VACCINE RECEIVED WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER BIRTH, OR LATER? | Within 24 hours1 Later.....2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IM15 | HOW MANY TIMES WAS A HEPATITIS B VACCINE RECEIVED? | Number of times.....__ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IM16 | HAS (name) EVER RECEIVED A MEASLES INJECTION OR AN MMR INJECTION – THAT IS, A SHOT IN THE ARM AT THE AGE OF 9 MONTHS OR OLDER - TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING MEASLES? | Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IM17 | HAS (name) EVER RECEIVED THE YELLOW FEVER VACCINATION – THAT IS, A SHOT IN THE ARM AT THE AGE OF 9 MONTHS OR OLDER - TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING YELLOW FEVER? Probe by indicating that the yellow fever vaccine is sometimes given at the same time as the measles vaccine | Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IM18 | HAS (name) RECEIVED A VITAMIN A DOSE LIKE (THIS/ANY OF THESE) WITHIN THE LAST 6 MONTHS? Show common types of ampules / capsules / syrups | Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8 | 2⇒IM20 8⇒IM20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IM19 | Record date for most recent Vitamin A dose as seen on vaccination card Write '44' for 'day' if card shows that Vitamin A was given but no date recorded; leave month and year blank. | Day __ __ Month __ __ Year __ __ __ __ Card does not show receipt of Vitamin A 99999994 No card / Card not seen 99999995 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IM20 | Please tell me if (name) has participated in any of the following campaigns, national immunization days and/or vitamin A or child health days: [A] 27 Nov – 3 Dec 2006/ Measles [B] 9 Nov – 11 Dec 2009/Vitamin A [C] 9 Nov – 11 Dec 2009/Deworming [D] 6 – 9 March 2010/Polio | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Y</th> <th>N</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Measles.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vitamin</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deworming</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Polio.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | Y | N | DK | Measles..... | 1 | 2 | 8 | Vitamin | 1 | 2 | 8 | Deworming | 1 | 2 | 8 | Polio..... | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | Y | N | DK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Measles..... | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vitamin | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Deworming | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Polio..... | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| UF13. | Record the time. | Hour and minutes __ : __ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| UF14. | Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of another child age 0-4 living in this household? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. ⇒ Indicate to the respondent that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child later. Go to the next QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE to be administered to the same respondent <input type="checkbox"/> No. ⇒ End the interview with this respondent by thanking him/her for his/her cooperation and tell her/him that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child. Check to see if there are other woman's or under-5 questionnaires to be administered in this household. Move to another woman's or under-5 questionnaire, or start making arrangements for anthropometric measurements of all eligible children in the household. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

ANTHROPOMETRY

AN

After questionnaires for all children are complete, the measurer weighs and measures each child.

Record weight and length/height below, taking care to record the measurements on the correct questionnaire for each child. Check the child's name and line number on the household listing before recording measurements.

| | | | |
|------|---|-----------------------------------|---------|
| AN1. | Measurer's name and number: | Name..... | |
| AN2. | Result of height / length and weight measurement | Either or both measured..... | 1 |
| | | Child not present | 2 2⇒AN6 |
| | | Child or caretaker refused..... | 3 3⇒AN6 |
| | | Other (specify) | 6 6⇒AN6 |
| AN3. | Child's weight | Kilograms (kg) | |
| | | Weight not measured..... | 99.9 |
| AN4. | Child's length or height | Length (cm) | |
| | Check age of child in AG2: | Lying down..... | 1 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Child under 2 years old. ⇒ Measure length (lying down). | Height (cm) | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Child age 2 or more years. ⇒ Measure height (standing up). | Standing up | 2 |
| | | Length / Height not measured..... | 9999.9 |
| AN5. | Oedema | Checked | |
| | Observe and record | Oedema present | 1 |
| | | Oedema not present..... | 2 |
| | | Unsure | 3 |
| | | Not checked | |
| | | (specify reason) | 7 |
| AN6. | Is there another child in the household who is eligible for measurement? | | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. ⇒ Record measurements for next child. | | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> No. ⇒ End the interview with this household by thanking all participants for their cooperation. | | |
| | Gather together all questionnaires for this household and check that all identification numbers are inserted on each page. Tally on the Household Information Panel the number of interviews completed. | | |

Interviewer's Observations

Field Editor's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN

WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL

WM

This questionnaire is to be administered to all women age 15 through 49 (see column HL7 of Household Listing Form). Fill in one form for each eligible woman

| | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| WM1. Cluster number: _____ | WM2. Household number: _____ |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| WM3. Woman's name: Name _____ | WM4. Woman's line number: _____ |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|

| | |
|---|--|
| WM5. Interviewer name and number: Name _____ | WM6. Day / Month / Year of interview: ____/____/____ |
|---|--|

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Repeat greeting if not already read to this woman: WE ARE FROM ((The Gambia Bureau of Statistics, MOB&SE, MOH&SW, Women's Bureau, Community Development). WE ARE WORKING ON A PROJECT CONCERNED WITH FAMILY HEALTH AND EDUCATION. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THESE SUBJECTS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT (45) MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND YOUR ANSWERS WILL NEVER BE SHARED WITH ANYONE OTHER THAN OUR PROJECT TEAM.</p> | <p>If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this woman, then read the following: NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU MORE ABOUT YOUR HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT (45) MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND YOUR ANSWERS WILL NEVER BE SHARED WITH ANYONE OTHER THAN OUR PROJECT TEAM.</p> |
|---|--|

MAY I START NOW?

Yes, permission is given ⇒ Go to WM10 to record the time and then begin the interview.

No, permission is not given ⇒ Complete WM7. Discuss this result with your supervisor.

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| WM7. Result of woman's interview | Completed..... 1 Not at home 2 Refused..... 3 Partly completed 4 Incapacitated..... 5 Other (specify) _____ 9 |
|----------------------------------|--|

| | |
|---|--|
| WM8. Field edited by (Name and number): Name _____ | WM9. Data entry clerk (Name and number): Name _____ |
|---|--|

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| WM10. Record the time. | Hour and minutes : |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|

WOMAN'S BACKGROUND

WB

| | | | |
|------|---|---|------------------|
| WB1 | IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WERE YOU BORN? | Date of birth Mont DK month.....98 Year DK year.....9998 | |
| WB2 | HOW OLD ARE YOU? Probe: HOW OLD WERE YOU AT YOUR LAST BIRTHDAY? Compare and correct WB1 and/or WB2 if inconsistent | Age (in completed years)..... | |
| WB3 | HAVE YOU EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL? | Yes 1 No 2 | 2⇒WB7 |
| WB3A | WHAT TYPE OF SCHOOL DID YOU ATTEND? | Formal School (Western)..... 1 Madrassah (Formal) 2 Adult Literacy Classes in Local Languages.. 3 | 3⇒WB7 |
| WB4 | WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL YOU ATTENDED? | Pre-school..... 00 Pre-school (Madrassa)..... 10 Primary 01 Primary (Madrassa) 11 Secondary (Upper Basic/ Junior/Senior).... 02 Secondary (Madrassa)..... 12 Higher (Tertiary, University, College) 03 Vocational..... 04 Non Standard Curriculum..... 06 DK..... 98 | 00⇒WB7 10⇒WB7 |
| WB5 | WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE YOU COMPLETED AT THAT LEVEL? If less than 1 grade, enter "00" | Grade..... | |
| WB6 | Check WB4: <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary or higher. ⇒ Go to Next Module <input type="checkbox"/> Primary ⇒ Continue with WB7 | | |
| WB7 | NOW I WOULD LIKE YOU TO READ THIS SENTENCE TO ME. Show sentence on the card to the respondent. If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe: CAN YOU READ PART OF THE SENTENCE TO ME? EXAMPLE SENTENCES FOR LITERACY TEST: 1. THE CHILD IS READING A BOOK 2. THE RAINS CAME LATE THIS YEAR 3. PARENTS MUST CARE FOR THEIR CHILDREN 4. FARMING IS HARD WORK | Cannot read at all1 Able to read only parts of sentence2 Able to read whole sentence.....3 No sentence in required language 4 (specify language) Blind / mute, visually / speech impaired.....5 | |
| WB7A | CAN YOU READ AND WRITE IN ANY LANGUAGE? | No, I'm illiterate 1 Yes In Roman2 Yes in Arabic.....3 Yes in Both Roman & Arabic.....4 Yes in Other language (Specify)..... 6 | |

DESIRE FOR LAST BIRTH

DB

This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding date of interview.

Check child mortality module CM13 and record name of last-born child here _____.

Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.

| | | | |
|-----|--|---|------------------|
| DB1 | WHEN YOU GOT PREGNANT WITH (name), DID YOU WANT TO GET PREGNANT AT THAT TIME? | Yes1 No2 | 1⇒Next Module |
| DB2 | DID YOU WANT TO HAVE A BABY LATER ON, OR DID YOU NOT WANT ANY (MORE) CHILDREN? | Later 1 No more 2 | 2⇒Next Module |
| DB3 | HOW MUCH LONGER DID YOU WANT TO WAIT? | Months 1 __ __ Years 2 __ __ DK 998 | |

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

MN

This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding date of interview.

Check child mortality module CM13 and record name of last-born child here _____.

Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.

| | | | |
|------|--|--|-----------------|
| MN1A | DID YOU REGISTER FOR ANTENATAL CARE DURING YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (name)? | Yes1 No2 | |
| MN1 | DID YOU SEE ANYONE FOR ANTENATAL CARE DURING YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (name)? | Yes1 No2 | 2⇒MN5 |
| MN2 | WHOM DID YOU SEE? Probe: ANYONE ELSE? Probe for the type of person seen and circle all answers given. | Health professional: DoctorA Nurse / MidwifeB Auxiliary nurseD Other person Traditional birth attendantF Relative/ FriendH Other (specify)X | |
| MN3 | HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU RECEIVE ANTENATAL CARE DURING THIS PREGNANCY? | Number of times __ __ DK 98 | |
| MN4 | AS PART OF YOUR ANTENATAL CARE DURING THIS PREGNANCY, WERE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING DONE AT LEAST ONCE: [A] WAS YOUR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURED? [B] DID YOU GIVE A URINE SAMPLE? [BA] DID YOU RECEIVE/TOLD THE RESULTS OF THE URINE TEST? [C] DID YOU GIVE A BLOOD SAMPLE? [CA] DID YOU RECEIVE/TOLD THE RESULTS OF THE BLOOD TEST? | Yes No Blood pressure1 2 Urine sample1 2 Urine test results received/ told1 2 Blood sample 1 2 Blood test results received/ told 1 2 | 2⇒MN4C 2⇒MN5 |
| MN5 | DO YOU HAVE A CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT WITH YOUR OWN IMMUNIZATIONS LISTED? MAY I SEE IT PLEASE? If a card is presented, use it to assist with answers to the following questions. | Yes (card seen) 1 Yes (card not seen)2 No3 DK8 | |
| MN6 | WHEN YOU WERE PREGNANT WITH (name), DID YOU RECEIVE ANY INJECTION IN THE ARM OR SHOULDER TO PREVENT THE BABY FROM GETTING TETANUS, THAT IS CONVULSIONS AFTER BIRTH? | Yes 1 No2 DK8 | 2⇒MN9 8⇒MN9 |
| MN7 | HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU RECEIVE THIS TETANUS INJECTION DURING YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (name)? If 7 or more times, record '7'. | Number of times __ DK8 | 8⇒MN9 |

| | | | |
|-------|--|---|-------------------------------|
| MN8 | How many tetanus injections during last pregnancy were reported in MN7? <input type="checkbox"/> At least two tetanus injections during last pregnancy. ⇒ Go to MN12 <input type="checkbox"/> Fewer than two tetanus injections during last pregnancy. ⇒ Continue with MN9 | | |
| MN9 | DID YOU RECEIVE ANY TETANUS INJECTION AT ANY TIME BEFORE YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (name), EITHER TO PROTECT YOURSELF OR ANOTHER BABY? | Yes1 No2 DK8 | 2⇒MN17 8⇒MN17 |
| MN10 | HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU RECEIVE A TETANUS INJECTION BEFORE YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (name)? If 7 or more times, record '7'. | Number of times..... DK.....8 | 8⇒MN12 |
| MN11 | HOW MANY YEARS AGO DID YOU RECEIVE THE LAST TETANUS INJECTION BEFORE YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (name)? | Years ago..... | |
| MN12 | Check MN1 for presence of antenatal care during this pregnancy: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, antenatal care received.⇒ Continue with MN13 <input type="checkbox"/> No antenatal care received ⇒ Go to MN17 | | |
| MN13 | DURING ANY OF THESE ANTENATAL VISITS FOR THE PREGNANCY, DID YOU TAKE ANY MEDICINE IN ORDER TO PREVENT YOU FROM GETTING MALARIA? | Yes1 No2 DK8 | 2⇒MN17 8⇒MN17 |
| MN13A | WAS THE MEDICINE YOU TOOK DURING YOUR PREGNANCY TO PREVENT YOU FROM GETTING MALARIA PRESCRIBED DURING ONE OF THE ANTENATAL VISITS? | Yes1 No2 | |
| MN14 | WHICH MEDICINES DID YOU TAKE TO PREVENT MALARIA? Circle all medicines taken. If type of medicine is not determined, show typical anti-malarial to respondent. | SP / Fansidar..... A Chloroquine B Other (specify) X DK..... Z | |
| MN15 | Check MN14 for medicine taken: <input type="checkbox"/> SP / Fansidar taken.⇒ Continue with MN16 <input type="checkbox"/> SP / Fansidar not taken.⇒ Go to MN17 | | |
| MN16 | DURING THIS PREGNANCY, HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU TAKE SP/ FANSIDAR? | Number of times..... DK.....98 | |
| MN17 | WHO ASSISTED WITH THE DELIVERY OF (name)? Probe: ANYONE ELSE? Probe for the type of person assisting and circle all answers given. If respondent says no one assisted, probe to determine whether any adults were present at the delivery. | Health professional: Doctor A Nurse / Midwife B Auxiliary nurse C Other person Traditional birth attendant..... F Relative / Friend..... H Other (specify) X No one Y | |
| MN18 | WHERE DID YOU GIVE BIRTH TO (name)? Probe to identify the type of source. If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place. _____ (Name of place) | Home Your home11 Other home.....12 Public sector Govt. hospital21 Govt. clinic / health centre22 Govt. health post.....23 Other public (specify) 26 Private Medical Sector Private hospital31 Private clinic.....32 Private maternity home33 Other private medical (specify) 36 Other (specify).....96 | 11⇒MN20 12⇒MN20 96⇒MN20 |

| | | | |
|-------|--|--|------------------|
| MN19 | WAS (name) DELIVERED BY CAESEREAN SECTION? THAT IS, DID THEY CUT YOUR BELLY OPEN TO TAKE THE BABY OUT 'OPERE'? | Yes 1 No 2 | |
| MN20 | WHEN (name) WAS BORN, WAS HE/SHE VERY LARGE, LARGER THAN AVERAGE, AVERAGE, SMALLER THAN AVERAGE, OR VERY SMALL? | Very large 1 Larger than average 2 Average 3 Smaller than average 4 Very small 5 DK 8 | |
| MN21 | WAS (name) WEIGHED AT BIRTH? | Yes 1 No 2 DK 8 | 2⇒MN23 8⇒MN23 |
| MN22 | HOW MUCH DID (name) WEIGH? Record weight from health card, if available. | From card 1 (kg) __ . __ __ __ From recall 2 (kg) __ . __ __ __ DK 99998 | |
| MN23 | HAS YOUR MENSTRUAL PERIOD RETURNED SINCE THE BIRTH OF (name)? | Yes 1 No 2 | |
| MN24 | DID YOU EVER BREASTFEED (name)? | Yes 1 No 2 | 2⇒Next Module |
| MN25 | 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 __ __ Days 2 __ __ Don't know / remember 998 | |
| MN26 | IN THE FIRST THREE DAYS AFTER DELIVERY, WAS (name) GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK OTHER THAN BREAST MILK? | Yes 1 No 2 | 2⇒MN28 |
| MN27 | WHAT WAS (name) GIVEN TO DRINK? Probe: ANYTHING ELSE? | Milk (other than breast milk) A Plain water B Sugar or glucose water C Gripe water D Sugar-salt-water solution E Fruit juice F Infant formula G Tea / Infusions H Honey I Other (specify) _____ X | |
| MN27A | Check child mortality module CM13. Is last born child is alive? : <input type="checkbox"/> Yes⇒ Continue with MN28 <input type="checkbox"/> No⇒ Go to Next Module | | |
| MN28 | IS (NAME) STILL BREASTFED? | Yes 1 No 2 | |
| MN29 | HOW LONG HAS (NAME) BEEN FED WITH ONLY BREAST MILK? If 6 months or more, register 6 | Number of Months ____ DK 8 | |

ILLNESS SYMPTOMS

IS

| | | | |
|-----|---|--|--|
| IS1 | Check Household Listing, column HL9 Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child under age 5? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Continue with IS2. <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Go to Next Module. | | |
| IS2 | SOMETIMES CHILDREN HAVE SEVERE ILLNESSES AND SHOULD BE TAKEN IMMEDIATELY TO A HEALTH FACILITY. WHAT TYPES OF SYMPTOMS WOULD CAUSE YOU TO TAKE YOUR CHILD TO A HEALTH FACILITY RIGHT AWAY? Probe: ANY OTHER SYMPTOMS? Keep asking for more signs or symptoms until the mother/ caretaker cannot recall any additional symptoms. Circle all symptoms mentioned, but do NOT prompt with any suggestions | Child not able to drink or breastfeed.....A Child becomes sicker B Child develops a feverC Child has fast breathing D Child has difficult breathing E Child has blood in stool F Child is drinking poorly G Child is coughing H Child has diarrhoea..... I Child is vomiting.....J Other (specify) _____ X Other (specify) _____ Y Other (specify) _____ Z | |

REHYDRATION SOLUTIONS

RS

This module is to be administered to mother's or primary caretakers of children under- five, Check HL9 from the household listing form for eligibility

| | | | |
|-----|---|---|---------------|
| RS1 | HAVE YOU EVER SEEN THIS ORAL REHYDRATION SOLUTIONS (ORS) PACKET BEFORE? | Yes1 No2 | 2⇒RS5 |
| RS2 | DO YOU KNOW HOW TO PREPARE IT? | Yes1 No2 | 2⇒RS4 |
| RS3 | If yes: TELL ME HOW YOU PREPARE IT? | Correct 1 Incorrect2 | |
| RS4 | WHAT DO YOU THINK IS THE MAIN USE/BENEFIT OF ORS? | Replaces loss fluid 1 Stop/cure diarrhoea2 Other (specify) _____ 6 DK8 | |
| RS5 | HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF THE SUGAR SALT SOLUTION (SSS)? | Yes1 No2 | 2⇒Next Module |
| RS6 | DO YOU KNOW HOW TO PREPARE IT? | Yes1 No2 | 2⇒RS8 |
| RS7 | If yes: TELL ME HOW YOU PREPARE IT? | Correct 1 Incorrect2 | |
| RS8 | WHAT DO YOU THINK IS THE MAIN USE/BENEFIT OF SSS? | Replaces loss fluid 1 Stop/cure diarrhoea2 Other (specify) _____ 6 DK8 | |

CONTRACEPTION

CP

| | | | |
|-----|---|--|-------|
| CP1 | I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT ANOTHER SUBJECT – FAMILY PLANNING. ARE YOU PREGNANT NOW? | Yes, currently pregnant1 No.....2 Unsure or DK.....8 | 1⇒CP5 |
| CP2 | COUPLES USE VARIOUS WAYS OR METHODS TO DELAY OR AVOID A PREGNANCY. ARE YOU CURRENTLY DOING SOMETHING OR USING ANY METHOD TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT? | Yes1 No2 | 2⇒CP4 |
| CP3 | WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO DELAY OR AVOID A PREGNANCY? Do not prompt. If more than one method is mentioned, circle each one. | Female sterilization.....A Male sterilizationB IUDC InjectablesD ImplantsE Pill.....F Male condom.....G Female condomH DiaphragmI Foam / JellyJ Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)K Periodic abstinence/RhythmL WithdrawalM Other (specify).....X | } CP5 |
| CP4 | WHY ARE YOU NOT USING ANY CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD AT THIS MOMENT? Probe: ANY OTHER REASON? | Against contraception A Husband/partner against contraception... B Not married yet/Does not have sex yet C Wants (more) children D Can't have children E Religion..... F Husband/partner out of town..... G Has just delivered H Other (specify) X DK.....Z | |
| CP5 | HOW MANY CHILDREN WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE IN YOUR LIFE TIME? If more than 7, register 7 ; | Number of children DK.....8 | |

UNMET NEED

UN

| | | |
|------|--|--|
| UN1 | Check CP1. Currently pregnant? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, currently pregnant ⇒ Continue with UN2 <input type="checkbox"/> No, unsure or DK ⇒ Go to UN5 | |
| UN2 | NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT YOUR CURRENT PREGNANCY. WHEN YOU GOT PREGNANT, DID YOU WANT TO GET PREGNANT AT THAT TIME? | Yes.....1 No.....2 1⇒UN4 |
| UN3 | DID YOU WANT TO HAVE A BABY LATER ON OR DID YOU NOT WANT ANY (MORE) CHILDREN? | Later.....1 No more.....2 |
| UN4 | NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE. AFTER THE CHILD YOU ARE NOW EXPECTING, WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE ANOTHER CHILD, OR WOULD YOU PREFER NOT TO HAVE ANY MORE CHILDREN? | Have another child.....1 No more / None.....2 Undecided / Don't know.....8 1⇒UN7 2⇒UN13 8⇒UN13 |
| UN5 | Check CP3. Currently using "Female sterilization"? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. ⇒ Go to UN13 <input type="checkbox"/> No. ⇒ Continue with UN6 | |
| UN6 | NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE. WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD, OR WOULD YOU PREFER NOT TO HAVE ANY (MORE) CHILDREN? | Have (a/another) child.....1 No more / None.....2 Says she cannot get pregnant.....3 Undecided / Don't know.....8 2⇒UN9 3⇒UN11 8⇒UN9 |
| UN7 | HOW LONG WOULD YOU LIKE TO WAIT BEFORE THE BIRTH OF (A/ ANOTHER) CHILD? | Months.....1 ___ Years.....2 ___ Soon / Now.....993 Says she cannot get pregnant.....994 After marriage.....995 Other.....996 Don't know.....998 994⇒UN11 |
| UN8 | Check CP1. Currently pregnant? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, currently pregnant ⇒ Go to UN13 <input type="checkbox"/> No, unsure or DK ⇒ Continue with UN9 | |
| UN9 | Check CP2. Currently using a method? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. ⇒ Go to UN13 <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Continue with UN10 | |
| UN10 | DO YOU THINK YOU ARE PHYSICALLY ABLE TO GET PREGNANT AT THIS TIME? | Yes.....1 No.....2 DK.....8 1⇒UN13 8⇒UN13 |
| UN11 | WHY DO YOU THINK YOU ARE NOT PHYSICALLY ABLE TO GET PREGNANT? | Infrequent sex / No sex.....A Menopausal.....B Never menstruated.....C Hysterectomy (surgical removal of uterus) D Has been trying to get pregnant for 2 years or more without result.....E Postpartum amenorrheic.....F Breastfeeding.....G Too old.....H Fatalistic.....I Other (specify).....X Don't know.....Z |
| UN12 | Check UN11. "Never menstruated" mentioned? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. ⇒ Go to Next Module <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Continue with UN13 | |

| | | |
|------|--|--|
| UN13 | WHEN DID YOUR LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD START? | Days ago 1 ____ Weeks ago 2 ____ Months ago 3 ____ Years ago 4 ____ In menopause / Has had hysterectomy .. 994 Before last birth 995 Never menstruated 996 |
|------|--|--|

FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION/CUTTING

FG

| | | | |
|------|---|---|---------------|
| FG1 | HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF FEMALE CIRCUMCISION? | Yes 1 No 2 | 1⇒FG3 |
| FG2 | IN SOME COUNTRIES, THERE IS A PRACTICE IN WHICH A GIRL MAY HAVE PART OF HER GENITALS CUT. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD ABOUT THIS PRACTICE? | Yes 1 No 2 | 2⇒Next Module |
| FG3 | HAVE YOU YOURSELF EVER BEEN CIRCUMCISED? | Yes 1 No 2 | 2⇒FG9 |
| FG4 | NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU WHAT WAS DONE TO YOU AT THAT TIME. WAS ANY FLESH REMOVED FROM THE GENITAL AREA? | Yes 1 No 2 DK 8 | 1⇒FG6 |
| FG5 | WAS THE GENITAL AREA JUST NICKED WITHOUT REMOVING ANY FLESH? | Yes 1 No 2 DK 8 | |
| FG6 | WAS THE GENITAL AREA SEWN CLOSED? If necessary, probe: WAS IT SEALED? | Yes 1 No 2 DK 8 | |
| FG7 | HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU WERE CIRCUMCISED? If the respondent does not know the exact age, probe to get an estimate | During infancy 00 Age at circumcision ____ DK / Don't remember / Not sure 98 | |
| FG8 | WHO PERFORMED THE CIRCUMCISION? | Health professional Doctor 11 Nurse/Midwife 12 Other health professional (specify) ____ 16 Traditional persons Traditional 'circumciser' 21 Traditional birth attendant 22 Other traditional (specify) _____ 26 DK 98 | |
| FG9 | Check CM5 for Number of daughters at home and CM7 for Number of daughters elsewhere, and sum the answers here | Total number of living daughters ____ | |
| FG10 | JUST TO MAKE SURE THAT I HAVE THIS RIGHT, YOU HAVE (total number in FG9) LIVING DAUGHTERS. IS THIS CORRECT? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> One or more living daughters ⇒ Continue with FG11 <input type="checkbox"/> Does not have any living daughters ⇒ Go to FG22A <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Check responses to CM1 – CM10 and make corrections as necessary, until FG10 = Yes | | |
| FG11 | Ask the respondent to tell you the name(s) of her daughter(s), beginning with the youngest daughter (if more than one daughter). Write down the name of each daughter in FG12. Then, ask questions FG13 to FG20 for each daughter at a time. The total number of daughters in FG12 should be equal to the number in FG9 If more than 4 daughters, use additional questionnaires | | |

| | | Daughter #1 | Daughter #2 | Daughter #3 | Daughter #4 |
|------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| FG12 | Name of daughter | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| FG13 | HOW OLD IS (name)? | Age ____ | Age ____ | Age ____ | Age ____ |

| | | | | | |
|------|--|---|---|---|---|
| FG14 | Is (name) younger than 15 years of age? | Yes 1 No 2 If "No", go to FG13 for next daughter. If no more daughters, go to FG22A | Yes 1 No 2 If "No", go to FG13 for next daughter. If no more daughters, go to FG22A | Yes 1 No 2 If "No", go to FG13 for next daughter. If no more daughters, go to FG22A | Yes 1 No 2 If "No", go to FG13 for next daughter. If no more daughters, go to FG22A |
| FG15 | IS (name) CIRCUMCISED? | Yes 1 No 2 If "No", go to FG13 for next daughter. If no more daughters, go to FG22A | Yes 1 No 2 If "No", go to FG13 for next daughter. If no more daughters, go to FG22A | Yes 1 No 2 If "No", go to FG13 for next daughter. If no more daughters, go to FG22A | Yes 1 No 2 If "No", go to FG13 for next daughter. If no more daughters, go to FG22A |
| FG16 | HOW OLD WAS (name) WHEN THIS OCCURRED? If the respondent does not know the age, probe to get an estimate. | Age..... ____ DK..... 98 | Age..... ____ DK..... 98 | Age..... ____ DK..... 98 | Age..... ____ DK..... 98 |
| FG17 | NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU WHAT WAS DONE TO (name) AT THAT TIME. WAS ANY FLESH REMOVED FROM THE GENITAL AREA? | Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8 ⇒FG19 | Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8 ⇒FG19 | Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8 ⇒FG19 | Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8 ⇒FG19 |
| FG18 | WAS HER GENITAL AREA JUST NICKED WITHOUT REMOVING ANY FLESH? | Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8 | Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8 | Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8 | Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8 |
| FG19 | WAS HER GENITAL AREA SEWN CLOSED? If necessary, probe: WAS IT SEALED? | Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8 | Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8 | Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8 | Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8 |
| FG20 | WHO PERFORMED THE CIRCUMCISION? | Health professional Doctor 11 Nurse/midwife 12 Other health professional (specify) 16 Traditional persons Traditional 'circumciser' 21 Traditional birth attendant 22 Other traditional (specify) 26 DK..... 98 | Health professional Doctor 11 Nurse/midwife 12 Other health professional (specify) 16 Traditional persons Traditional 'circumciser' 21 Traditional birth attendant 22 Other traditional (specify) 26 DK..... 98 | Health professional Doctor 11 Nurse/midwife 12 Other health professional (specify) 16 Traditional persons Traditional 'circumciser' 21 Traditional birth attendant 22 Other traditional (specify) 26 DK..... 98 | Health professional Doctor 11 Nurse/midwife 12 Other health professional (specify) 16 Traditional persons Traditional 'circumciser' 21 Traditional birth attendant 22 Other traditional (specify) 26 DK..... 98 |
| FG21 | | Go back to FG13 for next daughter. If no more daughters, go to FG22A | Go back to FG13 for next daughter. If no more daughters, go to FG22A | Go back to FG13 for next daughter. If no more daughters, go to FG22A | Go back to FG13 in first column of additional questionnaire for next daughter. If no more daughters, go to FG22A |

Tick here if additional questionnaire used

| | | |
|-------|---|---------------------------|
| FG22A | WOULD YOU LIKE YOUR DAUGHTER TO BE CIRCUMCISED? | Yes 1 No 2 |
|-------|---|---------------------------|

| | | |
|------|--|---|
| FG22 | DO YOU THINK THIS PRACTICE SHOULD BE CONTINUED OR SHOULD IT BE DISCONTINUED? | Continued.....1 Discontinued.....2 Depends.....3 DK.....8 |
| FG23 | WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF FGC? Probe: ANY MORE BENEFITS? | Keep virginity.....A To prevent fooling around.....B Self Esteem.....C No benefit.....D Other (specify) _____X DK.....Z |
| FG24 | WHAT ARE THE DANGERS OF FGC? Probe: ANY MORE DANGERS? | Bleeding.....A Spread of STDs.....B Complication during pregnancy/delivery..C Sexual difficulty.....D No danger.....E Other (specify) _____X DK.....Z |

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

DV

| DV1 | SOMETIMES A HUSBAND IS ANNOYED OR ANGERED BY THINGS THAT HIS WIFE DOES. IN YOUR OPINION, IS A HUSBAND JUSTIFIED IN HITTING OR BEATING HIS WIFE IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS: [A] IF SHE GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING HIM? [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] USING CONTRACEPTIVES WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE HUSBAND? | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Goes out without telling.....1</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Neglects children.....1</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Argues.....1</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Refuses sex.....1</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Burns food.....1</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Using contraceptives.....1</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | Yes | No | DK | Goes out without telling.....1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | Neglects children.....1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | Argues.....1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | Refuses sex.....1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | Burns food.....1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | Using contraceptives.....1 | 1 | 2 | 8 |
|--------------------------------|---|---|----|-----|----|----|--------------------------------|---|---|---|-------------------------|---|---|---|--------------|---|---|---|-------------------|---|---|---|------------------|---|---|---|----------------------------|---|---|---|
| | Yes | No | DK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goes out without telling.....1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Neglects children.....1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Argues.....1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refuses sex.....1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burns food.....1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Using contraceptives.....1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

MARRIAGE/UNION

MA

| | | | |
|-----|--|--|-----------------|
| MA1 | 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 | 3⇒MA5 |
| MA2 | HOW OLD IS YOUR HUSBAND/PARTNER? Probe: HOW OLD WAS YOUR HUSBAND/PARTNER ON HIS LAST BIRTHDAY? | Age in years.....__ __ DK.....98 | |
| MA3 | BESIDES YOURSELF, DOES YOUR HUSBAND/PARTNER HAVE ANY OTHER WIVES OR PARTNERS OR DOES HE LIVE WITH OTHER WOMEN AS IF MARRIED? | Yes.....1 No.....2 DK.....8 | 2⇒MA7 8⇒MA5 |
| MA4 | HOW MANY OTHER WIVES OR PARTNERS DOES HE HAVE? | Number.....__ __ DK.....98 | ⇒MA7 98⇒MA7 |
| MA5 | HAVE YOU EVER BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED TOGETHER WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED? | Yes, formerly married.....1 Yes, formerly lived with a man.....2 No.....3 | ⇒Next Module |
| MA6 | WHAT IS YOUR MARITAL STATUS NOW: ARE YOU WIDOWED, DIVORCED OR SEPARATED? | Widowed.....1 Divorced.....2 Separated.....3 | 2⇒CM8 |

| | | | |
|-----|--|---|--------------|
| MA7 | HAVE YOU BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE OR MORE THAN ONCE? | Only once..... 1 More than once 2 | |
| MA8 | IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU FIRST MARRY OR START LIVING WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED? | Date of first marriage Month ___ ___ DK month 98 Year..... ___ ___ ___ ___ DK year 9998 | ⇒Next Module |
| MA9 | HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU STARTED LIVING WITH YOUR FIRST HUSBAND/PARTNER? | Age in years..... ___ ___ | |

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR SB

Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy.

| | | | |
|-----|---|---|-------------------------|
| SB1 | NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT SEXUAL ACTIVITY IN ORDER TO GAIN A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF SOME IMPORTANT LIFE ISSUES. THE INFORMATION YOU SUPPLY WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE FOR THE VERY FIRST TIME? | Never had intercourse..... 00 Age in years..... ___ ___ First time when started living with (first) husband/partner..... 95 | 00 ⇒Next Module |
| SB2 | THE FIRST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED? | Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8 | |
| SB3 | WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE? Record 'years ago' only if last intercourse was one or more years ago. If 12 months or more the answer must be recorded in years. | Days ago..... 1 ___ ___ Weeks ago 2 ___ ___ Months ago 3 ___ ___ Years ago..... 4 ___ ___ | 4⇒SB15 |
| SB4 | THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED? | Yes 1 No 2 | |
| SB5 | WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS PERSON WITH WHOM YOU LAST HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE? Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse. If 'boyfriend', then ask: WERE YOU LIVING TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED? If 'yes', circle '2'. If 'no', circle '3'. | Husband..... 1 Cohabiting partner..... 2 Boyfriend 3 Casual acquaintance 4 Other (specify) 6 | 3⇒SB7 4⇒SB7 6⇒SB7 |
| SB6 | Check MA1: <input type="checkbox"/> Currently married or living with a man (MA1 = 1 or 2) ⇒ Go to SB8 <input type="checkbox"/> Not married / Not in union (MA1 = 3) ⇒ Continue with SB7 | | |
| SB7 | HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON? If response is DK, probe: ABOUT HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON? | Age of sexual partner ___ ___ DK..... 98 | |
| SB8 | HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS? | Yes 1 No 2 | 2⇒SB15 |
| SB9 | THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH THIS OTHER PERSON, WAS A CONDOM USED? | Yes 1 No 2 | |

| | | | |
|------|---|--|----------------------------|
| SB10 | WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS PERSON? Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse If 'boyfriend' then ask: WERE YOU LIVING TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED? If 'yes', circle '2'. If 'no', circle '3'. | Husband..... 1 Cohabiting partner..... 2 Boyfriend..... 3 Casual acquaintance..... 4 Other (specify) 6 | 3⇒SB12 4⇒SB12 6⇒SB12 |
| SB11 | Check MA1 and MA7: <input type="checkbox"/> Currently married or living with a man (MA1 = 1 or 2) AND Married only once or lived with a man only once (MA7 = 1) ⇒ Go to SB13 <input type="checkbox"/> Else ⇒ Continue with SB12 | | |
| SB12 | HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON? If response is DK, probe: ABOUT HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON? | Age of sexual partner ___ __ DK..... 98 | 8⇒MN9 |
| SB13 | OTHER THAN THESE TWO PERSONS, HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS? | Yes 1 No 2 | 2⇒SB15 |
| SB14 | IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PEOPLE HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS? | Number of partners ___ __ | |
| SB15 | IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PEOPLE HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN YOUR LIFETIME? If a non-numeric answer is given, probe to get an estimate. If number of partners is 95 or more, write '95'. | Number of lifetime partners ___ __ DK..... 98 | |

HIV/AIDS

HA

| | | | |
|-----|---|--|--------|
| HA1 | NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT SOMETHING ELSE. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF AN ILLNESS CALLED AIDS? | Yes 1 No 2 | 2⇒WM11 |
| HA2 | CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS BY HAVING JUST ONE UNINFECTED SEX PARTNER WHO HAS NO OTHER SEX PARTNERS? | Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8 | |
| HA3 | CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BECAUSE OF WITCHCRAFT OR OTHER SUPERNATURAL MEANS? | Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8 | |
| HA4 | CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS BY USING A CONDOM EVERY TIME THEY HAVE SEX? | Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8 | |
| HA5 | CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS FROM MOSQUITO BITES? | Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8 | |
| HA6 | CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BY SHARING FOOD WITH A PERSON WHO HAS AIDS? | Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8 | |
| HA7 | IS IT POSSIBLE FOR A HEALTHY-LOOKING PERSON TO HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS? | Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8 | |

| | | | |
|------|--|--|----------------------------|
| HA8 | CAN THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS BE TRANSMITTED FROM A MOTHER TO HER BABY: [A] DURING PREGNANCY? [B] DURING DELIVERY? [C] BY BREASTFEEDING? | Yes No DK During pregnancy.....1 2 8 During delivery.....1 2 8 By breastfeeding.....1 2 8 | |
| HA9 | IN YOUR OPINION, IF A TEACHER HAS THE AIDS VIRUS BUT IS NOT SICK, SHOULD SHE BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE TEACHING IN SCHOOL? | Yes1 No2 DK / Not sure / Depends.....8 | |
| HA10 | WOULD YOU BUY FRESH VEGETABLES FROM A SHOPKEEPER OR VENDOR IF YOU KNEW THAT THIS PERSON HAD THE AIDS VIRUS? | Yes1 No2 DK / Not sure / Depends.....8 | |
| HA11 | IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY GOT INFECTED WITH THE AIDS VIRUS, WOULD YOU WANT IT TO REMAIN A SECRET? | Yes1 No2 DK / Not sure / Depends.....8 | |
| HA12 | IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY BECAME SICK WITH AIDS, WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO CARE FOR HER OR HIM IN YOUR OWN HOUSEHOLD? | Yes1 No2 DK / Not sure / Depends.....8 | |
| HA13 | Check CM13: Any live birth in last 2 years? <input type="checkbox"/> No live birth in last 2 years. ⇒ Go to HA24. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, live birth in last 2 years. ⇒ Continue with HA14. | | |
| HA14 | Check MN1: Received antenatal care? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, antenatal care received.⇒ Continue with HA15 <input type="checkbox"/> No antenatal care received ⇒ Go to HA24 | | |
| HA15 | DURING ANY OF THE ANTENATAL VISITS FOR YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (name), WERE YOU GIVEN ANY INFORMATION ABOUT AIDS OR THE AIDS VIRUS? | Yes1 No2 DK.....8 | |
| HA16 | I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT WERE YOU TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS AS PART OF YOUR ANTENATAL CARE? | Yes1 No2 DK.....8 | 2⇒HA19 8⇒HA19 |
| HA17 | I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST? | Yes1 No2 DK.....8 | 2⇒HA22 8⇒HA22 |
| HA18 | REGARDLESS OF THE RESULT, ALL WOMEN WHO ARE TESTED ARE SUPPOSED TO RECEIVE COUNSELING AFTER GETTING THE RESULT. AFTER YOU WERE TESTED, DID YOU RECEIVE COUNSELLING? | Yes1 No2 DK.....8 | 1⇒HA22 2⇒HA22 8⇒HA22 |
| HA19 | Check MN17: Birth delivered by health professional (A, B or C)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, birth delivered by health professional⇒ Continue with HA20 <input type="checkbox"/> No, birth not delivered by health professional⇒ Go to HA24 | | |
| HA20 | I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT WERE YOU TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS BETWEEN THE TIME YOU WENT FOR DELIVERY BUT BEFORE THE BABY WAS BORN? | Yes1 No2 | 2⇒HA24 |
| HA21 | I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST? | Yes1 No2 | |
| HA22 | HAVE YOU BEEN TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS SINCE THAT TIME YOU WERE TESTED DURING YOUR PREGNANCY? | Yes1 No2 | 1⇒HA25 |

| | | | |
|------|---|--|----------------------------|
| HA23 | WHEN WAS THE MOST RECENT TIME YOU WERE TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS? | Less than 12 months ago1 12-23 months ago2 2 or more years ago.....3 | 1⇒HA28 2⇒HA28 3⇒HA28 |
| HA24 | I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TESTED TO SEE IF YOU HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS? | Yes1 No.....2 | 2⇒HA27 |
| HA25 | WHEN WAS THE MOST RECENT TIME YOU WERE TESTED? | Less than 12 months ago1 12-23 months ago2 2 or more years ago.....3 | |
| HA26 | I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST? | Yes1 No.....2 DK.....8 | 1⇒HA28 2⇒HA28 8⇒HA28 |
| HA27 | DO YOU KNOW OF A PLACE WHERE PEOPLE CAN GO TO GET TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS? | Yes1 No.....2 | |
| HA28 | IF YOUR HUSBAND/PARTNER WAS ASKED FOR YOU TO BE SCREENED FOR HIV/AIDS TESTING, DO YOU THINK HE WILL AGREE? | Yes1 No.....2 DK.....8 | |
| HA29 | DO YOU THINK YOUR HUSBAND/PARTNER WILL AGREE FOR BOTH OF YOU TO BE SCREENED TOGETHER? | Yes1 No.....2 DK.....8 | |
| WM11 | Record the time | Hour and minutes : | |
| WM12 | <p>Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household? Check household listing, column HL9. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. ⇒ Go to QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent. <input type="checkbox"/> No. ⇒ End the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check for the presence of any other eligible woman or children under-5 in the household.</p> | | |

Interviewer's Observations

Field Editor's Observations

Supervisor's Observations



2010



The Gambia

MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY