

GUYANA

Monitoring the situation of children and women

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2014



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 MICS

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The Guyana Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey Round 5 (MICS5) was carried out in 2014 by the Bureau of Statistics, as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Government of Guyana provided financial support.

The global MICS programme was developed by UNICEF in the 1990s as an international household survey programme to support countries in the collection of internationally comparable data on a wide range of indicators on the situation of children and women. MICS surveys measure key indicators that allow countries to generate data for use in policies and programmes, and to monitor progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments. The Guyana MICS 2014 results will be critically important for final MDG reporting in 2015, and are expected to form part of the baseline data for the post-2015 era.

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Summary Table of Survey Implementation and the Survey Population, Guyana, 2014

Survey implementation			
Sample frame	Guyana 2012	Questionnaires	Household
- Updated	Population and Housing Census February-March 2014		Women (age 15-49) Men (age 15-49) Children under five
Interviewer training	March 2014	Fieldwork	April-July 2014
Survey sample			
Households		Children under five	
- Sampled	5,904	- Eligible	3,482
- Occupied	5,526	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	3,358
- Interviewed	5,077	- Response rate (Per cent)	96.4
- Response rate (Per cent)	91.9		
Women		Men	
- Eligible for interviews	5,809	- Eligible for interviews	2,526
- Interviewed	5,076	- Interviewed	1,682
- Response rate (Per cent)	87.4	- Response rate (Per cent)	66.6(+)

(+) Due to the low response rate among men further analysis will be done and results should be interpreted with caution.

Survey population			
Average household size	3.8	Percentage of population living in	
Percentage of population under:		- Urban areas	27.2
- Age 5	9.6	- Rural areas	72.8
- Age 18	36.0	- Barima-Waini (Region 1)	1.9
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	15.2	- Pomeroon-Supenaam (Region 2)	5.5
		- Essequibo Islands-West Demerara (Region 3)	15.7
		- Demerara-Mahaica (Region 4)	44.3
		- Mahaica-Berbice (Region 5)	6.8
		- East Berbice-Corentyne (Region 6)	14.7
		- Cuyuni-Mazaruni & Potaro-Siparuni (Regions 7&8)	2.7
		- Upper Takutu-Upper Essequibo (Region 9)	3.4
		- Upper Demerara-Berbice (Region 10)	5.0

Housing characteristics	
Percentage of households with	
- Electricity	86.9
- Finished floor	81.2
- Finished roofing	97.0
- Finished walls	93.2
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	1.87

Household or personal assets	
Percentage of households that own	
- A television	88.0
- A refrigerator	78.1
- Agricultural land	13.6
- Farm animals/livestock	18.8
Percentage of households where at least a member has or owns a	
- Mobile phone	88.6
- Car or truck	23.1

Summary Table of Findings¹

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Indicators, Guyana, 2014

CHILD MORTALITY			
Early childhood mortality ^a			
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
1.1	Neonatal mortality rate	Probability of dying within the first month of life	23
1.2	MDG 4.2 Infant mortality rate	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	32
1.3	Post-neonatal mortality rate	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates	9
1.4	Child mortality rate	Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays	8
1.5	MDG 4.1 Under-five mortality rate	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	39

^aRates refer to the 5-year period preceding the survey.

NUTRITION			
Nutritional status			
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
2.1a	MDG 1.8 Underweight prevalence	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below	
2.1b		(a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	8.5 2.2
2.2a	Stunting prevalence	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below	
2.2b		(a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	12.0 3.4
2.3a	Wasting prevalence	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below	
2.3b		(a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	6.4 1.7
2.4	Overweight prevalence	Percentage of children under age 5 who are above two standard deviations of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	5.3
Breastfeeding and infant feeding			
2.5	Children ever breastfed	Percentage of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who breastfed their last live-born child at any time	89.0
2.6	Early initiation of breastfeeding	Percentage of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who put their last newborn to the breast within one hour of birth	49.2
2.7	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed	23.3
2.8	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment during the previous day	36.2
2.9	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	55.6
2.10	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	40.9
2.11	Median duration of breastfeeding	The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day	14.1

¹ See Appendix E for a detailed description of MICS indicators

Breastfeeding and infant feeding			
2.12	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed during the previous day	40.5
2.13	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	80.9
2.14	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	83.9
2.15	Minimum meal frequency	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day	61.6
2.16	Minimum dietary diversity	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received foods from 4 or more food groups during the previous day	65.2
2.17a 2.17b	Minimum acceptable diet	(a) Percentage of breastfed children age 6-23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day (b) Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity not including milk feeds and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	30.1 54.0
2.18	Bottle feeding	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	69.5
Salt iodization			
2.19	Iodized salt consumption	Percentage of households with salt testing 15 parts per million or more of iodide/iodate	19.8
Low-birthweight			
2.20	Low-birthweight infants	Percentage of most recent live births in the last 2 years weighing below 2,500 grams at birth	13.6
2.21	Infants weighed at birth	Percentage of most recent live births in the last 2 years who were weighed at birth	93.9

CHILD HEALTH			
Vaccinations			
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
3.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received BCG vaccine by their first birthday	94.5
3.2	Polio immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of OPV vaccine (OPV3) by their first birthday	90.2
3.3 3.5 3.6	Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT), Hepatitis B (HepB) and Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage (Pentavalent)	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of DPT vaccine (DPT3), Hepatitis B (HepB) and Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) by their first birthday	89.4
3.4	MDG 4.3 Measles immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received measles vaccine by their second birthday	93.4
3.7	Yellow fever immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received yellow fever vaccine by their second birthday	92.3
3.8	Full immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule by their first birthday (measles and yellow fever by second birthday)	68.9

Tetanus toxoid			
3.9	Neonatal tetanus protection	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were given at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine within the appropriate interval prior to the most recent birth	22.3
Diarrhoea			
-	Children with diarrhoea	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	8.3
3.10	Care-seeking for diarrhoea	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	60.9
3.S1	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORS	42.5
3.12	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	28.9
Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) symptoms			
-	Children with ARI symptoms	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks	2.2
3.13	Care-seeking for children with ARI symptoms	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	83.6
3.14	Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks who received antibiotics	30.9
Solid fuel use			
3.15	Use of solid fuels for cooking	Percentage of household members in households that use solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy to cook	6.9
Malaria / Fever			
-	Children with fever	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks	13.7
3.16a	Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)	(a) at least one ITN	5.3
3.16b		(b) at least one ITN for every two people	2.8
3.18	MDG 6.7 Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	Percentage of children under age 5 who slept under an ITN the previous night	7.4
3.19	Population that slept under an ITN	Percentage of household members who slept under an ITN the previous night	3.8
3.20	Care-seeking for fever	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	70.7
3.21	Malaria diagnostics usage	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who had a finger or heel stick for malaria testing	12.0
3.22	MDG 6.8 Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who received any antimalarial treatment	7.4
3.23	Treatment with Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) among children who received anti-malarial treatment	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who received ACT (or other first-line treatment according to national policy)	(0.0)
3.24	Pregnant women who slept under an ITN	Percentage of pregnant women who slept under an ITN the previous night	6.9

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

MIC S indicator 3.11 is not REPORTED because Zinc in Guyana is not provided as standard treatment for diarrhea. Instead, indicator 3.S1 is included to report the single treatment with ORS which is the recommended treatment.

WATER AND SANITATION

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value	
4.1	MDG 7.8	Use of improved drinking water sources	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	94.2
4.2		Water treatment	Percentage of household members in households using unimproved drinking water who use an appropriate treatment method	27.4
4.3	MDG 7.9	Use of improved sanitation	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	86.9
4.4		Safe disposal of child's faeces	Percentage of children age 0-2 years whose last stools were disposed of safely	43.0
4.5		Place for handwashing	Percentage of households with a specific place for hand washing where water and soap or other cleansing agent are present	78.8
4.6		Availability of soap or other cleansing agent	Percentage of households with soap or other cleansing agent	79.4

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Contraception and unmet need

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value	
-		Total fertility rate	Total fertility rate for women age 15-49 years	2.6
5.1	MDG 5.4	Adolescent birth rate	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years	74
5.2		Early childbearing	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who had at least one live birth before age 18	15.8
5.3	MDG 5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	34.1
5.4	MDG 5.6	Unmet need	Percentage 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	28.0

Maternal and newborn health

5.5a	MDG 5.5	Antenatal care coverage	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth (a) at least once by skilled health personnel (b) at least four times by any provider	90.7
5.5b	MDG 5.5			86.7
5.6		Content of antenatal care	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had their blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples during the last pregnancy that led to a live birth	93.6
5.7	MDG 5.2	Skilled attendant at delivery	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended by skilled health personnel during their most recent live birth	92.4
5.8		Institutional deliveries	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	92.7
5.9		Caesarean section	Percentage of women age 15-49 years whose most recent live birth in the last 2 years was delivered by caesarean section	16.9

Post-natal health checks

5.10	Post-partum stay in health facility	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery of their most recent live birth in the last 2 years	98.0
5.11	Post-natal health check for the newborn	Percentage of last live births in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery	95.4
5.12	Post-natal health check for the mother	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live birth in the last 2 years	93.0

CHILD DEVELOPMENT

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
6.1	Attendance to early childhood education	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	61.0
6.2	Support for learning	Percentage 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 last 3 days	87.2
6.3	Father's support for learning	Percentage of children age 36-59 months whose biological father has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	15.9
6.4	Mother's support for learning	Percentage of children age 36-59 months whose biological mother has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	54.8
6.5	Availability of children's books	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	47.3
6.6	Availability of playthings	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	68.5
6.7	Inadequate care	Percentage 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 last week	5.0
6.8	Early child development index	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	85.6

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
7.1 MDG 2.3	Literacy rate among young people	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education	
		(a) women	98.0
		(b) men	97.7
7.2	School readiness	Percentage of children in first grade of primary school who attended pre-school during the previous school year	84.9
7.3	Net intake rate in primary education	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	83.3
7.4 MDG 2.1	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children of primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	97.0
7.5	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children of secondary school age currently attending secondary school or higher	84.5
7.6 MDG 2.2	Children reaching last grade of primary	Percentage of children entering the first grade of primary school who eventually reach last grade	96.4

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
7.7	Primary completion rate	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school (excluding repeaters) divided by number of children of primary school completion age (age appropriate to final grade of primary school)	109.1
7.8	Transition rate to secondary school	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 divided by number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year	95.9
7.9	MDG 3.1 Gender parity index (primary school)	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	1.00
7.10	MDG 3.1 Gender parity index (secondary school)	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	1.08

CHILD PROTECTION

Birth registration

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
8.1	Birth registration	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered	88.7

Child labour

8.2	Child labour	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour	18.3
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Child discipline

8.3	Violent discipline	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month	69.7
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Early marriage and polygyny

8.4	Marriage before age 15	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who were first married or in union before age 15 (a) Women (b) Men	4.4 1.0
8.5	Marriage before age 18	Percentage of people age 20-49 years who were first married or in union before age 18 (a) Women (b) Men	26.9 6.6
8.6	Young people age 15-19 years currently married or in union	Percentage of young people age 15-19 years who are married or in union (a) Women (b) Men	13.3 13.4
8.7	Polygyny	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous union (a) Women (b) Men	3.3 4.2
8.8a 8.8b	Spousal age difference	Percentage of young women who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older, (a) among women age 15-19 years, (b) among women age 20-24 years	15.5 15.1

Attitudes towards domestic violence			
8.12	Attitudes towards domestic violence	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food (a) Women (b) Men	10.2 9.6
Children's living arrangements			
8.13	Children's living arrangements	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	10.0
8.14	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	7.0
8.15	Children with at least one parent living abroad	Percentage of children 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	5.7

HIV/AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR			
HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes			
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
-	Have heard of AIDS	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS (a) Women (b) Men	97.5 97.4
9.1	MDG 6.3 Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV, and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission (a) Women (b) Men	51.5 40.2
9.2	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (a) Women (b) Men	52.5 34.6
9.3	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	Percentage of people age 15-49 years expressing accepting attitudes on all four questions toward people living with HIV (a) Women (b) Men	23.2 23.0
HIV testing			
9.4	People who know where to be tested for HIV	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV (a) Women (b) Men	90.0 87.6
9.5	People who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results (a) Women (b) Men	26.3 24.9
9.6	Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months, who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results (a) Women (b) Men	40.8 26.5

9.7	HIV counselling during antenatal care	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years and received antenatal care during the pregnancy of their most recent birth, reporting that they received counselling on HIV during antenatal care	66.7
9.8	HIV testing during antenatal care	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years and received antenatal care during the pregnancy of their most recent birth, reporting that they were offered and accepted an HIV test during antenatal care and received their results	84.8
Sexual behaviour			
9.9	Young people who have never had sex	Percentage of never married young people age 15-24 years who have never had sex (a) Women (b) Men	79.0 55.8
9.10	Sex before age 15 among young people	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who had sexual intercourse before age 15 (a) Women (b) Men	4.9 12.6
9.11	Age-mixing among sexual partners	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months with a partner who was 10 or more years older	11.8
9.12	Multiple sexual partnerships	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the last 12 months (a) Women (b) Men	1.9 13.8
9.13	Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who report having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex (a) Women (b) Men	42.2 59.0
9.14	Sex with non-regular partners	Percentage of sexually active young people age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner in the last 12 months (a) Women (b) Men	12.0 36.7
9.15	MDG 6.2 Condom use with non-regular partners	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting sex partner in the last 12 months (a) Women (b) Men	57.2 87.5

ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND ICT

Access to mass media

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
10.1	Exposure to mass media	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television (a) Women (b) Men	39.9 41.3

Use of information/communication technology

10.2	Use of computers	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who used a computer during the last 12 months (a) Women (b) Men	62.2 67.6
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Use of information/communication technology			
10.2	Use of computers	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who used a computer during the last 12 months (a) Women (b) Men	62.2 67.6
10.3	Use of internet	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who used the internet during the last 12 months (a) Women (b) Men	66.6 66.5

SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING			
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
11.1	Life satisfaction	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life, overall (a) Women (b) Men	93.0 95.1
11.2	Happiness	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy (a) Women (b) Men	93.6 92.6
11.3	Perception of a better life	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years whose life improved during the last one year, and who expect that their life will be better after one year (a) Women (b) Men	81.9 83.3

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE			
Tobacco use			
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
12.1	Tobacco use	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes, or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products at any time during the last one month (a) Women (b) Men	2.1 20.7
12.2	Smoking before age 15	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 (a) Women (b) Men	1.7 9.4
Alcohol use			
12.3	Use of alcohol	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month (a) Women (b) Men	26.0 63.0
12.4	Use of alcohol before age 15	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15 (a) Women (b) Men	5.1 20.0

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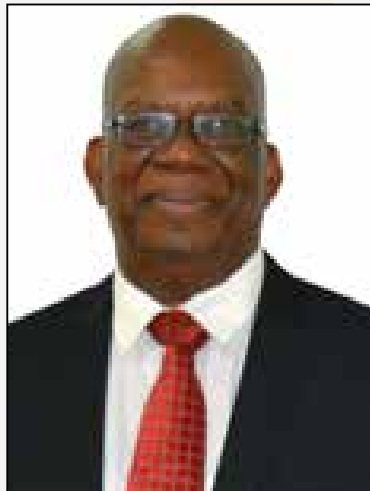
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome		
ANC	Antenatal care		
ASFR	Age-specific fertility rate		
BCG	Bacillus-Cereus-Geuerin (Tuberculosis)		
BoS	Bureau of Statistics		
CBR	Crude birth rate		
CNCD	Chronic non-communicable disease		
CRC	Committee on the Rights of the Child		
CSPRO	Census and Survey Processing System		
DPT	Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus		
ED	Enumeration District		
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization		
GARPR	Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting		
GFR	General fertility rate		
GPI	Gender Parity Index		
GRO	General Register Office		
HepB	Hepatitis B		
Hib	Haemophilus influenzae type b		
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus		
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorders		
ILO	International Labour Organization		
IPT	Intermittent Preventive Treatment		
IPV	Inactivated Poliovirus Vaccine		
ITN	Insecticide Treated Net		
IUD	Intrauterine Device		
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme		
LLIN	Long-lasting insecticidal treated net		
		MDG	Millennium Development Goals
		MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
		MICS5	Fifth global round of Multiple Indicator Clusters Surveys programme
		MMR	Measles, Mumps, and Rubella
		MoPH	Ministry of Public Health
		MTCT	Mother-to-child transmission
		NAR	Net Attendance Rate
		OPV	Oral Poliovirus Vaccine
		ORS	Oral rehydration salts
		ORT	Oral rehydration treatment
		PLHA	People living with HIV
		PNC	Post-natal care
		PNHC	Post-natal health check
		ppm	Parts Per Million
		SP	Sulfadoxine-Pyrimethamine
		SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
		STI	Sexually transmitted infection
		TFR	Total fertility rate
		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

FOREWORD



Budgeting for the social sector remains a priority for our Government as we address issues of poverty reduction while bridging the divide between the coast and hinterland. Notably, Budget 2016 allocated one third of the budget to the health and education sectors, in recognition of both sectors being critical to national development and essential for the development of our children – our future. As the Government of Guyana pursues national development, the data collected by the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) will be integral in identifying within sectors and cross-sectoral strategic goals, and informing planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating related development programmes and projects.

Our Government is moving to results-based budgeting and intends to develop robust monitoring and evaluation systems to support these reforms. The limited data sets within CARICOM and our country remain an area of serious concern for informing policy formulation.

Indeed, the availability and use of sound data must be driven by robust methodologies and systems for collecting, collating and analyzing data. As such, the Bureau of Statistics must play a strong leadership role in the data generation and statistical presentation as our Government expects to drive policy from an evidence-based platform.

In this regard, every effort is undertaken to strengthen the Bureau of Statistics in terms of structure, resources capabilities, and capacity to ensure a strong, dynamic institution that leads the effort to provide an evidence based platform. The release of the most recent Census coupled with the upcoming Labour Force and other surveys, which are targeted over the next twelve months are some of the initiatives to support availability of data for the national evidence-led performance initiative. Indeed, the release of the MICS, conducted during 2014, will add to the suite of data available, inter alia, to Government, private sector, civil society, researchers and students.

The next budget is at hand. The related planning initiative will be undergirded by the use of data supplied by the MICS from which the national budget will be culled. Our Government will craft policies that refine and target programmes and projects with greater confidence in outcomes to benefit our people across our ten regions in keeping with the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

I extend my thanks to UNICEF for its support in the conduct of this survey, as well as to the Bureau of Statistics and the Ministry of Health for their technical leadership in conducting the survey and the completion of the report. We encourage and support the use of the MICS report.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "Winston Jordan". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Honourable Minister of Finance
Mr. Winston Jordan

MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH

GOVERNANCE AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MICS

The Ministry of Public Health is pleased to be one of the leaders in the conduct of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) round 5 in Guyana. Previously, Guyana implemented rounds 1 and 3, and had sufficiently experienced the capacity of this survey in monitoring human development.

For many countries, MICS surveys are among the most important sources of data used for policy decisions and programme interventions, and for influencing public opinion on the situation of children and women. Since 1995, UNICEF has supported the implementation of Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), assisting countries in generating high quality data on the situation of children and women in areas such as Health, Education and Protection, especially for the most disadvantaged.



For Guyana, prior to the conduct of MICS 5 most household and other

national surveys had their own unique designs. For instance, the AIDS Indicator Survey 2005 (National), MICS 2006 (disaggregated by region clusters) and Demographic and Health Survey 2009 (disaggregated by the 10 regions), thus posing data harmonization issues. In 2013, when the MICS 5 survey was being designed, deliberate steps were taken to ensure that the content and disaggregation mirrored, as much as possible, the Demographic and Household Survey. A decision was taken that it would be recommended that all other national surveys be harmonised accordingly. As a consequence, in the MICS 5 survey, all ten Administrative Regions were engaged; a questionnaire on men was included and the data are disaggregated by individual regions, for most regions.

Government's commitment to the implementation of the MICS survey was demonstrated through its financial and in-kind support. A suitable space, renovated by the MoPH and furnished by UNICEF, was used exclusively as a research centre for the conduct of the MICS 5 survey. In future, National level surveys will be managed from this centre. As part of the recommended governance structure for MICS, two Technical Committees were established, one with oversight for the conduct of the MICS, and one comprising of subject matter experts. Both committees were chaired by the Chief Medical Officer.

The survey targeted 6000 households which were subdivided into 300 clusters, i.e. 20 households per cluster. However, due to refusals and other challenges during the fieldwork, 5904 households were enumerated from 1 April, 2014 to 10 July, 2014. For this survey, four questionnaires were used; Households, Men aged 15-49, Women aged 15-49 and Children under five, thus ensuring data for all critical populations in Guyana.

The findings of the MICS 5 Survey will be used to inform the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of health related programmes at the national and subnational levels.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'K. Cummings'. The signature is fluid and cursive.

Hon. Dr. Karen Cummings
Minister of Public Health

MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE



Addressing the issues of social development within the communities across our country and ensuring their economic viability remains a priority focus within our Government's national development agenda.

As stated in our manifesto, our Government committed to rebuild Guyana's family structure and support Guyana's children. In order to achieve our goals effectively we must understand the problems on the ground by way of evidence. The data in this report is an important step forward in being able to determine and address the challenges more effectively.

The findings within the MICS will aid the analysis of the situation of our children in several areas including, inter alia, child health, nutrition, child development and child development.

Further, it will support our ability to assess our achievements within the context of the MDGs and more especially, the SDGs as we go forward. My thanks to the UNICEF and GOG teams for their work in completing this important exercise.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jaipaul Sharma', written in a cursive style.

Honourable Minister within the Ministry of Finance
Mr. Jaipaul Sharma

MESSAGE FROM THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS

It is with a significant sense of satisfaction that I acknowledge the completion of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) Report of the 2014 which will be symbolically acknowledged with the formal launch and dissemination of the Report. This is the third occasion in which the Bureau of Statistics, as the Central Statistical Organization of Government has been centrally involved in the planning, design and execution of this Survey, a road that began some sixteen (16) years ago when the Bureau, with the full support of UNICEF, Guyana Office, was able to first observe the organization and operations of the MICS in the Dominican Republic and was able to return and recommend to Government that Guyana should get fully involved in this international household survey programme that generates such a plethora of key indicators on a significant portion of a country's population.



The Bureau has now participated in three (3) rounds of the MICS, in years 2000, 2006 and 2014 and every Round of participation has further strengthened the strong working relationship with its sister and lead-agency in this exercise, the Ministry of Health as well as with UNICEF's Office in Georgetown. Needless to say, one direct spin-off has been the institutional memory and capacity that the Bureau has been able to build over the years in this particular sphere of survey activity, aided by the Technical support provided by the UNICEF Georgetown Office.

This is the first time that the Survey in Guyana has contained a module for Men and even though the response rate has been lower than expected a start has been made. It is also the first time in the three (3) Surveys now completed that a Survey commenced under one Administration and the formal presentation of the results is being effected under another.

It would therefore be remiss of me not to mention the individuals who were central to the team work which saw the latest MICS to a successful conclusion, among them being Mr. Michael Gillis, Technical Specialist, UNICEF Georgetown, Dr. Shamdeo Persaud, Chief Medical Officer, Ministry of Public Health and Mr. Ian Manifold, Head of Division, Surveys, Bureau of Statistics. The results and interpretation of the Survey's findings will be further complemented by the results of Census 2012 when roll-out commences later this year.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Lennox Benjamin".

Lennox Benjamin,
Chief Statistician.

MESSAGE FROM THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)



Making sure that we reach all children, especially the most disadvantaged is at the heart of UNICEF's work and programming. MICS 5 provides us with the up to date evidence needed to analyse the situation of children and women, to make informed policy decisions and influence public opinion.

This new round of MICS data reveals a compelling story about the issues that impact children's lives and wellbeing in the areas of health, education and protection among others, and allows us as a country office to effectively focus resources on programmes which respond to their needs and make a difference for them.

MICS 5 has enabled Guyana to produce statistically sound and internationally comparable estimates on a range of child-related indicators in the areas of child health, education, protection, water and sanitation and HIV and AIDS.

The leadership of the Government of Guyana, through the Bureau of Statistics and the Ministry of Public Health, has been essential in ensuring the prioritisation of children issues during this round of MICS. We are also pleased to acknowledge the partnership with other UN agencies and developmental partners, who provided technical and financial support for this survey.

Children's rights to survival, development, protection and participation are enshrined in the Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC), and the inalienable rights of women are articulated in the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).

UNICEF continues to work towards the realisation of these rights, which remain at the centre of the post-2015 agenda. The completion of MICS is a fundamental step towards eradicating inequities and enhancing inter-generational equity. It is also an essential tool in strengthening children's ability to reach their full potential as productive, engaged, and capable citizens.

UNICEF envisages a future where the data generated by the MICS surveys in Guyana is at the heart of decision making in health, education, child protection and other critical areas, and that this data is used to actively inform sustainable programmes for the wellbeing of children and women, in all ten administrative regions of Guyana.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'M. Flach', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Marianne Flach
Representative for Guyana and Suriname
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)



@UNICEF Guyana

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Guyana Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey round 5 (MICS5) was carried out in 2014 by the Government of Guyana, through the Bureau of Statistics and the Ministry of Health, as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Government of Guyana provided financial support.

It is important to acknowledge the training and technical support provided during this survey process by UNICEF staff from the global MICS Office in New York, the Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, in Panama and the Guyana and Suriname Country Office. The collaboration of multiple Government Ministries and Departments in Guyana is also deeply appreciated. Furthermore the invaluable assistance of consultants on this project is noted. The decisive role in the adaptation of the MICS 5 questionnaires and manuals, by the members of the Technical Steering Committee as well as the overall management of the survey by the MICS 5 steering committee is also noteworthy. It is expected that this situation survey will pave the way for periodic monitoring of the situation of children and women living in Guyana.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) is an international household survey programme developed by UNICEF in the 1990s. MICS is designed to collect statistically sound, internationally comparable estimates of key indicators that are used to assess the situation of children, women and men in the areas such as health, education, child protection, and HIV/AIDS. MICS also provides a tool to monitor the progress towards national goals and global commitments aimed at promoting the welfare of children, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).²

Since the inception of MICS, four rounds of survey have been carried out globally in 1995, 2000, 2005-6 and 2009 respectively. The current round (MICS5) was launched in 2012.

MICS5 was conducted in Guyana in 2014 by the Guyana Bureau of Statistics and the Ministry of Public Health, with technical support from UNICEF. The Guyana Multiple Indicator Survey 2014 (Guyana MICS5 2014) is the third of its kind in Guyana, the first being in 2000 and the second being in 2006. Guyana MICS5 2014 is a nationally representative sample survey of households and was designed to provide statistically reliable 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 two geographic sub-areas defined as interior areas and coastal areas.

The main objectives of the survey included the following:

- Collect internationally comparable data on a wide range of indicators on the situation of children and women;
- Generate data for use in policies and programmes;
- Monitor progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Four types of questionnaires – a household questionnaire, a questionnaire for women aged 15-49 years, a questionnaire for men aged 15-49 years and a questionnaire for children under 5 – were used to conduct face-to-face interviews. The respondent to the household questionnaire was any knowledgeable adult member (i.e. aged 15 years or older) living in

the household. Women and men questionnaires were administered to eligible women and selected eligible men living in the household respectively. The questionnaire for children under age five was administered to the mother/caretaker of the child.

The survey initially targeted 6,000 households in 300 Enumeration Districts (EDs), i.e. 20 households per ED. However, four of the targeted EDs located in the interior areas were inaccessible during the fieldwork period. At the end, the survey sampled 5,904 households, of which 5,526 were found to be occupied. Of those occupied, 5,077 were successfully interviewed, resulting in a household response rate of 92 percent. The response rates for women, men and children were 87, 67 and 96 percent, respectively.

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

- In the 5,077 households interviewed, 19,321 household members (9,326 males and 9,995 females) were listed, indicating a mean household size of 3.8.
- Seventy-two (72) percent of households are from the rural areas. Just 12 percent are from the interior areas. Almost two-thirds (64%) of the population are aged 15-65 years while only six (6) percent are 65 years and older. Over one-third (36%) of the population is below 18 years of age. About one-third (34%) of the sampled households are headed by females.

CHILD MORTALITY

Based on the methodology used, the survey provides estimates for the five years preceding the survey.

- The probability of a child dying before his/her first birthday (i.e. infant mortality rate - IMR) is estimated at 32 per 1,000 live births, while the probability of dying within the first month of life (i.e. neonatal mortality rate - NMR) is 23 deaths per 1,000 live births. Therefore, the post-neonatal mortality rate (i.e. the difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates) is 9 per 1,000 live births. The IMR and the NMR are much lower in the urban and interior areas than in the rural and the coastal areas

²Additional information on the global MICS project can be obtained via <http://mics.unicef.org/>

- respectively.
- The probability of a child dying between birth and his/her fifth birthday (i.e. under-five mortality rate - U5MR) is 39 deaths per 1,000 live births. Considering the above-mentioned IMR, 82 percent of under-five deaths are infant deaths.
- Childhood mortality rates are higher among boys and children born to mothers younger than 20 years of age than among other children.
- The estimates from this survey, in line with previous surveys in Guyana, indicate stabilization in childhood mortality during the last 15 years.

NUTRITION

Low birth weight

- Overall, 94 percent of births in Guyana were weighed at birth and approximately one in seven (14 %) infants is estimated to have low birth weight, i.e. they weigh less than the recommended 2,500 grams at birth. There are only small disparities in the prevalence of low birth weight by the various background characteristics covered in this survey.

Nutritional status

- Children under age five in Guyana are more likely to be stunted (i.e. too short for their age) than underweight (i.e. low weight for age), wasted (i.e. low weight for height) or overweight (i.e. high weight for height). Twelve (12) percent of children are moderately or severely stunted, nine (9) percent moderately or severely underweight, six (6) percent moderately or severely wasted, and five (5) percent overweight. Stunting is more prevalent among boys, children from the interior areas, those who live in the poorest households and those whose mother has no education. There are only small variations by the various background characteristics covered in this survey, in the prevalence of underweight, wasting or overweight among under-five children.

Breastfeeding and infant feeding

- While close to nine in ten (89%) last-born children in the two years preceding the survey were ever breastfed, only about half (49%) are breastfed for the first time within one hour of birth and over three-quarters (77%) within one day. The recommended practice of breastfeeding within one hour of birth

is most prevalent in the interior areas. While this practice is similar among births delivered at home and those delivered at a health facility, newborns delivered in public health facilities are almost three times more likely to be breastfed within one hour of birth than those delivered in private health facilities.

- Nationally, less than one in four children (23%) younger than six months are exclusively breastfed, while more than one in three are predominantly breastfed (36%). Compared to the national average, exclusive breastfeeding is nearly double in the regional grouping 1, 7, 8 and 9, and 11 percentage points higher in the interior areas.
- Among children younger than three years, the median duration for any breastfeeding is 14.1 months, for exclusive breastfeeding 0.6 month, and for predominant breastfeeding 1.4 months.
- Children aged 6-23 months are considered to be appropriately fed if they are receiving breast milk and solid, semi-solid or soft foods. In Guyana, only 46 percent of children of this age group are appropriately fed, primarily due to low prevalence of breastfeeding.
- Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods were given to 81 percent of infants aged 6-8 months at least once during the day preceding the survey. Infants currently being breastfed are less likely to receive these foods than those who are not.
- Sixty-two (62) percent of the children aged 6-23 months received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) four times or more during the day preceding the survey (i.e. minimum meal frequency), while approximately two-thirds (65%) received foods from four or more food groups during the day preceding the survey (minimum dietary diversity³). Only four out of ten (40%) achieved the minimum acceptable diet.
- Bottle-feeding is prevalent, with 70 percent of children aged 0-23 months being fed using a bottle with a nipple. This practice is most prevalent among children 6-23 months, those who reside in Regions 3 and 4, and those in the richest households.

Salt iodization

- The level of iodine contained in salt consumed in the households was found to be appropriate (i.e. contain 15 parts per million (ppm) or more) in 20 percent of households in Guyana. The use of iodized salt increases with the household wealth,

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

and was found to be lowest in Region 9 (3%) and highest in Regions 3 and 7 & 8 (27% in each case).

(27%), those in the richest households (28%) and those with higher education (26%).

CHILD HEALTH

Vaccinations

- Overall, 95 percent of children aged 12-23 months received their BCG vaccination by the age of 12 months and 96 percent received the first dose of DPT, while 94 percent and 89 percent received the subsequent doses respectively. The same proportion of children who received the three doses of DPT also received the three doses of Hepatitis B and *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib) vaccines, since in Guyana, protection against DPT, Hepatitis B and Hib antigens is provided via the Pentavalent vaccine. Additionally, 90 percent received the three doses of Polio vaccine, 88 percent received the three doses of rotavirus vaccine, and 87 percent received the three doses of pneumococcal vaccine.
- In Guyana, protection against measles is provided by the MMR (Measles, Mumps and Rubella) vaccine, and the national immunization schedule requires that children be given the MMR and yellow fever vaccinations at or after age 12 months, but before age 24 months. Approximately 93 percent of the children aged 24-35 months received the MMR vaccine and 92 percent received the yellow fever vaccine by age 24 months.
- For each vaccine, the coverage increases with mother's education and is lower in the interior areas than on the coast. Overall, 69 percent of children aged 24-35 months had all the recommended vaccinations by their second birthday (fully vaccinated). The percentage of children receiving no vaccinations at all is three (3) percent of children aged 12-23 months and two (2) percent of children aged 24-35 months.

Neonatal tetanus protection⁴

- Just over one in five women (22%) who had a live birth within the two years preceding the survey were protected against tetanus. The coverage was highest among women in the interior areas

Care of Illness

Diarrhoea

- Diarrhoea is a 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. In the present survey, eight (8) percent of under-five children were reported to have had an episode of diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. More than twice as many cases were reported in the interior areas (16%) compared to the coast (6%). Of the diarrhoea cases reported, 82 percent of those reported in the interior were seen by a health facility or provider compared to only 46 percent of those on the coast. Overall, 61 percent of cases were seen by a health facility or provider.
- Management of diarrhoea – either through oral rehydration salts (ORS) or a recommended home fluid (RHF) – can prevent many of these deaths. Forty-three (43) percent of children with diarrhoea received the recommended treatment. This was more common in interior areas (52%) than coastal areas (36%). Preventing dehydration and malnutrition by increasing fluid intake and continuing to feed the child are also important strategies for managing diarrhoea. Twenty-nine (29) percent of children received ORT (ORS or increased fluids) and continued feeding.

Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI)

- Symptoms of ARI were collected in the present survey to capture pneumonia disease, the leading cause of death in children under five, globally. Overall, two (2) percent of under-five children were reported to have had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks preceding the survey. Eighty-four (84) percent of children aged 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the two weeks preceding the survey were taken to a qualified provider, and 31 percent were given antibiotics.
- Thirty-eight (38) percent of mothers/caretakers know at least one of the two danger signs of pneumonia – fast and/or difficult breathing.

⁴It should be noted that the administrative records at the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) in Guyana, relative to tetanus vaccination coverage, are based on information on women aged 15-40 years, whereas the MICS5 targets women aged 15-49 years.

Malaria/Fever

- Malaria is a major cause of death of children under age five worldwide. Preventive measures and treatment with an effective antimalarial can dramatically reduce malaria mortality rates among children. In Guyana, the coastal areas are considered to be malaria-free, while the interior areas are considered to be high-risk malaria areas. At the country level, five (5) percent of households have at least one insecticide treated net (ITN), and three (3) percent have at least one ITN for every two household members. During the night preceding the survey, 72 percent of ITNs were used, and four (4) percent of household members, seven (7) percent of children under five, and seven (7) percent of pregnant women slept under an ITN.
- In the high-risk regions (1, 7, 8 and 9), 53 percent of households have at least one ITN and 27 percent have at least one ITN for every two household members. During the night preceding the survey, 70 percent of ITNs were used, and 33 percent of household members, 42 percent of children under five, and 45 percent of pregnant women slept under an ITN.
- Overall, 14 percent of children under five reported an episode of fever in the two weeks preceding the survey, this period-prevalence being 21 percent in interior areas and 12 percent in coastal areas. Among these children, 71 percent sought advice from a health facility or a qualified health care provider, and 12 percent had blood taken from a finger or heel for malaria testing. Seven (7) percent received an antimalarial, and three (3) percent were treated the same day the fever started or the next, but none of them was treated with an artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT).
- In the high-risk regions (1, 7, 8, and 9), 86 percent children under five with fever sought advice from a health facility or a qualified health care provider, and nearly one-third of children were tested for malaria (31%). Five (5) percent were given antimalarial drugs, four (4) percent the same day the fever started or the next, but none of them was treated with an ACT.

Solid fuel use

- Overall, only seven (7) percent of the household population use solid fuels for cooking. Almost one-third (31%) of households in the interior areas utilise this source of energy, compared to three (3) percent in coastal areas.
- Thirty-one (31) percent of the population living in households using solid fuels for cooking, cook in a separate room that is used as a kitchen and 28 percent cook in a separate building.

WATER AND SANITATION

Use of improved water sources

- Overall, 94 percent of the population use an improved source of drinking water,⁵ albeit with differences between the areas and location of residence (99% urban, 93% rural, 98% coastal and 71% interior). The situation in Region 9 is considerably worse than in other the Regions with only 42 percent in this Region compared to over 65 percent in each of the other regions and regional grouping. The drinking water source is on premises for 92 percent of the household population. For one (1) percent of the household population, it takes the household 30 minutes or more to go and get drinking water from the source.
- Only 27 percent of households that use unimproved sources of drinking water use an appropriate water treatment method, with this practice being similar between coastal and interior areas.

Use of improved sanitation

- Ninety-five (95) percent of the population are living in households using improved sanitation facilities,⁶ with differences between the areas and location of residence (98% urban, 94% rural, 97% coastal and 86% interior). Forty-three (43) percent of children aged 0-2 years had their stools disposed safely.⁷ The most common means of disposal of child's faeces in Guyana is throwing into garbage (42%), which is currently not classified as a safe means of disposal.

⁵The population using improved sources of drinking water are those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, compound, yard or plot, to neighbour, public tap/standpipe), tube well/borehole, protected 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 handwashing and cooking.

⁶Improved sanitation facilities for excreta disposal are flush or pour flush to a piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine, and pit latrine with slab.

⁷Safe disposal is defined as disposing of the stool, by the child using a toilet or by rinsing the stool into a toilet or latrine. Note that putting disposable diapers in the garbage is not considered a safe method of disposal of a child's faeces in MICS5.

- Eighty-three (83) percent of household population have access to both an improved source of drinking water and an improved sanitation facility, with considerable differences between the areas and location of residence (90% urban, 81% rural, 88% coastal and 55% interior).

Handwashing

- The majority of households (79%) in Guyana have a specific place for handwashing where water and soap or other cleansing agent are present. This proportion is higher by 15 percentage points in the coastal areas (81%) than in the interior areas (66%), and highest in Region 5 (91%) and lowest in Regions 7 & 8 and 10 (58% in each case).
- Seventy-nine (79) percent of households reported availability of soap or other cleansing agent anywhere in the dwelling. This proportion is higher on the coast (with 81% compared with 72% in the interior), and in Regions 5, 6 and 9 (with 90-92% compared with 62-83% in the other regions).

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Fertility

- The total fertility rate (TFR) for the three years (2012-2014) preceding the Guyana MICS5 is 2.6 births per woman, with notable differences between the areas and location of residence (2.3 urban, 2.7 rural, 2.4 coastal and 4.3 interior). Fertility is relatively low among adolescents (15-19 years) at 74 births per 1,000 women, increases to a peak of 148 births per 1,000 among women aged 20-24 years, and declines thereafter to 2 births per 1,000 women for the 45-49 age group. The adolescent birth rate in the regional grouping 1, 7, 8 and 9 is almost three times that of other regions/regional grouping, at 187 births per 1,000 women.
- Fifteen (15) percent of women aged 15-19 years have begun childbearing: 11 percent have already had a birth, and four (4) percent are pregnant with their first child. Less than one percent (0.3%) of women aged 15-19 years have had a live birth before age 15; however, 16 percent of women aged 20-24 years have had a live birth before age 18.
- The percentage of women aged 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 is twice as high in interior areas (29%) than in coastal areas (14%).

Contraception

- In Guyana, the proportion of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a modern or traditional contraceptive method is more than one in three (34%). The most common contraception method used is the male condom, with nine (9) percent, followed by the pill, with eight (8) percent. Twenty-eight (28) percent of women aged 15-49 years currently married or in union have unmet need for contraception/family planning. Of these, 16 percent have unmet need for spacing, and 12 percent for limiting. The demand for contraception is satisfied for 55 percent of women.

Antenatal care (ANC)

- Overall, 91 percent of women with a live birth in the two years prior to the survey were attended at least once by skilled health personnel⁸ during their last pregnancy, and a majority (87%) of these had at least four visits.
- The vast majority (94%) of pregnant women who received ANC, received it in compliance with WHO guidelines, i.e. they had their blood pressure measured and samples of urine and blood taken. In addition, 41 percent of women have been tested for malaria (54% of those in interior areas and 37% on the coast).

Assistance during delivery

- Ninety-two (92) percent of births in the two years preceding the survey were delivered by skilled personnel, though the figure drops to 72 percent in interior areas.
- Seventeen (17) percent of women who delivered in the two years preceding the survey had a C-section. C-sections are three times (25%) more likely among women aged 35-49 than those younger than 20 years. Forty-two (42) percent of the births in private health facilities were delivered by C-section compared to 14 percent in public facilities.

Place of delivery

- Ninety-three (93) percent of births are delivered in a health facility; only six (6) percent of births take place at home. In interior areas, 74 percent of deliveries take place in a health facility, and 25 percent at home.

⁸In Guyana MICS5, skilled health personnel refer to any of the following health professionals: medical doctor, nurse/midwife, single midwife or Medex.

Post-natal health checks

- Almost all the women (98%) who gave birth in a health facility stay 12 hours or more in the facility after delivery.
- For 92 percent of live births, both the mothers and their newborns received either a health check following birth or a timely post-natal care (PNC) visit (i.e. visit within 2 days of birth), whereas for four (4) percent of births, neither received health checks or timely visits. For 15 percent of births in interior areas, neither the mother nor the newborn received any post-natal health check. Nearly half of home births (46%) did not receive any post-natal health checks.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Early childhood care and education

- Sixty-one (61) percent of children aged 36-59 months are attending an organised early childhood education programme. Children in the older age group (85% versus 38% aged 36-47 months), and those on the coast (64% versus 49% in the interior) are more likely than others to attend such programmes.

Quality of care

- For almost nine out of ten (87%) children aged 36-59 months, an adult household member engaged in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness during the three days preceding the survey, with a mean number of activities of 5.1. The father's involvement in four or more activities was somewhat limited (16%), with a mean number of 1.3 activities, compared to that of the mother (55%), with a mean number of 3.4 activities.
- Almost one-half (47%) of children aged 0-59 months live in households where at least three children's books are present for the child. Sixty-nine (69) percent of children aged 0-59 months had two or more types of playthings to play with in their homes.
- A total of five (5) percent of children under five years of age were left with inadequate care during the past week, either by being left alone or in the care of another child for more than an hour.

Developmental status of children

- According to the Early Childhood Development Index (ECDI), 86 percent of children aged 36-59 months are developmentally on track. The analysis of four domains of child development shows that 97 percent of children are on track in the physical domain, 95 percent in the learning domain, but much less on track in social-emotional (75%) and literacy-numeracy (63%) domains.

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

Literacy⁹ among young women and men

- The great majority (98%) of young women and men aged 15-24 years were found to be literate.

School readiness

- Eighty-five (85) percent of children, regardless of age, who are currently attending the first grade of primary school¹⁰ attended nursery school the previous year.

Primary and secondary school participation

- Of children who are of primary school *entry age* (i.e. 6 years old), 83 percent have attended the first grade of primary school at least once in the school year of the survey. The proportion of children entering primary school at the entry age is slightly higher in rural areas (85%) than in urban areas (78%). Additionally, the great majority of children (97%) of *primary school age* (i.e. ages 6 to 11 years) have attended school at least once in the school year of the survey. Secondary school attendance (i.e. percentage of children of secondary school age who are currently attending or have attended secondary or higher education at least once in the current school year) is not as high as for primary school, with 85 percent.
- Of all children starting grade 1, the majority (96%) will eventually reach grade 6. Primary school completion rate is 109 percent. Ninety-six (96) percent of the children who were attending the last grade of primary school in the previous school year were found to be attending the first grade of secondary school in the school year of the survey. Gender Parity Index (GPI) for primary school is 1.00,

⁹In Guyana MICS5 2014, the literacy rate among young people is defined as the percentage respondents (women and men) aged 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education.

¹⁰In MICS5, school attendance is considered to be the percentage of children who were attending school regardless of the frequency of attendance.

¹¹In MICS5, a child is considered to be involved in child labour activities if, during the week preceding the survey, he/she performed: i. age 5-11: 1 hour or more of economic work OR 28 hours or more of household chores OR ANY hazardous work per week; ii. age 12-14: 14 hours or more of economic work OR 28 hours or more of household chores OR ANY hazardous work per week; iii. age 15-17: 43 hours or more of economic work OR 43 hours or more of household chores OR ANY hazardous work per week work.

¹²It should be noted that the percentages do not add up to the total child labour figures, since children may be involved in both economic activities and household chores.

indicating no difference in the participation of girls and boys to primary school. The indicator increases to 1.08 for secondary education, indicating a slightly higher participation of girls than boys.

CHILD PROTECTION

Birth registration

- The births of 89 percent of children under five years have been registered, while one (1) percent of children are registered, but do not have a birth certificate. Children living in the interior areas (81%), those in the poorest households (84%) and those in Region 1 (67%) are less likely than others to have their births registered.
- Sixteen (16) percent of mothers or caretakers of children whose birth was not registered know how to register births. Mothers or caretakers of unregistered children living in the interior areas (20%) are more likely than those living in the coastal areas (14%) to have knowledge of how to register a child.

Child labour¹¹

- Overall, 18 percent of children aged 5-17 years are engaged in child labour activities. Ten (10) percent are involved in economic activities above the age-specific threshold, one (1) percent performs household chores above the age-specific threshold, and 13 percent work under hazardous conditions.¹² Children living in interior areas are more likely to be engaged in all forms of labour activities than other children, resulting in 37 percent of them engaged in child labour, with 30 percent working under hazardous conditions.

Child discipline

- Seventy (70) percent of children aged 1-14 years were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by household members during the month prior to the survey. While 58 percent of children experienced psychological aggression, 51 percent experienced physical punishment, and six (6) percent of children were subjected to the most severe forms of physical punishment.¹³ Only one in five children experienced only non-violent discipline.

- Twenty (20) percent of respondents believe that physical punishment is a necessary part of child-rearing. This perception is prevalent among mothers (22%) and among more educated persons (24% with higher education versus 14% with no education).

Early marriage¹⁴ and polygyny¹⁵

- In Guyana, the proportion of young women aged 15-19 years who are currently married/ in union is the same as that of young men in the same age group (13%). Women are more likely than men to be married/in union at a young age: four (4) percent of women aged 15-49 years compared to one (1) percent of men in the same age group were married before age 15; 27 percent of women aged 20-49 years compared to seven (7) percent of men in the same age group were married before age 18.
- Polygynous unions concern four (4) percent of men aged 15-49 years and three (3) percent of women aged 15-49 years.
- Among women aged 15-19 years and 20-24 years who are currently married/in union, approximately one in six (16% and 15%, respectively) has a husband or partner who is ten years or more older. For women aged 15-19 years, the proportion of women married to/in union with a man older by ten years or more is greater in urban areas (22%) than rural areas (13%), but is similar between coastal and interior areas (16% for both). For women aged 20-24 years, there are no notable urban-rural and coastal-interior differences.

Attitude towards domestic violence

- Attitude towards domestic violence in Guyana is the same regardless of the sex of the respondent. Ten (10) percent of women and the same proportion of men feel that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner in at least one of the following five situations: neglecting children, arguing with the husband, going out without telling him, refusing to have sex with him, or burning the food. This belief is most prevalent among both women and men in the rural areas as well as interior areas.

¹³In MICS5, the most severe forms of physical punishment include hitting or slapping the child on the head, ears or face, or hitting the child repeatedly as hard as one could.

¹⁴Early marriage, or child marriage, is defined as marriage or informal union before the age of 18.

¹⁵In MICS5, polygyny is the practice of having more than one spouse/partner at the same time.

Children's living arrangements

- A little over half (55%) of children aged 0-17 years live with both their parents, 28 percent live with mothers only, and four (4) percent live with fathers only. Eight (8) percent live with neither of their biological parents while both of them are alive. Almost one in four children (24%) live with their mothers only while the biological father is alive, and only three (3) percent live with their fathers only while the biological mother is alive. Older children are less likely than younger children to live with both parents and are more likely than younger children to live with neither biological parent.
- Seven (7) percent of children aged 0-17 years have lost one or both parents, and one (1) percent has lost both parents. The percentage of children who have lost one or both parents is lowest in Region 9 (2%) and highest in Regions 5 and 6 (9% in each case).
- Six (6) percent of children aged 0-17 years have one or both parents living abroad: four (4) percent have a father living abroad, one (1) percent have a mother living abroad, and the remaining one (1) percent have both mother and father living abroad. The highest percentages of children with at least one parent living abroad are in Region 10 (13%), in urban areas (9%), among children in the richest households (10%), and among those living in households with an African (9%) or mixed race (8%) household head. For all background characteristics, however, the proportion of children with both parents living abroad remains very small, and fathers being abroad are more common than mothers being abroad.

HIV/AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

Knowledge about HIV transmission and misconceptions about HIV

- A large majority of women and men aged 15-49 years have heard of AIDS - 98 percent and 97 percent, respectively. However, the percentage of those who know of both main ways of preventing HIV transmission – having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time – is only 75 percent for women and 74 percent for men. Knowledge of both main ways to prevent HIV transmission is lower in interior areas (66% for women, 67% for men) than coastal areas (76% for women, 75% for men), and in rural areas (73% for women, 72% for men) than urban areas (82%

for women, 79% for men). For both women and men, the percentages of those who know of both main ways to prevent HIV transmission increase with the level of education and the socio-economic status of the household.

- Overall, comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention¹⁶ is higher among females aged 15-49 years than among their male counterparts, with 56 percent of female and 49 percent of male. Men who were never married/in union (40%) are less likely to have comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention than those who were ever married/in union (53%). In the case of women, marital status shows little or no correlation with comprehensive knowledge.
- Ninety-two (92) percent of women and 84 percent of men know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child. However, only 53 percent of women and 35 percent men know all three ways of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT). Additionally, six (6) percent of women and 13 percent of men did not know of any specific way. The least known method of MTCT among both women and men is during transmission during delivery, with 62 percent and 50 percent respectively.

Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV

- Only 23 percent of women and men respectively expressed accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV based on all four statements (would care for a family member with AIDS in own home; would buy fresh vegetables from a vendor who is HIV positive; thinks that a female teacher who is HIV positive should be allowed to teach in school; and would not want to keep it a secret if a family member is HIV positive). However, the great majority of women (98%) and men (99%) who have heard of AIDS agree with at least one accepting statement.

Knowledge of a place for HIV testing, counselling and testing during antenatal care

- Ninety (90) percent of women and 88 percent of men knew where to get tested for HIV, while 64 percent and 56 percent, respectively, have actually been tested, and 61 percent of women and 52 percent of men, know the result of their most recent test.
- Sixty-seven (67) percent of women who had a live birth in the last two years received HIV counselling during antenatal care and 85 percent were tested

¹⁶People who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention include those who know of the two main ways of HIV prevention (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time), who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV positive, and who reject the two most common misconceptions in Guyana (HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing food with someone with HIV).

for HIV during antenatal care and received the results.

Sexual behaviour related to HIV transmission

- Two (2) percent of women and 14 percent of men aged 15-49 years report having sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months. Of those, 42 percent of women and 59 percent of men report using a condom when they had sex the last time.

HIV indicators for young women and young men

- Comprehensive knowledge, knowledge of mother-to-child transmission, knowledge of a place to get tested, and accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV are generally less prevalent in the population age 15-24 years than that of age 15-49 years as a whole.
- Forty-one (41) percent of young women and 27 percent of young men who are sexually active, have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result.
- A larger proportion of young men (13%) than young women (5%) reported having sex before age 15, and also a much larger proportion of young men (15%) than young women (2%) reported having multiple sex partners in the 12 months preceding the survey. Twelve (12) percent of the young women and 37 percent of the young men who had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey reported that it involved a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner; of those, 57 percent of women and 88 percent of men used a condom the last time. Twelve (12) percent of women aged 15-24 years had sex with a man ten or more years older in the last 12 months.

ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Access to mass media

- Exposure/access to mass media is similar among women and men aged 15-49 years. The majority of women and men (95% in each case) are exposed to at least one type of media, while 40 percent of women and 41 percent of men are exposed to all three types of media (newspaper/magazine, radio, television) on a weekly basis, and five (5) percent of each sex do not have regular exposure to any of the three media. For both women and men, exposure to all three types of media tends to increase with household wealth and education. Women and men

who reside in the rural areas and in the interior areas are less likely than others to be exposed to all three types of media.

Use of Information/Communication Technology

- The use of computers and the internet is similar among young women and men aged 15-24 years. Fifty-two (52) percent of young women and 55 percent of young men have used one at least once a week during the month preceding the survey. In addition, 74 percent of young women and 73 percent of young men have ever used the internet, while 67 percent of young women and the same proportion of young men have used it during the year preceding the survey, and 58 percent of young women and 56 percent of young men have used it at least once a week during the month prior to the survey.

SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

- High proportions of young women (87-95%) and men (91-96%) aged 15-24 years report being very or somewhat satisfied in different areas of their lives, in particular the way they look, their health, and their family life. The great majority of young women and men are also very or somewhat satisfied with school for those attending school (95 and 93%, respectively), with their job for those who have a job (89% in each case), and with their current income for those who have an income (80 and 82%, respectively).
- Ninety-three (93) percent of young women and 95 percent of young men are satisfied with their life overall, and 94 percent of young women and 93 percent of young men report being very or somewhat happy. Overall life satisfaction and happiness among young women as well as among young men do not seem to have any clear relationship with household wealth.
- The proportions of women and men aged 15-24 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and who expect that their lives will get better after one year are similar, with 82 percent of women and 83 percent of men. Perception of a better life differs by area and location of residence among both women and men: it is slightly higher among coastal women (82%) and coastal men (85%) than those in the interior areas (78 and 73%, respectively).

¹⁷In MICS5, current tobacco users are those who smoked cigarettes, or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products on one or more days during the last one month.

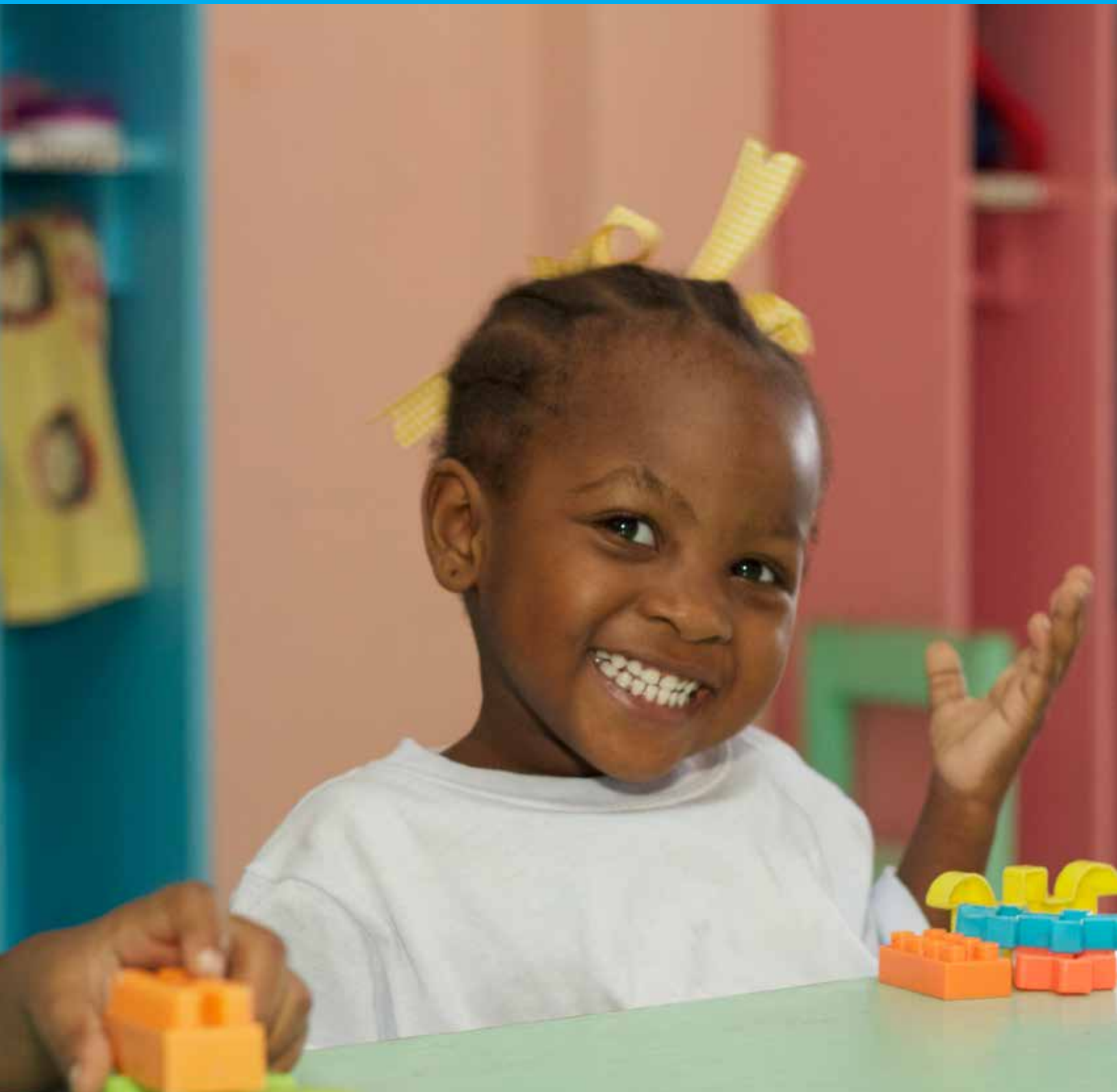
TOBACCO USE AND ALCOHOL USE

Tobacco use

- Ever and current use of tobacco products¹⁷ is much more common among men than among women: 21 percent of men and two (2) percent of women are current tobacco users. Close to nine in ten women (87%) and one-half of men (50%) have never smoked cigarettes or used any other tobacco products.
- Nine (9) percent of men and two (2) percent of women smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 15. Education level does not appear to be associated with smoking before age 15 for women, as almost the same proportion with no education and those with higher education smoked a cigarette before age 15 (4% versus 3%). On the other hand, men with up to primary education are twice as more likely than more educated men to smoke a cigarette before age 15 (16% versus 8-9% with secondary or higher education).
- Among women and men who are current smokers, seven (7) percent of women and 22 percent of men smoked more than 20 cigarettes in the last 24 hours.

Alcohol use

- Alcohol use is considerably higher among men than among women. Twenty-six (26) percent of women and 63 percent of men had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the month prior to the survey.
- Five (5) percent of women and 20 percent of men had at least one drink of alcohol before the age of 15. The proportion of women in the youngest age group (15-19 years) who had at least one drink of alcohol before age 15 is much higher than among the older age groups (13% versus 1-5% among the other age groups). Similarly, the proportion of men in the youngest age group (15-19 years) who had at least one drink of alcohol before age 15 is higher than among the older age groups (30% versus 11-24% among the other age groups).
- Alcohol use is similar across levels of education, for both women and men. Though there is no clear pattern with regards to the household wealth, use of alcohol is most prevalent in the richest households for both women and men.



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I. INTRODUCTION

Background

This report is based on the Guyana Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey Round 5 (Guyana MICS5), conducted in 2014 by the Bureau of Statistics (BoS) and the Ministry of Public Health. The survey provides statistically sound and internationally comparable data essential for developing evidence-based policies and programmes, and for monitoring progress toward national goals and global commitments. Among these global commitments are those emanating from the World Fit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action, the goals of the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS, the Education for All Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

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 subnational levels of progress in order to address obstacles more effectively and accelerate actions....”

(A World Fit for Children, paragraph 61)

The Plan of Action of the World Fit for Children (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.”

In Guyana, commitments to national, regional and global priorities have been demonstrated through development and implementation of plans and strategies such as Health Vision 2020, a National Health Strategy for Guyana 2013-2020, National Education Strategic Plan 2014-2019, the Child Protection, Sexual Offences and Prevention of Violence Acts, the Strategic Plan of Action for Prevention and Control of Non Communicable Diseases for countries of the Caribbean Community (2011-2015), the Regional Health Framework of the Caribbean Cooperation in Health III (CCH III) 2010 - 2015, the Health Agenda for the Americas 2008 - 2017, and the MDGs for 2015. MICS findings will provide data for monitoring and reporting on progress towards these goals and commitments.

The Guyana MICS5 2014 results will be critically important for final MDG reporting in 2015, and are expected to form part of the baseline data for the post-2015 era.

Guyana MICS5 2014 is expected to contribute to the evidence base of several other important initiatives, including Committing to Child Survival: A Promise Renewed, a global movement to end child deaths from preventable causes, and the accountability framework proposed by the Commission on Information and Accountability for the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health.

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

Survey Objectives

The Guyana MICS5 2014 has as its primary objectives:

- To provide up-to-date information for assessing the situation of children and women in Guyana;
- To generate data for the critical assessment of the progress made in various areas, and to put additional efforts in those areas that require more attention;
- To furnish data needed for monitoring progress toward goals established in the Millennium Declaration and other internationally agreed upon goals, as a basis for future action;
- To collect disaggregated data for the identification of disparities, to allow for evidence based policy-making aimed at social inclusion of the most vulnerable;
- To contribute to the generation of baseline data for the post-2015 agenda;
- To validate data from other sources and the results of focused interventions.



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II. SAMPLE AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Sample Design

The sample for the Guyana Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey Round 5 2014 (Guyana MICS5 2014) was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women at the national level, for urban and rural areas separately and for the two geographic sub-areas defined as interior and coastal areas. Relative to the urban/rural and interior/coastal distinction, it should be noted that all the urban areas are located on the coast and all the interior areas are considered rural.

The coastal and interior areas were identified as the main sampling strata and the sample was selected in two stages. Within each stratum, a specified number of census Enumeration Districts (EDs)/ Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) were selected systematically with probability proportional to size.

Before the fieldwork commenced, listing of the households in the selected EDs was conducted from the 27th of January to 30th of March 2014, for the EDs in the coastal areas. For the EDs in the interior areas, the household listing was carried out by the data collection teams and the household sample was drawn in the field, prior to conducting

the interviews. Note that EDs that fell in the sample with less than 100 households were combined with neighbouring ED/EDs to form PSUs. The listing process allowed the division of households into two (2) groups as follows: households with children under five years and households without children under five years. From these two groups, twelve (12) and eight (8) households respectively were selected using random systematic sampling, giving a total of 20 households per ED.

A total of 6,000 households, i.e. 20 households per ED, were selected for interviews in 300 EDs. Four (4) of the selected EDs/PSUs in the interior areas were not visited because they were inaccessible during the fieldwork period due to administrative issues with the local authority, very low water levels in the access rivers, relocation of entire communities as a result of a shift in economic activities, and extremely high travel costs due to a sparse population spread. The sample was stratified by region and interior and coastal areas, and was not self-weighted. For reporting national level results, sample weights are used. A more detailed description of the sample design can be found in Appendix A, Sample Design.

Questionnaires

The questionnaires are based on the MICS5 model questionnaire¹⁸. From the MICS5 model English version, the questionnaires were customised and were pre-tested in three (3) locations in both urban and rural areas including a community in the interior areas during February 2014. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording of the questionnaires. A copy of the Guyana MICS5 2014 questionnaires is provided in Appendix F.

Four (4) sets of questionnaires were used in the survey: 1) a household questionnaire; 2) a questionnaire for individual women; 3) a questionnaire for individual men; and 4) a questionnaire for children under five years of age¹⁹.

The Household Questionnaire was used to collect basic demographic information on all *de jure* household members (usual residents), the household, and the dwelling, and included the following modules:

- List of Household Members
- Education
- Child Labour
- Child Discipline
- Household Characteristics
- Insecticide Treated Nets
- Water and Sanitation
- Handwashing
- Salt Iodization
- Man's Background
- Access to Mass Media and Use of Information/Communication Technology
- Fertility
- Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence
- Marriage/Union
- Sexual Behaviour
- HIV/AIDS
- Tobacco and Alcohol Use
- Chronic Illness Control
- Life Satisfaction

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

- Woman's Background
- Access to Mass Media and Use of Information/Communication Technology
- Fertility/Birth History
- Desire for Last Birth
- Maternal and Newborn Health
- Post-natal Health Checks
- Illness Symptoms
- Contraception
- Unmet Need
- Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence
- Marriage/Union
- Sexual Behaviour
- Prevention
- HIV/AIDS
- Tobacco and Alcohol Use
- Chronic Illness Control
- Life Satisfaction

The Questionnaire for Individual Men was administered, in ten (10) of the 20 households, to all men aged 15-49 years as follows: six (6) of the 12 households in each ED, with children under five years and four (4) of the eight (8) households without children under five years, and included the following modules:

The Questionnaire for Children Under Five was administered to mothers (or caretakers) of children under five years of age living in the households. Normally, the questionnaire was administered to mothers of under-five children; however, in cases when the mother was not a member of the household (i.e. 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 and Dietary Intake
- Immunization
- Care of Illness
- Anthropometry

For children aged 0-2 years with a completed Questionnaire for Children Under Five, whose clinic card was not available at home at the time of the interview and whose mother/primary caretaker indicated that a copy of the card was at the health facility, an additional form, the Questionnaire Form For Vaccination Records At Health Facility, was used to record vaccinations from the registers at health facilities.

¹⁸The model MICS5 questionnaires can be found at http://www.childinfo.org/mics5_questionnaire.html

¹⁹The terms "children under five", "children age 0-4 years", and "children age 0-59 months" are used interchangeably in this report.

Training and Fieldwork

Training for the fieldwork was conducted for 15 days (three work-weeks) between the 25th of February and 18th of March 2014. The training methodologies included lectures on interviewing techniques utilising each of the questionnaires and role-play modelling the various functions interchangeably.

As part of the selection process, participants were observed during the role-plays and scored. Quizzes were also administered to participants. Once the questionnaires were finalised and the teams were selected, the survey implementation was piloted. During this process, trainees spent a day in the field in six (6) locations in both urban and rural areas, to ensure that the processes of the fieldwork would work as close as possible to how it was envisioned during the training. Both the pilot and training were conducted in the coastal regions and therefore the interior areas were visited at the time of the listing and enumeration.

In addition to the administration of questionnaires, fieldwork teams tested the salt used for cooking in the households for iodine content, observed the place for handwashing, and measured the weights and heights of children age under five years. Details and findings of these observations and measurements are provided in the respective sections of the report.

The data were collected by 14 teams; each was comprised of four (4) interviewers, one (1) editor, one (1) measurer, one (1) supervisor and one (1) driver. Fieldwork began in April 2014 and concluded in July 2014.

Data Processing

The data were entered using the CSPro software, Version 5.0. The data were entered on nine (9) desktop computers and carried out by nine (9) data entry operators and one (1) data entry supervisor. For quality assurance purposes, all questionnaires were double-entered and internal consistency checks were conducted. The procedures and standard programs developed by the global MICS programme, informed the adaption of Guyana MICS5 2014 questionnaires, and guided the process throughout. Data processing began just after the second week of data collection in April 2014 and was completed in mid-December 2014. Data were analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software, Version 21. The model syntax and tabulation plans developed by UNICEF were customised and used for this purpose.



III. SAMPLE COVERAGE AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS AND RESPONDENTS

Sample Coverage

Of the 5,904 households selected for the sample, 5,526 were found to be occupied. Of these, 5,077 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 91.9 percent.

In the interviewed households, 5,809 women (age 15-49 years) were interviewed. Of these, 5,076 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 87.4 percent within the interviewed households.

The survey also sampled men (age 15-49 years), but required only a subsample. All men (age 15-49 years) were identified in every other household. Two thousand five hundred and twenty-six (2,526) men (age 15-49 years) were listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 1,682 eligible men, corresponding to a response rate of 66.6 percent within eligible interviewed households.

There were 3,482 children under age five listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 3,358 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 96.4 percent within the households that were interviewed. Overall response rates of 80.3 percent, 61.2

percent, and 88.6 percent are calculated for the individual interviews of women, men, and under-five's, respectively (Table HH.1).

As can be seen in Table HH.1, response rates for women, men, children under five as well as for households, were slightly lower in urban areas compared to rural areas, and in interior areas compared to coastal areas. Region 1 had consistently lower response rates compared to other regions, except for that of children under five in Regions 7 & 8, which was slightly lower with 92 percent compared to 96 percent in Region 1. Men's response rates were generally very low, ranging from 52 to 76 percent across areas and location of residence, and from 30 to 79 percent across regions. This is partly due to the absence of men in the households at the time of interview, even though they were there at the time of listing and in many cases more than the three standard call-backs were made. Results for men should therefore be interpreted with caution. In addition, response rates of less than 85 percent were experienced for women in interior areas (80%), Regions 1 (69%), 7 & 8 (77%) and 9 (83%); therefore, these should also be interpreted with caution. Except for results for under-five children, all disaggregated results for Region 1 should generally be interpreted with caution.



Map of Guyana Showing Regions

The regions are defined as follows:

- Barima-Waini (Region 1)
- Pomeroon-Supenaam (Region 2)
- Essequibo Islands-West Demerara (Region 3)
- Demerara-Mahaica (Region 4)
- Mahaica-Berbice (Region 5)
- East Berbice-Corentyne (Region 6)
- Cuyuni-Mazaruni (Regions 7)
- Potaro-Siparuni (Regions 8)
- Upper Takutu-Upper Essequibo (Region 9)
- Upper Demerara-Berbice (Region 10)

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 below. In the 5,077 households successfully interviewed in the survey, 19,321 household members were listed. Of these, 9,326 were males, and 9,995 were females. It should be noted that extensive oversampling and under sampling of households were done as part of the sample design. Oversampling was carried out in the rural areas particularly in the interior areas, specifically in Regions 1, 7, 8, 9 and 10, while under sampling was carried out in the other regions.

Table HH.2: Age distribution of household population by sex						
Percent and frequency distribution of the household population by five-year age groups, dependency age groups, and by child (age 0-17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more), by sex, Guyana MICSS5, 2014						
	Total		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	19,321	100.0	9,326	100.0	9,995	100.0
Age						
0-4	1,851	9.6	948	10.2	903	9.0
5-9	1,857	9.6	960	10.3	898	9.0
10-14	1,931	10.0	960	10.3	971	9.7
15-19	2,143	11.1	1,071	11.5	1,072	10.7
20-24	1,677	8.7	811	8.7	866	8.7
25-29	1,440	7.5	704	7.5	737	7.4
30-34	1,151	6.0	534	5.7	617	6.2
35-39	1,237	6.4	579	6.2	658	6.6
40-44	1,287	6.7	599	6.4	687	6.9
45-49	1,039	5.4	459	4.9	580	5.8
50-54	1,089	5.6	527	5.7	562	5.6
55-59	800	4.1	379	4.1	421	4.2
60-64	554	2.9	252	2.7	303	3.0
65-69	483	2.5	245	2.6	238	2.4
70-74	299	1.5	116	1.2	183	1.8
75-79	177	0.9	68	0.7	110	1.1
80-84	144	0.7	49	0.5	95	0.9
85+	109	0.6	43	0.5	66	0.7
Missing/DK	53	0.3	23	0.2	30	0.3
Dependency age groups						
0-14	5,639	29.2	2,868	30.8	2,771	27.7
15-64	12,418	64.3	5,915	63.4	6,504	65.1
65+	1,211	6.3	521	5.6	691	6.9
Missing/DK	53	0.3	23	0.2	30	0.3
Child and adult populations						
Children age 0-17 years	6,959	36.0	3,508	37.6	3,451	34.5
Adults age 18+ years	12,310	63.7	5,795	62.1	6,515	65.2
Missing/DK	53	0.3	23	0.2	30	0.3

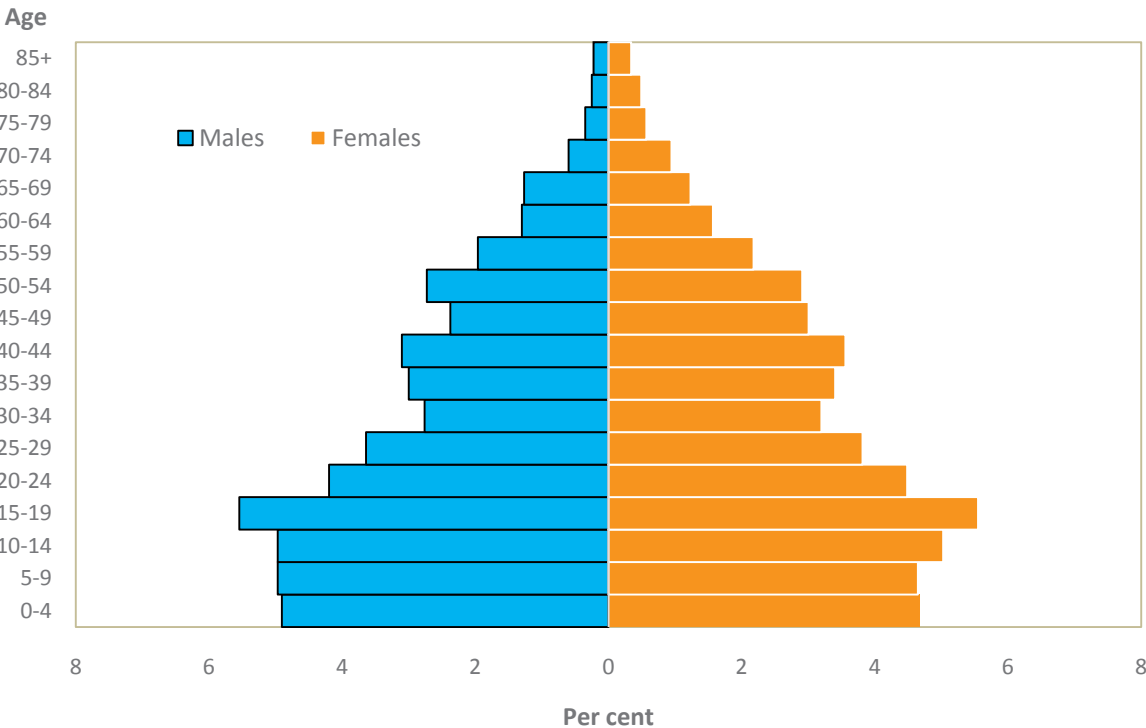
As shown in Table HH.2 above, there are no variations in the sex distribution of the population by five-year age groups. The predominant group consists of people in the 15-19 age group (11%) followed by 10-14, 5-9 and 0-4 age groups, with ten (10) percent in each case. Almost two-thirds of the population in Guyana (62% total: 64% males and 61% females) is under 35 years of age and one-third (33% total: 33% males and 33% females) is between the ages of 15 and 35 years (youth).

The distribution of age groups 0-14 (29% total: 31% males and 28% females), 15-64 (64% total: 63% males and 65% females) and 65+ (6% total: 6% males and 7% females) is in line with the results of the DHS 2009²⁰ findings, with 34, 61 and six (6) percent, respectively.

Children under 18 years of age make up 36 percent of the population - 38 percent males and 35 percent females.

²⁰ Ministry of Health, Bureau of Statistics, and ICF Macro.2010. Guyana Demographic and Health Survey 2009.

Figure HH.1: Age and sex distribution of household population, Guyana MICS5, 2014



Note: 53 household members with missing age and/or sex are excluded

Tables HH.3, HH.4, HH.4M and HH.5 provide basic information on the households, female respondents aged 15-49 years, male respondents aged 15-49 years, and children under five years of age respectively. Both unweighted and weighted numbers are presented, which are essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and provide background information on the representativeness of the survey sample. The remaining tables in this report are presented only with weighted numbers.²¹

Table HH.3 provides basic background information on the households, including the sex of the household head, region, area, number of household members, education of household head, and ethnicity²² of the household head. Data disaggregated by region has been included in the report, despite the fact that regions were not considered as reporting domains in the sample design. Hence, regional estimates must be taken with extreme caution considering the large sampling errors for some regions due to their low sample sizes.

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

²¹See Appendix A: Sample Design, for more details on sample weights.
²²This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head.

Table HH.3: Household composition

Percent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics, Guyana MICS5, 2014			
	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	5,077	5,077
Sex of household head			
Male	65.6	3,330	3,490
Female	34.4	1,747	1,587
Region			
Region 1	1.3	66	326
Region 2	5.6	287	297
Region 3	16.2	821	664
Region 4	44.2	2,244	1,757
Region 5	6.8	343	312
Region 6	16.1	817	683
Regions 7 & 8	2.1	105	385
Region 9	2.5	127	305
Region 10	5.3	267	348
Area			
Urban	27.6	1,404	1,165
Rural	72.4	3,673	3,912
Location			
Coastal	87.6	4,448	3,632
Urban Coastal	24.0	1,218	993
Rural Coastal	63.6	3,231	2,639
Interior	12.4	629	1,445
Number of household members			
1	12.7	644	408
2	17.1	871	588
3	19.3	978	871
4	19.0	963	1,000
5	13.9	703	823
6	8.2	417	563
7	4.5	227	336
8	2.3	119	197
9	1.4	70	125
10+	1.7	85	166
Education of household head			
None	2.1	108	110
Primary	32.1	1,632	1,597
Secondary	53.4	2,713	2,797
Higher	10.0	510	455
Missing/DK	2.2	114	118
Ethnicity of household head^a			
East Indian	45.8	2,323	1,851
African	31.5	1,598	1,419
Amerindian	6.3	320	786
Mixed Race	15.9	809	993
Others/Missing/DK	(0.6)	28	28
Mean household size	3.8	5,077	5,077

^a This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head.

The 'weighted' and 'unweighted' total numbers of households are equal, since sample weights were normalized.⁴ The table also shows the weighted mean household size estimated by the survey.

Two-thirds of the households are headed by males (66%) and one-third by females (34%). The largest proportion of the households is in Region 4 (44%), followed by Regions 3 and 6 (16% in each case) and then by Region 5 (7%). Each of the other Regions account for less than six (6) percent with the smallest proportion of household in Region 1 (1%). Almost three-quarters of households (72%) are found in rural areas and just over a quarter are found in the urban areas. Whereas 88 percent of households are on the coastal areas (24% in the urban coastal and 64% in the rural coastal), only 12 percent of households are in interior areas. More than half of households (53%) have a household head with a secondary education and almost one-third (32%) with primary education. Only one-tenth has higher education, while two (2) percent have no education. Nearly one-half of the households are headed by an East Indian (46%), one-third by an African (32%), 16 percent by a person of mixed race, and six (6) percent by an Amerindian. The most common household composition is three or four persons, with 19 percent in each case. More than eight out of ten households (82%) have between one and five persons. The mean household size is

3.8, which is in line with the DHS 2009²³ (3.7) and 2012 Census²⁴ finding (3.6). It noteworthy that the household composition found in this MICS relative to sex of household head and number of household members is generally similar to that found in DHS 2009⁶.

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

Tables HH.4, HH.4M and HH.5 provide information on the background characteristics of female and male respondents 15-49 years of age and of children under age five respectively. In all three tables, the total numbers of weighted and unweighted observations are equal, since sample weights have been normalized (standardized).⁴ In addition to providing useful information on the background characteristics of women, men, and children under age five, 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.

The background characteristics of female respondents aged 15-49 years are presented in Table HH.4. It includes information on the distribution of women according to region, area, age, marital/union status, motherhood status, births in last two years, education²⁵, wealth index quintiles^{26, 27}, and ethnicity of the household head.

²³ Ministry of Health (MOH), Bureau of Statistics (BOS), and ICF Macro. 2010. *Guyana Demographic and Health Survey 2009*. Georgetown, Guyana: MOH, BOS, and ICF Macro.

²⁴ Bureau of Statistics. 2014. *Guyana Population and Housing Census 2012 Preliminary Report*. Georgetown, Guyana (<http://www.statisticsguyana.gov.gy/census.html>; accessed on 26 May 2015).

²⁵ Throughout this report, unless otherwise stated, "education" refers to highest educational level ever attended by the respondent when it is used as a background variable.

²⁶ The wealth index is a composite indicator of wealth. To construct the wealth index, principal components analysis is performed by using information on the ownership of consumer goods, dwelling characteristics, water and sanitation, and other characteristics that are related to the household's wealth, to generate weights (factor scores) for each of the items used. First, initial factor scores are calculated for the total sample. Then, separate factor scores are calculated for households in urban and rural areas. Finally, the urban and rural factor scores are regressed on the initial factor scores to obtain the combined, final factor scores for the total sample. This is carried out to minimize the urban bias in the wealth index values.

Each household in the total sample is then assigned a wealth score based on the assets owned by that household and on the final factor scores obtained as described above. The survey household population is then ranked according to the wealth score of the household they are living in, and is finally divided into 5 equal parts (quintiles) from lowest (poorest) to highest (richest).

In Guyana MICS5 2014, the following assets were used in these calculations: main material of dwelling's floor, roof and exterior walls, main types of fuel used for cooking, presence in the household of electricity, a radio, landline telephone, refrigerator, stove that works with solar energy, computer (desktop, laptop, tablet), connection to cable TV, land dredge for mining, tractor/combine, mattress for sleeping, set of table and chairs, solar panel, generator, washing machine; ownership by a household member of a watch, mobile telephone, bicycle, motorcycle or scooter, car or truck, boat with a motor, bus, digital photo camera; possession of a bank account; source of drinking water, location of water source; type of sanitation facility, presence of water and soap at place for handwashing. Urban and rural factor scores also include possession of agricultural land and animals.

The wealth index is assumed to capture the underlying long-term wealth through information on the household assets, and is intended to produce a ranking of households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The wealth index does not provide information on absolute poverty, current income or expenditure levels. The wealth scores calculated are applicable for only the particular data set they are based on.

Further information on the construction of the wealth index can be found in Filmer, D. and Pritchett, L., 2001. "Estimating wealth effects without expenditure data – or tears: An application to educational enrolments in states of India". *Demography* 38(1): 115-132. Rutstein, S.O. and Johnson, K., 2004. *The DHS Wealth Index*. DHS Comparative Reports No. 6. Calverton, Maryland: ORC Macro and Rutstein, S.O., 2008. *The DHS Wealth Index: Approaches for Rural and Urban Areas*. DHS Working Papers No. 60. Calverton, Maryland: Macro International Inc.

²⁷ When describing survey results by wealth quintiles, appropriate terminology is used when referring to individual household members, such as for instance "women in the richest population quintile", which is used interchangeably with "women in the wealthiest survey population", "women living in households in the richest population wealth quintile", and similar.



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Almost three-quarters (73%) of the women aged 15-49 years reside in the rural areas, while just over one-quarter (27%) resides in the urban areas. Close to nine out of ten women (88%) are from the coastal areas, with 24 percent from the urban coastal areas and 64 percent from the rural coastal areas. Just 12 percent are from the interior areas. The largest percentage of women is in Region 4 (45%), followed by Regions 3 (17%) then by Region 6 (15%). Each of the other regions account for five (5) percent or less with the smallest percentage in Region 1 (2%). The percentage of women in each age group decreases with age. Women aged 15-19 years represent one-fifth (20%) of the total number of women aged 15-49 years, while the other age groups range from 11 to 17 percent. Whereas 68 percent of women are currently married, in a union or in a visiting relationship, 22 percent have never been married or in union. Two-thirds of women (66%) have given birth, of which 15 percent have given birth in the two years preceding the survey. The majority of women are from households headed by an East Indian (46%), an African (30%) and a person of mixed race (17%), while seven (7) percent are from households headed by an Amerindian. Almost three-quarters of women (74%) have secondary education, and 12 percent have higher education. Only one (1) percent has no education, and 14 percent have primary education.

Table HH.4: Women's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Guyana MIC5, 2014			
	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	5,076	5,076
Region			
Region 1	1.5	75	271
Region 2	5.0	253	295
Region 3	17.4	883	716
Region 4	44.8	2,274	1,808
Region 5	6.3	322	319
Region 6	15.1	767	693
Regions 7 & 8	2.5	128	363
Region 9	2.4	123	262
Region 10	4.9	251	349
Area			
Urban	27.3	1,387	1,167
Rural	72.7	3,689	3,909
Location			
Coastal	87.5	4,442	3,760
Urban Coastal	23.7	1,201	969
Rural Coastal	63.9	3,241	2,791
Interior	12.5	634	1,316
Age			
15-19	20.2	1,025	916
20-24	16.6	843	959
25-29	14.1	718	889
30-34	11.7	594	722
35-39	12.8	648	602
40-44	13.3	673	546
45-49	11.3	575	442
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union/visiting relationship	68.0	3,450	3,758
Widowed	1.7	88	52
Divorced	0.9	45	32
Separated	4.4	225	222
No longer in a visiting relationship	2.7	139	135
Never married/in union	22.2	1,128	877
Motherhood and recent births			
Never gave birth	34.5	1,752	1,303
Ever gave birth	65.5	3,324	3,773
Gave birth in last two years	15.2	769	1,258
No birth in last two years	50.3	2,555	2,516
Education			
None	1.1	57	81
Primary	13.5	683	750
Secondary	73.8	3,744	3,726
Higher	11.7	592	519
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	17.0	864	1,330
Second	18.5	938	949
Middle	19.8	1,007	892
Fourth	22.3	1,132	962
Richest	22.4	1,135	943
Ethnicity of household head^a			
East Indian	45.6	2,314	1,857
African	30.1	1,526	1,428
Amerindian	6.8	344	721
Mixed Race	17.3	877	1,051
Others/Missing/DK	0.3	16	19

^a This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head.

Table HH.4M: Men's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of men age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Guyana MIC5, 2014			
	Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	1,682	1,682
Region			
Region 1	1.6	27	53
Region 2	5.4	90	113
Region 3	16.5	278	237
Region 4	44.9	755	605
Region 5	7.3	122	106
Region 6	15.1	254	259
Regions 7 & 8	2.4	40	120
Region 9	2.6	43	93
Region 10	4.4	74	96
Area			
Urban	26.2	441	364
Rural	73.8	1,241	1,318
Location			
Coastal	87.7	1,475	1,282
Urban Coastal	23.2	390	306
Rural Coastal	64.5	1,085	976
Interior	12.3	207	400
Age			
15-19	22.3	374	335
20-24	15.2	255	224
25-29	15.1	253	271
30-34	11.5	194	263
35-39	13.4	226	254
40-44	12.6	212	186
45-49	10.0	168	149
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union/visiting	59.6	1,002	1,124
Widowed	0.1	1	2
Divorced	0.4	7	5
Separated	2.7	45	38
No longer in a visiting relationship	2.7	45	42
Never married/in union	34.6	582	470
Missing	0.0	1	1
Fatherhood status			
Has at least one living child	50.4	848	1,014
Has no living children	49.5	833	665
Missing/DK	0.1	1	3
Education			
None	0.5	9	15
Primary	13.6	229	238
Secondary	71.9	1,210	1,231
Higher	13.8	232	197
Missing/DK	0.1	2	1
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	18.2	307	414
Second	22.1	372	348
Middle	20.6	347	314
Fourth	16.5	278	283
Richest	22.5	378	323
Ethnicity of household head^a			
East Indian	47.9	806	722
African	30.2	508	434
Amerindian	7.2	122	241
Mixed Race	14.1	238	274
Others/Missing/DK	0.5	9	11

^a This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

Similarly, Table HH.4M provides background characteristics of male respondents 15-49 years of age. The table shows information on the distribution of men according to region, area, age, marital status, fatherhood status, education, wealth index quintiles, and ethnicity of the household head.

The background characteristics of males are similar to women's relative to area, location, region, and age group. Almost three-quarters (74%) of the men aged 15-49 years reside in the rural areas, while just over one-quarter (26%) resides in the urban areas. As was the case with women, close to nine out of ten men (88%) are from the coastal areas, with 23 percent from the urban coastal areas and 65 percent from the rural coastal areas; 12 percent are from the interior areas. The largest percentage of men is in Region 4 (45%), followed by Region 3 (17%) then by Region 6 (15%). Each of the other regions account for seven (7) percent or less, with the smallest percentage in Region 1 (2%). The largest proportion of men is aged 15-19 years with 22 percent, followed by those aged 20-24 and 25-29 years, with 15 percent in each case. The percentages of men in the other age groups range from 10 to 13 percent. While 60 percent of men are currently married, in a union or in a visiting relationship, 35 percent have never been married or in union. One-half of them (50%) have at least one living child. Ethnicity of household head

and men's educational background are similar to those of women: 72 percent of men have secondary education, and 14 percent have higher education. Only one (1) percent has no education, and 14 percent have primary education. The majority of men are from households headed by an East Indian (48%), an African (30%) and a person of mixed race (17%), while seven (7) percent are from households headed by an Amerindian.

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

The proportions of male and female children under five years of age are 51 and 49 percent, respectively. The age distribution of children is quite balanced among all age groups, with 19-20 percent in each group. Three-quarters (75%) of children reside in the rural areas. While 78 percent are from the coastal areas, with 21 percent from the urban coastal areas and 57 percent from the rural coastal areas, 22 percent are from the interior areas. The largest percentage of children is in Region 4 (41%) and the smallest percentage is in Region 1 (3%). The majority (74%) of children have a mother with secondary education; ten (10) percent and 14 percent have a mother with higher education and primary education respectively; only two (2) percent have a mother with no education. The largest proportions of children are from households headed by an East Indian (33%), an African (31%) and a person of mixed race (21%), while 15 percent are from households headed by an Amerindian. As for wealth quintiles, larger proportions of children live in poorer households, with 30 percent living in the poorest households, 23 percent in the second quintile, and between 15 and 18 percent living in the remaining quintiles.

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

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years of age by selected characteristics, Guyana MICS5, 2014			
	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	3,358	3,358
Sex			
Male	51.3	1,722	1,702
Female	48.7	1,636	1,656
Region			
Region 1	2.9	96	268
Region 2	5.5	185	173
Region 3	13.5	452	349
Region 4	41.1	1,382	1,073
Region 5	7.0	236	214
Region 6	13.2	443	417
Regions 7 & 8	4.9	164	333
Region 9	5.9	198	294
Region 10	6.0	202	237
Area			
Urban	24.9	838	687
Rural	75.1	2,520	2,671
Location			
Coastal	78.4	2,634	2,182
Urban Coastal	21.2	711	571
Rural Coastal	57.3	1,923	1,611
Interior	21.6	724	1,176
Age			
0-5 months	9.7	326	290
6-11 months	10.8	362	346
12-23 months	20.4	686	688
24-35 months	19.3	648	684
36-47 months	20.3	683	672
48-59 months	19.5	653	678
Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire			
Mother	92.2	3,095	3,129
Other primary caretaker	7.8	263	229
Mother's education^a			
None	1.9	64	88
Primary	14.4	483	573
Secondary	74.0	2,485	2,385
Higher	9.6	321	307
Missing/DK	0.1	4	5
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	29.9	1,003	1,264
Second	22.5	755	640
Middle	18.3	616	524
Fourth	14.5	486	463
Richest	14.8	497	467
Ethnicity of household head^b			
East Indian	33.3	1,118	997
African	30.9	1,037	868
Amerindian	14.6	492	766
Mixed Race	20.7	697	713
Others/Missing/DK	0.5	15	14

^a In this table and throughout the report, mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers as well as caretakers of children under 5, who are the respondents to the under-5 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere.

^b This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head.

Housing characteristics, asset ownership, and wealth quintiles

Tables HH.6, HH.7 and HH.8 provide further details on household level characteristics. Table HH.6 presents characteristics of housing, disaggregated by area, location and region, distributed by whether the dwelling has electricity, the main materials of the flooring, roof, and exterior walls, as well as the number of rooms used for sleeping.

Overall, 87 percent of households in Guyana have electricity, and while the great majority of households in both urban and rural areas (94 and 84%, respectively) have electricity, only 56 percent of households in interior areas do, compared to 91 percent in coastal areas. Large differences are observed across regions: 25 percent in Region 9, 27 percent in Region 1, and 47 percent in Regions 7 & 8, compared with between 78 and 94 percent of households in the other regions.

With respect to the main material for dwelling floors, the most prevalent type is finished floor (81%), followed by rudimentary floors (16%). Only two (2) percent of the households have natural floors. This pattern is similar by area and location, except that natural floors are generally only used in the interior areas and that only 62 percent of the households in the interior have finished floors. Households with finished floor in the urban areas outnumbered those in the rural areas by ten (10) percentage points, while such households in the coastal areas (84%) outnumbered those in the interior areas (62%) by 22 percentage points. The percentages are lower in Regions 1 (21%), Region 2 (42%), Regions 7 & 8 (55%) and Region 9 (42%), compared to the remaining regions (78-98%).

Relative to the main roofing material of dwellings, 97 percent of households have finished roofing. While 99 to 100 percent of households in Regions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 10 have finished roofing, Region 1, 7 & 8, and 9 have much lower percentages, with 74, 84 and 40 percent respectively. It is noteworthy that 60 percent of households in Region 9 have natural roofing, compared with 22 and 10 percent for Regions 1 and 7 & 8 respectively.

As for the main material of exterior walls, similar trends relative to area, location and regions of residence are observed. While 93 percent of households in Guyana have finished walls and the percentage in the coastal areas is 95, that in interior areas is only 78. Lower proportions are found in Region 1 (79%), Regions 7 & 8 (80%), and Region 9 (42%), in contrast with the remaining regions that have between 92 and 99 percent of households with finished walls. In Region 9,

more than half of households (52%) have rudimentary walls, as compared with 18 percent in Region 1 and ten (10) percent in Regions 7 & 8.

Overall, 75 percent of households have two or more rooms used for sleeping (38% with 2 rooms and 36% with 3 or more rooms). There are no marked differences among those with two rooms based on area, location and region of residence. However, relative to households with three or more rooms, Region 4 has the largest proportion with 41 percent, and Regions 1, 7 & 8 and 9 have the smallest proportion, with 22-23 percent in each case. While the mean number of persons per room used for sleeping is 1.9, it is higher in the interior areas (2.5) with Regions 1, 7 & 8, and 9 having more than three persons sleeping in a room.

In Table HH.7, households are distributed according to ownership of assets by households and by individual household members. This also includes ownership of dwelling.

Mattress is the most common item among households, with 98 percent of households owning a mattress. Other common items are television (88%), table and chairs (84%) and refrigerator (78%). For each of the other items, ownership ranges from one (1) to 58 percent. Lower percentages of ownership are observed in rural and interior households and in Regions 1, 7 & 8, and 9, for the following items: radio, television, landline telephone, refrigerator, computer (desktop, laptop or tablet), washing machine, and tables and chairs. Cable TV ownership follows a similar pattern, except that it is highest in Regions 7 & 8 (21%), well above the national average of 13 percent. On the other hand, some items are more commonly owned by rural and interior households: land dredge, solar panel and generator. A stove that works with solar energy is not a common item among households, regardless of the area, location or region of residence.

In terms of land ownership, 14 percent of households own agricultural land, with twice the proportion in rural areas (16%) than in urban areas (8%), and almost four times the proportion in interior areas (39%) than in coastal areas (10%). Region 9 (63%) has the highest proportion of households with agricultural land, followed by Region 7 & 8 (52%), while the lowest proportion is in Region 4 (7%). Overall, 19 percent of households own farm animals or livestock, with greater ownership in rural (22%) than urban (10%) households, in interior (29%) than coastal (17%) households, and the highest ownership in Region 9 (70%).

Watch (82%) and mobile telephone (89%) are assets commonly owned by at least one member of a

Table HH.6: Housing characteristics

		Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, according to area of residence and regions, Guyana MIC5, 2014																		
		Area					Location					Region								
		Total	Urban	Rural	Coastal	Urban Coastal	Rural Coastal	Interior	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Regions 7 & 8	Region 9	Region 10			
Electricity																				
Yes	86.9	94.4	84.0	91.2	94.2	90.1	56.2	26.5	77.6	92.8	93.7	83.3	85.7	46.9	25.2	88.4				
No	13.0	5.6	15.9	8.7	5.8	9.8	43.7	73.0	22.4	7.1	6.3	16.7	13.7	53.1	74.8	11.5				
Missing/DK	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1				
Flooring																				
Natural floor	2.3	0.0	3.2	0.6	0.0	0.8	14.4	0.2	0.0	2.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	16.8	56.8	0.2				
Rudimentary floor	16.0	12.0	17.5	15.1	13.2	15.8	22.3	77.9	57.6	5.5	13.9	2.2	21.8	26.0	0.8	8.8				
Finished floor	81.2	87.7	78.8	83.9	86.7	82.9	62.2	20.6	42.1	91.8	85.3	97.8	77.6	55.2	42.4	89.6				
Other	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.3				
Missing/DK	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.6	1.4	0.0	0.1				
Roof																				
Natural roofing	2.1	0.2	2.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	16.0	21.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	9.9	59.0	0.0				
Rudimentary roofing	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.4	2.0	1.1	0.0				
Finished roofing	97.0	99.6	96.0	99.0	99.5	98.9	82.2	74.2	99.5	99.6	98.4	100.0	99.6	83.7	39.9	99.8				
Other	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.9	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.2				
Missing/DK	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0				
Exterior walls																				
Natural walls	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	2.3	0.5				
Rudimentary walls	6.0	3.4	7.0	4.3	3.1	4.8	17.4	17.6	2.1	7.1	5.0	5.2	0.9	9.9	51.8	5.2				
Finished walls	93.2	96.1	92.0	95.3	96.9	94.7	77.8	79.4	97.9	92.3	94.7	94.7	98.7	79.9	42.0	91.3				
Other	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.8	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.2	3.9	3.1				
Missing/DK	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.0				
Rooms used for sleeping																				
1	21.6	16.1	23.7	20.7	16.1	22.5	27.7	30.7	24.0	20.4	18.9	23.2	25.2	36.6	36.8	17.0				
2	38.4	39.1	38.1	38.2	38.5	38.1	39.9	39.7	41.9	42.5	36.6	37.9	36.9	30.6	37.7	44.7				
3 or more	36.3	41.6	34.3	37.4	41.8	35.7	28.7	22.8	31.2	32.6	40.7	37.8	33.9	22.7	22.4	38.0				
Missing/DK	3.7	3.1	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	6.8	3.0	4.5	3.8	1.1	4.0	10.1	3.1	0.3				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0				
Number of households	5,077	1,404	3,673	4,448	1,218	3,231	629	66	287	821	2,244	343	817	105	127	267				
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.5	3.3	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	3.1	3.2	1.7				

household, though to a lesser extent in interior areas including Regions 1, 7 & 8 and 9.

Bicycles are owned by 55 percent of households, and more commonly owned by rural (59%) than urban (45%) households, and by coastal (57%) than interior (40%) households. It is most prevalent among households in Regions 9 (77%) and 6 (74%), and least prevalent in Region 1 (10%). One in ten households own a motorcycle or scooter (10%). This proportion is the same in interior and coastal areas. However, ownership among households in urban areas (13%) is greater than those in rural areas (9%). Regions 9 (23%) and 2 (18%) have the highest proportions of households with a motorcycle or scooter, and Region 1 the lowest (6%). Only a very small proportion (2%) of households in Guyana own a cattle/donkey/horse cart. Ownership is found highest in Region 9, with 17 percent.

As for car or truck, owned by 23 percent of households, it is more commonly owned by coastal (25%) than interior (11%) households. Regions 2, 3 and 4 have the highest proportions of households that own a car or truck with 27, 25 and 27 percent respectively, while Region 9 has the lowest proportion (5%). While only three (3) percent of households own a boat with a motor, this figure is tripled (9%) among households in the interior areas, and highest among households in Regions 1 and 7 & 8 (17-18%). Buses are only owned by

three (3) percent of households, and ownership varies little across areas and location of residence. However, it is noteworthy that six (6) percent of households in Region 5 own a bus and that this proportion is more than doubled that in most of the other regions.

Digital photo cameras are owned by 27 percent of households, with greater ownership in urban (35%) than rural (24%) households, and in coastal (28%) than interior (19%) households. Ownership is highest in Regions 4 (31%), 10 (29%), and 3 (27%), and lowest in Region 9 (10%) and 1 (12%).

Bank accounts are owned by 68 percent of households, with greater ownership in urban (75%) than rural (65%) households, and in coastal (71%) than interior (45%) households. It is most prevalent in Region 6, with 79 percent, and least prevalent in Region 9, with 21 percent.

More than three-quarters (77%) of dwellings are owned by a household member, while 12 percent are rented. Dwelling ownership is higher in rural (80%) than urban (71%) areas, and in interior (84%) than coastal (76%) areas. Over 90 percent of households in Regions, 1, 7 & 8, and 9 own their dwellings. The highest proportions of households with rented dwellings are in Regions 10 (16%) and 4 (15%), while the lowest is in Region 9 (2%).

Table HH.7: Household and personal assets

	Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, according to area of residence and regions, Guyana MICS5, 2014																	
	Area					Location					Region							
	Total	Urban	Rural	Coastal	Rural	Urban	Coastal	Rural	Interior	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Regions 7 & 8	Region 9	Region 10
Percentage of households that own a																		
Radio	57.1	68.9	52.6	59.5	69.4	55.7	40.5	12.4	60.8	56.3	62.6	57.3	53.0	30.6	25.9	57.9		
Television	88.0	92.5	86.3	91.1	92.9	90.4	66.4	63.5	84.3	93.1	94.1	82.5	84.5	56.8	35.4	86.2		
Landline telephone	57.6	73.8	51.4	61.7	74.1	57.1	28.4	6.9	32.2	44.4	69.4	55.4	65.9	14.7	2.9	59.2		
Refrigerator	78.1	85.9	75.2	81.8	86.1	80.1	52.3	47.1	71.9	83.8	85.4	69.5	75.0	41.9	16.6	78.2		
Stove that works with solar energy	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.0		
Computer (Desktop/Laptop/Tablet)	40.7	51.7	36.5	42.5	51.9	39.0	27.5	16.2	37.5	42.2	47.4	28.4	34.6	22.2	11.8	44.6		
Cable TV	12.6	19.6	9.9	12.9	21.0	9.9	10.4	8.5	15.6	10.3	16.6	5.6	6.5	20.8	9.9	9.5		
Land dredge	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.8	1.2	0.6	3.7	7.5	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.2	0.3	12.5	0.7	1.8		
Tractor/Combine	2.0	1.2	2.3	2.0	1.3	2.3	1.7	2.0	10.4	2.0	0.2	4.6	3.1	0.7	2.1	1.8		
Mattress	98.3	99.5	97.8	99.2	99.5	99.1	91.8	91.5	98.5	98.5	99.4	99.0	99.0	86.2	80.2	99.4		
Table and chairs	84.3	92.2	81.2	86.5	92.4	84.3	68.0	55.8	91.6	83.6	87.1	84.3	84.8	53.3	50.2	88.1		
Solar panel	6.3	0.9	8.4	1.7	0.8	2.1	38.8	56.5	9.7	2.2	1.5	8.7	0.5	45.1	86.7	4.0		
Generator	10.2	8.1	11.0	8.2	9.0	7.8	24.8	59.2	14.2	7.3	8.0	10.8	9.8	31.2	18.8	9.7		
Washing machine	34.3	46.9	29.4	35.5	46.1	31.5	25.5	11.0	32.9	33.3	37.2	25.1	35.6	17.8	6.5	46.8		
Percentage of households that own																		
Agricultural land	13.6	7.8	15.9	10.0	7.3	11.1	39.3	38.7	36.1	11.6	7.0	16.5	10.4	51.8	62.6	13.6		
Farm animals/Livestock	18.8	10.2	22.1	17.3	8.9	20.5	29.4	8.1	34.6	16.9	11.4	39.9	18.9	25.5	70.2	18.0		
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a																		
Watch	81.8	82.7	81.4	83.2	82.7	83.3	71.9	61.3	90.8	86.8	80.3	81.1	83.9	70.1	62.3	82.6		
Mobile telephone	88.6	93.6	86.7	90.5	94.3	89.1	74.7	89.5	93.1	93.3	91.5	86.2	84.6	52.3	53.8	90.0		
Bicycle	55.2	44.9	59.2	57.4	45.5	61.9	39.6	9.8	53.0	57.2	49.9	67.6	73.6	26.1	76.6	37.0		
Motorcycle or scooter	9.9	12.9	8.7	9.9	13.4	8.5	10.1	6.1	18.0	9.1	8.4	8.0	11.5	8.8	23.1	9.1		
Cattle/Donkey/Horse Cart	2.4	1.2	2.9	2.3	1.3	2.6	3.6	0.3	1.4	2.1	1.3	6.9	2.8	1.3	16.6	0.8		
Car or truck	23.1	27.1	21.6	24.9	29.1	23.3	10.5	8.3	26.7	25.0	27.4	14.3	20.3	12.5	5.0	13.9		
Boat with a motor	3.4	1.7	4.1	2.6	1.9	2.9	9.4	17.6	5.5	4.7	1.9	2.9	2.9	17.2	3.1	3.9		
Bus	3.0	2.0	3.4	3.1	2.1	3.5	2.0	2.2	2.8	3.0	3.3	5.9	1.9	1.8	0.7	2.1		
Digital photo camera	26.6	34.8	23.5	27.7	35.2	24.8	19.2	12.2	22.5	27.4	31.4	21.8	20.4	17.6	9.7	29.0		
Bank account	67.6	75.0	64.8	70.8	74.7	69.4	44.8	22.4	66.0	70.9	69.7	55.4	78.5	36.4	20.7	69.2		
Ownership of dwelling																		
Owned by a household member	77.2	70.7	79.7	76.3	71.0	78.3	83.6	91.3	85.0	79.6	74.3	85.7	73.4	90.0	95.0	69.6		
Not owned	22.6	29.2	20.1	23.5	28.9	21.5	16.3	8.3	15.0	20.0	25.5	14.3	26.6	10.0	5.0	30.2		
Rented	12.4	17.8	10.3	12.9	17.6	11.1	8.7	6.0	7.4	10.8	15.3	5.4	12.1	6.2	2.4	16.4		
Other	10.3	11.4	9.9	10.7	11.3	10.4	7.6	2.4	7.7	9.2	10.2	8.9	14.5	3.8	2.6	13.8		
Missing/DK	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Number of households	5,077	1,404	3,673	4,448	1,218	3,231	629	66	287	821	2,244	343	817	105	127	267		

Table HH.8 shows how the household populations in areas and regions are distributed according to household wealth quintiles.

Whereas 13 percent of the urban population and 23 percent of the rural population are in the poorest quintile, 26 percent of the urban population and 18 percent of the rural population are in the richest quintile. The contrast is greater between coastal and interior populations: 13 percent of the coastal population is in the poorest quintile, while 62 percent of the interior population is in the poorest quintile; only five (5) percent of the interior population is in the richest quintile, compared to 23 percent of the coastal population. Distribution across regions shows considerable inequalities among them: the population in the poorest quintile is concentrated in Region 9 (93%), Region 1 (86%), Region 7 & 8 (70%), while the population from the richest quintile is concentrated in Region 4 (28%).

Table HH.8: Wealth quintiles							
Percent distribution of the household population by wealth index quintiles, according to area of residence and regions, Guyana MICS5, 2014							
	Wealth index quintiles					Total	Number of household members
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest		
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	19,321
Area							
Urban	13.3	16.8	18.6	25.1	26.2	100.0	5,263
Rural	22.5	21.3	20.5	18.1	17.7	100.0	14,058
Location							
Coastal	12.8	21.6	21.5	21.5	22.6	100.0	16,526
Urban Coastal	13.0	16.7	17.7	24.4	28.2	100.0	4,594
Rural Coastal	12.8	23.4	22.9	20.4	20.5	100.0	11,932
Interior	62.4	10.9	11.0	11.1	4.6	100.0	2,795
Region							
Region 1	85.6	10.7	2.5	1.0	0.3	100.0	358
Region 2	34.2	30.0	14.7	12.4	8.8	100.0	1,070
Region 3	10.5	21.1	23.7	23.6	21.0	100.0	3,040
Region 4	9.5	18.9	20.6	22.9	28.0	100.0	8,555
Region 5	21.4	27.6	23.2	16.9	10.9	100.0	1,322
Region 6	20.4	22.4	22.8	18.6	15.8	100.0	2,831
Regions 7 & 8	69.8	7.9	6.4	7.7	8.3	100.0	523
Region 9	93.1	2.9	1.3	2.1	0.7	100.0	648
Region 10	23.3	19.4	22.6	24.7	10.0	100.0	974

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IV. CHILD MORTALITY

One of the overarching goals of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is to reduce infant and under-five mortality. Specifically, the MDGs call for the reduction of under-five mortality by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015. Monitoring progress towards this goal is an important but difficult objective.

Mortality rates presented in this chapter are calculated from information collected in the birth histories of the Women's Questionnaires. All interviewed women were asked whether they had ever given birth, and if yes, they were asked to report the number of sons and daughters who live with them, the number who live elsewhere, and the number who have died. In addition, they were asked to provide a detailed birth history of live births of children in chronological order starting with the firstborn. Women were asked whether births were single or multiple, the sex of the children, the date of birth (month and year), and survival status. Further, for children still alive, they were asked the current age of the child and, if not alive, the age at death. Childhood

mortality rates are expressed by conventional age categories and are defined as follows:

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

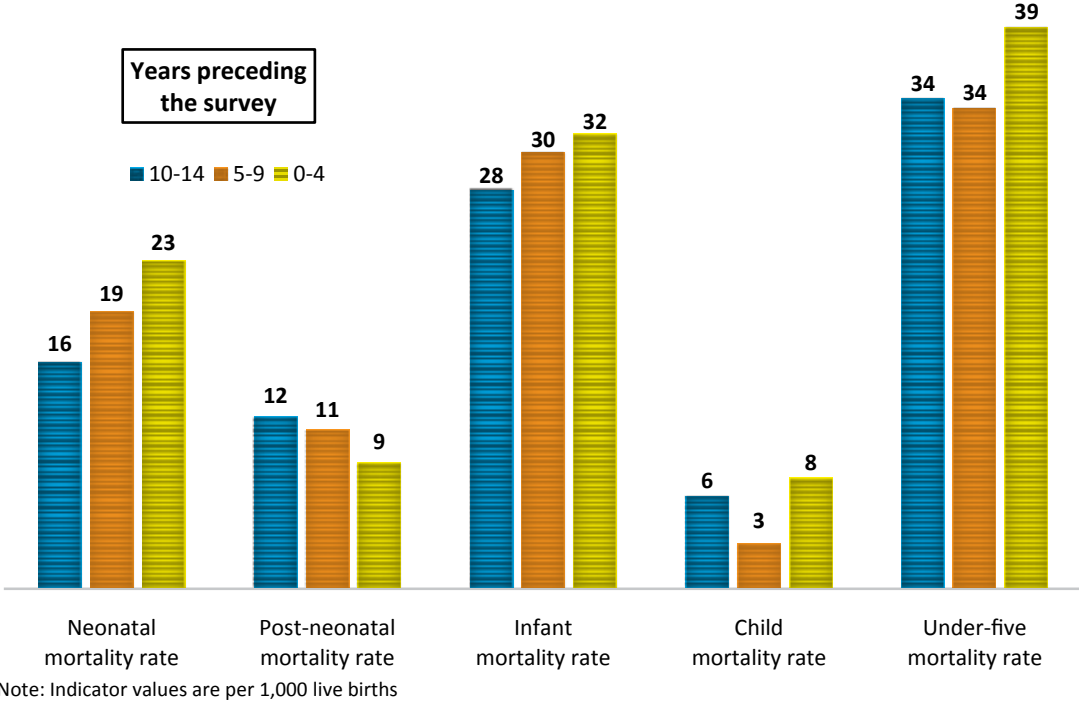
Rates are expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births, except in the case of child mortality, which is expressed as deaths per 1,000 children surviving to age one, and post-neonatal mortality, which is described as the difference between infant mortality rate and neonatal mortality rate.

Table CM.1: Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, post-neonatal, Infant, child and under-five mortality rates for five year periods preceding the survey, Guyana MICS5, 2014					
	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2, a}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Years preceding the survey					
0-4	23	9	32	8	39
5-9	19	11	30	3	34
10-14	16	12	28	6	34
¹ MICS indicator 1.1 - Neonatal mortality rate					
² MICS indicator 1.3 - Post-neonatal mortality rate					
³ MICS indicator 1.2; MDG indicator 4.2 - Infant mortality rate					
⁴ MICS indicator 1.4 - Child mortality rate					
⁵ MICS indicator 1.5; MDG indicator 4.1 - Under-five mortality rate					
^a Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates					

Table CM.1 and Figure CM.1 present neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the three most recent five-year periods before the survey. Neonatal mortality in the most recent five-year period is estimated at 23 per 1,000 live births, while the post-neonatal mortality rate is estimated at nine (9) per 1,000 live births.

Figure CM.1: Early childhood mortality rates, Guyana MICS5, 2014



The infant mortality rate in the five years preceding the survey is 32 per 1,000 live births and under-five mortality is 39 deaths per 1,000 live births for the same period, indicating that 82 percent of under-five deaths are infant deaths.

The table and figure above also show generally low childhood mortality rates in Guyana that have been relatively stable at the national level, during the last 15 years, with under-five mortality at 34 per 1,000 live births during the 10-14 year period preceding the survey, and 39 per 1,000 live births during the most recent five-year period, roughly referring to the years 2009 - 2014. A similar pattern is observed in the other indicators except for post neo-natal mortality rates, where there was a declining trend from 12 to nine (9) deaths per 1000 live births over the past 15 years.

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

Neonatal, post-neonatal, Infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five year period preceding the survey, by socioeconomic characteristics, Guyana MICS5, 2014

	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2, a}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Total	23	9	32	8	39
Area					
Urban	6	1	7	(4)	(11)
Rural	28	11	39	9	48
Location					
Coastal	27	8	35	6	41
Urban Coastal	7	(0)	(7)	(0)	(7)
Rural Coastal	34	10	45	9	53
Interior	7	13	20	13	33
Mother's education^b					
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Primary	64	13	77	18	93
Secondary or Higher	18	8	24	6	30
Wealth index^c					
Poorest 40%	23	11	33	5	38
Richest 60%	23	7	30	11	40
Ethnicity of household head^d					
East Indian	43	5	48	6	55
African	15	9	24	4	29
Amerindian	3	15	18	12	30
Mixed Race	15	9	24	4	29

¹ MICS indicator 1.1 - Neonatal mortality rate

² MICS indicator 1.3 - Post-neonatal mortality rate

³ MICS indicator 1.2; MDG indicator 4.2 - Infant mortality rate

⁴ MICS indicator 1.4 - Child mortality rate

⁵ MICS indicator 1.5; MDG indicator 4.1 - Under-five mortality rate

^a Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

^b Categories "Secondary" and "Higher" have been merged because of the small number of cases in individual categories

^c Wealth index have been grouped into two categories instead of five because of the small number of cases by quintile

^d This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

() Rates based on 250 to 499 unweighted exposed persons

(*) Rates based on fewer than 250 unweighted exposed persons

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

	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,a}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Neonatal, post-neonatal, Infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five year period preceding the survey, by demographic characteristics, Guyana MIC5, 2014					
Total	23	9	32	8	39
Sex of child					
Male	27	8	35	9	44
Female	18	10	28	7	35
Mother's age at birth					
Less than 20	41	8	49	10	59
20-34	12	9	21	5	26
35-49	(58)	(9)	(67)	(*)	(*)
Birth order					
1	29	6	35	8	42
2-3	14	7	20	5	25
4-6	40	13	53	(14)	(67)
7+	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Previous birth interval^b					
< 2 years	29	10	40	6	45
2 years	2	12	14	(4)	(18)
3 years	(2)	(7)	(9)	(0)	(9)
4+ years	32	5	36	(18)	(54)
¹ MICS indicator 1.1 - Neonatal mortality rate					
² MICS indicator 1.3 - Post-neonatal mortality rate					
³ MICS indicator 1.2; MDG indicator 4.2 - Infant mortality rate					
⁴ MICS indicator 1.4 - Child mortality rate					
⁵ MICS indicator 1.5; MDG indicator 4.1 - Under-five mortality rate					
^a Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates					
^b Excludes first order births					
() Rates based on 250 to 499 unweighted exposed persons					
(*) Rates based on fewer than 250 unweighted exposed persons					

Tables CM.2 and CM.3 provide estimates of child mortality by socio-economic and demographic characteristics respectively. There are some differences in the probability of dying among children up to age five years based on certain background characteristics, such as place of residence, mother's education, sex of child, and ethnicity of household head.

Whereas childhood mortality rates in coastal areas show a similar pattern as the national averages, with infant deaths accounting for 85 percent of under-five deaths, in interior areas, infant deaths account for 61 percent of under-five deaths. whereas the post-neonatal mortality rate and child mortality rate (13 per 1,000 live births in each case) are higher in interior

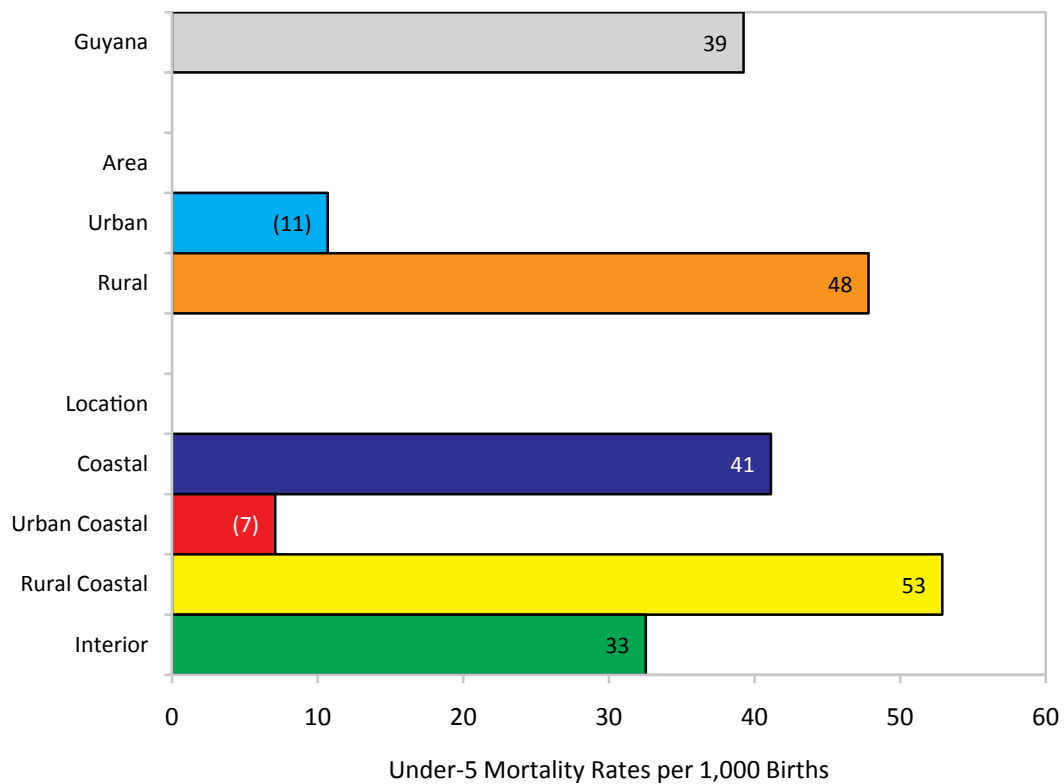
areas than in coastal areas (8 and 6 per 1,000 live births respectively). The under-five mortality rate is 33 per 1,000 live births in interior areas and 41 per 1,000 live births in coastal areas.

As expected, mother's education appears to play a major role in reducing childhood mortality. All the indicators of childhood mortality are much higher among children whose mothers only have primary education compared to those whose mothers have secondary or higher education. For example, neonatal mortality, infant mortality and under-five mortality rates among children with mothers with primary education are over three times higher than those with mothers with secondary or higher education.

The probabilities of dying among children are generally lower for females than for males. Children born to mothers aged less than 20 at the time of birth have much higher mortality rates than those born to mothers aged between 20 and 34 years. The neonatal mortality rate, infant mortality rate, child mortality rate and under-five mortality rate among children born to

mothers aged less than 20 is more than two to three times higher than that among those born to mothers aged between 20 and 34 years. Mortality rates are generally low for children born second or third, whereas the highest mortality rates are found among those born fourth to sixth.

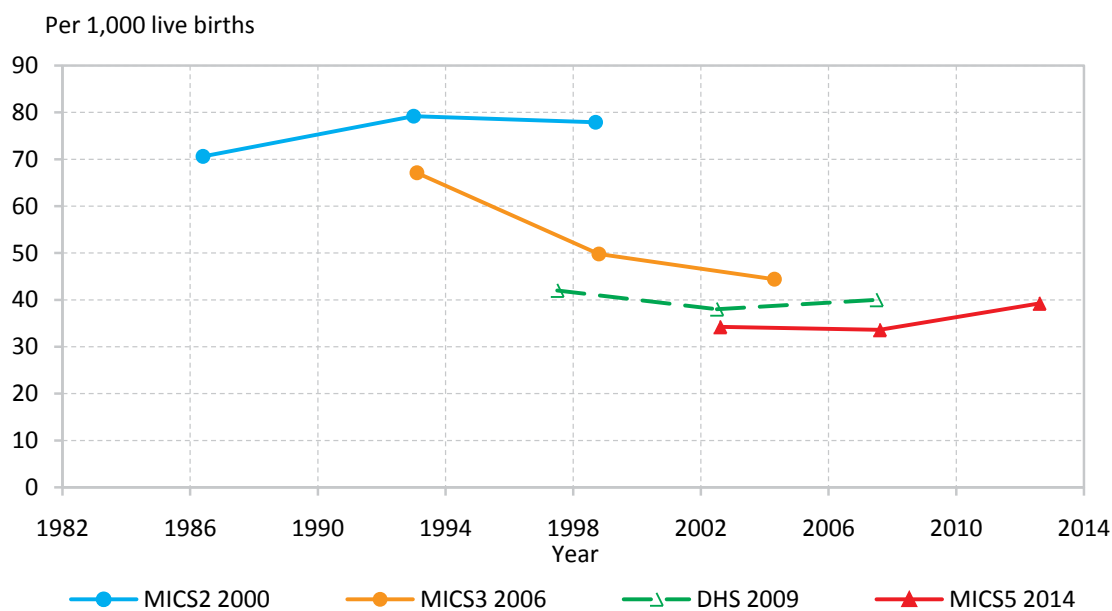
Figure CM.2: Under-5 mortality rates by area, Guyana MICS5, 2014

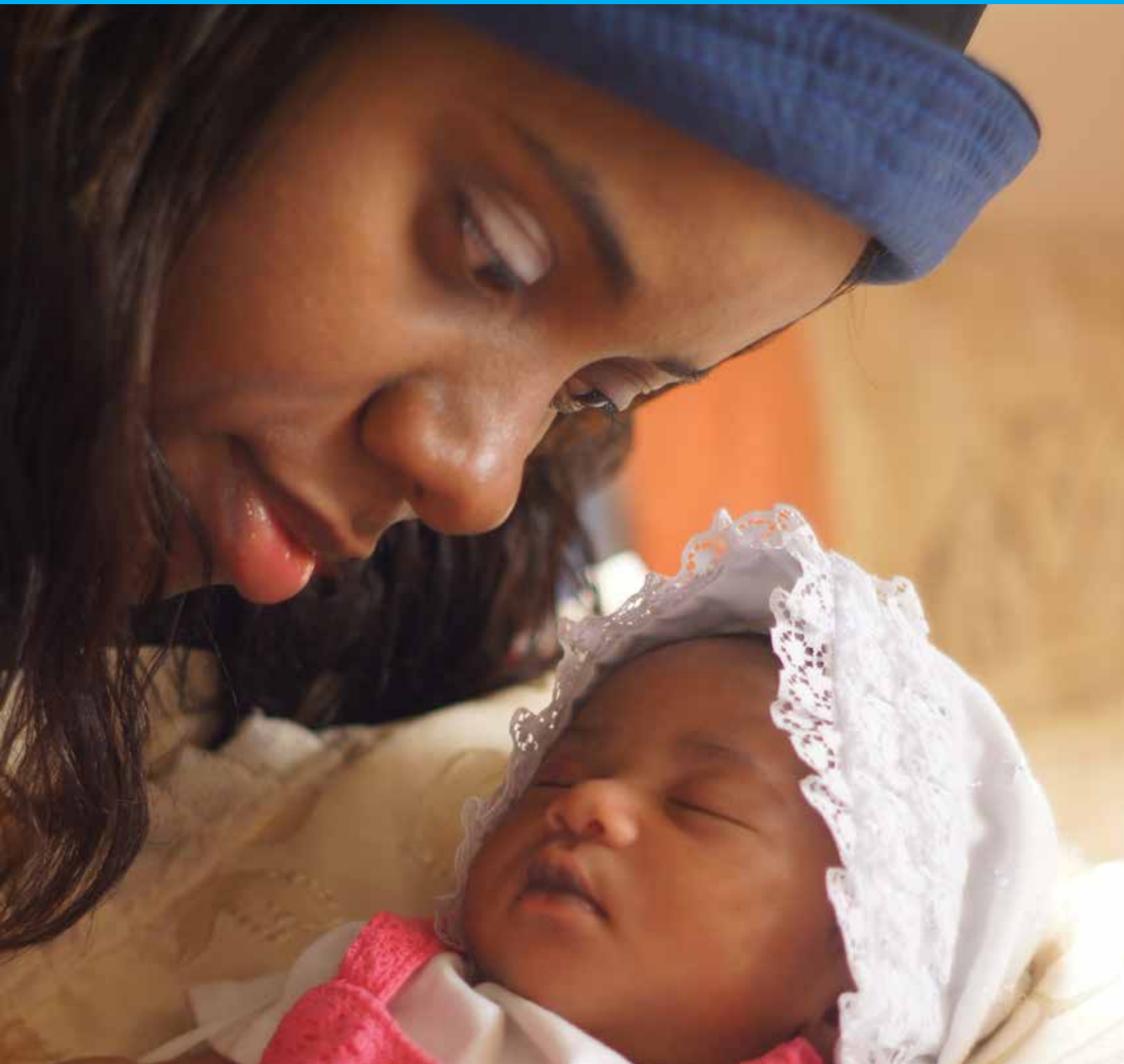


() Rates based on 250 to 499 unweighted exposed persons

Figure CM.3 compares the findings of Guyana MICS5 2014 on under-five mortality rates with those from other data sources in Guyana, namely MICS 2000, MICS 2006, and DHS 2009. Guyana MICS5 2014 findings are obtained from Table CM.1. The Guyana MICS5 2014 estimates indicate stabilization in mortality during the last 15 years. The trend indicated by the MICS5 results is in broad agreement with those estimated in 2009 from the previous DHS survey (DHS 2009). It should be noted that while MICS5 and DHS surveys used direct estimates, previous MICS surveys (MICS2 2000, MICS3 2006) used indirect estimates.

Figure CM.3: Trend in under-5 mortality rates, Guyana





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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 (defined as 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 days, months and years. Those who survive may 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 with low birth weight also risk 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 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 a higher risk of bearing low birth weight babies.

One of the major challenges in measuring the incidence of low birth weight is that more than half of infants in the developing world are not weighed at birth. 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 birth.²⁸

²⁸For a detailed description of the methodology, see Boerma J.T., Weinstein K.I., Rutstein S.O., Sommerfelt A.E.(1996). *Data on Birth Weight in Developing Countries: Can Surveys Help?* Bulletin of the World Health Organization 74(2):209-16.

Table NU.1: Low birth weight infants (Continued)

Percentage of last live-born children in the last two years that are estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth and percentage of live births weighed at birth, Guyana MICS5, 2014											
	Percent distribution of births by mother's assessment of size at birth						Percentage of live births:			Number of last live-born children in the last two years	
	Very small	Smaller than average	Average	Larger than average or very large	DK	Total	Below 2,500 grams ¹	Weighed at birth ²			
Total	8.4	10.3	59.5	19.6	2.1	100.0	13.6	93.9	769		
Mother's age at birth											
Less than 20 years	11.6	11.6	56.3	18.8	1.7	100.0	15.0	91.6	151		
20-34 years	7.1	9.8	61.2	19.8	2.1	100.0	13.0	94.8	523		
35-49 years	10.9	10.6	55.4	20.1	3.0	100.0	14.5	92.1	95		
Birth order											
1	7.1	8.1	64.4	17.9	2.5	100.0	12.7	95.4	256		
2-3	7.8	10.7	57.2	22.6	1.7	100.0	13.3	93.9	337		
4-5	9.1	15.4	60.0	15.5	0.0	100.0	14.5	95.7	115		
6+	16.0	7.3	51.2	18.5	7.0	100.0	16.9	83.8	61		
Region											
Region 1	14.9	9.2	51.3	23.2	1.4	100.0	15.4	80.7	25		
Region 2	6.5	2.3	87.3	3.9	0.0	100.0	11.2	96.2	40		
Region 3	3.6	10.0	68.0	16.9	1.5	100.0	11.4	95.8	107		
Region 4	8.5	10.3	58.9	19.8	2.5	100.0	13.7	95.5	327		
Region 5	12.9	4.1	61.7	21.3	0.0	100.0	14.1	95.8	52		
Region 6	8.6	11.7	49.3	26.3	4.0	100.0	13.9	92.7	94		
Regions 7 & 8	8.7	20.1	53.0	13.9	4.3	100.0	16.2	93.7	36		
Region 9	15.3	20.0	42.9	20.6	1.2	100.0	17.9	78.0	44		
Region 10	5.4	4.6	63.7	25.4	.8	100.0	11.2	97.8	44		

Table NU.1: Low birth weight infants

Percentage of last live-born children in the last two years that are estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth and percentage of live births weighed at birth, Guyana MICS5, 2014											
Area	Percent distribution of births by mother's assessment of size at birth					Percentage of live births:			Number of last live-born children in the last two years		
	Very small	Smaller than average	Average	Larger than average or very large	DK	Total	Below 2,500 grams ¹	Weighted at birth ²			
Location											
Urban	5.1	7.8	60.5	24.4	2.2	100.0	11.6	97.6	184		
Rural	9.5	11.0	59.2	18.2	2.1	100.0	14.2	92.7	585		
Coastal											
Urban Coastal	7.5	9.6	60.4	20.2	2.2	100.0	13.1	95.3	608		
Rural Coastal	8.3	10.0	59.2	24.7	2.6	100.0	11.7	97.1	155		
Interior	11.8	12.7	56.3	17.4	1.7	100.0	15.4	88.6	161		
Mother's education											
None	7.4	30.4	53.9	8.3	0.0	100.0	17.0	95.7	13		
Primary	10.6	8.6	59.6	16.0	5.1	100.0	14.6	88.6	95		
Secondary	8.3	10.3	59.1	20.4	1.9	100.0	13.5	94.0	590		
Higher	6.4	8.2	64.2	20.6	.6	100.0	11.8	99.0	71		
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	2.0	12.8	56.4	16.9	1.8	100.0	15.4	90.0	227		
Second	11.0	8.2	54.3	25.1	1.3	100.0	14.2	93.1	176		
Middle	8.4	10.4	56.4	22.1	2.7	100.0	13.6	96.4	152		
Fourth	3.1	7.9	71.8	16.0	1.2	100.0	11.0	97.4	104		
Richest	2.1	10.2	66.9	16.6	4.1	100.0	11.2	96.2	110		
Ethnicity of household head^{a,b}											
East Indian	9.5	9.5	60.8	17.0	3.2	100.0	14.0	93.7	254		
African	5.7	8.4	62.9	22.0	1.0	100.0	11.9	97.7	235		
Amerindian	13.3	15.1	50.9	18.6	2.2	100.0	16.4	83.8	113		
Mixed Race	7.5	10.9	58.2	21.2	2.1	100.0	13.5	95.3	164		

¹ MICS indicator 2.20 - Low-birthweight infants

² MICS indicator 2.21 - Infants weighed at birth

^a This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head
^b Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Overall, 94 percent of births were weighed at birth and 14 percent of infants are estimated to weigh less than 2,500 grams at birth (Table NU.1). The proportion of infants weighed at birth is lower in Regions 1 and 9 (81% and 78%, respectively) compared to other regions (93-98%). Infants born sixth in the family or after (83% compared with 93-96% of the other birth orders), from interior areas (87% compared with 95% from the coastal areas), and from households with an Amerindian household head (84% compared with 94-98% of the others), are slightly less likely to be weighed at birth than others. The likelihood of a child being weighed at birth increases with household wealth, with 96 percent of richest children measured compared with 90 percent of the poorest children.

The prevalence of low birth weight decreases marginally with mother's education and household wealth, and increases slightly with birth order. Region 9 has the highest percentage of low birth weight infants, with 18 percent of live births, while Regions 2, 3 and 10 have the lowest percentage, with 11 percent in each case.

Nutritional Status

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

Undernutrition is associated with about half of all under-five 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 children who die from causes related to malnutrition were only mildly or moderately malnourished – showing no outward sign of their vulnerability. The Millennium Development Goal target (1, C) 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 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 the WHO growth standards²⁹. Each of the three nutritional status indicators – weight-for-age, height-

for-age, and weight-for-height - can be expressed in standard deviation units (z-scores) from the median of the reference population.

Weight-for-age is a composite measure capturing 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.

Weight-for-height can be used to assess wasting and overweight status. Children whose *weight-for-height* is more than two standard deviations **below** the median of the reference population 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 of wasting may exhibit significant seasonal shifts associated with changes in the availability of food or disease prevalence.

Children whose weight-for-height is more than two standard deviations **above** the median reference population are classified as moderately or severely overweight.

In MICS5, weights and heights of all children under five years of age were measured using the anthropometric equipment recommended³⁰ by UNICEF. Findings in this section are based on the results of these measurements.

Table NU.2 shows percentages of children classified into each of the above described categories, based on the anthropometric measurements that were taken during fieldwork. Additionally, the table includes mean z-scores for all three anthropometric indicators.

²⁹http://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards/technical_report

³⁰See MICS Supply Procurement Instructions here: http://www.childinfo.org/mics5_planning.html

Table NU.2: Nutritional status of children (Continue)

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Guyana MIC5, 2014															
	Weight for age				Height for age				Weight for height						
	Underweight		Stunted		Wasted		Overweight		Number of children under age 5	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Percent below -2 SD ⁵	Percent below -3 SD ⁶	Percent above +2 SD ⁷	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5
	Percent below -2 SD ¹	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Percent below -3 SD ²	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Percent below -2 SD ³	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Percent below -3 SD ⁴	Mean Z-Score (SD)							
Total	8.5	2.2	-0.4	3,131	12.0	3.4	-0.4	3,057	6.4	1.7	5.3	-0.2	3,041		
Sex															
Male	9.6	2.1	-0.4	1,603	13.3	3.6	-0.5	1,565	6.7	1.7	5.7	-0.1	1,557		
Female	7.4	2.2	-0.4	1,528	10.7	3.2	-0.4	1,493	6.2	1.7	4.8	-0.2	1,485		
Region															
Region 1	6.2	3.3	-0.3	76	18.4	5.7	-1.0	73	3.3	1.0	7.1	0.3	72		
Region 2	4.3	0.7	-0.2	178	15.2	5.3	-0.6	170	3.6	1.0	8.6	0.0	166		
Region 3	9.3	0.7	-0.4	430	11.8	1.8	-0.4	433	8.7	1.5	5.5	-0.3	432		
Region 4	7.8	2.5	-0.3	1,309	9.4	2.5	-0.3	1,284	5.8	1.7	5.4	-0.2	1,281		
Region 5	9.4	2.5	-0.2	219	11.3	1.9	-0.4	214	6.2	2.2	3.8	-0.1	212		
Region 6	10.1	2.1	-0.4	429	8.4	3.3	-0.3	419	9.1	2.2	4.2	-0.3	414		
Regions 7 & 8	11.6	5.2	-0.6	146	28.0	11.3	-1.1	133	5.3	1.6	7.3	0.0	133		
Region 9	11.6	2.0	-0.6	176	26.6	9.6	-1.2	167	6.5	1.7	4.1	0.0	164		
Region 10	5.8	1.6	-0.3	169	9.5	1.4	-0.2	164	4.2	1.5	3.4	-0.2	167		
Area															
Urban	7.0	2.1	-0.3	757	9.8	2.6	-0.3	735	5.1	1.6	6.5	-0.1	730		
Rural	8.9	2.2	-0.4	2,375	12.8	3.7	-0.5	2,323	6.8	1.8	4.9	-0.2	2,311		
Location															
Coastal	8.5	2.0	-0.3	2,493	10.0	2.7	-0.3	2,451	6.8	1.8	5.3	-0.2	2,435		
Urban Coastal	7.4	2.0	-0.3	641	10.7	3.0	-0.4	623	5.1	1.5	7.2	-0.1	614		
Rural Coastal	8.9	2.0	-0.4	1,852	9.7	2.6	-0.3	1,828	7.3	1.9	4.7	-0.2	1,821		
Interior	8.5	2.6	-0.5	638	20.4	6.5	-0.9	607	5.0	1.5	4.9	0.0	606		

Table NU.2: 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, Guyana MICSS, 2014												
	Weight for age			Height for age			Weight for height			Number of children under age 5	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5
	Percent below -2 SD ¹	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Percent below -3 SD ²	Percent below -2 SD ³	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Percent below -3 SD ⁴	Percent below -2 SD ⁵	Wasted	Overweight			
Age												
0-5 months	10.2	-0.4	6.6	14.9	5.3	-0.3	14.9	7.3	2.3	288	-0.3	277
6-11 months	9.5	-0.3	6.6	6.4	2.4	-0.1	6.4	7.7	1.9	333	-0.3	334
12-17 months	6.6	-0.1	3.40	13.6	2.5	-0.5	13.6	6.5	1.9	331	0.1	330
18-23 months	5.1	-0.3	3.06	15.1	4.5	-0.7	15.1	3.9	1.4	298	0.1	297
24-35 months	8.6	-0.3	6.08	13.2	4.1	-0.5	13.2	5.9	1.2	589	0.0	583
36-47 months	8.7	-0.5	6.45	12.4	4.3	-0.5	12.4	5.1	1.1	634	-0.2	637
48-59 months	9.6	-0.6	5.97	9.9	1.4	-0.5	9.9	8.5	2.5	584	-0.5	582
Mother's education^a												
None	12.4	-0.8	6.1	17.3	6.7	-1.1	17.3	8.2	0.0	58	-0.2	59
Primary	10.9	-0.6	4.47	15.8	4.6	-0.7	15.8	5.4	2.1	434	-0.2	435
Secondary	8.4	-0.4	2,333	11.9	3.2	-0.4	11.9	6.8	1.8	2,281	-0.2	2,262
Higher	3.8	0.0	285	6.6	3.1	-0.1	6.6	3.9	0.9	280	0.1	282
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	12.3	-0.6	928	21.0	6.8	-0.9	21.0	7.1	2.1	899	-0.2	887
Second	9.6	-0.5	698	11.6	3.8	-0.6	11.6	9.3	1.6	687	-0.3	691
Middle	6.8	-0.2	596	7.3	1.6	-0.2	7.3	4.2	1.7	585	-0.2	582
Fourth	7.2	-0.2	450	5.6	0.5	-0.2	5.6	5.1	1.0	444	0.0	441
Richest	2.6	0.0	459	7.2	1.2	-0.1	7.2	4.9	1.8	443	0.1	440
Ethnicity of household head^{b,c}												
East Indian	11.5	-0.5	1,072	11.0	2.8	-0.4	11.0	10.9	2.4	1,044	-0.4	1,038
African	5.5	-0.2	959	8.2	2.7	-0.2	8.2	3.6	1.3	955	-0.1	955
Amerindian	10.2	-0.6	434	24.7	8.3	-1.1	24.7	4.6	1.0	409	0.1	406
Mixed Race	7.1	-0.3	653	11.4	2.5	-0.4	11.4	4.6	1.6	637	-0.1	628

¹ MICS indicator 2.1a and MDG indicator 1.8 - Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)

² MICS indicator 2.1b - Underweight prevalence (severe)

³ MICS indicator 2.2a - Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)

⁴ MICS indicator 2.2b - Stunting prevalence (severe)

⁵ MICS indicator 2.3a - Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)

⁶ MICS indicator 2.3b - Wasting prevalence (severe)

⁷ MICS indicator 2.4 - Overweight prevalence

^a Category "Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

^b This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^c Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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.2. 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.12, DQ.13, and DQ.14 in Appendix D. The tables show that due to incomplete dates of birth, implausible measurements, and/or missing weight and/or height, eight (8) percent of children have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age indicator, 11 percent from the height-for-age indicator, and 12 percent for the weight-for-height indicator. It should be noted that while the reported digits are evenly distributed for weight measurements, there is a notable heaping for digit 0 for height measurements (Table DQ.15), which may affect anthropometric indicators. Therefore, anthropometric results should be interpreted with caution.

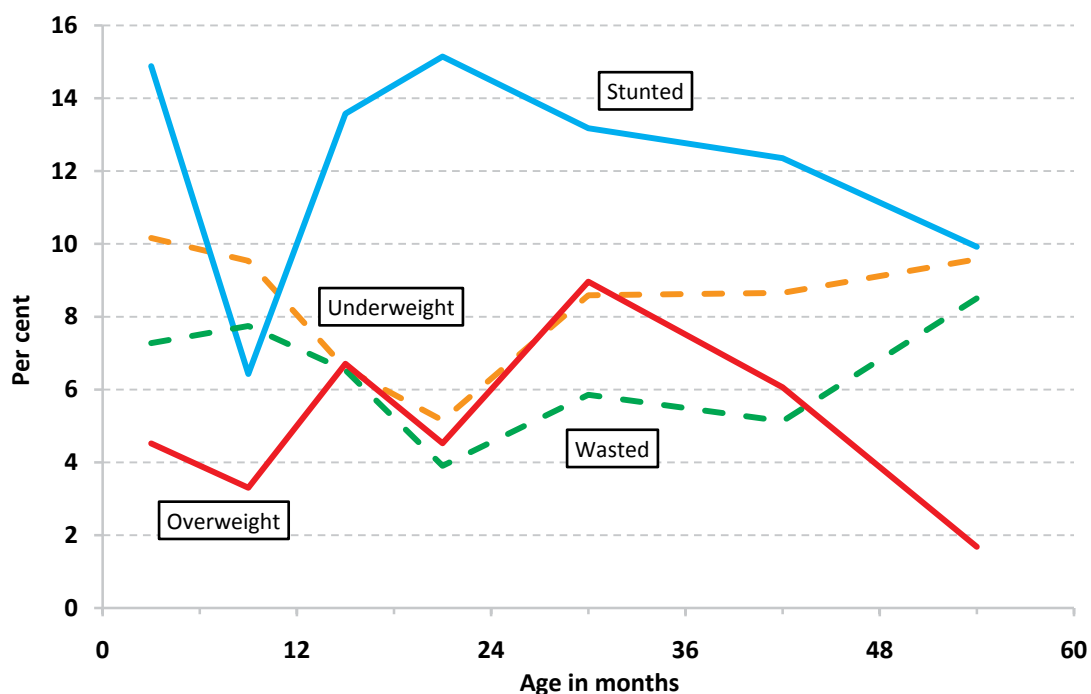
Almost one in ten children under age five in Guyana are moderately or severely underweight (9%) and two (2) percent are classified as severely underweight (Table NU.2). Moreover, 12 percent of children are moderately or severely stunted or too short for their age and six (6) percent are moderately or severely wasted or too thin for their height. On the other hand, five (5) percent are overweight or too heavy for their height.

Boys appear to be slightly more likely to be underweight and stunted than girls. However, there are no variations by sex relative to wasting. Greater proportions of children in Regions 7 & 8 and 9 are found to be moderately or severely underweight

(12%) and moderately or severely stunted (27-28%) compared to other regions. Regions 7 & 8 also have the highest proportions of children who are severely underweight, with five (5) percent, as well as severely stunted, with 11 percent. In contrast, the percentage wasted is highest in Regions 3 and 6 (9%). While the differences are relatively small for underweight and wasting prevalence between the areas of residence for both urban-rural and interior-coastal disaggregation, as it relates to stunting, children in interior areas (20%) are twice as likely as those in coastal areas (10%). Mother's education and household wealth are clearly associated with the nutritional status of children relative to underweight, stunting, and wasting: as household wealth and mother's education increase, the likelihood of the children to be moderately or severely underweight, stunted, and wasted decreases. The highest proportions of children who are underweight (12%) and wasted (11%) are found among children in households with an East Indian household head. Stunting, on the other hand, is most prevalent among children in households with an Amerindian household head (25%). Children in households with an African household head are least likely to be underweight (6%), stunted (8%) or wasted (4%). These differences may possibly reflect socio-cultural differences in infant and young child feeding practices. A higher percentage of children aged 0-5 months are severely undernourished according to all three indices in comparison with older children. This may be due to data quality issue discussed above, and needs to be interpreted with caution. Figure NU.1 below shows age pattern of all three indices.

The percentage of overweight children is highest in Region 2 (9%). There are no notable differences in overweight prevalence according to the mother's education. Children in the richest households, 24-35 months old, and in urban areas are slightly more likely to be overweight than the other children.

Figure NU.1: Underweight, stunted, wasted and overweight children under age 5 (moderate and severe), Guyana MICS5, 2014



Breastfeeding and Infant and Young Child Feeding

Proper feeding of infants and young children can increase their chances of survival; it can also promote optimal growth and development, especially in the critical window from birth to two years of age. Exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of life and sustained breastfeeding up to two years of age protect children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients, and is economical and safe. However, many mothers don't start to breastfeed early enough, do not breastfeed exclusively for the recommended six months or stop breastfeeding too soon³¹. There are often pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition, and can be unsafe, if hygienic conditions including safe drinking water are not readily available. Studies have shown that, in addition to continued breastfeeding, consumption of appropriate, adequate and safe solid, semi-solid and soft foods from the age of six months onwards leads to better health and growth outcomes, with potential to reduce stunting during the first two years of life.³²

UNICEF and WHO recommend that infants be breastfed within one hour of birth, breastfed exclusively for the first six months of life and continue to be breastfed up to two years of age and beyond.³³ Starting at six months (180 days old), breastfeeding should be combined with safe, age-appropriate feeding of solid, semi-solid and soft foods.³⁴

³¹UNICEF (2013). *Improving Child Nutrition: The achievable imperative for global progress*.

³²Bhutta Z.A., Das J.K., Rizvi A. et al. (2013). *Evidence-based interventions for improvement of maternal and child nutrition: what can be done and at what cost?* *The Lancet* 382(9890):452-77. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(13)60996-4.

³³WHO (2003). *Implementing the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding: report of a technical meeting, Geneva, 3-5 February 2003*.

³⁴WHO (2003). *Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding*.

A summary of key guiding principles^{35, 36} for feeding 6-23 month olds is provided in the table below along with proximate measures for these guidelines collected in this survey.

The guiding principles for which proximate measures and indicators exist are:

- i. continued breastfeeding;
- ii. appropriate frequency of meals (but not energy density); and
- iii. appropriate nutrient content of food.

Feeding frequency is used as proxy for energy intake, requiring children to receive a minimum number of meals/snacks (and milk feeds for non-breastfed children) for their age. Dietary diversity is used to ascertain the adequacy of the nutrient content of the food (not including iron) consumed. For dietary

diversity, seven food groups were created for which a child consuming at least four of these is considered to have a better quality diet. In most populations, consumption of at least four food groups means that the child has a high likelihood of consuming at least one animal-source food and at least one fruit or vegetable, in addition to a staple food (grain, root or tuber).³⁷

These three dimensions of child feeding are combined into an assessment of the children who received appropriate feeding, using the indicator of "minimum acceptable diet". To have a minimum acceptable diet in the previous day, a child must have received:

- i. the appropriate number of meals/snacks/milk feeds;
- ii. food items from at least four (4) food groups; and
- iii. breastmilk or at least two (2) milk feeds (for non-breastfed children).

Guiding Principle (age 6-23 months)	Proximate measures	Table
Continue frequent, on-demand breastfeeding for two years and beyond	Breastfed in the last 24 hours	NU.4
Appropriate frequency and energy density of meals	Breastfed children Depending on age, two or three meals/snacks provided in the last 24 hours	NU.6
	Non-breastfed children Four meals/snacks <u>and/or milk feeds</u> provided in the last 24 hours	
Appropriate nutrient content of food	Four food groups ³⁸ eaten in the last 24 hours	NU.6
Appropriate amount of food	No standard indicator exists	na
Appropriate consistency of food	No standard indicator exists	na
Use of vitamin-mineral supplements or fortified products for infant and mother	No standard indicator exists	na
Practice good hygiene and proper food handling	While it was not possible to develop indicators to fully capture programme guidance, one standard indicator does cover part of the principle: Not feeding with a bottle with a nipple	NU.9
Practice responsive feeding, applying the principles of psycho-social care	No standard indicator exists	na

³⁵PAHO (2003). *Guiding principles for complementary feeding of the breastfed child.*

³⁶WHO (2005). *Guiding principles for feeding non-breastfed children 6-24 months of age.*

³⁷WHO (2008). *Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices. Part 1: Definitions.*

³⁸Food groups used for assessment of this indicator are 1) grains, roots and tubers, 2) legumes and nuts, 3) dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese), 4) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 5) eggs, 6) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 7) other fruits and vegetables.

Table NU.3: Initial breastfeeding (Continued)					
Percentage of last live-born children in the last two years who were ever breastfed, breastfed within one hour of birth, and within one day of birth, and percentage who received a prelacteal feed, Guyana MICS5, 2014					
	Percentage who were ever breastfed ¹	Percentage who were first breastfed:		Percentage who received a prelacteal feed	Number of last live-born children in the last two years
		Within one hour of birth ²	Within one day of birth		
Total	89.0	49.2	76.7	16.5	769
Region					
Region 1	97.1	29.9	83.8	13.1	25
Region 2	87.9	65.6	83.4	6.0	40
Region 3	84.7	51.8	75.6	13.6	107
Region 4	87.2	42.6	70.9	21.8	327
Region 5	94.9	69.1	86.3	12.3	52
Region 6	88.3	47.6	82.0	8.4	94
Regions 7 & 8	95.5	62.1	80.3	14.6	36
Region 9	95.6	58.7	85.4	10.3	44
Region 10	91.8	47.9	78.5	25.9	44
Area					
Urban	89.0	42.8	73.9	22.2	184
Rural	89.0	51.2	77.6	14.7	585
Location					
Coastal	86.9	48.1	74.6	16.5	608
Urban Coastal	87.2	41.1	72.2	20.4	155
Rural Coastal	86.8	50.5	75.5	15.1	453
Interior	97.0	53.4	84.6	16.7	161
Months since last birth					
0-11 months	88.8	48.2	74.2	17.3	389
12-23 months	89.2	50.2	79.3	15.7	380
Assistance at delivery					
Skilled attendant	89.1	49.7	77.0	17.0	700
Traditional birth attendant	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Other	97.8	49.9	84.2	11.0	48
No one/Missing	(64.3)	(33.9)	(45.7)	(14.5)	20

Table NU.3 is based on mothers' reports of what their last-born child, born in the last two years, was fed in the first few days of life. It indicates the proportion of children who were ever breastfed, those who were first breastfed within one hour and one day of birth, and those who received a prelacteal feed.³⁹ Although a very important step in management of lactation and establishment of a physical and emotional relationship between the baby and the mother, only about half (49%) of babies are breastfed for the first time within one hour of birth, while 77 percent of newborns in Guyana start breastfeeding within one day of birth. In addition, 17 percent of newborns received a prelacteal

feed, meaning that they were given any liquid or food, other than breast milk before initiation of breastfeeding (i.e. within the first three days of life). The percentages of children ever breastfed, breastfed within one hour and within one day of birth, are all higher in interior areas compared to coastal areas. Nevertheless, the proportion of children who received prelacteal feed is similar for newborns in coastal and interior areas, with 17 percent in each case. The percentage of children breastfed within one hour of birth is highest in Region 5 (69%), followed by Region 2 (66%), and then by Regions 7 & 8 (62%); the lowest is in Region 1 (30%). The findings are presented in Figure NU.2

³⁹Prelacteal feed refers to the provision any liquid or food, other than breastmilk, to a newborn during the period when breastmilk flow is generally being established (estimated here as the first three days of life).

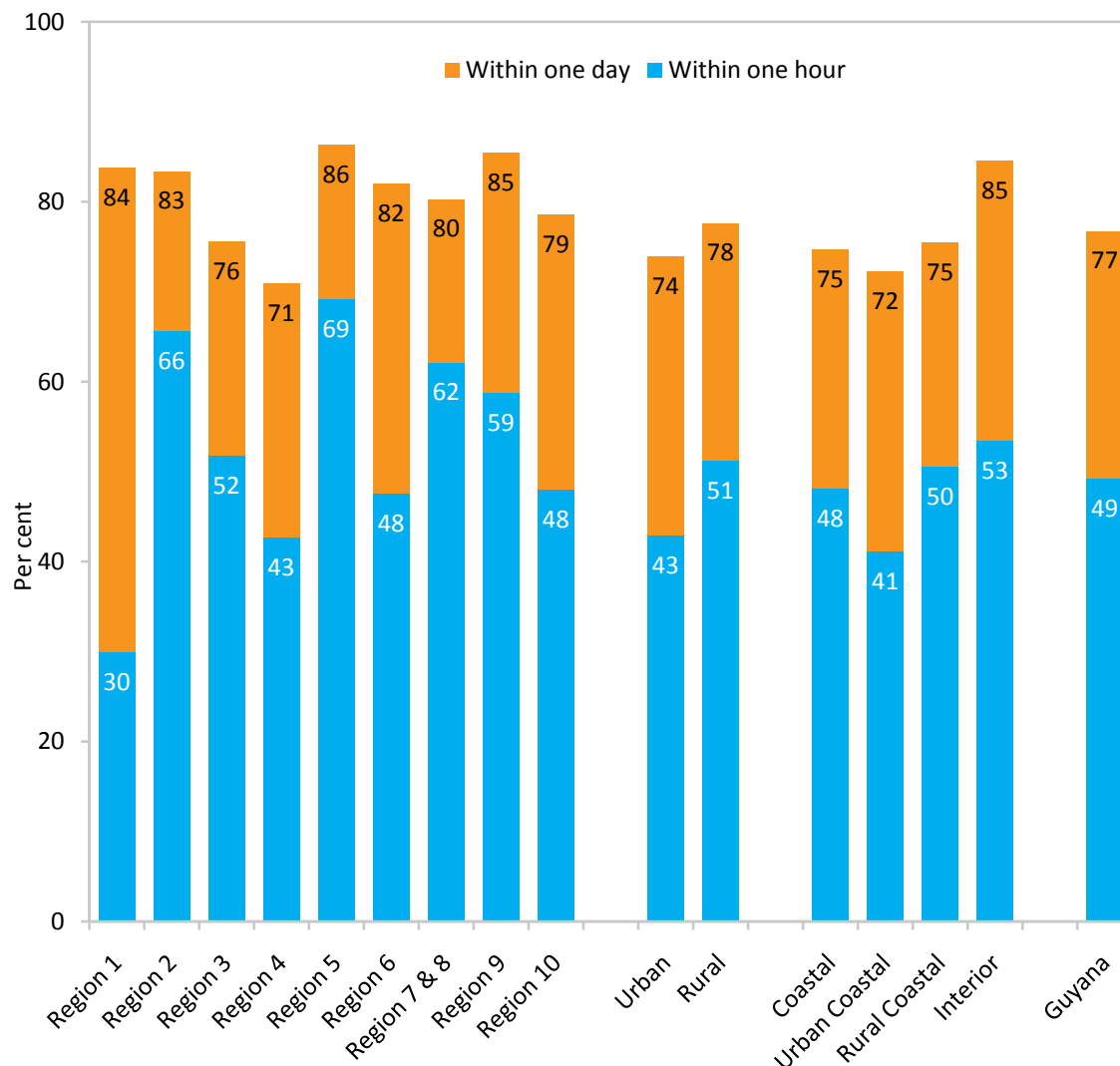
Table NU.3: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of last live-born children in the last two years who were ever breastfed, breastfed within one hour of birth, and within one day of birth, and percentage who received a prelacteal feed, Guyana MICS5, 2014					
	Percentage who were ever breastfed ¹	Percentage who were first breastfed:		Percentage who received a prelacteal feed	Number of last live-born children in the last two years
		Within one hour of birth ²	Within one day of birth		
Place of delivery^a					
Home	96.4	48.8	83.8	14.5	46
Health facility	89.2	49.8	76.8	16.8	713
Public	91.1	55.3	82.5	12.9	605
Private	78.5	18.7	45.5	38.3	108
Mother's education					
None	(95.6)	(25.4)	(90.1)	(3.3)	13
Primary	91.6	48.5	76.8	22.5	95
Secondary	88.8	52.0	77.7	15.0	590
Higher	86.1	31.6	65.7	23.7	71
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	93.9	57.8	85.1	11.0	227
Second	89.8	58.7	78.1	13.7	176
Middle	87.4	42.0	78.0	18.9	152
Fourth	87.3	47.5	74.4	14.9	104
Richest	81.4	28.0	57.7	30.5	110
Ethnicity of household head^{b, c}					
East Indian	84.5	43.7	70.0	20.3	254
African	91.8	51.0	82.3	12.5	235
Amerindian	96.0	56.2	83.6	10.0	113
Mixed Race	87.2	49.9	74.1	20.8	164
¹ MICS indicator 2.5 - Children ever breastfed					
² MICS indicator 2.6 - Early initiation of breastfeeding					
^a Category "Other/DK/Missing" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases					
^b This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head					
^c Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases					
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases					
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases					

by region and area. The practice of giving prelacteal feed is most prevalent in Region 10, with more than a quarter (26%) of children, followed by Region 4, with 22 percent. Infants living in urban areas (22% compared with 15% in rural areas) and those delivered in private health facilities (38% compared with 13% in public facilities) are more likely than the others to receive prelacteal feed. Recommended breastfeeding practices are least followed by women who delivered in private facilities, with only 19 percent breastfeeding within one hour of birth, compared to 55 percent for those who delivered in public facilities. The more educated the women and wealthier the household,

the less they practice breastfeeding in general and early initiation of breastfeeding in particular. Women living in households with an Amerindian household head are more likely to breastfeed their children and initiate breastfeeding early, than others.

Figure NU.2: Initiation of breastfeeding, Guyana MICS5, 2014



The set of Infant and Young Child Feeding indicators reported in tables NU.4 through NU.8 are based on the mother's report of consumption of food and fluids during the day or night prior to being interviewed. Data are subject to a number of limitations, some related to the respondent's ability to provide a full report on the child's liquid and food intake due to recall errors as well as lack of knowledge in cases where the child was fed by other individuals.

In Table NU.4, breastfeeding status is presented for both Exclusively breastfed and Predominantly breastfed; referring to infants aged less than six months who are breastfed, distinguished by the former only allowing vitamins, mineral supplements, and medicine and the latter allowing also plain water and non-milk liquids. The table also shows continued breastfeeding of children at 12-15 and 20-23 months of age.

As shown in Table NU.4, less than one in four children aged less than six months (23%) are exclusively breastfed. With 36 percent predominantly breastfed, it is evident that water-based liquids are displacing feeding of breastmilk to some degree. By age 12-15 months, 56 percent of children are breastfed, and by age 20-23 months, 41 percent are breastfed.

While the proportions of exclusively breastfed children are similar between boys and girls aged less than six months (24% and 22%, respectively), the proportions of those predominantly breastfed at one year and breastfed at two years are consistently higher among girls compared to boys, with continued breastfeeding at two years among girls outnumbering that among boys by 14 percentage points (34% boys and 48% girls). The percentage of exclusively breastfed children is much higher in interior areas (34%) compared to coastal areas (20%), and in rural

Table NU.4: Breastfeeding

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Guyana MICS5, 2014							
	Children age 0-5 months			Children age 12-15 months		Children age 20-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Percent predominantly breastfed ²	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year) ³	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years) ⁴	Number of children
Total	23.3	36.2	326	55.6	208	40.9	182
Sex							
Male	24.4	34.2	156	52.8	95	33.6	87
Female	22.2	38.0	169	57.9	113	47.7	94
Region^a							
Regions 1, 7, 8, 9	45.3	62.7	45	(83.5)	26	53.8	28
Regions 2, 3	(26.5)	(34.4)	67	(59.4)	55	(42.0)	24
Region 4	10.0	21.2	132	50.7	84	38.1	76
Regions 5, 6	(33.1)	(52.7)	55	(42.8)	37	(37.5)	39
Region 10	(23.1)	(35.9)	27	(*)	5	(*)	14
Area							
Urban	13.7	28.0	82	(48.5)	45	(43.4)	39
Rural	26.5	38.9	244	57.6	164	40.2	142
Location							
Coastal	19.8	32.0	246	50.1	172	37.4	132
Urban Coastal	(10.9)	(25.7)	65	(49.6)	41	(44.9)	30
Rural Coastal	22.9	34.2	181	50.2	131	35.1	102
Interior	34.1	49.2	79	81.7	36	50.3	50
Mother's education^{b, c}							
None	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	10	(*)	4
Primary	(29.2)	(37.0)	47	(59.7)	27	(36.4)	23
Secondary or Higher	22.0	35.7	277	53.9	171	41.5	154
Wealth index^d							
Poorest	30.9	56.0	97	77.0	55	51.8	60
Middle 40%	21.4	26.9	146	53.5	104	36.6	65
Richest 40%	17.7	29.4	83	(36.0)	49	34.1	56
Ethnicity of household head^{e, f}							
East Indian	17.7	29.6	99	42.9	65	32.8	57
African	22.8	35.5	103	63.6	54	31.6	56
Amerindian	38.3	59.6	47	79.8	36	56.2	33
Mixed Race	22.9	30.2	72	(45.7)	52	(54.2)	36
¹ MICS indicator 2.7 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months							
² MICS indicator 2.8 - Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months							
³ MICS indicator 2.9 - Continued breastfeeding at 1 year							
⁴ MICS indicator 2.10 - Continued breastfeeding at 2 years							
^a Regions with similar characteristics have been merged into regional groupings because of the small number of cases in individual regions							
^b Categories "Secondary" and "Higher" have been merged because of the small number of cases in individual categories							
^c Category "Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases							
^d Wealth index have been grouped into three categories instead of five because of the small number of cases by quintile							
^e This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head							
^f Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases							
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases							
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases							

areas (27%) compared to urban areas (14%). The percentages of children breastfed at one year and two years remain much higher in interior areas, compared to coastal areas. A higher proportion of children living in the poorest households are breastfed at all ages, compared to those in wealthier households. Children in households with an Amerindian household head are more likely than others to be exclusively breastfed (38%), predominantly breastfed (60%) and breastfed at one year (80%) and two years (56%).

Figure NU.3 shows the detailed pattern of breastfeeding by the child's age in months. Even at the early ages, a large proportion of children are receiving liquids other than breast milk, with other milk and formula being of highest prevalence, even at the early age of 0-1 month. At age 4-5 months old, the percentage of children exclusively breastfed is below 20 percent. Most children who are exclusively breastfed are weaned by age 8-9 months. About 40 percent of children are receiving breast milk at age two years.

Figure NU.3: Infant feeding patterns by age, Guyana MICS5, 2014

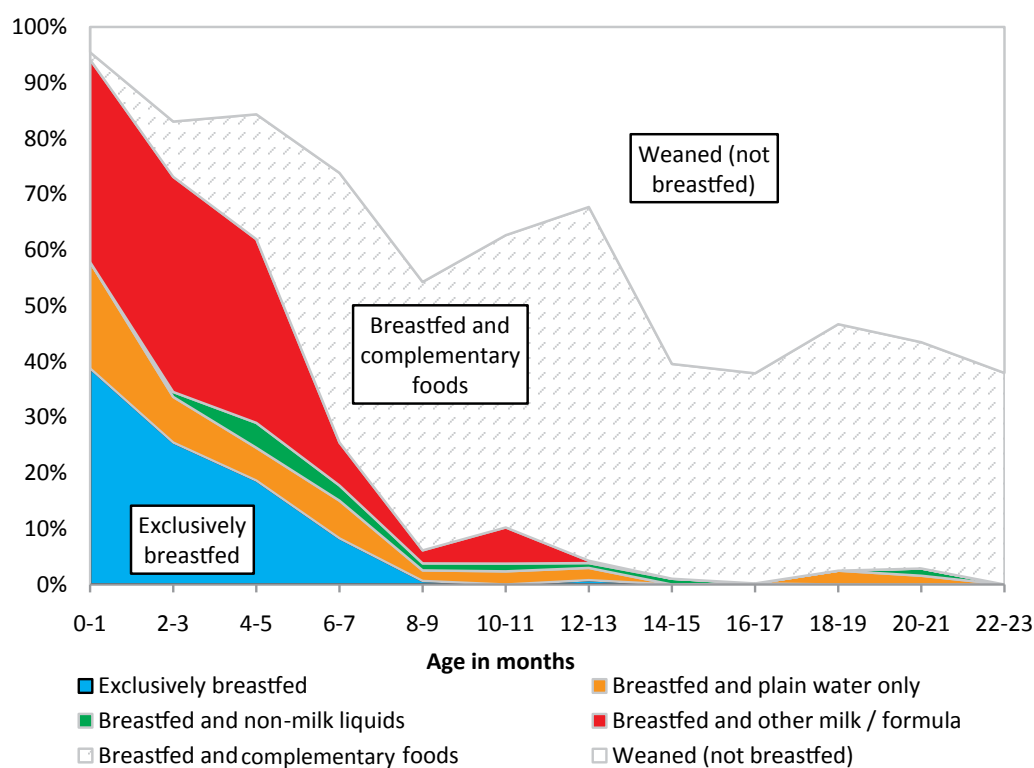


Table NU.5 shows the median duration of breastfeeding by selected background characteristics. Among children under age three years, the median duration is 14.1 months for any breastfeeding, only 0.6 months for exclusive breastfeeding, and 1.4 months for predominant breastfeeding. The duration of any breastfeeding ranges between 9.8 months in Region 6 and 25.0 months in Region 1. The duration of any breastfeeding and exclusive breastfeeding does not vary greatly between urban and rural areas; however, predominant breastfeeding is longer in rural areas compared to urban areas. Duration of any breastfeeding decreases as mother's education and the household wealth increase. In addition, as mother's education increases, predominant breastfeeding decreases. Children in households with an Amerindian household head are breastfed the longest (25.2 months for any breastfeeding), whereas those in households with an East Indian household head the shortest (7.7 months). The median duration of exclusive breastfeeding is very short, regardless of the background characteristics. It is just above two (2) months in Regions 1, 2, 7 & 8, and 9 (2.0-2.5 months), whereas it is between 0 and 1.1 month in the other regions.

Table NU.5: Duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-35 months, Guyana MICS5, 2014				
	Median duration (in months) of:			Number of children age 0-35 months
	Any breastfeeding ¹	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
Median	14.1	0.6	1.4	2,021
Sex				
Male	13.4	0.8	1.7	999
Female	14.9	0.5	0.9	1,022
Region				
Region 1	25.0	2.0	2.4	59
Region 2	18.3	2.3	6.4	111
Region 3	14.7	0.5	0.5	293
Region 4	11.0	0.5	0.9	825
Region 5	16.7	0.7	0.7	133
Region 6	9.8	0.0	2.3	266
Regions 7 & 8	23.2	2.5	4.0	94
Region 9	21.4	2.4	5.1	123
Region 10	15.0	1.1	1.3	118
Area				
Urban	13.5	0.6	0.7	505
Rural	14.4	0.6	1.6	1,516
Mother's education				
None	(25.1)	(0.0)	(8.7)	35
Primary	20.7	1.4	2.0	267
Secondary	13.9	0.6	1.2	1,531
Higher	10.1	1.2	1.2	189
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	22.1	0.6	3.7	597
Second	13.3	0.5	0.6	453
Middle	13.5	1.5	1.6	369
Fourth	7.5	0.7	1.3	307
Richest	7.1	0.4	0.4	295
Ethnicity of household head^a				
East Indian	7.7	0.5	0.7	680
African	14.4	1.4	2.0	623
Amerindian	25.2	1.8	3.6	307
Mixed Race	18.4	0.5	0.5	401
Mean	17.1	1.6	3.0	2,021
¹ MICS indicator 2.11 - Duration of breastfeeding				
^a This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head				
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases				

The age-appropriateness of breastfeeding of children under age 24 months is provided in Table NU.6. Different criteria of feeding are used depending on the age of the child. For infants aged 0-5 months, exclusive breastfeeding is considered as age-appropriate feeding, while children aged 6-23 months are considered to be appropriately fed if they are receiving breastmilk and solid, semi-solid or soft food. As a result of feeding patterns, only 46 percent of children aged 6-23 months are currently breastfed and receive solid, semi-solid or soft foods, and age-appropriate breastfeeding among all children aged 0-23 months drops to 41 percent.

This percentage is much higher in interior areas (52%) than in coastal areas (38%), and also higher in rural areas (43%) than in urban areas (35%), and ranges between 33 percent (Region 4) and 59 percent (Region 1). It is strongly and inversely correlated with the household wealth. The largest proportion of children who are appropriately breastfed according to age is in households with an Amerindian household head (57%), while the smallest is in households with an East Indian household head (29%). On the other hand, there is no clear pattern relative to mother's education and no difference according to sex.

Table NU.6: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Guyana MICS5, 2014						
	Children age 0-5 months		Children age 6-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Number of children	Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed ²	Number of children
Total	23.3	326	45.9	1,048	40.5	1,373
Sex						
Male	24.4	156	44.5	513	39.8	669
Female	22.2	169	47.2	535	41.2	705
Region						
Region 1	(*)	9	67.3	29	58.5	38
Region 2	(*)	21	47.1	60	47.0	81
Region 3	(17.2)	46	52.1	144	43.7	190
Region 4	10.0	132	39.7	445	32.9	577
Region 5	(*)	24	43.7	68	39.8	92
Region 6	(36.4)	32	42.4	142	41.3	173
Regions 7 & 8	(49.8)	19	62.1	42	58.3	61
Region 9	(48.8)	18	61.0	58	58.1	76
Region 10	(23.1)	27	50.7	58	42.0	85
Area						
Urban	13.7	82	41.3	261	34.7	342
Rural	26.5	244	47.4	787	42.5	1,031
Location						
Coastal	19.8	246	42.7	838	37.5	1,084
Urban Coastal	(10.9)	65	39.7	218	33.1	283
Rural Coastal	22.9	181	43.7	620	39.0	801
Interior	34.1	79	58.8	210	52.0	290
Mother's education^a						
None	(*)	2	(63.3)	22	(62.9)	24
Primary	(29.2)	47	42.1	132	38.8	179
Secondary	23.0	249	46.8	797	41.1	1,046
Higher	(*)	28	40.2	96	34.2	124
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	30.9	97	59.8	284	52.5	380
Second	17.2	78	49.3	250	41.7	328
Middle	26.2	68	42.3	201	38.2	268
Fourth	(13.6)	39	36.1	161	31.7	200
Richest	(21.3)	44	29.5	153	27.7	196
Ethnicity of household head^{b, c}						
East Indian	17.7	99	31.9	346	28.8	446
African	22.8	103	49.7	328	43.3	431
Amerindian	38.3	47	63.2	149	57.2	196
Mixed Race	22.9	72	50.4	222	43.6	294
¹ MICS indicator 2.7 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months						
² MICS indicator 2.12 - Age-appropriate breastfeeding						
^a Category "Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases						
^b This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head						
^c Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases						
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases						
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases						

Overall, 81 percent of infants aged 6-8 months received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods at least once during the previous day (Table NU.7). Among those currently breastfeeding, this percentage is 73, while it is 96 among those currently not breastfeeding. Boys aged 6-8 months, regardless if they are breastfeeding or not, are more likely to receive solid,

semi-solid, or soft foods, with 86 percent, than their female counterparts, with 76 percent. This pattern is similar among those who are currently breastfeeding. In general, coastal children are more likely (84%) than those in the interior (62%) to receive solid, semi-solid, or soft foods.

Table NU.7: 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, Guyana MICS5, 2014						
	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding		All	
	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods ¹	Number of children age 6-8 months
Total	73.0	144	96.1	75	80.9	219
Sex						
Male	81.1	72	(94.1)	40	85.7	112
Female	65.0	72	(98.3)	35	75.8	107
Area						
Urban	(*)	30	(*)	26	(83.9)	56
Rural	72.7	114	(96.4)	49	79.9	163
Location						
Coastal	76.7	113	96.7	71	84.4	184
Urban Coastal	(*)	23	(*)	23	(81.9)	47
Rural Coastal	79.3	90	(96.3)	48	85.3	138
Interior	(59.8)	31	(*)	3	61.8	34
¹ MICS indicator 2.13 - Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods						
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases						
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases						

Table NU.8 shows the percentage of children aged 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status. Overall, approximately two-thirds of the children aged 6-23 months were receiving the minimum meal frequency (receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods the minimum number of times), with 62 percent, and the minimum dietary diversity (received foods from at least four food groups), with 65 percent. The overall assessment using the indicator of minimum acceptable diet reveals that 40 percent of children were benefitting from a diet sufficient in both diversity and frequency. Higher proportions of boys were achieving the minimum meal frequency (68%

boys and 56% girls) compared to girls. This resulted in a higher proportion of boys than girls achieving the minimum acceptable diet (45% and 35%, respectively). A higher proportion of older (12-23 month old) children were achieving the minimum dietary diversity, minimum dietary frequency, and minimum acceptable diet, compared to younger (6-11 month old) children. The proportion of children achieving minimum acceptable diet was highest in Region 2 (59%), and lowest in Region 9, with only 14 percent. Minimum acceptable diet was slightly less achieved in rural areas (39%) compared to urban areas (44%), and in interior areas (30%) compared to coastal areas (43%). The proportion of children achieving minimum acceptable diet is clearly associated with mother's education and the household's socio-economic status.

Table NU.8: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices (Continued)

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Guyana MIC5+, 2014

	Currently breastfeeding						Currently not breastfeeding						All					
	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months			Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months			Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months		
	Minimum dietary diversity ^a	Minimum meal frequency ^b	Minimum acceptable diet ^c	Minimum dietary diversity ^a	Minimum meal frequency ^b	Minimum acceptable diet ^c	At least 2 milk feeds ³	Minimum dietary diversity ^a	Minimum meal frequency ^b	Minimum acceptable diet ^c	Minimum dietary diversity ^a	Minimum meal frequency ^b	Minimum acceptable diet ^c	Minimum dietary diversity ^a	Minimum meal frequency ^b	Minimum acceptable diet ^c		
Total	55.3	43.8	30.1	79.0	86.6	54.0	83.9	65.2	61.6	40.0	65.2	61.6	40.0	65.2	61.6	40.0	1,048	
Sex																		
Male	57.6	49.8	34.4	80.2	90.1	58.2	87.2	66.6	67.6	44.9	66.6	67.6	44.9	66.6	67.6	44.9	513	
Female	53.2	38.5	26.4	77.7	82.7	49.4	80.4	63.8	55.8	35.4	63.8	55.8	35.4	63.8	55.8	35.4	535	
Age																		
6-8 months	34.1	48.1	22.4	46.3	93.1	31.3	91.2	39.4	60.5	24.9	39.4	60.5	24.9	39.4	60.5	24.9	219	
9-11 months	51.0	35.9	24.8	(69.0)	(98.8)	(43.7)	(95.6)	57.3	54.1	30.2	57.3	54.1	30.2	57.3	54.1	30.2	143	
12-17 months	61.1	38.4	29.1	89.7	87.6	69.8	85.4	73.6	61.7	48.3	73.6	61.7	48.3	73.6	61.7	48.3	354	
18-23 months	72.1	50.5	42.3	82.3	80.1	48.2	76.8	76.7	65.3	45.3	76.7	65.3	45.3	76.7	65.3	45.3	332	
Region																		
Region 1	55.0	43.7	30.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	57.3	50.7	32.4	57.3	50.7	32.4	57.3	50.7	32.4	29	
Region 2	(75.3)	(46.8)	(46.8)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	83.3	67.8	58.9	83.3	67.8	58.9	83.3	67.8	58.9	60	
Region 3	59.6	40.4	30.1	(77.8)	(87.6)	(52.8)	(83.8)	65.3	58.4	38.8	65.3	58.4	38.8	65.3	58.4	38.8	144	
Region 4	53.0	46.6	29.2	81.4	92.3	58.3	88.6	67.2	68.2	42.9	67.2	68.2	42.9	67.2	68.2	42.9	445	
Region 5	(65.8)	(73.0)	(52.9)	(84.1)	(61.8)	(41.5)	(65.3)	73.2	67.1	46.9	73.2	67.1	46.9	73.2	67.1	46.9	68	
Region 6	46.8	39.9	25.2	(61.6)	(83.5)	(44.9)	(82.2)	54.4	57.8	33.3	54.4	57.8	33.3	54.4	57.8	33.3	142	
Regions 7 & 8	55.5	44.3	32.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	58.6	54.2	34.3	58.6	54.2	34.3	58.6	54.2	34.3	42	
Region 9	31.6	29.0	12.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	40.3	32.7	13.9	40.3	32.7	13.9	40.3	32.7	13.9	58	
Region 10	(79.4)	(29.9)	(28.5)	(83.0)	(84.2)	(55.5)	(84.3)	81.3	55.6	41.3	81.3	55.6	41.3	81.3	55.6	41.3	58	
Area																		
Urban	62.5	39.3	31.8	81.0	87.6	60.1	87.0	71.1	60.9	44.4	71.1	60.9	44.4	71.1	60.9	44.4	261	
Rural	53.1	45.1	29.6	78.3	86.2	51.8	82.9	63.3	61.8	38.6	63.3	61.8	38.6	63.3	61.8	38.6	787	
Location																		
Coastal	56.4	46.9	32.0	79.0	87.4	55.4	84.8	66.7	65.4	42.7	66.7	65.4	42.7	66.7	65.4	42.7	838	
Urban Coastal	58.2	42.9	33.8	79.3	87.2	61.6	85.6	68.2	62.4	46.1	68.2	62.4	46.1	68.2	62.4	46.1	218	
Rural Coastal	55.8	48.3	31.3	79.0	87.5	53.4	84.5	66.1	66.4	41.5	66.1	66.4	41.5	66.1	66.4	41.5	620	
Interior	52.3	35.6	25.2	78.5	81.2	44.9	78.5	59.4	47.6	30.4	59.4	47.6	30.4	59.4	47.6	30.4	210	

Table NU.8: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Guyana MIC5, 2014												
Currently breastfeeding						Currently not breastfeeding						All
Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months			Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months			Percent of children who received:
Minimum dietary diversity ^a	Minimum meal frequency ^b	Minimum acceptable diet ^{1,c}	Minimum dietary diversity ^a	Minimum meal frequency ^b	Minimum acceptable diet ^{1,c}	Minimum dietary diversity ^a	Minimum meal frequency ^b	Minimum acceptable diet ^{1,c}	Minimum dietary diversity ^{4,a}	Minimum meal frequency ^{5,b}	Minimum acceptable diet ^c	Number of children age 6-23 months
Mother's education^d												
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(38.2)	(41.2)	(23.3)	22
Primary	46.9	37.1	28.8	(88.5)	(51.5)	(87.8)	(87.8)	(87.8)	57.1	54.7	36.6	132
Secondary	55.5	44.1	28.7	86.6	51.1	82.9	82.9	82.9	64.7	61.9	38.1	797
Higher	75.5	53.3	47.8	(91.1)	(80.8)	(91.1)	(91.1)	(91.1)	86.7	73.2	65.2	96
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	50.3	40.8	30.0	83.7	40.7	74.4	74.4	74.4	55.5	51.8	32.8	284
Second	49.1	53.2	26.7	84.6	48.3	82.7	82.7	82.7	58.2	65.5	35.1	250
Middle	57.0	34.2	25.1	81.2	55.2	79.0	79.0	79.0	69.2	55.6	38.8	201
Fourth	68.9	41.1	33.3	87.8	54.9	87.9	87.9	87.9	76.3	66.5	45.0	161
Richest	72.5	51.9	46.2	95.9	70.0	95.4	95.4	95.4	77.7	78.8	60.8	153
Ethnicity of household head^{e,f}												
East Indian	55.8	41.7	31.2	93.2	50.1	90.9	90.9	90.9	66.5	70.9	41.9	346
African	56.7	42.7	28.6	76.3	56.3	76.0	76.0	76.0	66.5	55.3	39.0	328
Amerindian	49.0	43.6	30.0	(78.2)	(43.1)	(70.3)	(70.3)	(70.3)	54.0	48.8	32.1	149
Mixed Race	58.6	47.6	30.9	82.6	61.7	83.8	83.8	83.8	69.0	65.3	44.0	222

¹ MICS indicator 2.17a - Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed)
² MICS indicator 2.17b - Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed)
³ MICS indicator 2.14 - Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children
⁴ MICS indicator 2.16 - Minimum dietary diversity
⁵ MICS indicator 2.15 - Minimum meal frequency

^a Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least 4 of 7 food groups: 1) grains, roots and tubers, 2) legumes and nuts, 3) dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese), 4) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 5) eggs, 6) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 7) other fruits and vegetables.
^b Minimum meal frequency among currently breastfeeding children is defined as children who also received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods 2 times or more daily for children age 6-8 months and 3 times or more daily for children age 9-23 months. For non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months it is defined as receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, or milk feeds, at least 4 times.
^c The minimum acceptable diet for breastfed children age 6-23 months is defined as receiving the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency, while it for non-breastfed children further requires at least 2 milk feedings and that the minimum dietary diversity is achieved without counting milk feeds.
^d Category "Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases
^e This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head
^f Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases
 () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
 (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

The continued practice of bottle-feeding is a concern because of the possible contamination due to unsafe water and lack of hygiene in preparation. Table NU.9 shows that bottle-feeding is prevalent in Guyana. Overall, 70 percent of children aged 0-23 months are fed using a bottle with a nipple. Bottle feeding is practiced regardless of the sex of the child. This practice is most prevalent among children 6-11 months old, with 74 percent. It is noteworthy that while this practice is least prevalent among children under six months, the proportion is very high at 61 percent. Bottle feeding is least practiced in Region 9, with less than one in three children (31%) being bottle fed, whereas it concerns more

than three-quarters of children in Regions 3 and 4 (77% and 79%, respectively). Urban children are more likely to be bottle fed (75%) than rural children (68%), and coastal children (75%) considerably more than interior children (51%). Bottle feeding is clearly associated with mother's education and the household's socio-economic status; the great majority of educated women and those living in the richest households, bottle feed their children. It is also most prevalent among children in households with an East Indian household head (78%), and least prevalent among those in households with an Amerindian household head (47%).

Table NU.9: Bottle feeding (Continued)

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, Guyana MIC5, 2014		
	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children age 0-23 months
Total	69.5	1,373
Sex		
Male	70.0	669
Female	69.0	705
Age		
0-5 months	61.1	326
6-11 months	73.8	362
12-23 months	71.1	686
Region		
Region 1	49.8	38
Region 2	56.1	81
Region 3	76.5	190
Region 4	79.4	577
Region 5	63.6	92
Region 6	67.5	173
Regions 7 & 8	45.8	61
Region 9	31.0	76
Region 10	69.4	85
Area		
Urban	74.6	342
Rural	67.8	1,031
Location		
Coastal	74.5	1,084
Urban Coastal	74.3	283
Rural Coastal	74.5	801
Interior	50.8	290

Table NU.9: Bottle feeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, Guyana MICS5, 2014		
	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children age 0-23 months
Mother's education^a		
None	(54.7)	24
Primary	63.8	179
Secondary	69.3	1,046
Higher	82.3	124
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	50.7	380
Second	72.7	328
Middle	75.9	268
Fourth	77.7	200
Richest	83.2	196
Ethnicity of household head^{b, c}		
East Indian	77.7	446
African	71.1	431
Amerindian	46.5	196
Mixed Race	69.5	294
¹ MICS indicator 2.18 - Bottle feeding		
^a Category "Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases		
^b This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head		
^c Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases		
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases		
(*) 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 indicator is the percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt (≥ 15 parts per million).

Table NU.10: Iodized salt consumption								
Percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt, Guyana MICS5, 2014								
	Percentage of households in which salt was tested	Number of households	Percent of households with:				Total	Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt
			No salt	Salt test result				
				Not iodized 0 PPM	>0 and <15 PPM	15+ PPM ¹		
Total	92.1	5,077	4.7	51.7	23.7	19.8	100.0	4,909
Region								
Region 1	93.1	66	5.0	60.2	20.8	14.1	100.0	64
Region 2	96.7	287	1.9	56.6	24.4	17.1	100.0	283
Region 3	94.2	821	2.2	41.5	29.6	26.6	100.0	791
Region 4	90.3	2,244	7.1	42.2	27.5	23.2	100.0	2,182
Region 5	95.1	343	1.7	67.3	18.7	12.3	100.0	332
Region 6	94.9	817	1.4	78.8	10.9	8.8	100.0	786
Regions 7 & 8	86.1	105	3.9	38.5	30.3	27.4	100.0	94
Region 9	98.7	127	0.4	90.1	6.8	2.7	100.0	126
Region 10	82.4	267	12.2	39.9	23.3	24.6	100.0	251
Area								
Urban	86.9	1,404	9.9	45.5	26.3	18.3	100.0	1,354
Rural	94.1	3,673	2.8	54.1	22.7	20.4	100.0	3,556
Location								
Coastal	92.5	4,448	4.6	51.3	24.1	20.0	100.0	4,313
Urban Coastal	87.6	1,218	9.6	45.3	27.7	17.4	100.0	1,181
Rural Coastal	94.4	3,231	2.6	53.6	22.7	21.0	100.0	3,132
Interior	89.1	629	6.1	54.6	20.6	18.7	100.0	597
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	93.2	946	4.0	63.6	19.2	13.3	100.0	918
Second	92.2	1,051	4.1	56.8	21.3	17.7	100.0	1,011
Middle	91.8	1,068	4.7	49.3	24.3	21.7	100.0	1,029
Fourth	91.1	1,028	6.5	46.8	26.2	20.5	100.0	1,001
Richest	92.3	984	4.4	42.7	27.1	25.8	100.0	950

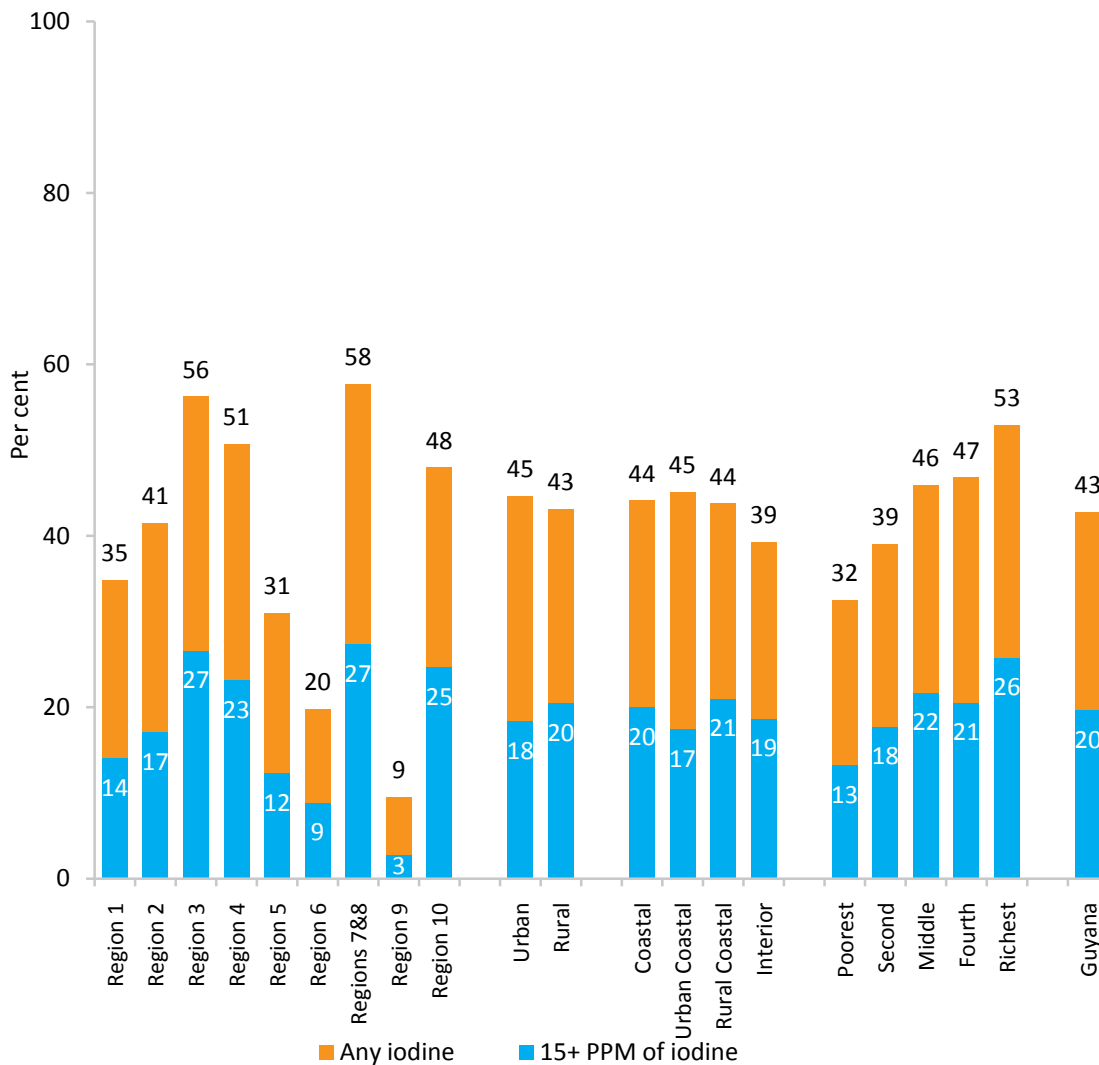
¹ MICS indicator 2.19 - Iodized salt consumption

In 92 percent of households, salt used for cooking was tested for iodine content by using salt test kits and testing for the presence of potassium iodide. Table NU.10 shows that in five (5) percent of households, there was no salt available. These households are included in the denominator of the indicator. In 20 percent of households, salt was found to contain 15 parts per million (ppm) or more of iodine. Use of iodized salt was lowest in Region 9 (3%) and highest

in Regions 3 and 7 & 8 (27% in each case). There are no notable urban-rural and coastal-interior differences in terms of iodized salt consumption. The richest households are twice more likely than the poorest households to consume iodized salt (26% and 13%, respectively).

The consumption of adequately iodized salt is graphically presented in Figure NU.4 together with the percentage of salt containing less the 15 ppm.

Figure NU.4: Consumption of iodized salt, Guyana MICS5, 2014





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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. In addition, the Global Vaccine Action Plan (GVAP) was endorsed by the 194 Member States of the World Health Assembly in May 2012 to achieve the Decade of Vaccines vision by delivering universal access to immunization. Immunization has saved the lives of millions of children in the four decades since the launch of the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) in 1974. Worldwide, there are still millions of children not reached by routine immunization and as a result, vaccine-preventable diseases cause more than two million deaths every year.

The WHO Recommended Routine Immunizations for Children⁴⁰ include both a set for all children and an additional set recommended only for children residing in certain regions of the world or living in certain high-risk population groups. Those vaccines recommended for all children under age five include i) BCG to protect against tuberculosis, ii) DPT containing vaccine to protect against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus, iii) Polio vaccine, iv) Measles containing vaccination, v) Hepatitis B containing vaccine, vi) Haemophilus influenza type b containing vaccine, vii) Pneumococcal (Conjugate), viii) Rotavirus, and ix) Rubella containing vaccine. All doses in the primary series are recommended to be completed before the child's first birthday, although depending on the epidemiology of disease in a country, the first dose of measles and rubella containing vaccines may be recommended at 12 months or later. The recommended number and timing of most other doses also varies slightly with local epidemiology.

The vaccination schedule followed by the Guyana National Immunization Programme at the Ministry of Public Health provides all the above-mentioned

vaccinations as follows:

- BCG vaccine to be administered at birth or within 8 weeks of birth;
- three doses of the Pentavalent vaccine (containing DPT, Hepatitis B, and *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib) antigens), three doses of Polio vaccine (OPV or IPV), three doses of Pneumococcal (conjugate) vaccine, three doses of rotavirus vaccine, all to be administered by age six months;
- MMR vaccine containing measles, mumps, and rubella antigens, and yellow fever vaccine, both of which should be received at age 12 months. Taking into consideration this vaccination schedule, the estimates for full immunization coverage from the Guyana MICS5 are based on children age 24-35 months.

MICS5 collected information on vaccination coverage for all children under three years of age. All mothers or caretakers were asked to show the Take Home Child Health Card, which has vaccination information. If the Take Home Child Health Card for a child was available, interviewers copied vaccination information from the cards onto the MICS questionnaire. If no Take Home Child Health Card was available for the child, the interviewer proceeded to ask the mother to recall whether or not the child had received each of the vaccinations, and for Polio, Pentavalent, Rotavirus and Pneumococcal, how many doses were received. Information was also obtained from vaccination records at health facilities if the Take Home Child Health Card was not available at home - a copy of the WHO New Growth Chart that comprises vaccination information and is kept at the health facility was reviewed to gather the relevant information on the child. Finally, vaccination coverage estimates are based on information obtained from the Take Home Child Health Card and the mother's report of vaccinations received by the child.

⁴⁰http://www.who.int/entity/immunization/policy/Immunization_routine_table2.pdf (updated 30 May 2014)

Table CH.1: Vaccinations in the first years of life

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey and by their first birthday (measles and yellow fever by second birthday), Guyana MICS5, 2014

	Children age 12-23 months:				Children age 24-35 months:			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age ^a	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age (measles and yellow fever by age 24 months) ^a
	Vaccination card or health facility records	Mother's report	Either		Vaccination card or health facility records	Mother's report	Either	
Antigen								
BCG ¹	87.8	6.7	94.5	94.5	92.2	4.5	96.7	95.6
Polio								
1	89.9	6.7	96.7	96.6	93.4	4.6	98.0	97.1
2	89.0	6.4	95.4	95.1	93.0	4.5	97.5	94.8
3 ²	87.4	4.4	91.9	90.2	91.7	3.8	95.4	91.0
DPT								
1	89.9	6.3	96.2	96.1	93.7	3.6	97.4	96.6
2	89.0	5.7	94.7	94.4	93.5	3.5	96.9	94.2
3 ³	87.5	3.4	90.9	89.4	91.9	3.1	95.0	90.7
HepB								
1	89.9	6.3	96.2	96.1	93.7	3.6	97.4	96.6
2	89.0	5.7	94.7	94.4	93.5	3.5	96.9	94.2
3 ⁴	87.5	3.4	90.9	89.4	91.9	3.1	95.0	90.7
Hib								
1	89.9	6.3	96.2	96.1	93.7	3.6	97.4	96.6
2	89.0	5.7	94.7	94.4	93.5	3.5	96.9	94.2
3 ⁵	87.5	3.4	90.9	89.4	91.9	3.1	95.0	90.7
Rotavirus								
1	88.6	4.4	93.0	92.9	87.5	3.8	91.3	90.6
2	87.8	3.7	91.5	91.3	86.8	3.3	90.1	88.3
3	86.2	2.7	88.9	87.6	84.2	3.0	87.2	83.8
Pneumococcal								
1	87.0	4.6	91.6	91.4	86.4	3.5	89.9	89.4
2	86.0	4.4	90.5	89.6	85.0	3.3	88.3	87.0
3	84.3	3.1	87.3	86.7	82.4	3.0	85.4	81.9
Yellow fever ⁶	73.3	4.3	77.6	na	89.5	4.0	93.5	92.3
Measles (MMR) ⁷	74.1	5.7	79.8	na	90.4	4.1	94.5	93.4
Fully vaccinated ^{8, b}	na	na	na	na	75.5	2.8	78.3	68.9
No vaccinations	0.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	1.6	1.6	1.6
Number of children	686	686	686	686	648	648	648	648

¹ MICS indicator 3.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage

² MICS indicator 3.2 - Polio immunization coverage

³ MICS indicator 3.3 - Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage

⁴ MICS indicator 3.5 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage

⁵ MICS indicator 3.6 - Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage

⁶ MICS indicator 3.7 - Yellow fever immunization coverage

⁷ MICS indicator 3.4; MDG indicator 4.3 - Measles immunization coverage

⁸ MICS indicator 3.8 - Full immunization coverage

na: not applicable

^a MICS indicators 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.5, 3.6, and 3.7 refer to results of this column in the left panel; MICS indicators 3.4 and 3.8 refer to this column in the right panel

^b Includes: BCG, Polio3, DPT3, HepB3, Hib3 (DPT, HepB and Hib combined in the Pentavalent vaccine), Rotavirus3, Pneumococcal3 administered before age 1, Yellow fever and Measles (MCV1) administered at or after 12 months but before age 24 months, as per the vaccination schedule in Guyana

The percentage of children aged 12-23 months and 24-35 months who have received each of the specific vaccinations by source of information (vaccination card or vaccination records at health facilities and mother's recall) is shown in Table CH.1 and Figure CH.1. The denominators for the table are comprised of children aged 12-23 months and 24-35 months so that only children who are old enough to be fully vaccinated are counted. In the first three columns in each panel of the table, the numerator includes all children who were vaccinated at any time before the survey according to the vaccination card or the vaccination records at health facilities or the mother's report. In the last column in each panel, only those children who were vaccinated before their first birthday for all the vaccines except for measles (MMR) and Yellow Fever in which case, were vaccinated by age 24 months, as recommended, are included. For children without vaccination cards/records, the proportion of vaccinations given before the first birthday is assumed to be the same as for children with vaccination cards/records.

Tables CH.1 shows that 95 percent of children aged 12-23 months received a BCG vaccination by the age of 12 months, and the first dose of Pentavalent, which includes DPT, HepB and Hib antigens, was given to 96 percent. The percentage declined to 89 percent for

the third dose of Pentavalent. Similarly, 97 percent of children received Polio 1 by age 12 months and this declines to 90 percent by the third dose. The coverage of rotavirus and pneumococcal vaccinations also remains generally high. The first dose of rotavirus was given to 93 percent of children aged 12-23 months by the age of 12 months, the third dose to 88 percent, and the first dose of pneumococcal to 91 percent and the third dose to 87 percent.

In addition, 92 percent of children aged 23-35 months received yellow fever vaccination by age 24 months, while 93 percent received MMR by the same age. The percentage of children receiving no vaccinations at all is very small (3% of children aged 12-23 months and 2% of children aged 24-35 months). As shown in Table CH.1, the proportion of children who were vaccinated at any time before the survey is similar to the proportion that was vaccinated by their first/second birthday as per the immunization schedule. This suggests that the national immunization schedule is usually followed in Guyana. Overall, the percentage of children who had all the recommended vaccinations by their second birthday is 69 percent (fully vaccinated). The individual coverage figures for children aged 24-35 months are generally similar to those aged 12-23 months, suggesting that immunization coverage has been, on average, stable in Guyana between 2011 and 2013.

Figure CH.1: Vaccinations by age 12 months (measles and yellow fever by 24 months), Guyana MICS5, 2014

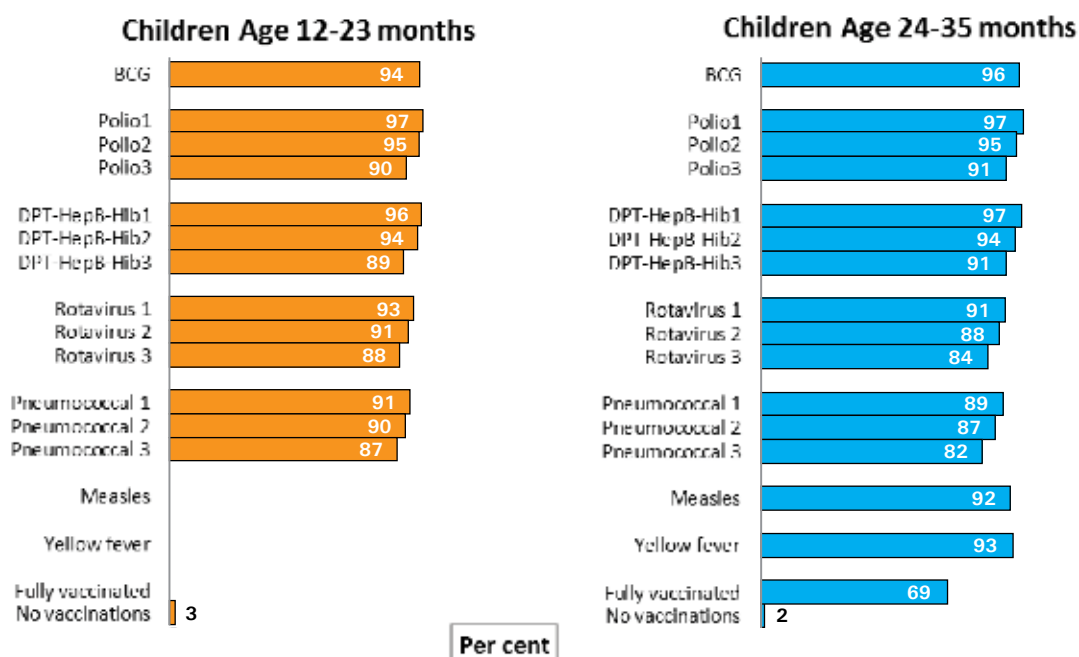


Table CH.2 presents vaccination coverage estimates among children aged 12-23 (and 24-35 months for measles and yellow fever) by background characteristics. The figures indicate children receiving the vaccinations at any time up to the date of the survey, and are based on information from both the vaccination cards or health facility records and mothers'/caretakers' reports. Vaccination cards have been seen by the interviewer for 90 percent of children aged 12-23 months and 94 percent of children aged 24-35 months.

Overall, 78 percent of children aged 24-35 months were vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood disease (fully vaccinated) in Guyana, at any time before the survey. This percentage varies across background characteristics except for the sex of the child, where approximately the same proportion was vaccinated (78-79%). Children from the urban areas and those on the coast are more likely than their rural and interior counterparts to be fully vaccinated. It is noteworthy that the likelihood of children in the coastal areas to be fully vaccinated is 29 percentage points greater than those in the interior areas, with 85 percent and

56 percent respectively. Full vaccination coverage is associated with the mother's education, with improved coverage for those whose mothers have secondary or higher education, compared to those whose mothers have only primary education. There does not appear to be a clear association with the socio-economic status of the household - the highest proportion of vaccinated children are living in second richest households (87%), while the smallest proportion are in the poorest households (69%). Children aged 24-35 months living in households with an Amerindian household head are least likely to be fully vaccinated compared to others.

In Regions 1, 6, and 10, the percentages of non-vaccinated children aged 12-23 months are the highest among the regions, with six (6), nine (9), five (5) percent, respectively. In Region 1, although more than 90 percent of children aged 12-23 months receive the first dose of each vaccine, the dropout over the successive doses is greater than other regions, with a decline of 14 to 22 percentage points by the third dose. Regions 1 and 9 show the lowest full vaccination coverage, with 45 and 41 percent of children aged 24-35 months fully vaccinated, respectively.

Table CH.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics (Continued)

		Percentage of children age 12-23 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (24-35 months for measles and yellow fever), Guyana MICSS, 2014												Percentage with vaccination card seen		Number of children age 12-23 months		Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:					Percentage with vaccination card seen 24-35 months	
		Polio			DPT/HepB/Hib			Rotavirus			Pneumococcal							Measles (MMR)	Yellow fever	None				
		BCG	1		2		3		1	1		2									3			
			1	2	3	1	2	3		1	2	3	1					2	3	None				
Total		94.5	96.7	95.4	91.9	96.2	94.7	90.9	93.0	91.5	88.9	87.3	2.7	90.2	686	94.5	93.5	78.3	1.6	93.7	648			
Sex																								
Male		95.2	97.5	96.8	93.4	96.7	95.2	90.9	90.8	89.6	87.4	87.5	2.3	88.7	330	94.3	94.2	78.6	1.8	93.1	330			
Female		93.9	95.9	94.1	90.4	95.8	94.2	90.9	95.0	93.3	90.3	87.2	3.0	91.6	357	94.7	92.8	77.9	1.4	94.3	318			
Region																								
Region 1		94.4	93.1	85.0	78.6	94.3	85.6	75.0	91.1	80.0	69.8	68.8	5.6	81.5	19	81.7	83.8	44.7	10.3	78.7	21			
Region 2		(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	44	(100.0)	(100.0)	(92.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	29			
Region 3		93.3	100.0	95.5	89.7	100.0	95.5	93.0	93.2	88.7	86.2	90.7	0.0	97.7	93	95.6	97.1	91.5	0.0	98.9	103			
Region 4		95.2	97.7	97.7	92.9	96.9	96.3	91.9	95.3	94.7	91.7	88.0	2.1	88.1	279	93.3	92.0	81.0	2.0	93.2	247			
Region 5		(98.1)	(97.8)	(97.8)	(97.8)	(98.2)	(98.2)	(89.3)	(87.5)	(87.5)	(87.5)	(88.5)	(0.0)	(89.1)	50	(100.0)	(100.0)	(90.8)	(0.0)	(90.7)	40			
Region 6		90.7	91.4	89.9	88.4	89.8	89.8	89.8	91.2	91.2	91.2	83.7	8.6	87.8	88	95.5	95.1	83.0	0.9	96.2	93			
Regions 7 & 8		92.6	93.9	92.9	89.8	89.8	88.2	84.0	74.2	73.2	70.1	72.0	2.4	90.7	33	89.6	94.5	63.0	4.9	88.1	33			
Region 9		91.8	94.1	91.8	90.6	97.7	91.8	87.0	95.7	92.3	84.5	88.0	2.3	87.8	40	95.1	81.7	41.0	0.0	92.8	48			
Region 10		94.6	94.6	93.2	90.2	94.6	94.6	90.0	93.1	91.7	88.6	87.8	5.4	89.3	42	(98.0)	(98.0)	(65.6)	(2.0)	(88.2)	33			
Area																								
Urban		94.3	96.8	95.6	92.2	95.9	94.7	90.6	93.4	91.9	91.0	91.1	3.2	86.0	155	92.6	91.4	81.5	1.0	93.2	163			
Rural		94.6	96.6	95.3	91.8	96.3	94.7	91.0	92.9	91.4	88.3	86.3	2.5	91.4	531	95.1	94.2	77.2	1.8	93.8	485			
Location																								
Coastal		94.9	97.2	96.1	92.6	96.6	95.5	92.1	93.8	92.6	90.9	88.6	2.5	90.3	537	95.0	94.6	84.6	1.2	95.0	504			
Urban Coastal		93.0	96.1	95.0	90.8	95.0	93.5	88.9	91.9	90.5	89.3	89.0	3.9	83.3	126	91.6	90.3	83.4	1.1	93.4	145			
Rural Coastal		95.5	97.5	96.5	93.1	97.1	96.1	93.1	94.4	93.3	91.4	88.5	2.0	92.5	411	96.3	96.3	85.1	1.2	95.7	360			
Interior		93.0	94.7	92.7	89.3	94.9	91.9	86.5	90.0	87.4	81.8	82.8	3.3	89.8	149	92.9	89.9	56.0	3.1	89.1	144			

Table CH.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (24-35 months for measles and yellow fever), Guyana MICSS, 2014

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:												Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:					Number of children age 24-35 months vaccination card seen				
	Polio			DPT/HepB/Hib			Rotavirus			Pneumococcal			Measles (MMR)	Yellow fever	None							
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3										
	BCG	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	None								
Mother's education^b																						
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11			
Primary	91.1	95.9	94.7	88.3	96.1	92.2	89.2	89.0	89.1	86.0	90.4	89.6	86.5	2.3	87.2	90	87.5	89.1	60.1	4.4	86.5	88
Secondary	94.4	96.4	95.8	92.8	95.8	95.3	91.6	93.4	92.5	90.0	91.3	90.9	88.0	3.0	90.3	516	96.4	95.1	82.0	0.8	94.9	484
Higher	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.7	100.0	100.0	93.7	97.5	97.5	93.7	98.9	97.9	92.7	0.0	92.9	61	97.0	94.0	81.4	1.9	95.7	64
Wealth index quintile																						
Poorest	93.6	95.7	92.4	90.6	95.1	90.7	87.9	91.0	87.2	84.5	90.0	87.1	83.5	2.9	91.6	196	94.6	92.2	68.8	2.0	91.5	217
Second	93.8	99.0	97.8	92.2	97.3	97.2	91.3	91.7	90.3	88.6	93.0	92.7	89.7	0.9	89.2	162	94.2	95.3	86.5	2.3	94.1	124
Middle	92.9	94.1	94.1	90.1	94.1	92.7	91.0	92.7	92.7	90.2	89.5	89.5	87.8	5.9	88.3	133	94.7	95.4	83.4	0.2	95.6	101
Fourth	95.5	96.8	96.5	93.2	97.8	97.8	93.4	97.8	97.5	94.1	95.6	94.7	91.5	2.2	89.6	108	94.8	93.9	82.4	1.1	94.8	108
Richest	98.9	98.1	98.1	95.2	98.1	98.1	93.8	94.3	94.3	90.9	91.0	90.1	85.6	1.1	92.5	87	94.1	91.7	78.6	1.7	95.0	99
Ethnicity of household head^{c,d}																						
East Indian	94.9	96.8	96.2	93.0	95.9	95.7	93.5	95.9	95.5	93.7	93.8	93.3	90.9	3.2	90.7	214	94.1	94.8	84.9	1.0	97.2	234
African	93.3	97.2	96.5	92.7	96.6	96.6	91.2	90.5	89.7	88.3	89.7	89.2	86.8	2.3	87.9	211	95.5	94.5	84.5	1.6	92.8	193
Amerindian	91.5	94.2	92.4	89.5	94.5	90.6	85.9	87.5	84.5	78.9	88.8	87.4	82.1	3.0	90.9	103	93.0	88.8	54.3	3.1	88.3	111
Mixed Race	97.5	97.3	94.5	90.7	97.3	93.3	90.1	95.7	92.9	89.6	93.0	90.2	86.4	2.3	92.0	156	95.0	93.8	76.7	1.2	93.1	108

^a Includes: BCG, Polio3, DPT3, HepB3, Hib3 (DPT, HepB and Hib combined in the Pentavalent vaccine), Rotavirus3, Pneumococcal3 administered before age 1, Yellow fever and Measles (MCV1) administered at or after 12 months but before age 24 months, as per the vaccination schedule in Guyana
^b Category "Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases
^c This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head
^d Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases
 () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
 (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Neonatal Tetanus Protection

One of the MDGs is to reduce by three-quarters the maternal mortality ratio, with one strategy to eliminate maternal tetanus. Following on the 42nd and 44th World Health Assembly calls for elimination of neonatal tetanus, the global community continues to work to reduce the incidence of neonatal tetanus to less than one case of neonatal tetanus per 1,000 live births in every district by 2015.

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

- Received at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine, the last within the previous three years;
- Received at least three doses, the last within the previous five years;
- Received at least four doses, the last within the previous ten years;
- Received five or more doses anytime during her life.

To assess the status of tetanus vaccination coverage, women aged 15-49 years who had a live birth during the two years before the survey were asked if they had received tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for their most recent birth, and if so, how many. Women who did not receive two or more tetanus

toxoid vaccinations during this recent pregnancy were then asked about tetanus toxoid vaccinations they may have previously received. Interviewers also asked women to present their vaccination card on which dates of tetanus toxoid are recorded and referred to information from the cards when available. It should be noted that the administrative records at the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) in Guyana, relative to tetanus vaccination coverage, is based on information on women aged 15-40 years, whereas the MICS5 targets women aged 15-49 years.

Table CH.3⁴¹ shows the protection status from tetanus of women who have had a live birth within the two years prior to the survey. Overall, just over one in five women (22%) with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey are protected against tetanus, primarily by receiving at least two doses during the last pregnancy (12%), or by receiving two doses in the past, the last within the three previous years (10%). Although tetanus protection is similar between urban and rural areas (22%), it is slightly higher in interior areas (27%) than in coastal areas (21%), and ranges from 11 percent in Region 6 to 38 percent in Regions 7 & 8. The more educated the women, the more likely they are protected against tetanus. There is no clear trend with regards to the socio-economic status: the highest proportion of women who are protected against tetanus is from the richest wealth quintile (28%) households and the lowest proportion is in the fourth quintile (17%). Women living in households with an Amerindian household head are more likely to be protected against tetanus (31%), compared to others (21-22%).

⁴¹In Guyana's Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) administrative records, data on neonatal tetanus protection are based on women aged 15-40 years, while for the present survey, these data are based on women aged 15-49 years. Nevertheless, it can be noted that analysis of the present survey data set for women aged 15-40 years showed a similar result as that for women aged 15-49 years, with 22 percent of women protected against tetanus regardless of age group.

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, Guyana MIC5, 2014							
	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		
Total	12.0	10.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	22.3	769
Region							
Region 1	8.1	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.7	25
Region 2	9.1	18.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.7	40
Region 3	9.8	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	20.7	107
Region 4	13.3	8.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	22.1	327
Region 5	14.0	17.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.8	52
Region 6	7.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.0	94
Regions 7 & 8	20.0	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.7	36
Region 9	19.3	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.2	44
Region 10	5.4	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.7	44
Area							
Urban	13.4	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.3	184
Rural	11.6	10.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	22.3	585
Location							
Coastal	11.8	8.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	21.0	608
Urban Coastal	14.9	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.7	155
Rural Coastal	10.8	9.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	20.4	453
Interior	12.7	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.1	161
Education							
None	(8.7)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(12.0)	13
Primary	8.2	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.7	95
Secondary	12.4	9.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	22.4	590
Higher	14.1	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	26.3	71
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	11.6	10.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	21.9	227
Second	10.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.7	176
Middle	14.0	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.4	152
Fourth	10.2	6.1	0.0	0.4	0.6	17.4	104
Richest	15.1	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.5	110
Ethnicity of household head^{a, b}							
East Indian	11.4	8.9	0.2	0.0	0.3	20.7	254
African	10.3	10.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	20.8	235
Amerindian	17.9	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.6	113
Mixed Race	11.7	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.7	164
¹ MICS indicator 3.9 - Neonatal tetanus protection							
^a This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head							
^b Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases							
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases							

Care of Illness

A key strategy for accelerating progress toward MDG 4 is to tackle the diseases that are the leading killers of children under five. Diarrhoea and pneumonia are two such diseases. The Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Pneumonia and Diarrhoea (GAPPD) aims to end preventable pneumonia and diarrhoea death by reducing mortality from pneumonia to three deaths per 1,000 live births and mortality from diarrhoea to one death per 1,000 live births by 2025. Malaria is also a major killer of children under five, killing about 1,200 children every day, especially in sub-Saharan Africa. The Global Malaria Action Plan (GMAP) aims to reduce malaria deaths to near zero by 2015.

Table CH.4 presents the percentage of children under five years of age who were reported to have had an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), or fever during the two weeks preceding the survey. These results are not measures of true prevalence, and should not be used as such, but rather the period-prevalence of those illnesses over a two-week time window.

Note that the definition of a case of diarrhoea or fever, in this survey, was the mother's or caretaker's report that the child had such symptoms over the specified period; no other evidence was sought beside the opinion of the mother/caretaker. A child was considered to have had an episode of ARI if the mother or caretaker reported that the child had, over the specified period, an illness with a cough with rapid or difficult breathing, and whose symptoms were perceived to be due to a problem in the chest or a problem in both the chest and a blocked nose. While this approach is reasonable in the context of a MICS survey, these basically simple case definitions

must be kept in mind when interpreting the results, as well as the potential for reporting and recall biases. Furthermore, diarrhoea, fever and ARI are not only seasonal but are also characterized by the often rapid spread of localized outbreaks from one area to another at different points in time. The timing of the survey and the location of the teams might thus considerably affect the results, which must consequently be interpreted with caution. For these reasons, although the period-prevalence over a two-week time window is reported, these data should not be used to assess the epidemiological characteristics of these diseases but rather to obtain denominators for the indicators related to use of health services and treatment.

Overall, eight (8) percent of under-five children were reported to have had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, two (2) percent symptoms of ARI, and 14 percent an episode of fever (Table CH.4). During the two weeks preceding the survey, the prevalence of diarrhoea, symptoms of ARI and episodes of fever (period-prevalence) among under-five children were higher in interior areas than in the coastal areas - 16 percent versus six (6) percent for diarrhoea, four (4) percent versus two (2) percent for symptoms of ARI, and 21 percent versus 12 percent for an episode of fever. Likewise, the period-prevalence relative to each disease is higher in the rural areas than in the urban areas. By region, the period-prevalence of each of the disease is highest in Region 9, with 28 percent, seven (7) percent, and 28 percent, respectively, and lowest in Region 10, with only three (3) percent, one (1) percent, and nine (9) percent, respectively. It is in the age range 12-35 months that the prevalence is the highest for the three disease episodes. Period-prevalence is particularly high in children living in households with an Amerindian household head, for the three disease episodes.

Table CH.4: Reported disease episodes

Percentage of children age 0-59 months for whom the mother/caretaker reported an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), and/or fever in the last two weeks, Guyana MICSS, 2014				
	Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had:			Number of children age 0-59 months
	An episode of diarrhoea	Symptoms of ARI	An episode of fever	
Total	8.3	2.2	13.7	3,358
Sex				
Male	9.7	2.6	14.7	1,722
Female	6.7	1.8	12.6	1,636
Region				
Region 1	7.1	3.6	17.0	96
Region 2	5.1	0.8	17.7	185
Region 3	6.7	2.0	11.6	452
Region 4	6.0	1.7	10.7	1,382
Region 5	10.6	1.9	20.1	236
Region 6	5.4	1.6	10.2	443
Regions 7 & 8	22.5	6.2	26.5	164
Region 9	28.0	7.3	27.9	198
Region 10	3.1	0.5	9.1	202
Area				
Urban	4.8	0.8	8.2	838
Rural	9.4	2.7	15.5	2,520
Location				
Coastal	6.2	1.7	11.6	2,634
Urban Coastal	5.2	1.0	8.4	711
Rural Coastal	6.5	2.0	12.7	1,923
Interior	15.8	4.1	21.4	724
Age				
0-11 months	6.1	1.4	9.2	687
12-23 months	12.4	2.0	18.1	686
24-35 months	9.0	3.6	14.2	648
36-47 months	8.9	1.7	11.6	683
48-59 months	4.7	2.4	15.3	653
Mother's education^a				
None	17.1	0.7	14.4	64
Primary	9.0	2.1	13.9	483
Secondary	8.1	2.3	14.1	2,485
Higher	6.8	1.8	10.4	321
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	13.7	3.3	19.2	1,003
Second	9.9	3.0	11.5	755
Middle	4.3	1.6	12.4	616
Fourth	3.9	1.1	11.2	486
Richest	3.8	0.7	9.8	497
Ethnicity of household head^{a,b,c}				
East Indian	5.4	1.8	12.8	1,118
African	6.3	0.8	10.5	1,037
Amerindian	20.7	4.5	25.8	492
Mixed Race	6.8	3.4	11.6	697

^a Category "Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

^b This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^c Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Diarrhoea

Diarrhoea is a 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.

In the MICS5, mothers or caretakers were asked whether their child under age five years had an episode of diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey. In cases where mothers reported that the child had diarrhoea, a series of questions were asked about the treatment of the illness, including what the child had been given to drink and eat during the episode and whether this was more or less than what was usually given to the child. It should be noted that in Guyana, zinc is not used for the treatment of diarrhoea in children and therefore questions regarding such treatment (zinc tablets/ syrup) were excluded from the present survey.

As mentioned above, the overall period-prevalence of diarrhoea in children under five years of age is eight (8) percent (Table CH.4) and ranges from three (3) percent in Region 10 to 28 percent in Region 9. The highest period-prevalence is seen among children aged 12-23 months, which grossly corresponds to the weaning period.

Table CH.5 shows the percentage of children with diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought and the source of such advice and treatment. Overall, a health

facility or provider was seen in 61 percent of cases, predominantly in the public sector (56%). For one in three children (33%), no advice or treatment was sought at all. Although analysis of results by background characteristics is somewhat limited due to the small sample size, it is observed that care-seeking is more common in interior areas than in coastal areas, with 82 percent of children in interior areas seeking advice or treatment from a health facility or provider, compared with 46 percent in coastal areas. The main sources of advice or treatment in interior areas are a public facility (81%) or a community health provider (30%). Children living in households with an Amerindian household head are more likely to seek advice or treatment (81%) than others (48-59%).

Table CH.6 provides statistics on drinking and feeding practices during diarrhoeal episodes. Just over one in ten (11%) children under five years with diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey were given more than usual to drink, while 85 percent were given the same or less, and three (3) percent were given nothing to drink. About two-thirds of children with diarrhoea (65%) were given somewhat less, same or more to eat (continued feeding), but one-third (34%) was given much less or almost nothing. Again, while analysis by background characteristics is limited due to the small number of cases, it is found that increased fluid intake is equally low in coastal and interior areas (11%); however, continued feeding was even less practiced in interior areas than in coastal areas (59% compared to 70%). The percentages of children given nothing to drink or eat during the episode of diarrhoea are higher among females than males: six (6) percent of females and two (2) percent of males were given nothing to drink, while eight (8) percent of females compared with five (5) percent of males were given nothing to eat during their diarrhoeal episode.

Table CH.5: Care-seeking during diarrhoea

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Guyana MICS5, 2014							
	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom: Advice or treatment was sought from:						Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Health facilities or providers					No advice or treatment sought	
	Public	Private	Community health provider ^a	Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1, b}		
Total	55.8	9.0	12.7	2.1	60.9	33.1	277
Sex							
Male	56.3	8.2	11.7	2.2	60.1	33.3	167
Female	55.2	10.2	14.3	2.0	62.0	32.6	110
Region^c							
Regions 1, 7, 8, 9	82.4	0.8	34.5	1.5	82.8	15.4	99
Regions 2, 3	(17.2)	(11.2)	(0.8)	(4.2)	(20.9)	(67.4)	40
Region 4	36.9	17.7	1.0	2.3	48.2	43.0	83
Regions 5, 6	(65.5)	(7.7)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(71.1)	(25.0)	49
Region 10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Area							
Urban	(48.6)	(11.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(58.9)	(39.6)	40
Rural	57.1	8.5	14.9	2.5	61.2	31.9	237
Location							
Coastal	38.1	14.3	0.5	2.8	46.4	44.9	163
Urban Coastal	(47.9)	(11.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(59.1)	(40.9)	37
Rural Coastal	35.2	15.2	0.7	3.6	42.6	46.1	126
Interior	81.2	1.4	30.2	1.3	81.6	16.2	114
Age							
0-11 months	(67.0)	(3.8)	(11.5)	(2.7)	(70.8)	(26.5)	42
12-23 months	60.2	9.2	12.3	0.7	64.6	29.9	85
24-35 months	56.3	4.2	15.4	2.2	57.8	37.3	59
36-47 months	42.0	13.6	8.5	2.0	50.8	42.4	61
48-59 months	(55.1)	(15.4)	(18.9)	(5.4)	(63.0)	(24.1)	31
Mother's education							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Primary	63.4	8.0	15.7	0.0	67.4	28.6	44
Secondary or Higher	54.2	9.6	12.3	2.7	59.7	33.6	223
Wealth index^d							
Poorest 40%	61.7	4.7	16.6	1.3	62.4	32.4	212
Richest 60%	36.7	23.1	0.0	4.9	56.1	35.3	65
Ethnicity of household head^{e, f}							
East Indian	47.8	20.2	1.4	0.0	59.3	32.0	61
African	39.6	11.5	0.0	4.8	48.3	44.1	66
Amerindian	81.0	4.1	33.4	0.2	81.4	14.7	102
Mixed Race	(36.0)	(1.7)	(0.9)	(5.3)	(37.7)	(57.0)	47

¹ MICS indicator 3.10 - Care-seeking for diarrhoea

^a Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Mobile clinic) health facilities

^b Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, but excludes private pharmacy

^c Regions with similar characteristics have been merged into regional groupings because of the small number of cases in individual regions

^d Wealth index have been grouped into two categories instead of five because of the small number of cases by quintile

^e This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^f Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

Table CH.6: 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, Guyana MICS5, 2014															
	Drinking practices during diarrhoea							Eating practices during diarrhoea							Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Child was given to drink:							Child was given to eat:							
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing Missing /DK	Total	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing Missing /DK	Total			
Total	20.2	24.5	40.1	11.3	3.4	0.5	100.0	27.3	24.3	38.9	2.1	6.2	1.1	100.0	277
Sex															
Male	20.4	22.3	44.8	10.0	1.7	0.8	100.0	30.8	18.4	42.4	2.1	5.4	0.8	100.0	167
Female	19.9	27.8	33.1	13.2	6.1	0.0	100.0	22.1	33.2	33.5	2.1	7.5	1.6	100.0	110
Region^a															
Regions 1, 7, 8, 9	22.6	33.4	26.2	12.1	5.3	0.0	100.0	28.4	34.1	26.7	0.6	9.9	0.0	100.0	99
Regions 2, 3	(13.0)	(14.7)	(53.0)	(11.6)	(7.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(29.5)	(19.6)	(42.6)	(3.0)	(0.8)	(4.4)	100.0	40
Region 4	7.9	29.8	49.0	11.7	0.0	1.6	100.0	18.5	21.5	52.0	2.0	4.3	1.6	100.0	83
Regions 5, 6	(38.4)	(7.0)	(43.6)	(8.6)	(2.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(37.1)	(13.3)	(38.8)	(4.9)	(6.0)	(0.0)	100.0	49
Region 10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Area															
Urban	(8.9)	(31.4)	(49.0)	(10.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(11.0)	(25.8)	(54.9)	(1.5)	(6.8)	(0.0)	100.0	40
Rural	22.1	23.3	38.6	11.4	4.0	0.6	100.0	30.1	24.1	36.2	2.2	6.2	1.3	100.0	237
Location															
Coastal	16.5	18.7	50.1	11.4	2.6	0.8	100.0	25.6	18.5	47.8	3.2	3.0	1.9	100.0	163
Urban Coastal	(5.4)	(33.9)	(51.0)	(9.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(7.7)	(27.9)	(57.4)	(1.6)	(5.5)	(0.0)	100.0	37
Rural Coastal	19.7	14.2	49.8	11.9	3.3	1.0	100.0	30.9	15.8	44.9	3.7	2.3	2.4	100.0	126
Interior	25.5	32.7	26.0	11.2	4.6	0.0	100.0	29.8	32.6	26.2	0.5	10.8	0.0	100.0	114
Age															
0-11 months	(11.1)	(23.0)	(48.5)	(17.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(14.1)	(20.5)	(45.9)	(3.1)	(16.5)	(0.0)	100.0	42
12-23 months	26.6	20.6	33.7	10.4	8.6	0.0	100.0	33.4	15.3	38.4	3.5	7.3	2.0	100.0	85
24-35 months	17.9	33.4	36.5	8.4	3.7	0.0	100.0	25.6	29.9	42.2	0.0	2.3	0.0	100.0	59
36-47 months	17.1	24.8	50.2	5.8	0.0	2.2	100.0	29.9	29.6	34.6	1.0	2.8	2.2	100.0	61
48-59 months	(25.1)	(19.5)	(33.4)	(21.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(26.8)	(33.6)	(32.7)	(3.1)	(3.8)	(0.0)	100.0	31
Mother's education															
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Primary	15.9	42.1	33.0	5.6	3.5	0.0	100.0	22.3	29.5	37.4	0.0	6.8	4.0	100.0	44
Secondary or Higher	21.1	19.6	42.2	13.0	3.6	0.6	100.0	28.7	21.7	40.4	2.6	6.0	0.6	100.0	223
Wealth index^b															
Poorest 40%	21.2	25.7	41.0	7.6	4.5	0.0	100.0	29.2	24.0	39.2	0.7	6.1	0.8	100.0	212
Richest 60%	16.7	20.5	37.3	23.5	0.0	2.0	100.0	21.3	25.5	37.7	6.8	6.7	2.0	100.0	65
Ethnicity of household head^{c,d}															
East Indian	26.3	20.2	40.3	13.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	29.5	20.7	40.7	4.3	1.9	2.9	100.0	61
African	16.0	22.7	46.5	11.1	1.8	2.0	100.0	28.8	22.1	39.9	4.0	3.2	2.0	100.0	66
Amerindian	24.3	30.2	28.9	11.5	5.2	0.0	100.0	30.8	31.8	26.8	0.6	10.1	0.0	100.0	102
Mixed Race	(10.0)	(20.9)	(56.4)	(6.4)	(6.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(15.9)	(16.5)	(59.7)	(0.0)	(8.0)	(0.0)	100.0	47

^a Regions with similar characteristics have been merged into regional groupings because of the small number of cases in individual regions

^b Wealth index have been grouped into two categories instead of five because of the small number of cases by quintile

^c This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^d Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

Table CH.7 shows the percentage of children receiving oral rehydration salts (ORS) during the episode of diarrhoea. Overall, 43 percent of children with diarrhoea during the two weeks prior to the survey received ORS: 27 percent received fluids from ORS packets and 25 percent from pre-packaged ORS fluids. Children in interior areas (52%) are more likely to have received ORS than those in coastal areas (36%) (Figure CH.2). Treatment with ORS was similar regardless of sex of the child and socio-economic status of the household. However, treatment with ORS is lower among children with more educated mothers than others.

Table CH.7: Oral rehydration solutions				
Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS), Guyana MICSS, 2014				
	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who received:			Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Oral rehydration salts (ORS)			
	Fluid from packet	Pre-packaged fluid	Any ORS ¹	
Total	27.3	24.7	42.5	277
Sex				
Male	27.3	24.5	42.3	167
Female	27.4	25.1	42.8	110
Region^a				
Regions 1, 7, 8, 9	32.9	36.0	51.8	99
Regions 2, 3	(21.9)	(2.6)	(21.9)	40
Region 4	21.3	14.4	34.4	83
Regions 5, 6	(31.5)	(37.5)	(55.1)	49
Region 10	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Area				
Urban	(16.1)	(15.0)	(29.7)	40
Rural	29.2	26.4	44.7	237
Location				
Coastal	23.1	18.0	36.0	163
Urban Coastal	(15.8)	(14.7)	(30.5)	37
Rural Coastal	25.2	18.9	37.6	126
Interior	33.4	34.4	51.8	114
Age				
0-11 months	(11.8)	(22.6)	(27.2)	42
12-23 months	34.4	27.8	53.1	85
24-35 months	22.2	22.9	35.1	59
36-47 months	28.8	24.1	44.5	61
48-59 months	(35.8)	(23.7)	(43.9)	31
Mother's education				
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Primary	34.2	24.5	50.6	44
Secondary or Higher	24.9	23.7	40.6	223
Wealth index^b				
Poorest 40%	25.7	26.3	42.6	212
Richest 60%	32.8	19.6	42.2	65
Ethnicity of household head^{c, d}				
East Indian	39.0	20.0	50.3	61
African	18.5	19.2	33.7	66
Amerindian	34.4	37.1	55.0	102
Mixed Race	(7.6)	(12.4)	(16.4)	47

¹ MICS indicator 3.11 - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc

^a Regions with similar characteristics have been merged into regional groupings because of the small number of cases in individual regions

^b Wealth index have been grouped into two categories instead of five because of the small number of cases by quintile

^c This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^d Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

Figure CH.2: Children under-5 with diarrhoea who received ORS, Guyana MIC5, 2014

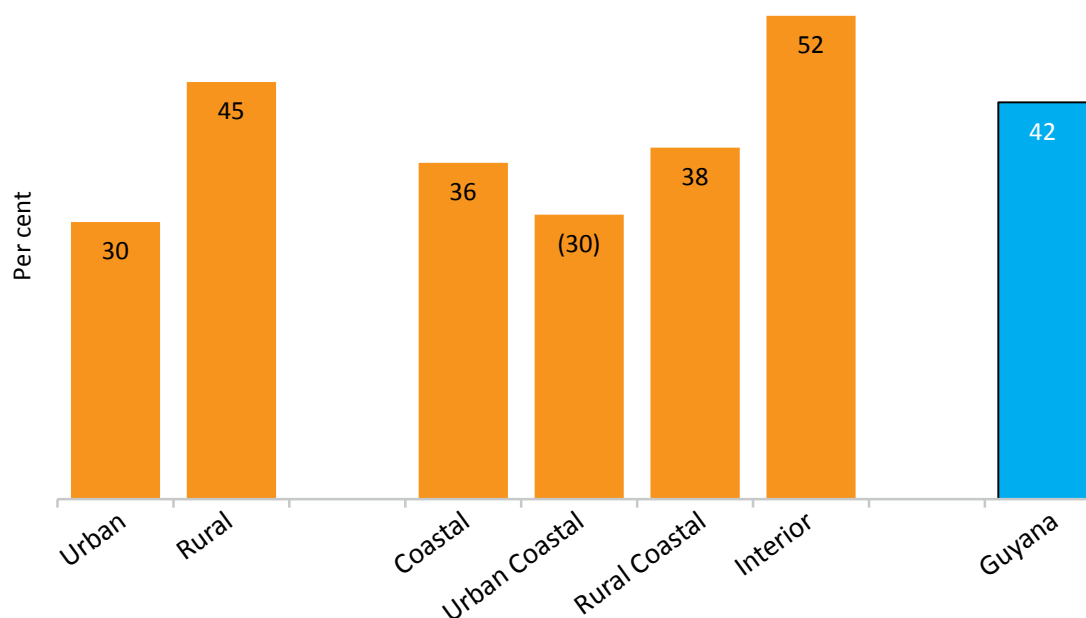


Table CH.8 provides the proportion of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding, and the percentage of children with diarrhoea who received other specific treatments. Overall, 50 percent of children with diarrhoea received ORS or increased fluids. Combining the information in Table CH.6 with that of Table CH.7 on oral rehydration therapy, it is observed that 29 percent of children received ORT (ORS or increased fluids) and, at the same time, feeding was continued, as is the recommendation. ORT with continued feeding is more practiced in the interior areas (32%) than in the coastal areas (26%), with girls (33%) than with boys (26%), and in the richer households (35%) than in poorer households (27%). However, it is similar between mothers with a primary education (30%) and those with a secondary

or higher education (28%). Table CH.8 also shows the percentage of children having had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey who were given various forms of treatment, leaving 26 percent of them without any treatment or drug. The children who are not given any treatment or drug are more likely than other to be those with mothers with lower education and those living in the coastal areas. The proportion of children living in the interior that did not receive any treatment or drug is about half that living on the coast, with 17 percent in interior areas and 32 percent in coastal areas. Household wealth and sex of the child do not appear to be associated with whether or not the child is given any treatment or drug for diarrhoea. The most common treatments or drugs given to children with diarrhoea are home remedy or herbal medicine (14%) and antibiotics pill or syrup (13%).

Table CH.8: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments (Continued)

	Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and percentage who were given other treatments, Guyana MICS5, 2014											Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks		
	ORS or increased fluids	ORT with continued feeding ¹	Pill or syrup					Other treatments					Not given any treatment or drug	
			Anti- biotic	Anti- motility	Other	Unknown	Anti- biotic	Non- antibiotic	Unknown	Intra- venous	Home remedy, herbal medicine			Other
Total	49.7	28.9	13.0	0.0	6.0	4.5	1.1	0.1	2.9	0.0	14.3	1.3	25.8	277
Sex														
Male	47.9	26.2	15.4	0.0	5.7	5.2	0.7	0.2	4.5	0.0	14.2	1.3	25.8	167
Female	52.4	32.8	9.4	0.0	6.5	3.4	1.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	14.4	1.4	25.8	110
Region^a														
Regions 1, 7, 8, 9	59.2 (30.6)	35.6 (20.7)	10.0 (3.7)	0.0 (0.0)	9.6 (3.9)	9.2 (1.9)	0.9 (0.0)	0.3 (0.0)	1.4 (3.0)	0.0 (0.0)	12.6 (17.6)	2.6 (0.0)	16.5 (49.9)	99 40
Regions 2, 3	42.1	29.2	19.2	0.0	4.5	1.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.5	1.3	30.7	83
Region 4	(59.7)	(23.8)	(16.8)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(2.4)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(11.2)	(0.0)	(10.3)	(0.0)	(16.7)	49
Regions 5, 6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Region 10														
Area														
Urban	(38.4)	(27.2)	(25.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(23.1)	(2.7)	(20.9)	40
Rural	51.6	29.1	10.9	0.0	7.0	5.2	1.3	0.1	3.4	0.0	12.8	1.1	26.6	237
Location														
Coastal	43.4	26.4	14.8	0.0	4.1	2.0	1.3	0.0	4.1	0.0	13.8	0.7	32.3	163
Urban Coastal	(38.0)	(29.4)	(27.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(23.1)	(2.9)	(20.0)	37
Rural Coastal	45.0	25.6	10.9	0.0	5.3	2.6	1.7	0.0	5.3	0.0	11.1	0.0	35.9	126
Interior	58.6	32.3	10.5	0.0	8.7	8.0	0.8	0.2	1.2	0.0	15.0	2.3	16.5	114
Age														
0-11 months	(42.1)	(28.3)	(21.2)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(8.9)	(1.3)	(26.2)	42
12-23 months	57.9	29.9	13.8	0.0	5.1	6.3	1.2	0.0	7.5	0.0	14.0	1.3	21.4	85
24-35 months	39.8	22.0	10.3	0.0	6.7	4.1	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.6	2.6	24.0	59
36-47 months	48.0	30.8	15.5	0.0	2.1	3.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.0	10.3	0.0	38.7	61
48-59 months	(59.5)	(36.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(18.1)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(20.2)	(1.7)	(15.1)	31

Table CH.8: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments

		Other treatments										Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks					
		Pill or syrup					Injection										
		ORS or increased fluids	ORT with continued feeding ¹	Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Other	Unknown	Anti-biotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown	Intra-venous		Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other	Not given any treatment or drug		
Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and percentage who were given other treatments, Guyana MICS5, 2014																	
Mother's education																	
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Primary	52.6	30.2	15.1	0.0	6.8	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	30.9	0.0	44
Secondary or Higher	49.1	27.6	13.2	0.0	5.5	4.5	1.4	0.1	3.4	0.0	0.0	14.7	1.6	24.7	0.0	223	
Wealth index^b																	
Poorest 40%	47.9	27.0	12.2	0.0	6.5	5.2	1.4	0.1	3.3	0.0	0.0	13.3	1.2	25.8	0.0	212	
Richest 60%	55.6	34.9	15.7	0.0	4.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	17.5	1.7	25.8	0.0	65	
Ethnicity of household head^{c,d}																	
East Indian	56.1	31.9	22.8	0.0	8.5	1.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	1.8	18.6	0.0	61	
African	43.6	29.1	7.1	0.0	1.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.0	0.0	21.5	0.0	31.6	0.0	66	
Amerindian	61.7	35.2	10.6	0.0	10.2	9.6	0.8	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	13.5	2.0	14.5	0.0	102	
Mixed Race	(22.8)	(9.3)	(14.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(14.5)	(1.1)	(51.8)	(0.0)	47	
¹MICS indicator 3.12 - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding																	
^a Regions with similar characteristics have been merged into regional groupings because of the small number of cases in individual regions																	
^b Wealth index have been grouped into two categories instead of five because of the small number of cases by quintile																	
^c This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head																	
^d Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases																	
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases																	
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases																	

Table CH.9: Source of ORS

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given ORS, by the source of ORS, Guyana MICSS, 2014									
	Percentage of children who were given as treatment for diarrhoea: ORS	Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Percentage of children for whom the source of ORS was:						Number of children age 0-59 months who were given ORS as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks
			Health facilities or providers			Other			
			Public	Private	Community health provider ^a	Other source	DK/ Missing	A health facility or provider ^b	
Total	42.5	277	81.3	16.6	15.7	0.9	1.2	97.9	118
Sex									
Male	42.3	167	82.4	16.2	16.7	1.4	0.0	98.6	71
Female	42.8	110	79.8	17.2	14.3	0.0	3.0	97.0	47
Region^c									
Regions 1, 7, 8, 9	52.0	99	95.7	1.5	34.3	0.0	2.8	97.2	52
Regions 2, 3	(21.9)	40	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Region 4	34.4	83	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29
Regions 5, 6	(55.1)	49	(77.4)	(22.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	27
Region 10	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Area									
Urban	(29.7)	40	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Rural	44.7	237	80.9	16.8	17.5	1.0	1.4	97.7	106
Location									
Coastal	36.0	163	66.7	31.6	1.4	1.7	0.0	98.3	59
Urban Coastal	(30.5)	37	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Rural Coastal	37.6	126	(61.3)	(36.5)	(1.7)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(97.9)	47
Interior	51.8	114	95.8	1.7	30.0	0.0	2.4	97.6	59
Age									
0-23 months	44.6	127	84.4	13.8	14.6	1.8	0.0	98.2	57
24-59 months	40.7	150	78.5	19.2	16.8	0.0	2.3	97.7	61
Mother's education									
None	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Primary	50.6	44	(73.0)	(20.5)	(18.7)	(0.0)	(6.5)	(93.5)	22
Secondary or Higher	40.6	223	82.2	16.7	15.9	1.1	0.0	98.9	90
Wealth index quintile^d									
Poorest 40%	42.6	212	87.5	10.9	19.7	0.0	1.6	98.4	90
Richest 60%	42.2	65	(60.8)	(35.5)	(2.5)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(96.3)	27
Ethnicity of household head^{e,f}									
East Indian	50.3	61	(57.5)	(39.2)	(2.7)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(96.7)	31
African	33.7	66	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Amerindian	55.0	102	92.5	4.9	31.6	0.0	2.6	97.4	56
Mixed Race	(16.4)	47	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8

^a Community health provider includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Mobile clinic) health facilities

^b Includes all public and private health facilities and providers

^c Regions with similar characteristics have been merged into regional groupings because of the small number of cases in individual regions

^d Wealth index have been grouped into two categories instead of five because of the small number of cases by quintile

^e This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^f Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

Table CH.9 provides information on the source of ORS for children who benefitted from these treatments. The main source of ORS is the public sector (81%). In total, 98 percent of children who were given ORS obtained it from a health facility or provider. This percentage is the same for children living in both coastal and interior areas. However, the specific types of health facility or provider differ between these areas, with children in interior areas obtaining ORS primarily from the public sector (96%) or a community health provider (30%) and seldom from the private sector (2%), while those in coastal areas obtaining also from the public sector (67%), but seldom from a community health provider (1%) and almost one-third from the private sector (32%). Analysis by background characteristics is limited due to the small number of cases.



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Acute Respiratory Infections

Symptoms of ARI were collected during the Guyana MICS5 2014 to capture pneumonia disease, the leading cause of death in children under five, globally. Once diagnosed, pneumonia is treated effectively with antibiotics. Studies have shown a limitation in the survey approach of measuring pneumonia because many of the suspected cases identified through surveys are in fact, not true pneumonia.⁴² While this limitation does not affect the level and patterns of care-seeking for suspected pneumonia, it limits the validity of the level of treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics, as reported through household surveys. The treatment indicator described in this report must therefore be taken with caution, keeping in mind that the accurate level is likely higher.

Table CH.10 presents the percentage of children with symptoms of ARI in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom care was sought, by source of care and the percentage who received antibiotics. Eighty-four percent (84%) of children aged 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI were taken to a qualified provider. The great majority of these children were taken to a public health facility (77%), while much smaller proportions were taken to a private health facility (12%) or a community health provider (10%). For eight (8) percent of children with ARI symptoms, no advice or treatment was sought. Overall, 31 percent of children with ARI symptoms were given antibiotics.

⁴² Campbell H., El Arifeen S., Hazir T., et al. (2013). Measuring coverage in MNCH: challenges in monitoring the proportion of young children with pneumonia who receive antibiotic treatment. *PLoS Medicine* 10(5): e1001421. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1001421.

Table CH.10: Care-seeking for and antibiotic treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)^a

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, and percentage of children with symptoms who were given antibiotics, Guyana, 2014

	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom:						Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics ²	Number of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:					No advice or treatment sought		
	Health facilities or providers							
	Public	Private	Community health provider ^b	Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1,c}			
Total	76.8	11.8	9.6	6.7	83.6	7.8	30.9	74
Sex								
Male	69.8	15.9	12.7	10.9	77.4	8.5	37.0	45
Female	(87.8)	(5.4)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(93.2)	(6.8)	(21.4)	29
Area								
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Rural	79.3	9.2	10.6	4.8	86.7	7.6	27.9	67
Location								
Coastal	(69.7)	(18.3)	(0.0)	(8.9)	(80.9)	(6.9)	(36.4)	45
Urban Coastal	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Rural Coastal	(72.8)	(14.8)	(0.0)	(6.1)	(86.1)	(6.3)	(32.1)	38
Interior	87.6	2.0	24.0	3.2	87.6	9.2	22.5	30
Age^d								
0-23 months	(79.8)	(7.2)	(9.8)	(7.4)	(87.0)	(5.5)	(17.8)	23
24-59 months	75.5	13.9	9.5	6.3	82.0	8.9	36.9	51
Wealth index^e								
Poorest	85.8	0.0	21.7	8.2	85.8	5.9	17.3	33
Richest 80%	(69.8)	(21.1)	(0.0)	(5.4)	(81.8)	(9.3)	(41.5)	42
Ethnicity of household head^{f,g}								
East Indian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
African	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Amerindian	88.1	0.0	31.3	4.3	88.1	7.7	7.5	22
Mixed Race	(77.9)	(19.2)	(0.0)	(7.3)	(87.2)	(5.5)	(63.4)	23

¹ MICS indicator 3.13 - Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms

² MICS indicator 3.14 - Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms

^a Results by region and mother's education were removed from the table, due to number of unweighted cases <25

^b Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Mobile clinic) health facilities

^c Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, but excludes private pharmacy

^d Ages have been grouped into two categories because of the small number of cases

^e Wealth index have been grouped into three categories instead of five because of the small number of cases by quintile

^f This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^g Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

Although the source of antibiotics was also asked to the respondents, the number of cases was too small to show interpretable data by background characteristics and is therefore not shown (26 unweighted cases). While the small number of cases even for the total warrants caution, it can be mentioned that, for the children with ARI symptoms who were given antibiotics, the source of antibiotics was a health facility or provider for 99 percent of them.

Table CH.11: Knowledge of the two danger signs of pneumonia (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are mothers or caretakers of children under age 5 by symptoms that would cause them to take a child under age 5 immediately to a health facility, and percentage of mothers who recognize fast or difficult breathing as signs for seeking care immediately, Guyana MIC5, 2014		Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children age 0-59 months who think that a child should be taken immediately to a health facility if the child:										Mothers/caretakers who recognize at least one of the two danger signs of pneumonia (fast and/or difficult breathing)		Number of women age 15-49 years who are mothers/caretakers of children under age 5										
		the child:										Has other symptoms	Rash more than 1 week	Diarrhoea more than 1 week	Vomiting more than 1 week	Has fast breathing	Has difficult breathing	Has blood in stool	Is drinking poorly	Has fast breathing	Develops a fever	Becomes sicker	Is not able to drink or breastfeed	
		Has fast breathing	Has difficult breathing	Has blood in stool	Is drinking poorly	Vomiting more than 1 week	Diarrhoea more than 1 week	Rash more than 1 week	Has other symptoms															
Total	9.5	15.6	66.0	19.7	28.4	14.4	9.0	57.2	58.0	13.4	18.4	37.8	1,399											
Region																								
Region 1	34.0	39.5	65.7	36.2	37.6	36.6	36.2	68.8	61.4	35.9	13.0	40.9	46											
Region 2	4.8	16.0	52.9	15.8	37.4	10.0	6.3	91.6	82.8	18.3	0.7	49.6	67											
Region 3	2.1	8.7	71.9	15.0	18.3	4.0	2.4	42.6	45.0	2.3	18.0	30.9	194											
Region 4	8.7	13.8	65.0	19.8	31.7	15.1	6.7	57.5	58.2	13.9	24.8	40.4	592											
Region 5	5.4	5.5	59.7	8.0	18.9	1.9	0.3	39.9	45.1	2.1	18.0	24.1	98											
Region 6	3.5	11.9	66.9	18.2	23.5	13.0	10.4	51.3	50.6	8.5	0.8	37.7	184											
Regions 7 & 8	6.4	17.3	70.6	13.9	22.2	14.7	5.2	61.3	73.5	14.6	38.3	26.4	68											
Region 9	23.7	28.7	62.5	24.2	30.7	23.1	16.9	71.8	77.5	23.6	17.1	37.5	76											
Region 10	32.5	39.0	76.4	44.6	42.5	37.5	33.3	72.4	67.1	36.3	14.2	51.0	76											
Area																								
Urban	14.3	19.5	65.1	26.6	40.9	26.9	14.5	62.2	62.1	24.6	20.1	48.8	340											
Rural	7.9	14.3	66.3	17.5	24.4	10.4	7.3	55.6	56.7	9.8	17.8	34.3	1,059											
Location																								
Coastal	6.3	12.0	65.4	17.7	27.5	11.6	6.1	54.3	54.8	10.5	17.9	37.7	1,114											
Urban Coastal	10.5	15.3	62.8	22.5	39.6	23.5	10.5	60.0	61.7	21.4	21.5	47.4	295											
Rural Coastal	4.8	10.8	66.4	16.1	23.2	7.4	4.6	52.2	52.3	6.7	16.7	34.3	820											
Interior	21.8	29.4	68.3	27.4	31.8	25.4	20.3	68.5	70.5	24.7	20.0	38.1	285											

Table CH.11: Knowledge of the two danger signs of pneumonia

		Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children age 0-59 months who think that a child should be taken immediately to a health facility if the child:										Mothers/caretakers who recognize at least one of the two danger signs of pneumonia (fast and/or difficult breathing)		Number of women age 15-49 years who are mothers/caretakers of children under age 5		
		Is not able to drink or breastfeed	Becomes sicker	Develops a fever	Has fast breathing	Has difficult breathing	Has blood in stool	Is drinking poorly	Vomiting more than 1 week	Diarrhoea more than 1 week	Rash more than 1 week	Has other symptoms				
Education																
None	7.4	16.2	57.3	22.0	13.6	8.2	15.2	51.6	53.3	9.1	27.8	27.8	24			
Primary	11.3	16.1	66.9	19.5	22.2	12.3	9.2	56.0	57.6	12.5	18.2	32.4	187			
Secondary	9.2	15.5	65.3	19.3	28.3	14.7	8.9	57.5	58.3	13.3	17.7	37.2	1,044			
Higher	9.6	15.0	71.4	22.9	39.6	16.4	9.0	57.6	56.8	16.2	21.6	50.4	144			
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	13.2	19.3	63.5	21.1	29.9	16.7	11.0	60.3	62.7	15.6	20.4	37.6	390			
Second	7.6	12.4	62.6	17.4	22.1	11.9	8.4	53.8	52.8	10.9	15.1	32.7	298			
Middle	4.5	15.0	69.8	18.4	26.9	9.9	7.1	56.4	57.2	10.2	18.1	37.2	265			
Fourth	13.1	16.4	70.0	23.2	34.9	19.7	11.9	58.5	60.9	14.1	14.0	44.8	213			
Richest	8.1	13.3	66.7	18.6	29.9	14.2	6.2	56.0	55.0	16.0	23.4	38.9	232			
Ethnicity of household head^{a,b}																
East Indian	4.3	10.9	69.1	14.0	20.3	9.1	6.3	53.4	51.7	9.1	16.8	29.6	492			
African	10.1	14.5	62.4	24.0	34.6	16.4	7.9	52.9	55.7	14.0	19.1	46.0	432			
Amerindian	18.7	26.1	63.7	21.5	26.9	20.8	14.3	67.4	71.9	19.5	19.7	32.9	189			
Mixed Race	11.1	17.9	68.0	21.7	33.7	16.2	11.6	63.2	63.6	15.7	19.3	42.5	280			

^a This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^b Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Mothers' knowledge of danger signs is an important determinant of care-seeking behaviour. In the MICS5, mothers or caretakers were asked to report symptoms that would cause them to take a child under-five for care immediately at a health facility. Issues related to knowledge of danger signs of pneumonia are presented in Table CH.11. Overall, 38 percent of women know at least one of the two danger signs of pneumonia – fast and/or difficult breathing. The most commonly identified symptom for taking a child to a health facility is fever (66%), followed by diarrhoea for more than one week (58%), and vomiting for more than one week (57%). About 20 percent of mothers identified fast breathing and 28 percent difficult breathing as symptoms for taking children immediately to a health care provider. The knowledge of at least one of the two danger signs of pneumonia varies between 24 percent in Region 5 to 51 percent in Region 10. It is more prevalent in urban areas (49%) than in rural areas (34%), though there is no coastal-interior difference (38% in each case). Mother's knowledge increases with her level of education, from 28 percent for mothers with no education, to 50 percent with those with higher education; however, it does not appear to have a clear correlation with the socio-economic status of the household. In addition, women living in households with an African (46%) or mixed race

(43%) household head are more likely to know the danger signs than those living in households with an Amerindian (33%) or East Indian (30%) household head.

Solid Fuel Use

More than three billion people around the world rely on solid fuels for their basic energy needs, including cooking and heating. Solid fuels include biomass fuels, such as wood, charcoal, crops or other agricultural waste, dung, shrubs and straw, and coal. Cooking and heating with solid fuels leads to high levels of indoor smoke which contains a complex mix of health-damaging pollutants. The main problem with the use of solid fuels is their incomplete combustion, which produces toxic elements such as carbon monoxide, polyaromatic hydrocarbons, and sulphur dioxide (SO₂), among others. Use of solid fuels increases the risks of incurring acute respiratory illness, pneumonia, chronic obstructive lung disease, cancer, and possibly tuberculosis, asthma, or cataracts, and may contribute to low birth weight of babies born to pregnant women exposed to smoke. The primary indicator for monitoring use of solid fuels is the proportion of the population using solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy for cooking, shown in Table CH.12.

Table CH.12: Solid fuel use (Continued)

Percent distribution of household members according to type of cooking fuel mainly used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using solid fuels for cooking, Guyana MICSS, 2014																	
	Percentage of household members in households mainly using:																
	Electricity	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Natural Gas	Biogas	Kerosene	Coal/Lignite	Char-coal	Wood	Solid fuels				No food cooked in the household	Solid fuels for cooking ¹	Number of household members		
Straw/Shrubs/Grass									Agricultural crop residue	Other fuel	Missing						
Total	2.2	63.6	5.1	0.0	21.8	0.2	0.1	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	6.9	19,321
Region																	
Region 1	0.5	35.0	1.6	0.0	23.6	0.0	0.0	38.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	100.0	38.3	358
Region 2	0.9	53.0	1.1	0.0	33.6	0.0	0.9	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	11.0	1,070
Region 3	0.7	79.6	0.0	0.0	16.4	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	3.1	3,040
Region 4	1.1	69.1	10.4	0.1	17.3	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	1.6	8,555
Region 5	1.2	62.7	1.8	0.0	32.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1.6	1,322
Region 6	0.1	53.5	0.1	0.0	38.2	0.0	0.2	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	100.0	7.7	2,831
Regions 7 & 8	0.3	40.3	0.9	0.0	11.7	0.0	0.6	45.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	45.9	523
Region 9	0.0	41.5	2.2	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.7	53.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	54.8	648
Region 10	29.2	45.8	2.3	0.0	21.2	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.5	974
Area																	
Urban	5.5	73.1	1.7	0.0	17.4	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	100.0	1.8	5,263
Rural	1.0	60.1	6.3	0.1	23.5	0.2	0.1	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	8.9	14,058
Location																	
Coastal	0.9	67.4	5.6	0.0	22.7	0.1	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	2.9	16,526
Urban Coastal	1.0	77.2	1.7	0.0	17.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	100.0	1.8	4,594
Rural Coastal	0.9	63.7	7.1	0.1	24.7	0.1	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	3.4	11,932
Interior	9.8	41.0	2.0	0.0	16.3	0.6	0.7	29.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	30.6	2,795

Table CH.12: Solid fuel use

Percent distribution of household members according to type of cooking fuel mainly used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using solid fuels for cooking, Guyana MICSS, 2014

	Percentage of household members in households mainly using:													No food cooked in the household	Total	Solid fuels for cooking ¹	Number of household members
	Solid fuels																
	Electricity	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Natural Gas	Biogas	Kerosene	Coal/Lignite	Char-coal	Wood	Straw/Shrubs/Grass	Agricultural crop residue	Other fuel	Missing					
Education of household head																	
None	0.0	45.4	3.3	0.0	23.3	0.0	0.0	27.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	27.9	407
Primary	1.3	56.5	2.6	0.0	30.3	0.0	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	100.0	8.7	6,238
Secondary	2.6	65.4	6.4	0.1	19.2	0.3	0.2	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	6.1	10,559
Higher	3.3	85.0	6.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.7	1,625
Missing/DK	4.0	60.3	6.1	0.0	23.6	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.0	493
Wealth index quintiles																	
Poorest	0.5	25.0	1.0	0.0	45.4	0.4	0.7	26.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	27.4	3,862
Second	1.6	51.8	3.5	0.1	39.0	0.2	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.9	3,870
Middle	3.4	65.8	8.1	0.1	19.2	0.3	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	100.0	2.9	3,860
Fourth	3.6	85.3	5.8	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	0.3	3,860
Richest	2.1	90.2	6.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.2	3,869
Ethnicity of household head^a																	
East Indian	0.8	61.5	6.4	0.0	25.6	0.3	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	5.3	8,214
African	3.9	71.5	4.5	0.0	18.9	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.9	5,990
Amerindian	0.2	34.1	1.4	0.0	18.4	0.0	0.7	44.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	45.6	1,658
Mixed Race	3.9	69.3	4.5	0.1	19.2	0.2	0.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.9	3,370
Others/Missing/DK	0.0	64.2	6.2	0.0	29.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	89

^aThis is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

Overall, only seven (7) percent of the household population in Guyana use solid fuels for cooking, consisting of wood (7%), and the use of other forms of solid fuels is negligible. Use of solid fuels is very low in urban areas (2%), compared to rural areas (9%), very low in coastal areas (3%), and very high in interior areas, where they are used by almost one-third of household members (31%). Solid fuel use by region shows that the country is divided into regions where use of solid fuel is low, even rare (Regions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 10, with 2-11%), and regions where solid fuel is the main type of fuel used (Regions 1, 7 & 8, and 9, with 38-55%). Differentials with respect to household wealth and the educational level of the household head are important, with the poorest households and those with a household head with no education being the main users of solid fuel. Furthermore, 46 percent of households with an Amerindian household head use solid fuel. In all cases, wood is the primary solid fuel used, and other forms of solid fuels are rarely used, regardless of the background characteristics.

Solid fuel use by place of cooking is depicted in Table CH.13. The presence and extent of indoor pollution are dependent on cooking practices, places used for cooking, as well as types of fuel used. According to the Guyana MICS5 2014, 31 percent of the population living in households using solid fuels for cooking, cook food in a separate room that is used as a kitchen. The majority of household members cook using solid fuels outside the house, as 35 percent of them cook outdoors, and 28 percent cook in a separate building. Only four (4) percent of household members cook elsewhere in the house. The proportion of household members cooking in a separate room that is used as kitchen does not vary much between the areas or location of residence (30-33%); however, the practice of cooking elsewhere in the house is non-existent in the urban areas but is seen in rural, coastal and interior areas (4-5%). Cooking elsewhere in the house is more common in Regions 3 and 6 (7%). The percentage of household members that have food cooked within the dwelling unit, but not in a separate room, is higher in the poorest households, households with a non-educated household head, and in households with a mixed race or Amerindian household head.

Table CH.13: Solid fuel use by place of cooking

Percent distribution of household members in households using solid fuels by place of cooking, Guyana MIC5, 2014								
	Place of cooking:							Number of household members in households using solid fuels for cooking
	In the house		In a separate building	Outdoors	Other place	Missing	Total	
	In a separate room used as kitchen	Elsewhere in the house						
Total	30.8	4.4	28.0	34.8	0.8	1.2	100.0	1,340
Region								
Region 1	39.6	3.0	24.3	19.8	8.0	5.2	100.0	137
Region 2	50.4	0.0	16.8	32.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	118
Region 3	11.3	7.0	13.9	58.9	0.0	8.9	100.0	95
Region 4	15.6	0.0	0.9	83.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	141
Region 5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22
Region 6	46.9	6.8	12.2	34.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	217
Regions 7 & 8	12.4	6.0	50.8	30.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	240
Region 9	30.8	5.2	44.8	19.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	355
Region 10	(60.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(39.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	14
Area								
Urban	30.9	0.0	16.6	52.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	94
Rural	30.8	4.7	28.9	33.5	0.9	1.3	100.0	1,246
Location								
Coastal	32.6	4.4	9.3	52.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	486
Urban Coastal	(24.1)	(0.0)	(18.9)	(57.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	83
Rural Coastal	34.3	5.3	7.3	51.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	403
Interior	29.8	4.3	38.7	25.0	1.3	0.8	100.0	854
Education of household head								
None	28.6	13.9	30.1	26.8	0.0	0.6	100.0	114
Primary	30.1	3.7	26.9	36.6	2.0	0.6	100.0	540
Secondary or Higher	32.3	3.4	27.9	34.6	0.0	1.7	100.0	657
Missing/DK	18.2	0.3	44.2	37.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	30
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	28.4	5.5	32.9	30.7	1.1	1.5	100.0	1,058
Second	30.3	0.0	17.0	52.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	150
Middle	42.9	0.0	1.9	55.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	113
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Ethnicity of household head^a								
East Indian	35.3	1.5	10.6	50.6	0.0	1.9	100.0	434
African	29.5	0.0	4.0	64.5	2.0	0.0	100.0	53
Amerindian	27.7	4.3	41.1	24.6	1.4	1.0	100.0	757
Mixed Race	35.6	19.9	16.8	27.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	97

^a This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

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

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



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Malaria/Fever

Malaria is a major cause of death of children under age five worldwide. Preventive measures and treatment with an effective antimalarial can dramatically reduce malaria mortality rates among children.

In areas where malaria is common, WHO recommends indoor residual spraying (IRS), use of insecticide treated bednets (ITNs) and prompt treatment of cases with recommended anti-malarial drugs.

In 2010, the World Health Organization issued a recommendation for universal use of diagnostic testing to confirm malaria infection and apply appropriate treatment based on the results. According to the guidelines, treatment solely on the basis of clinical suspicion should only be considered when a parasitological diagnosis is not accessible. This recommendation was based on studies that showed substantial reduction in the proportion of fever that are associated with malaria to a low level.⁴³ This recommendation implies that the indicator on proportion of children with fever that received antimalarial treatment is no longer an acceptable

indicator of the level of treatment of malaria in the population of children under age five. However, as it remains an MDG indicator and for purposes of comparisons and assessment of patterns across socio-demographic characteristics, the indicator remains a standard MICS indicator.

Children with severe malaria symptoms, such as fever and convulsions, should be taken to a health facility. Further, children recovering from malaria should be given extra liquids and food, and younger children should continue breastfeeding.

Insecticide-treated mosquito nets, or ITNs, if used properly, are very effective in offering protection against mosquitoes and other insects. The use of ITNs is one of the main health interventions implemented to reduce malaria transmission in Guyana. 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. It should be noted that questions on IRS were not included in the Guyana MICS5 2014, as the practice of spraying the inter walls of dwellings with an insecticide to kill mosquitoes that spread malaria is not customary in Guyana.

In Guyana, the coastal areas are considered to be malaria-free, while the interior areas are considered to be high-risk malaria areas. Reported new cases of malaria have declined from 59,311 in 1995 to 22,840 in 2010, of which 21,028 (92 percent) occurred in the endemic interior (Regions 1, 7, 8 and 9) affecting mostly migrant populations (miners, loggers) and indigenous groups⁴⁴. This declining trend is likely attributable to various prevention and control interventions, including the distribution of free ITNs to pregnant women, children under 12 and all persons in high-risk areas, health promotion and elimination of breeding sites for mosquitoes, as well as prompt diagnosis and treatment for all positive cases, training and capacity building in the high-risk areas, and strengthened monitoring and evaluation. In the present survey, malaria-related questions, which were included in the questionnaire for children under five and the household questionnaire, were administered in all surveyed areas regardless of the area, location and region of residence. However, it should be noted that results presented in this section on malaria preventive measures and treatment are particularly relevant for the high-risk interior areas, which are Regions 1, 7, 8 and 9.

⁴³D'Acremont V., Lengeler C., Genton B. (2010). Reduction in the proportion of fevers associated with *Plasmodium falciparum* parasitaemia in Africa: a systematic review. *Malaria Journal* 9(240).doi: 10.1186/1475-2875-9-240.

Table CH.14: Household availability of insecticide treated nets

Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net, one long-lasting treated net, and one insecticide treated net (ITN), percentage of households with at least one mosquito net, one long-lasting treated net, and one insecticide treated net (ITN) per two people, percentage of households with at least one ITN, Guyana, 2014

	Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net:			Percentage of households with at least one net for every two persons ^a :			Percentage of households with at least one ITN	Number of households
	Any mosquito net	Long-lasting insecticidal treated net (LLIN)	Insecticide treated mosquito net (ITN) ¹	Any mosquito net	Long-lasting insecticidal treated net (LLIN)	Insecticide treated mosquito net (ITN) ²		
Total	86.7	4.0	5.3	68.8	2.0	2.8	5.3	5,077
Region^b								
Regions 1, 7, 8, 9	86.8	43.6	53.2	54.6	22.1	27.0	53.2	298
Region 2	94.9	1.7	2.2	82.0	0.6	0.6	2.2	287
Region 3	92.1	2.1	2.3	77.9	1.5	1.5	2.3	821
Region 4	85.7	1.6	2.3	67.6	0.5	1.1	2.3	2,244
Region 5	90.5	0.9	1.9	72.9	0.5	0.5	1.9	343
Region 6	85.4	0.1	0.6	67.8	0.0	0.5	0.6	817
Region 10	69.3	3.8	8.8	51.2	2.0	6.3	8.8	267
Area								
Urban	81.5	1.2	2.4	65.0	0.5	1.6	2.4	1,404
Rural	88.7	5.0	6.4	70.3	2.5	3.3	6.4	3,673
Location								
Coastal	87.5	1.3	1.9	70.7	0.6	1.0	1.9	4,448
Urban Coastal	83.1	1.0	1.4	66.7	0.3	0.5	1.4	1,218
Rural Coastal	89.1	1.4	2.1	72.2	0.7	1.1	2.1	3,231
Interior	81.2	23.1	29.7	55.8	11.4	15.6	29.7	629
Education of household head								
None	83.5	3.6	4.4	63.3	1.1	1.1	4.4	108
Primary	87.9	3.0	4.6	68.7	1.4	2.1	4.6	1,632
Secondary	86.7	4.7	6.0	67.8	2.4	3.3	6.0	2,713
Higher	83.7	2.9	4.3	77.0	1.9	3.1	4.3	510
Missing/DK	85.4	4.6	5.7	65.1	1.3	1.4	5.7	114
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	80.2	13.2	16.1	52.0	6.3	7.6	16.1	946
Second	85.8	2.1	3.0	63.4	1.2	1.8	3.0	1,051
Middle	89.3	1.7	2.5	71.7	0.9	1.5	2.5	1,068
Fourth	90.7	1.9	2.7	79.4	1.0	1.6	2.7	1,028
Richest	87.1	1.7	3.3	76.7	0.8	1.9	3.3	984
Ethnicity of household head								
East Indian	89.6	0.4	0.9	75.4	0.3	0.8	0.9	2,323
African	83.2	1.9	3.1	64.0	1.0	1.8	3.1	1,598
Amerindian	90.2	33.6	40.6	58.9	17.8	21.4	40.6	320
Mixed Race	83.9	6.6	8.5	63.0	2.3	3.2	8.5	809
Others/Missing/DK	(90.8)	(3.9)	(3.9)	(83.7)	(3.9)	(3.9)	(3.9)	28

¹ MICS indicator 3.16a - Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) - One+

² MICS indicator 3.16b - Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) - One+ per 2 people

^a The numerators are based on number of usual (de jure) household members and does not take into account whether household members stayed in the household last night. MICS does not collect information on visitors to the household.

^b Regions 1, 7, 8 and 9 have been merged to show the results for the high-risk malaria regions

In Guyana, the survey results indicate that five (5) percent of households have at least one insecticide treated net (ITN) (Table CH.14), and three (3) percent have at least one ITN for every two household members. It was also found that all the households with at least one ITN obtained the net during the last 12 months. As noted previously, even though the malaria-related questions were administered in all parts of Guyana, the high-risk malaria areas in Guyana are the interior areas. The interior areas include Regions 1, 7, 8 and 9.

The results also indicate that 30 percent of households in the interior areas have at least one ITN and 16 percent have at least one ITN for every two household members. Availability of ITNs at the household level is most prevalent in Regions 1, 7, 8 and 9, with more than one-half of households with at least one ITN (53%), and just over one-quarter of households with at least one ITN for every two persons (27%). The high percentages of ITN availability in the poorest households and households with an Amerindian household head are indicative of the concentration of these households in the high-risk interior areas. Of note, the great majority of households in Guyana (87%) possess at least one mosquito net (any mosquito net, not necessarily ITN), with Region 10 with the lowest percentage (69%) while the other regions range from 85 percent in Region 6 and 95 percent in Region 2.

Table CH.15: Access to an insecticide treated net (ITN) - number of household members

Percentage of household population with access to an ITN in the household, Guyana MIC5, 2014											
	Number of ITNs owned by household:								Total	Percentage with access to an ITN ^a	Number of household members ^b
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6				
Total	94.7	2.0	1.6	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0		1.7	19,321
Number of household members											
1	96.7	2.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0		3.3	644
2	96.6	1.9	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0		1.5	1,741
3	95.6	1.5	1.8	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0		2.8	2,933
4	96.2	1.5	1.4	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0		0.8	3,850
5	94.4	1.3	1.4	2.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0		2.9	3,517
6	90.3	3.2	3.2	2.4	0.8	0.0	0.2	100.0		1.0	2,503
7	90.6	1.7	1.7	3.8	1.1	0.5	0.5	100.0		2.1	1,588
8 or more	85.5	4.4	3.2	5.0	1.0	0.1	0.7	100.0		0.5	2,545

^a Percentage of household population who could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people

^b The denominator is number of usual (de jure) household members and does not take into account whether household members stayed in the household last night. MICS does not collect information on visitors to the household.

Table CH.16: Access to an insecticide treated net (ITN) - background characteristics

Percentage of household population with access to an ITN in the household, Guyana MICSS, 2014		
	Percentage with access to an ITN ^a	Number of household members ^b
Total	1.7	19,321
Regions^c		
Regions 1, 7, 8, 9	13.6	1,530
Region 2	0.1	1,070
Region 3	0.4	3,040
Region 4	0.7	8,555
Region 5	0.2	1,322
Region 6	0.4	2,831
Region 10	4.3	974
Area		
Urban	1.2	5,263
Rural	1.9	14,058
Location		
Coastal	0.5	16,526
Urban Coastal	0.5	4,594
Rural Coastal	0.5	11,932
Interior	8.9	2,795
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest	4.9	3,862
Second	0.6	3,870
Middle	1.0	3,860
Fourth	0.8	3,860
Richest	1.5	3,869
Ethnicity of household head^d		
East Indian	0.5	8,214
African	1.1	5,990
Amerindian	10.4	1,658
Mixed Race	1.7	3,370
Others/Missing/DK	3.3	89
^a Percentage of household population who could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people ^b The denominator is number of usual (de jure) household members and does not take into account whether household members stayed in the household last night. MICS does not collect information on visitors to the household. ^c Regions 1, 7, 8 and 9 have been merged to show the results for the high-risk malaria regions ^d This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head		

Tables CH.15 and CH.16 provide further insight on access to ITNs. Overall, only two (2) percent of individuals are estimated to have access to ITNs, i.e. they could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household was used by two people. This figure is between zero (0) and four (4) percent in low-risk malaria regions, with the highest in Region 10 (4%) and 0-1 percent in the other low-risk regions. In contrast, access to ITNs in the high-risk Regions 1, 7, 8 and 9 is 14 percent (Figure CH.3). Overall, nine (9) percent of interior household population have access to an ITN. Reflecting the population in interior areas, access is higher in the poorest households and in those with an Amerindian household head.

Figure CH.3: Percentage of household population with access to an ITN in the household, Guyana MICS5, 2014

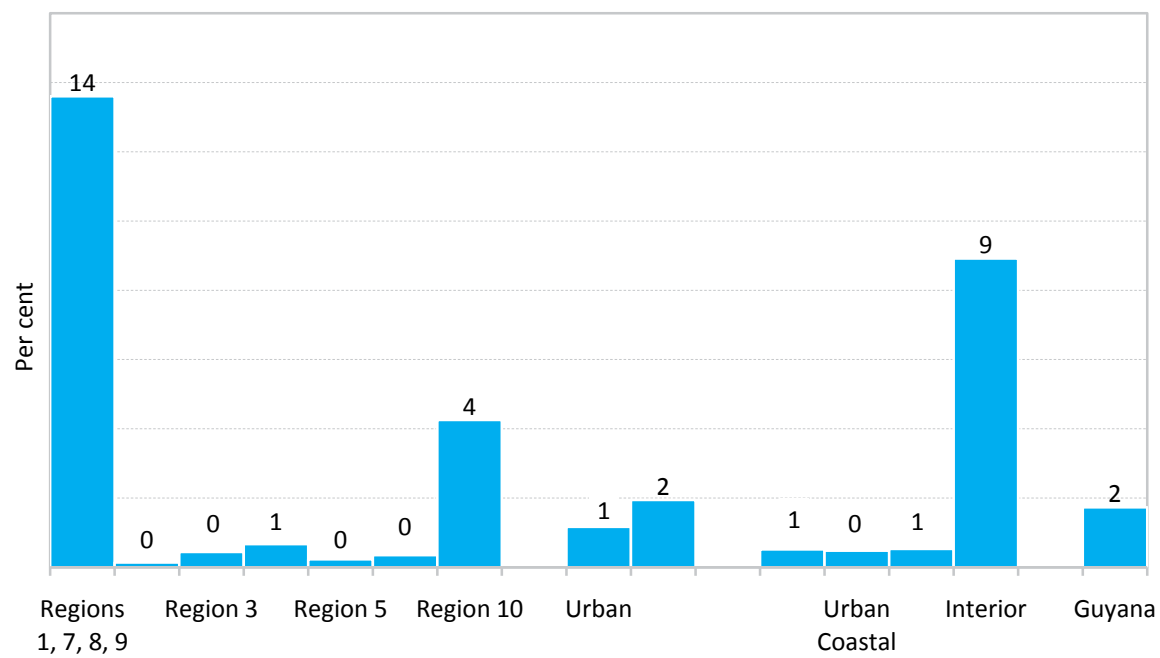


Table CH.17: Use of ITNs

Percentage of insecticide treated nets (ITNs) that were used by anyone last night, Guyana MICS5, 2014		
	Percentage of ITNs used last night	Number of ITNs
Total	72.3	558
Region^a		
Regions 1, 7, 8, 9	69.8	358
Region 2, 3	(74.0)	35
Region 4	79.2	90
Regions 5, 6	(*)	21
Region 10	74.9	54
Area		
Urban	75.4	80
Rural	71.7	478
Location		
Coastal	77.0	140
Urban Coastal	(70.6)	34
Rural Coastal	79.1	106
Interior	70.7	418
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest	69.5	335
Second	80.4	52
Middle	62.4	50
Fourth	75.5	56
Richest	85.1	64
Ethnicity of household head^{b,c}		
East Indian	75.1	44
African	69.1	94
Amerindian	69.5	295
Mixed Race	80.3	122
^a Regions with similar characteristics have been merged into regional groupings because of the small number of cases in individual regions ^b This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head ^c Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases		

Overall, 72 percent of ITNs were used during the night preceding the survey (Table CH.17). This figure is 70 percent in the high-risk regions 1, 7, 8 and 9. A higher percentage of ITNs was used in the coastal areas (77%) than in the interior areas (71%).

As for children under the age of five years, who constitute an important vulnerable group, seven (7) percent slept under an ITN the night preceding the survey (Table CH.18). This figure rises to 67 percent considering only children living in a household with at least one ITN. For the high-risk Regions 1, 7, 8 and 9, 42 percent of children under age five slept under an ITN, and this figure is 70 percent considering only those living in a household with at least one ITN. There were no notable disparities in ITN use according to age groups but there were some according to the sex of the child: 71 percent females compared with 64 percent males.

Table CH.19 gives further insight into the use of mosquito nets by household members of any age, four (4) percent of whom slept under an ITN the night prior to the survey. This figure rises to 57 percent considering only household members living in a household with at least one ITN. In the high-risk Regions 1, 7, 8 and 9, one-third (33%) of household members slept under an ITN the night preceding the survey, and this figure is 59 percent, considering only those living in a household with at least one ITN. The use of ITN by household members is more prevalent among young children and decreases with age. No clear differentials are observed based on the education level of the household head.

Table CH.18: Children sleeping under mosquito nets

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who slept under a mosquito net last night, by type of net, Guyana MICSS, 2014								
	Percentage of children age 0-59 who spent last night in the interviewed households	Number of children age 0-59 months	Percentage of children under age five who the previous night slept under:			Number of children age 0-59 months who spent last night in the interviewed households	Percentage of children who slept under an ITN last night in households with at least one ITN	Number of children age 0-59 living in households with at least one ITN
			Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN) ¹	A Long-lasting insecticidal treated net (LLIN)			
Total	98.5	3,358	79.1	7.4	6.0	3,309	66.9	366
Sex								
Male	98.6	1,722	78.8	7.1	5.7	1,697	63.6	189
Female	98.5	1,636	79.5	7.8	6.3	1,611	70.5	177
Region^a								
Regions 1, 7, 8, 9	98.1	458	70.6	42.3	35.0	449	70.1	271
Region 2	99.6	185	92.5	1.5	0.4	185	(*)	9
Region 3	99.7	452	84.7	0.7	0.5	451	(*)	11
Region 4	97.9	1,382	80.6	2.5	2.1	1,352	(66.3)	51
Region 5	98.1	236	77.2	1.7	1.7	232	(*)	6
Region 6	99.6	443	80.5	0.0	0.0	441	(*)	2
Region 10	98.4	202	62.3	5.7	3.1	199	(*)	16
Area								
Urban	98.0	838	76.2	2.3	1.2	821	(64.9)	29
Rural	98.7	2,520	80.1	9.1	7.6	2,488	67.1	337
Location								
Coastal	98.8	2,634	81.6	1.7	1.4	2,603	61.9	72
Urban Coastal	97.9	711	78.6	1.9	1.3	696	(*)	21
Rural Coastal	99.2	1,923	82.7	1.7	1.4	1,907	(61.4)	52
Interior	97.5	724	69.9	28.4	23.0	705	68.2	294
Age								
0-11 months	98.7	687	83.7	7.7	6.4	678	71.9	72
12-23 months	97.6	686	81.2	6.8	5.1	670	66.3	68
24-35 months	99.5	648	82.4	7.5	6.1	645	62.6	78
36-47 months	98.5	683	75.8	9.1	7.5	673	67.4	91
48-59 months	98.4	653	72.4	5.9	4.8	643	66.5	57
Mother's education^b								
None	100.0	64	74.3	12.2	5.1	64	(*)	9
Primary	97.9	483	75.8	13.4	9.7	473	72.0	88
Secondary	98.7	2,485	80.0	6.5	5.5	2,453	64.3	249
Higher	97.9	321	78.5	4.3	4.2	315	(*)	20
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	99.2	1,003	72.9	17.9	14.9	995	65.5	272
Second	98.3	755	79.0	3.6	2.8	742	(87.0)	31
Middle	99.0	616	82.0	1.9	1.7	610	(58.8)	19
Fourth	97.8	486	85.2	3.4	1.8	475	(67.7)	24
Richest	97.7	497	82.4	2.6	2.3	486	(*)	20
Ethnicity of household head^{c,d}								
East Indian	99.3	1,118	86.4	0.5	0.3	1,109	(*)	10
African	98.0	1,037	77.6	1.7	1.0	1,016	(49.8)	35
Amerindian	97.4	492	73.7	33.1	27.3	479	70.1	226
Mixed Race	99.0	697	73.3	9.2	7.7	690	66.9	94

¹ MICS indicator 3.18; MDG indicator 6.7 - Children under age 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)

^a Regions 1, 7, 8 and 9 have been merged to show the results for the high-risk malaria regions

^b Category "Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

^c This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^d Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

Table CH.19: Use of mosquito nets by the household population

Percentage of household members who slept under a mosquito net last night, by type of net, Guyana MICSS, 2014						
	Percentage of household members who the previous night slept under:			Number of household members who spent the previous night in the interviewed households	Percentage who the previous night slept under an ITN with at least one ITN	Number of household members in households with at least one ITN
	Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN) ¹	A Long-lasting insecticidal treated net (LLIN)			
Total	73.5	3.8	2.8	18,596	57.3	1,237
Sex						
Male	70.7	3.8	2.7	8,855	55.8	596
Female	76.1	3.9	2.8	9,741	58.6	641
Region^a						
Regions 1, 7, 8, 9	60.9	32.7	25.8	1,417	58.7	790
Region 2	87.3	1.2	0.8	1,021	(36.0)	35
Region 3	82.4	1.0	0.9	2,935	53.8	53
Region 4	72.7	1.5	1.1	8,260	52.5	232
Region 5	74.6	0.7	0.4	1,264	(32.7)	26
Region 6	75.0	0.5	0.1	2,780	(*)	16
Region 10	50.6	6.4	1.8	918	70.5	84
Area						
Urban	68.8	1.8	0.9	5,084	61.7	149
Rural	75.3	4.6	3.5	13,512	56.7	1,087
Location						
Coastal	75.7	1.1	0.8	15,983	52.4	337
Urban Coastal	71.2	1.0	0.9	4,448	48.2	90
Rural Coastal	77.4	1.2	0.8	11,535	53.9	247
Interior	60.4	20.3	15.0	2,612	59.1	899
Age						
0-4	79.0	7.2	5.8	1,810	66.5	196
5-14	71.1	4.9	3.7	3,707	53.0	346
15-34	71.9	3.3	2.3	6,081	58.8	338
35-49	75.4	3.0	2.2	3,422	55.4	186
50+	74.4	2.6	1.8	3,535	55.0	165
Missing/DK	(53.2)	(5.8)	(5.8)	40	(*)	6
Education of household head						
None	66.7	2.7	2.5	394	42.9	25
Primary	75.9	3.5	2.2	6,040	57.0	369
Secondary	71.7	4.1	3.2	10,123	57.3	727
Higher	78.1	3.0	1.9	1,572	58.7	81
Missing/DK	72.4	4.9	4.0	468	67.7	34
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	62.6	11.7	9.3	3,681	55.4	780
Second	71.3	2.0	1.4	3,729	69.5	108
Middle	77.5	1.4	1.0	3,738	56.9	94
Fourth	78.9	1.9	1.3	3,718	64.5	111
Richest	77.1	2.0	1.0	3,730	52.7	143
Ethnicity of household head^b						
East Indian	81.5	0.5	0.3	8,043	64.6	67
African	67.5	1.6	0.9	5,723	51.0	179
Amerindian	66.3	24.5	19.6	1,560	58.5	653
Mixed Race	67.3	5.9	4.4	3,189	56.4	335
Others/Missing/DK	84.8	3.6	3.6	81	(*)	3

¹ MICS indicator 3.19 - Population that slept under an ITN

^a Regions 1, 7, 8 and 9 have been merged to show the results for the high-risk malaria regions

^b This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

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

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

Table CH.20: Care-seeking during fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Guyana MICSS, 2014							
	Percentage of children for whom:						Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:						
	Health facilities or providers		Community health provider ^a	Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1, b}	No advice or treatment sought	
Public	Private						
Total	54.3	16.0	7.8	5.2	70.7	26.2	459
Sex							
Male	52.6	18.5	7.0	4.7	71.0	26.2	253
Female	56.4	12.9	8.7	5.9	70.3	26.1	207
Region^c							
Regions 1, 7, 8, 9	82.0	3.7	28.3	1.4	85.8	13.4	115
Regions 2, 3	32.3	20.0	0.0	7.9	54.0	41.2	85
Region 4	42.9	27.4	2.1	4.7	69.0	27.5	148
Regions 5, 6	56.9	11.8	0.0	8.9	71.4	24.8	92
Region 10	(61.2)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(64.3)	(33.3)	18
Area							
Urban	39.5	22.8	1.4	3.2	62.3	37.0	69
Rural	56.9	14.8	8.9	5.6	72.2	24.3	391
Location							
Coastal	42.3	22.7	1.0	7.2	65.6	30.2	304
Urban Coastal	35.0	26.2	1.6	3.7	61.2	38.0	60
Rural Coastal	44.1	21.8	0.9	8.1	66.7	28.3	244
Interior	77.8	2.9	21.0	1.3	80.7	18.3	155
Age							
0-11 months	60.0	12.1	13.4	5.8	73.5	25.8	64
12-23 months	48.3	21.7	6.0	3.2	69.9	26.9	124
24-35 months	57.8	12.5	7.9	9.1	71.2	20.7	92
36-47 months	61.2	18.6	9.7	6.9	80.2	18.7	80
48-59 months	49.5	12.6	4.8	2.6	61.8	36.6	100
Mother's education							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Primary	64.4	12.0	6.5	0.8	76.1	23.9	67
Secondary or Higher	52.9	17.1	7.9	6.1	70.6	25.7	383
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	71.3	4.3	16.5	5.0	76.7	21.1	193
Second	46.7	16.9	0.0	5.1	63.6	33.3	87
Middle	49.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	67.9	32.1	77
Fourth	46.0	21.5	6.9	9.2	65.3	27.1	54
Richest	18.1	48.4	0.0	10.1	69.8	23.4	49
Ethnicity of household head^d							
East Indian	38.0	30.0	1.5	6.7	68.0	27.6	143
African	46.0	12.1	0.9	9.1	59.8	34.8	109
Amerindian	81.2	2.8	25.6	1.2	84.0	15.2	127
Mixed Race	52.1	17.2	0.2	3.6	69.3	29.2	81

¹ MICS indicator 3.20 - Care-seeking for fever

^a Community health providers include both public (*Community health worker* and *Mobile/Outreach clinic*) and private (*Mobile clinic*) health facilities

^b Includes all public and private health facilities and providers as well as shops

^c Regions with similar characteristics have been merged into regional groupings because of the small number of cases in individual regions

^d This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

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

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

Table CH.20 provides information on care-seeking behaviour during an episode of fever in the two weeks preceding the survey. As shown in Table CH.20, advice was sought from a health facility or a qualified health care provider for 71 percent of children with fever; these services were provided mainly by the public sector (54%). However, no advice or treatment was sought in 26 percent of the cases. In high-risk interior areas, advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider for 81 percent of children with fever, a much higher figure than that in coastal areas (66%), possibly reflecting the risk of malaria in case of fever. This is supported by the high percentage of care-seeking from a health facility or provider in the high-risk Regions 1, 7, 8 and 9 (86%). As expected, in

interior areas, advice or treatment was sought from a community health provider for a large percent of children (21%), after public health facilities (78%). There are no differentials according to the sex of the child, and no clear pattern as to care-seeking behaviour according to age groups. Children living in the poorest households and those whose mother have only primary education are more likely to seek advice or treatment than those in wealthier households and those whose mother have secondary or higher education. In addition, the type of facility or provider used differs according to the household's wealth: public health facilities and community health providers are more common among the poorest households.

Table CH.2.1: Treatment of children with fever (Continued)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks, by type of medicine given for the illness, Guyana MICSS, 2014														
Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were given:														
	Anti-malarials							Other medications						Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	SP/ Fansidar	Chloroquine	Amodia- quine	Quinine	Artemisinin- based Combination Therapy (ACT)	Other anti- malarial	Antibiotic pill or syrup	Antibiotic injection	Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Acetaminophen	Aspirin	Ibuprofen	Other	Missing /DK	
Total	0.0	4.9	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.8	20.1	2.8	52.1	1.0	0.9	25.2	1.1	459
Sex														
Male	0.0	3.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	21.0	3.4	50.3	1.0	1.0	26.0	0.9	253
Female	0.0	6.6	0.5	0.2	0.0	3.3	19.0	2.0	54.2	1.1	0.7	24.3	1.4	207
Region^a														
Regions 1, 7, 8, 9	0.0	4.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	21.2	2.8	48.6	0.8	0.0	18.7	2.9	115
Regions 2, 3	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.2	2.2	57.8	0.0	0.0	27.0	0.0	85
Region 4	0.0	5.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	21.8	4.8	61.8	1.4	2.2	29.9	0.8	148
Regions 5, 6	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	23.7	0.7	42.2	1.7	0.0	17.9	0.0	92
Region 10	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.1)	(13.0)	(0.0)	(18.8)	(0.0)	(3.9)	(56.9)	(3.2)	18
Area														
Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	21.8	2.7	61.9	0.0	0.0	29.6	0.9	69
Rural	0.0	5.8	0.7	0.1	0.0	1.9	19.8	2.8	50.3	1.2	1.0	24.5	1.2	391
Location														
Coastal	0.0	5.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.3	19.1	3.2	54.5	1.2	1.1	27.6	0.4	304
Urban Coastal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.2	3.0	67.6	0.0	0.0	25.9	0.0	60
Rural Coastal	0.0	7.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	18.2	3.2	51.3	1.5	1.3	28.0	0.5	244
Interior	0.0	3.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.8	21.9	2.1	47.2	0.6	0.5	20.6	2.5	155
Age														
0-11 months	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.6	1.3	50.2	0.0	0.0	37.4	3.1	64
12-23 months	0.0	9.8	0.7	0.4	0.0	2.7	15.8	3.0	56.2	0.0	1.9	22.6	0.0	124
24-35 months	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.5	0.5	51.4	1.0	1.0	26.5	2.0	92
36-47 months	0.0	4.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	6.2	26.2	3.2	45.7	1.1	0.9	18.7	1.6	80
48-59 months	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.2	5.4	53.8	2.8	0.0	24.9	0.1	100

Table CH.21: Treatment of children with fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks, by type of medicine given for the illness, Guyana MICSS, 2014

	Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were given:											Number of children with fever in last two weeks		
	Anti-malarials						Other medications							
	SP/ Fansidar	Chloroquine	Amodia- quine	Quinine	Artemisinin- based Combination Therapy (ACT)	Other anti- malarial	Antibiotic pill or syrup	Antibiotic injection	Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Acetaminophen	Aspirin	Ibuprofen		Other	Missing /DK
Mother's education														
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Primary	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	2.2	16.1	2.5	56.9	0.0	0.0	19.3	0.2	67
Secondary or Higher	0.0	5.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.8	21.1	2.9	51.2	1.2	1.0	26.9	1.0	383
Wealth index quintiles														
Poorest	0.0	2.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	3.0	16.3	2.0	48.7	1.3	0.0	23.1	1.7	193
Second	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	13.0	5.1	65.8	1.0	2.7	15.6	1.4	87
Middle	0.0	15.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	24.5	0.9	53.5	1.6	0.0	23.5	0.0	77
Fourth	0.0	3.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.5	3.8	51.1	0.0	1.3	35.4	1.1	54
Richest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.7	3.7	39.9	0.0	1.8	42.5	0.0	49
Ethnicity of household head^b														
East Indian	0.0	2.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	4.9	21.4	2.0	47.9	1.1	2.3	26.3	0.9	143
African	0.0	6.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.0	0.4	55.1	0.0	0.7	33.9	0.5	109
Amerindian	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	18.3	1.0	53.8	0.7	0.0	17.5	2.5	127
Mixed Race	0.0	8.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.5	23.3	10.3	52.5	2.6	0.0	24.0	0.2	81

^a Regions with similar characteristics have been merged into regional groupings because of the small number of cases in individual regions

^b This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

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

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

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. In Guyana, malaria is caused by Plasmodium falciparum and Plasmodium vivax, and the recommended anti-malarial treatment is artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT) and Primaquine. In addition, it is recommended that confirmation of malaria be done on all fever cases through rapid diagnostic test.

Overall, only seven (7) percent of children with fever in the last two weeks received an antimalarial, but none of them was treated with an artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT) (Table CH.21). The most common antimalarial given to children with fever is the chloroquine (5%). However, the majority of children with fever were treated with Paracetamol/Panadol/Acetaminophen (52%), followed by antibiotics (20%); 25 percent of children received a non-specified medication (i.e. other than the ones specified in survey questionnaire).

Table CH.22: Diagnostics and anti-malarial treatment of children

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks who had a finger or heel stick for malaria testing, who were given Artemisinin-combination Treatment (ACT) and any anti-malarial drugs, and percentage who were given ACT among those who were given anti-malarial drugs, Guyana MICS5, 2014

	Percentage of children who: Were given:					Number of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks	Treatment with Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) among children who received anti-malarial treatment ³	Number of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks who were given any antimalarial drugs
	Had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing ¹	Artemisinin-combination Treatment (ACT)	ACT the same or next day	Any antimalarial drugs ²	Any antimalarial drugs same or next day			
Total	12.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	3.4	459	(0.0)	34
Sex								
Male	11.3	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.9	253	(*)	12
Female	12.9	0.0	0.0	10.5	6.4	207	(*)	22
Region^a								
Regions 1, 7, 8, 9	30.7	0.0	0.0	5.2	4.1	115	(*)	6
Regions 2, 3	2.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	85	(*)	1
Region 4	9.5	0.0	0.0	7.9	4.9	148	(*)	12
Regions 5, 6	2.6	0.0	0.0	15.7	1.9	92	(*)	15
Region 10	(6.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.1)	(4.1)	18	(*)	1
Area								
Urban	8.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	69	(*)	1
Rural	12.7	0.0	0.0	8.5	3.8	391	(0.0)	33
Location								
Coastal	6.3	0.0	0.0	8.9	3.3	304	(*)	27
Urban Coastal	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60	-	0
Rural Coastal	6.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	4.1	244	(*)	27
Interior	23.4	0.0	0.0	4.4	3.5	155	(*)	7
Age								
0-11 months	16.4	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.2	64	(*)	1
12-23 months	4.2	0.0	0.0	13.6	6.9	124	(*)	17
24-35 months	16.6	0.0	0.0	4.3	1.5	92	(*)	4
36-47 months	16.7	0.0	0.0	12.7	3.3	80	(*)	10
48-59 months	11.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.5	100	(*)	2
Mother's education								
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	-	0
Primary	9.1	0.0	0.0	4.5	2.3	67	(*)	3
Secondary or Higher	12.2	0.0	0.0	8.1	3.7	383	(*)	31
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	18.9	0.0	0.0	5.8	2.4	193	(*)	11
Second	12.3	0.0	0.0	6.7	2.8	87	(*)	6
Middle	5.9	0.0	0.0	18.7	8.7	77	(*)	14
Fourth	5.2	0.0	0.0	4.7	3.1	54	(*)	3
Richest	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49	-	0
Ethnicity of household head^b								
East Indian	4.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	1.1	143	(*)	13
African	4.4	0.0	0.0	7.2	2.4	109	(*)	8
Amerindian	25.5	0.0	0.0	4.3	3.7	127	(*)	5
Mixed Race	15.4	0.0	0.0	9.9	8.1	81	(*)	8

¹ MICS indicator 3.21 - Malaria diagnostics usage

² MICS indicator 3.22; MDG indicator 6.8 - Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5

³ MICS indicator 3.23 - Treatment with Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) among children who received anti-malarial treatment

^a Regions with similar characteristics have been merged into regional groupings because of the small number of cases in individual regions

^b This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

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

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

-' denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell

Overall, 12 percent of children with a fever in the previous two weeks had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing (Table CH.22). As expected, the proportion of children tested for malaria is higher in interior areas (23%) than in coastal areas (6%), and in the rural areas (13%) than in the urban areas (8%). Nearly one-third of children in the high-risk Regions 1, 7, 8 and 9 were tested for malaria (31%), a much higher figure compared to other regions. It is noteworthy, however, that one in ten children with a fever in Region 4 were tested for malaria. The higher proportions of children being tested for malaria found in the poorer households and households with an Amerindian household head most likely reflect the population living in high-risk interior areas. Children aged 12-23 months are four times less likely than others to be tested.

As shown in Table CH.22, the proportion of children treated with any antimalarial drug is seven (7) percent, but those treated the same day the fever started or

the next is three (3) percent. Interestingly, girls with fever appear to be twice as likely as boys to be given antimalarial drugs, and children in households headed by an Amerindian are two times less likely than others to be given antimalarial drugs. Additionally, children with fever living in the coastal areas (9%) are twice as likely as those living in the interior areas (4%) to be given antimalarial drugs. Furthermore, in the high-risk Regions 1, 7, 8 and 9, where malaria testing was most prevalent (31%), only five (5) percent of children with fever were given antimalarial drugs, whereas in Regions 5 and 6, where only three (3) percent of children with fever were tested, 16 percent were given antimalarial drugs. There does not seem to be a clear pattern of antimalarial treatment with regards to age groups or household wealth. However, children with fever aged 12-23 months and 36-47 months as well as those living in a middle class household are much more likely than others to be treated with antimalarial drugs. As seen previously in Table CH.21, none of the children with fever were treated with an ACT.

Table CH.23: Pregnant women sleeping under mosquito nets

Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years who slept under a mosquito net last night, by type of net, Guyana MICSS, 2014								
	Percentage of pregnant women who spent last night in the interviewed households	Number of pregnant women age 15-49 years	Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years who the previous night slept under:			Number of pregnant women who spent last night in the interviewed households	Percentage of pregnant women who slept under an ITN last night in households with at least one ITN	Number of pregnant women age 15-49 years living in households with at least one ITN
			Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN) ¹	A Long-lasting insecticidal treated net (LLIN)			
Total	97.1	272	78.5	6.9	4.1	265	82.1	22
Region^a								
Regions 1, 7, 8, 9	96.8	28	78.4	44.7	35.9	27	(76.6)	16
Regions 2, 3	(98.4)	43	(88.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	42	-	0
Region 4	96.9	122	80.2	4.8	0.6	118	(*)	6
Regions 5, 6	96.2	64	68.9	0.0	0.0	62	-	0
Region 10	(100.0)	16	(76.7)	(2.7)	(2.7)	16	(*)	1
Area								
Urban	98.4	64	75.6	0.0	0.0	63	-	0
Rural	96.7	208	79.4	9.0	5.4	202	82.1	22
Location								
Coastal	96.9	227	78.5	2.8	0.5	220	(*)	6
Urban Coastal	(98.1)	55	(74.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	54	-	0
Rural Coastal	96.6	172	80.0	3.7	0.7	166	(*)	6
Interior	98.0	46	78.4	27.1	21.8	45	76.4	16
Age								
15-19	(100.0)	51	(82.7)	(7.8)	(1.2)	51	(*)	5
20-24	95.8	73	68.5	5.3	4.5	70	(*)	5
25-29	98.3	59	82.1	2.7	1.7	58	(*)	2
30-39	95.3	78	82.9	10.6	6.7	74	(*)	10
40-49	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	1
Education								
None	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	1
Primary	100.0	31	82.1	11.8	9.0	31	(*)	5
Secondary or Higher	97.0	237	77.7	6.0	3.5	230	(82.8)	17
Wealth index^b								
Poorest 40%	97.3	124	77.4	9.4	7.4	120	(77.4)	15
Richest 60%	97.0	149	79.4	4.8	1.3	144	(*)	8
Ethnicity of household head^{c, d}								
East Indian	99.3	100	79.8	3.4	0.0	99	(*)	4
African	97.5	96	77.3	3.0	0.9	94	(*)	3
Amerindian	98.7	27	85.9	36.3	29.6	27	80.4	12
Mixed Race	91.3	50	74.2	5.4	4.9	45	(*)	4
¹ MICS indicator 3.24 - Pregnant women who slept under an insecticide treated net (ITN)								
^a Regions with similar characteristics have been merged into regional groupings because of the small number of cases in individual regions								
^b Wealth index have been grouped into two categories instead of five because of the small number of cases by quintile								
^c This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head								
^d Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases								
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases								
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases								
'-' denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell								

Pregnant women living in places where malaria is highly prevalent are highly vulnerable to malaria. Once infected, pregnant women risk anaemia, premature delivery and stillbirth. Their babies are increased risk of low birth weight, which carries an increased risk to die in infancy.⁴⁵ For this reason, steps are taken to protect pregnant women by distributing insecticide-treated mosquito nets and treatment during antenatal check-ups with drugs that prevent malaria infection (Intermittent preventive treatment or IPT). WHO recommends that in areas of moderate-to-high malaria transmission, all pregnant women be provided an intermittent preventive treatment with sulfadoxine-Pyrimethamine (SP) at every scheduled antenatal care visit. In Guyana, however, the recommended strategy for pregnant women in high-risk regions has not been to promote IPT, but to promote the use of ITN, early diagnosis and prompt treatment. Therefore, in the Guyana MICS5, the women's questionnaire did not include questions on IPT and only included questions on the use of mosquito nets by pregnant women.

Table CH.23 presents the proportion of pregnant women who slept under a mosquito net during the night before the survey. Although 79 percent of pregnant women slept under any mosquito net the night prior to the survey, only seven (7) percent slept under an insecticide treated net. This figure rises to 82 percent if we only consider those living in a household with at least one ITN. In the high-risk Regions 1, 7, 8 and 9, 78 percent of pregnant women slept under any mosquito net the night prior to the survey, and 45 percent slept under an ITN. This suggests that the purchase of an ITN or regular treatment of the mosquito net has yet to become common practice for pregnant women, even when the risk of malaria is moderate to high.

⁴⁵Shulman C.E., Dorman E.K. (2003). *Importance and prevention of malaria in pregnancy. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene* 97(1): 30–5.



VII. WATER AND SANITATION

Safe drinking water is a basic necessity for good health. Unsafe drinking water can be a significant determinant of diseases such as cholera, typhoid, and schistosomiasis. Drinking water can also be contaminated with chemical and physical contaminants with harmful effects on human health. In addition to its association with disease, improved access to drinking water may be particularly important for women and children, especially in some parts of the world, who bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often for long distances.⁴⁶

The MDG target (7, C) is to reduce by half, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.⁴⁷

Use of Improved Water Sources

The distribution of the population by main source of drinking water is shown in Table 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, to neighbour, 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 handwashing and cooking.

Overall, 94 percent of the population use an improved source of drinking water – 99 percent in urban areas and 93 percent in rural areas, and 98 percent in coastal areas and 71 percent in interior areas. The situation in Region 9 is considerably worse than in other regions; only 42 percent of the population in this region get its drinking water from an improved source. Regions 1 and 7 & 8 also have relatively low percentages using improved sources of drinking water, with 81 percent for Region 1 and 65 percent for Regions 7 & 8, as opposed to more than 90 percent of the population in all other regions (Table WS.1).

As shown in Table WS.1, the source of drinking water for the population varies strongly by region. The use of piped water (i.e. piped into dwelling or compound/yard/plot, to neighbour, public tap/standpipe) as drinking water is highest in Region 6 (56%), followed by Region 5 and Region 10 (53% in each case). The lowest use is in Region 2 with just three (3) percent. In Region 4, where 98 percent of the population use improved sources of drinking water, only 25 percent drink piped water and 60 percent drink bottled water (improved source). In contrast, in Region 9, where only 42 percent of the population use improved sources of drinking water, 50 percent drink from an unprotected well (unimproved source), and 22 percent from a protected well (improved source). In Regions 7 & 8, where 65 percent of the population use improved sources of drinking water, 21 percent of the population drink from surface water (unimproved source) and 31 percent drink from rainwater collection (improved source). In Region 2, more than two-thirds of the population drink from rainwater collection. The main sources are depicted in Figure WS.1.

⁴⁶ UNICEF and WHO (2011). *Drinking Water - Equity, safety and sustainability: Thematic report on drinking water 2011*.

⁴⁷ More details on water and sanitation and reference documents can be found on <http://data.unicef.org/water-sanitation> or the website of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation (<http://www.wssinfo.org>).

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

		Main source of drinking water														Percentage using improved sources of drinking water ¹	Number of household members				
		Improved sources							Unimproved sources												
		Piped water							Other												
		Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	To neighbour	Public tap/stand-pipe	Tube-well/bore-hole	Protected well	Protected spring	Rain-water collection	Bottled water ²	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Cart with tank/drum	Surface water	Bottled water ³			Other	Missing	Total	
Total		20.4	7.5	1.1	0.7	0.1	2.0	0.2	18.3	43.8	1.7	0.4	0.4	1.9	1.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	94.2	19,321	
Region																					
Region 1		5.4	2.3	2.0	0.9	0.8	15.2	1.4	49.7	3.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	80.8	358	
Region 2		1.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	67.4	23.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.5	1,070	
Region 3		10.5	6.1	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	33.2	47.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	98.9	3,040	
Region 4		16.6	7.4	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	12.4	60.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.1	8,555	
Region 5		32.0	16.3	4.3	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	11.1	26.9	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.7	4.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.9	1,322	
Region 6		43.8	10.0	1.5	0.7	0.0	4.8	0.2	4.4	33.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.9	2,831	
Regions 7 & 8		3.5	9.1	0.0	0.7	0.3	4.7	0.8	31.3	14.9	0.7	7.3	5.0	20.5	0.9	0.0	0.4	100.0	65.2	523	
Region 9		2.7	3.0	0.6	8.5	2.3	21.9	0.1	1.3	1.5	50.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	42.0	648	
Region 10		48.3	4.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	12.6	21.8	0.0	3.2	0.7	4.2	1.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	90.0	974	
Area																					
Urban		26.3	6.2	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.6	7.3	56.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.8	5,263	
Rural		18.3	7.9	1.3	0.6	0.1	2.7	0.1	22.4	39.0	2.3	0.3	0.6	2.6	1.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	92.5	14,058	
Location																					
Coastal		20.8	7.8	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	17.8	49.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.1	16,526	
Urban Coastal		21.7	6.6	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	8.0	61.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	4,594	
Rural Coastal		20.5	8.3	1.4	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	21.6	44.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	97.6	11,932	
Interior		18.3	5.5	0.6	2.6	0.7	8.7	1.4	21.3	11.7	11.8	2.5	1.3	12.3	0.9	0.3	0.1	100.0	70.9	2,795	

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, Guyana
MICS5, 2014

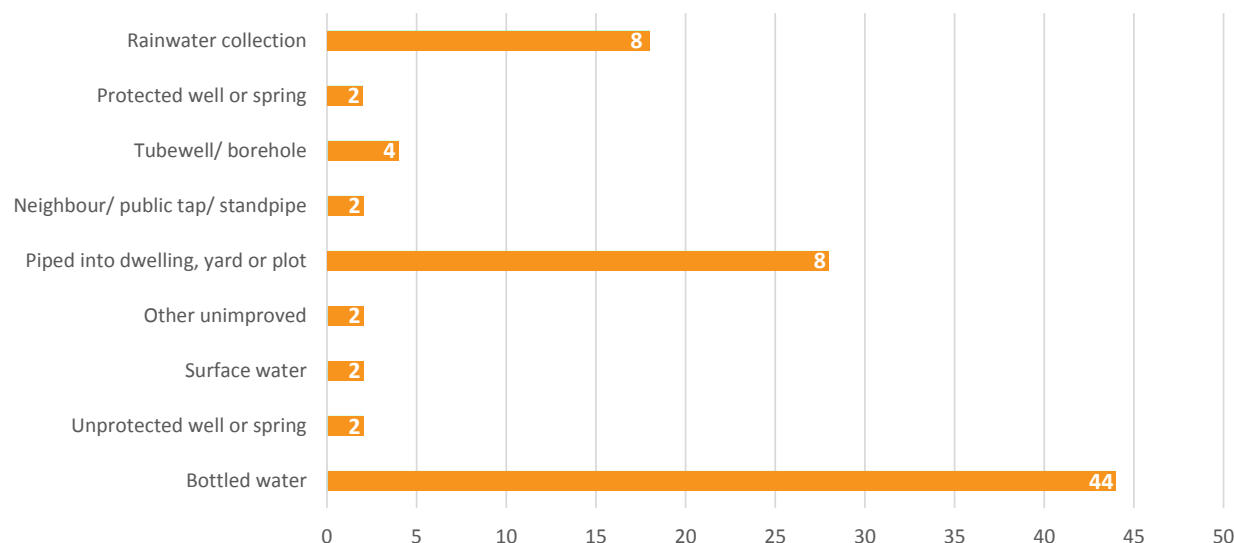
	Main source of drinking water														Percentage using improved sources of drinking water ¹	Number of household members				
	Improved sources							Unimproved sources												
	Piped water							Unimproved sources												
	Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	To neighbour	Public tap/stand-pipe	Tube-well/bore-hole	Protected well	Protected spring	Rain-water collection	Bottled water ^a	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Cart with tank/drum	Surface water	Bottled water ^a	Other	Missing	Total			
Education of household head																				
None	22.1	12.0	3.8	0.6	0.0	5.0	0.2	29.2	18.1	2.7	0.4	0.9	2.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.9	407	
Primary	25.0	8.5	0.7	0.4	0.1	1.6	0.2	20.5	37.0	0.9	0.3	0.7	2.7	1.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	94.2	6,238	
Secondary	17.9	7.3	1.4	0.9	0.1	2.3	0.3	17.8	45.9	2.3	0.4	0.3	1.6	1.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	94.0	10,559	
Higher	18.5	3.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.2	10.6	63.9	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	2.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	97.1	1,625	
Missing/DK	21.6	8.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.7	0.0	17.9	40.2	2.5	0.0	0.3	3.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.5	493	
Wealth index quintile																				
Poorest	12.5	15.8	4.9	3.4	0.5	6.8	0.4	26.3	8.3	8.3	1.7	1.0	9.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	100.0	78.8	3,862	
Second	27.1	12.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.6	28.5	26.7	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.1	1.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	96.9	3,870	
Middle	28.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	22.1	40.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	97.3	3,860	
Fourth	22.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	11.0	62.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	3,860	
Richest	12.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.7	81.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.0	3,869	
Ethnicity of household head^b																				
East Indian	19.8	6.1	1.3	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.1	19.6	49.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.0	8,214	
African	24.7	10.1	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.4	13.6	46.4	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	97.5	5,990	
Amerindian	3.3	5.9	0.6	4.1	1.2	11.8	0.5	24.2	7.6	18.2	2.2	1.9	16.9	1.3	0.4	0.1	100.0	59.1	1,658	
Mixed Race	22.9	7.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	1.3	0.3	20.4	43.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	1.9	0.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	96.3	3,370	
Others/Missing/DK	19.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	25.9	49.1	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.3	89	

¹ MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8 - Use of improved drinking water sources

^a Households using bottled water as the main source of drinking water are classified into improved or unimproved drinking water users according to the water source used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing.

^b This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

Figure WS.1: Percent distribution of household members by source of drinking water, Guyana MICS5, 2014



Use of household water treatment is presented in Table WS.2. Households were asked about ways they may be treating water at home to make it safer to drink. Boiling water, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter, and using solar disinfection are considered as effective treatment of drinking water. The table shows water treatment by all household members and the percentage of those living in households using unimproved water sources but using appropriate water treatment methods. Overall, only 27 percent of household members living in households using unimproved sources of drinking water use an appropriate method of water treatment. The main methods of water treatment are adding bleach or chlorine (31%) and boiling (9%), while the other methods (water filter, solar disinfection) are

rarely employed (0-2%). There is little variation in the use of effective ways to treat drinking water by area or location. However, there are variations relative to the region of residence and ethnicity of household head. Residents of Region 5 are most likely than others to utilise an effective water treatment (52%), while Region 3 residents are least likely with only eight (8) percent. The largest proportions of household members who effectively treat their drinking water are found in households with an East Indian household head (42%) and those with an Amerindian household head (27%), while less than 20 percent of persons living in other households use an effective drinking water treatment. Though there is no clear pattern based on socio-economic status of the household, it is evident that there is a positive relationship with the education level of the household head.

Table WS.2: Household water treatment (Continued)

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, Guyana MICS5, 2014												
	Water treatment method used in the household										Number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources	
	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		
Total	58.5	8.9	31.1	1.5	1.8	0.1	1.9	0.4	0.0	19,321	27.4	1,122
Region												
Region 1	58.2	7.9	36.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	358	39.6	69
Region 2	50.5	9.5	35.9	3.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	1,070	22.3	59
Region 3	59.8	8.1	32.4	0.4	1.7	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.0	3,040	8.4	35
Region 4	61.3	7.2	30.7	0.8	2.7	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	8,555	11.8	166
Region 5	41.0	3.6	51.7	0.9	0.4	0.7	4.2	0.0	0.0	1,322	52.3	107
Region 6	67.9	8.2	18.8	0.1	1.1	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	2,831	(37.5)	30
Regions 7 & 8	68.6	13.0	16.8	2.4	0.4	0.0	2.0	0.8	0.0	523	22.2	182
Region 9	53.7	13.2	21.7	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.0	648	28.1	376
Region 10	32.6	29.3	45.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.2	974	31.4	97
Area												
Urban	59.7	10.8	27.7	0.9	3.1	0.1	1.3	0.6	0.0	5,263	32.1	62
Rural	58.0	8.1	32.4	1.7	1.3	0.1	2.1	0.3	0.0	14,058	27.1	1,060
Location												
Coastal	59.9	7.4	31.0	0.8	2.0	0.1	1.9	0.3	0.0	16,526	26.2	307
Urban Coastal	64.3	7.3	25.2	1.0	3.5	0.1	1.4	0.6	0.0	4,594	(16.5)	23
Rural Coastal	58.2	7.5	33.3	0.7	1.5	0.1	2.2	0.2	0.0	11,932	26.9	285
Interior	50.1	17.4	31.7	5.8	0.5	0.0	1.6	0.8	0.1	2,795	27.8	814
Main source of drinking water												
Improved	58.1	8.8	31.9	1.1	1.9	0.1	2.0	0.3	0.0	18,199	na	na
Unimproved	65.3	10.5	18.5	8.7	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	1,122	27.4	1,122

Table WS.2: Household water treatment

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, Guyana MIC5, 2014												
Water treatment method used in the household												
	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	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
Education of household head												
None	58.3	7.9	31.2	1.5	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	407	28.4	37
Primary	62.8	7.7	28.4	1.5	0.5	0.1	2.8	0.1	0.0	6,238	16.2	363
Secondary	55.8	9.3	33.3	1.6	1.9	0.0	1.8	0.5	0.0	10,559	33.4	633
Higher	57.2	9.4	28.7	1.2	7.0	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.0	1,625	40.7	47
Missing/DK	65.1	11.8	27.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	493	16.0	42
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	55.2	11.5	31.7	4.7	0.2	0.2	2.7	0.4	0.0	3,862	27.8	819
Second	53.6	8.6	36.2	1.6	0.6	0.0	2.7	0.8	0.0	3,870	36.1	118
Middle	56.1	10.4	33.3	0.6	0.8	0.1	2.6	0.6	0.0	3,860	13.9	103
Fourth	61.6	7.9	30.1	0.1	2.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	3,860	22.2	44
Richest	66.0	5.9	24.3	0.5	5.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	3,869	(33.5)	37
Ethnicity of household head^a												
East Indian	63.4	7.5	25.6	0.8	2.1	0.1	2.7	0.4	0.0	8,214	41.9	168
African	50.2	9.5	40.6	0.6	1.7	0.1	1.6	0.4	0.0	5,990	19.3	147
Amerindian	59.6	12.1	25.1	8.5	0.7	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.0	1,658	27.3	678
Mixed Race	60.8	9.4	30.9	1.4	1.9	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	3,370	15.5	125
Others/Missing/DK	52.3	12.8	30.4	0.0	3.4	0.0	7.7	1.2	0.0	89	(*)	3

¹ MICS indicator 4.2 - Water treatment

^a This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head na: not applicable

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

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

The amount of time it takes to obtain water is presented in Table WS.3 and the person who usually collects the water in Table WS.4. Note that for Table WS.3, household members using water on premises are also shown in this table and for others, the results refer to one round trip 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 92 percent of the household population, the drinking water source is on premises. The availability of water on premises is associated with greater use, better family hygiene and better health outcomes. For a round trip of 30 minutes or more for water collection, it has been observed that households carry progressively less water and are likely to compromise on the minimal basic drinking water needs of the household. However, in Guyana, only for one (1) percent of the household population, it takes the household 30 minutes or more to go and get drinking water from the source. The availability of water on premises is lower in interior areas (68%) compared to coastal areas (97%). Nevertheless, only three (3) percent of household members in interior areas without water on premises spend 30 minutes or more to go and get drinking water. Household

members in Regions 1, 7 & 8 and 9 are least likely than others to live in households with water on premises, with 64, 62 and 46 percent, respectively. The proportions of the residents of the other regions range from 88 to 97 percent. It is worth noting that even though only 46 percent of household members in Region 9 live in households with water on premises, only two (2) percent of those living without water on premises spend 30 minutes or more to go and get drinking water. Only very small percentages of users of both improved and unimproved drinking water sources spend 30 minutes or more to go and get drinking water; the highest percentage is found in Region 1, with 13 percent, most of whom are users of unimproved drinking water sources (10%).

In Guyana, in the majority of households (57%), adult males usually collect drinking water when the source is not on the premises (Table WS.4). Adult women collect water in 27 percent of cases, while female or male children under age 15 collect water in six (6) percent of cases. In households with an Amerindian household head, adult men and women share the task of collecting water equally, while in other households men are much more likely than women to collect water.

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, Guyana MICS5, 2014

	Time to source of drinking water									
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources				Total	Number of household members
	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		
Total	90.5	2.4	0.5	0.8	1.9	3.2	0.5	0.2	100.0	19,321
Region										
Region 1	62.1	14.8	2.9	1.0	1.7	7.2	10.2	0.2	100.0	358
Region 2	94.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	4.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,070
Region 3	95.4	1.6	0.1	1.7	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	3,040
Region 4	96.5	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	1.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	8,555
Region 5	88.3	2.4	0.0	1.3	6.4	0.8	0.1	0.7	100.0	1,322
Region 6	93.7	3.1	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,831
Regions 7 & 8	59.0	4.8	1.0	0.4	2.5	29.5	1.3	1.5	100.0	523
Region 9	19.5	20.6	1.1	0.7	26.9	29.5	1.1	0.5	100.0	648
Region 10	86.5	2.9	0.6	0.0	1.5	7.0	1.4	0.1	100.0	974
Area										
Urban	96.4	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	5,263
Rural	88.2	2.9	0.5	0.9	2.5	4.2	0.6	0.3	100.0	14,058
Location										
Coastal	95.6	1.2	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	16,526
Urban Coastal	97.4	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,594
Rural Coastal	94.9	1.4	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	100.0	11,932
Interior	60.1	9.2	1.0	0.5	7.9	18.3	2.4	0.6	100.0	2,795
Education of household head										
None	86.2	3.7	0.9	0.1	4.5	2.1	2.5	0.0	100.0	407
Primary	90.6	2.0	0.3	1.2	1.2	3.6	0.6	0.4	100.0	6,238
Secondary	90.0	2.6	0.7	0.7	2.1	3.4	0.3	0.2	100.0	10,559
Higher	94.8	1.9	0.1	0.3	1.7	1.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,625
Missing/DK	88.2	3.4	0.0	0.0	3.1	3.1	1.9	0.3	100.0	493
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	67.2	8.0	1.7	1.8	5.3	13.7	1.6	0.6	100.0	3,862
Second	93.1	2.1	0.6	1.1	1.8	1.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,870
Middle	95.0	1.6	0.1	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.3	100.0	3,860
Fourth	98.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,860
Richest	98.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,869
Ethnicity of household head^a										
East Indian	95.2	1.2	0.5	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	100.0	8,214
African	94.8	1.5	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	5,990
Amerindian	44.9	12.7	0.9	0.6	10.9	26.9	2.4	0.7	100.0	1,658
Mixed Race	93.6	1.8	0.3	0.5	0.9	2.0	0.6	0.2	100.0	3,370
Others/Missing/DK	95.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	89

^a This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

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, Guyana MICS5, 2014

	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	DK	Missing	Total	
Total	6.4	5,077	26.8	56.5	2.1	3.9	0.2	10.6	100.0	326
Region										
Region 1	30.3	66	14.7	74.6	2.2	1.3	1.9	5.2	100.0	20
Region 2	2.8	287	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Region 3	4.0	821	(30.5)	(8.7)	(1.4)	(8.8)	(0.0)	(50.6)	100.0	33
Region 4	3.5	2,244	9.4	72.4	0.9	1.1	0.3	15.9	100.0	78
Region 5	5.7	343	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19
Region 6	4.6	817	(2.1)	(96.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.4)	100.0	38
Regions 7 & 8	34.9	105	57.0	33.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	7.9	100.0	37
Region 9	51.2	127	43.6	43.7	6.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	65
Region 10	10.7	267	(23.5)	(60.0)	(3.0)	(13.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	29
Area										
Urban	3.2	1,404	(8.9)	(78.6)	(1.2)	(9.5)	(0.5)	(1.3)	100.0	45
Rural	7.6	3,673	29.7	53.0	2.2	3.0	0.1	12.1	100.0	280
Location										
Coastal	3.5	4,448	13.6	63.8	0.7	2.6	0.1	19.1	100.0	157
Urban Coastal	2.4	1,218	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	29
Rural Coastal	4.0	3,231	15.0	58.6	0.9	2.6	0.0	22.9	100.0	128
Interior	26.8	629	39.0	49.8	3.4	5.0	0.2	2.6	100.0	169
Education of household head										
None	7.0	108	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Primary	6.0	1,632	30.9	52.9	2.0	1.4	0.4	12.3	100.0	98
Secondary	7.2	2,713	24.0	58.3	2.1	5.6	0.1	9.9	100.0	195
Higher	3.3	510	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17
Missing/DK	7.1	114	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	22.0	946	33.2	55.1	2.9	4.7	0.0	4.1	100.0	208
Second	5.5	1,051	17.4	65.1	1.2	0.0	0.7	15.7	100.0	57
Middle	3.8	1,068	(19.0)	(55.5)	(0.0)	(7.2)	(0.5)	(17.9)	100.0	40
Fourth	1.3	1,028	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Richest	0.6	984	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Ethnicity of household head^a										
East Indian	3.7	2,323	9.4	68.6	0.0	0.6	0.2	21.2	100.0	86
African	4.5	1,598	14.7	57.9	2.4	8.4	0.0	16.5	100.0	71
Amerindian	39.6	320	44.7	45.9	3.4	3.7	0.0	2.3	100.0	127
Mixed Race	5.1	809	28.0	62.1	2.0	3.2	0.9	3.7	100.0	42
Others/Missing/DK	(1.5)	28	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0

^a This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head.

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

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

Use of Improved Sanitation

Inadequate disposal of human excreta and personal hygiene are associated with a range of diseases including diarrhoeal diseases and polio and are important determinants of stunting. Improved sanitation can reduce diarrhoeal disease by more than a third,⁴⁸ and can substantially lessen the adverse health impacts of other disorders among millions of children in many countries.

An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation facilities for excreta disposal include flush or pour flush to a piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab, and use of a composting toilet. The data on the types of sanitation facilities used in Guyana are provided in Table WS.5.

Overall, 95 percent of the population are living in households using improved sanitation facilities (Table WS.5). This percentage is 98 in urban areas and 94 percent in rural areas, and 97 in coastal areas and 86

percent in interior areas, the main difference being the greater use of pit latrine with slab in rural and interior areas compared to urban and coastal areas, where the use of flush toilets with piped sewer system or septic tank is more common. Residents of Regions 7 & 8 are less likely than those from the other regions to use improved facilities, with 30 percent of the population using unimproved sanitation facilities (primarily pit latrine without slab or open pit) and 11 percent practicing open defecation. Although 85 percent of the poorest households use improved sanitation facilities, the table indicates that the type of improved sanitation facilities is strongly correlated with wealth, the poorest households primarily using pit latrine with slab (60%), while the richest households have flush toilets with a piped sewer system or septic tank (100%). The same pattern is observed with the education of household head. The use of improved sanitation facilities is found to be lowest among households with an Amerindian household head (78%) compared to other households, and consequently, the use of unimproved sanitation facilities (16%) and resort to open defecation (6%) are more prevalent.

⁴⁸Cairncross S, Hunt C, Boisson S, et al.(2010). *Water, sanitation and hygiene for the prevention of diarrhoea. Int J Epidemiol 39:Suppl 1:i193-205.*

Table WS.5: Types of sanitation facilities (Continued)

Percent distribution of household population according to type of toilet facility used by the household, Guyana MIC5, 2014

	Type of toilet facility used by household													Number of household members
	Improved sanitation facility						Unimproved sanitation facility							
	Flush/Pour flush to:						Pit							
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Flush/Pour flush to somewhere else	Flush/Pour latrine without slab/open pit	Bucket latrine	Hanging toilet/latrine	Other	Missing /DK	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	
Total	2.1	66.1	1.8	3.6	21.8	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	100.0	19,321
Region														
Region 1	0.0	9.1	0.1	0.2	80.8	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	5.8	100.0	358
Region 2	0.0	60.8	0.2	11.2	25.1	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,070
Region 3	0.0	75.2	3.0	4.6	10.6	0.0	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,040
Region 4	4.8	75.6	1.9	1.6	13.1	0.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	8,555
Region 5	0.1	55.8	2.5	1.1	39.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,322
Region 6	0.1	62.6	1.0	2.0	33.6	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	2,831
Regions 7 & 8	0.2	22.3	0.4	4.7	31.6	0.0	26.6	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.3	11.1	100.0	523
Region 9	0.0	5.7	0.8	31.3	51.2	0.0	7.8	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.8	100.0	648
Region 10	0.0	68.7	1.3	0.4	25.2	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	974
Area														
Urban	7.4	76.8	1.3	0.9	11.4	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	5,263
Rural	0.2	62.0	1.9	4.6	25.7	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.7	100.0	14,058
Location														
Coastal	2.5	72.0	2.0	2.3	18.2	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	16,526
Urban Coastal	8.5	76.7	1.5	1.0	10.2	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	4,594
Rural Coastal	0.2	70.2	2.1	2.8	21.2	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	11,932
Interior	0.0	31.0	0.6	11.3	43.1	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.3	3.6	100.0	2,795

Table WS.5: Types of sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population according to type of toilet facility used by the household, Guyana MIC5, 2014														
	Type of toilet facility used by household													
	Improved sanitation facility						Unimproved sanitation facility							
	Flush/Pour flush to:						Pit							
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Flush/Pour flush to somewhere else	Flush/Pour flush to somewhere else	Pit latrine without slab/open pit	Bucket	Hanging toilet/latrine	Other	Missing /DK	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Number of household members
Education of household head														
None	3.9	39.0	1.2	5.5	35.8	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.6	407
Primary	1.8	60.5	1.8	3.2	27.3	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.0	6,238
Secondary	2.3	67.0	1.8	4.1	20.6	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	10,559
Higher	1.9	90.3	0.0	1.9	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,625
Missing/DK	1.8	59.8	7.2	2.5	19.9	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	493
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	0.3	7.8	4.5	12.6	59.6	0.1	0.1	11.2	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	2.7	3,862
Second	1.5	49.2	3.4	3.9	36.1	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	3,870
Middle	1.4	83.6	0.7	0.7	11.9	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	3,860
Fourth	4.0	93.5	0.2	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	3,860
Richest	3.6	96.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	3,869
Ethnicity of household head^a														
East Indian	1.2	74.0	1.9	1.6	18.8	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	8,214
African	3.6	69.8	1.5	3.1	18.6	0.1	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	5,990
Amerindian	0.2	11.2	0.7	16.4	49.7	0.0	0.0	14.2	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.5	5.8	1,658
Mixed Race	2.5	67.9	2.5	3.2	20.5	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	3,370
Others/Missing/DK	11.4	39.7	2.9	3.7	37.2	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	89

^a This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head



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The MDGs and the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation classify otherwise acceptable sanitation facilities which are public or shared between two or more households as unimproved. Therefore, “use of improved sanitation” is used both in the context of this report and as an MDG indicator to refer to improved sanitation facilities, which are not public or shared. Data on the use of improved sanitation are presented in Tables WS.6 and WS.7.

Table WS.6 shows the 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. While 95 percent of the household population is using an improved sanitation facility, 87 percent use a facility that is not shared. Urban households are slightly more likely than rural households to use an unshared toilet facility of an improved type (91% and 85%, respectively), and similarly for coastal households as opposed to interior households (90% and 71%, respectively). As

expected, the use of unshared improved sanitation facilities increases with the socio-economic status of the household, with only 69 percent of the poorest households using unshared facilities compared with 98 percent of the richest households. The pattern relative to education level of the household head also shows an increasing trend of the use of unshared improved facilities. The use of unshared sanitation facilities ranges from 61 percent among households with an Amerindian household head to 92 percent among households with an East Indian household head. The table shows that, for both improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, the majority of households use a facility that is not shared, and if shared, the majority of the facilities are shared by five (5) households or less. Use of public facility and sharing a facility with more than five (5) households are uncommon for both users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, and across background characteristics. Figure WS.2 presents the distribution of the survey population by use and sharing of sanitation facilities.

Table WS.6: Use and sharing of sanitation facilities (Continued)

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, Guyana MIC55, 2014													
	Users of improved sanitation facilities					Users of unimproved sanitation facilities					Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Number of household members	
	Not shared ¹	Public facility	5 or less households	More than 5 households	Missing /DK	Not shared	Public facility	5 or less households	More than 5 households	Missing /DK			
Total	86.9	0.8	7.3	0.3	0.1	3.2	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.6	100.0	19,321
Region													
Region 1	79.4	1.3	7.7	1.8	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	100.0	358
Region 2	90.1	1.8	5.0	0.3	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,070
Region 3	84.2	0.5	8.4	0.0	0.3	4.8	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,040
Region 4	89.5	0.3	6.6	0.4	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,555
Region 5	86.4	4.0	7.7	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,322
Region 6	96.0	0.4	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,831
Regions 7 & 8	46.0	1.8	10.8	0.6	0.0	20.5	0.9	6.4	1.4	0.6	11.1	100.0	523
Region 9	58.7	0.8	29.0	0.2	0.3	5.3	0.0	2.4	0.6	0.0	2.8	100.0	648
Region 10	85.9	0.3	7.8	0.7	0.9	3.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	974
Area													
Urban	91.0	0.6	5.4	0.7	0.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	5,263
Rural	85.3	0.8	8.0	0.2	0.1	3.7	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.7	100.0	14,058
Location													
Coastal	89.6	0.8	6.3	0.3	0.1	2.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	16,526
Urban Coastal	91.7	0.6	4.8	0.6	0.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,594
Rural Coastal	88.8	0.8	6.8	0.1	0.1	2.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11,932
Interior	71.0	0.7	13.3	0.6	0.4	7.9	0.2	1.8	0.4	0.1	3.6	100.0	2,795

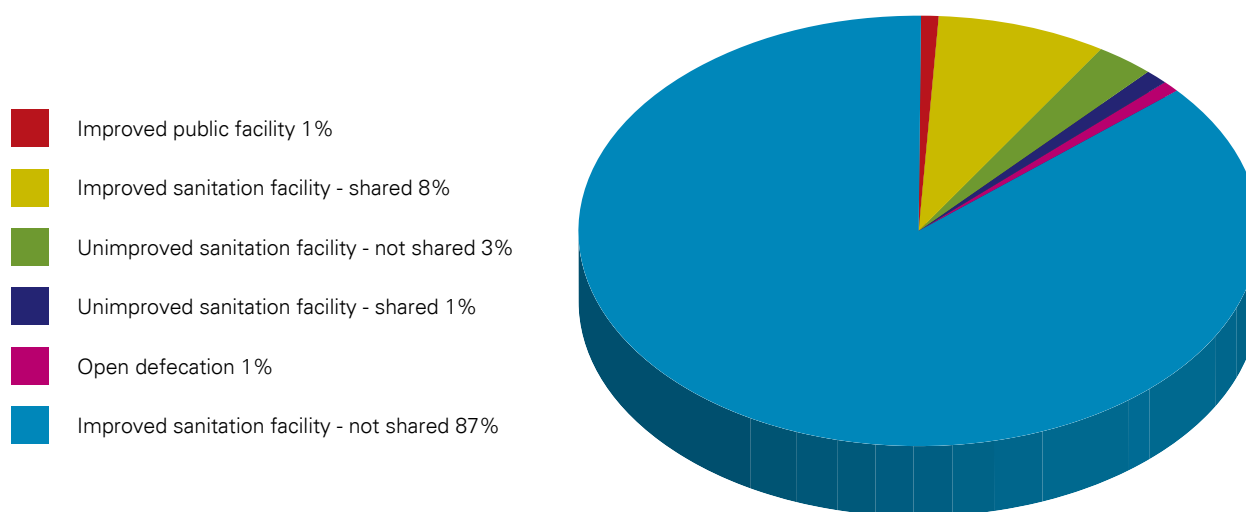
Table WS.6: Use and sharing of sanitation facilities

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, Guyana MIC5, 2014

	Users of improved sanitation facilities					Users of unimproved sanitation facilities					Number of household members		
	Not shared ¹	Public facility	5 or less households	More than 5 households	Missing /DK	Not shared	Public facility	5 or less households	More than 5 households	Missing /DK		Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total
Education of household head													
None	79.2	1.3	4.9	0.0	0.0	9.5	0.0	1.4	1.0	0.0	2.6	100.0	407
Primary	88.0	0.9	5.3	0.3	0.1	3.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	1.0	100.0	6,238
Secondary	85.2	0.7	9.3	0.4	0.1	2.9	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	10,559
Higher	96.2	0.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,625
Missing/DK	83.9	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	493
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	69.3	0.5	14.1	0.7	0.0	9.7	0.1	2.2	0.5	0.1	2.7	100.0	3,862
Second	79.1	1.7	13.0	0.2	0.2	4.6	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,870
Middle	91.9	0.8	4.9	0.5	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,860
Fourth	95.8	0.7	2.9	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,860
Richest	98.2	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,869
Ethnicity of household head^a													
East Indian	92.3	0.8	4.3	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,214
African	86.8	0.6	8.3	0.6	0.3	2.4	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	5,990
Amerindian	60.8	0.8	15.7	0.8	0.1	12.4	0.3	2.6	0.6	0.2	5.8	100.0	1,658
Mixed Race	86.5	1.1	8.7	0.4	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,370
Others/Missing/DK	89.6	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	89

^a This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head
¹ MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9 - Use of improved sanitation

Figure WS.2: Percent distribution of household members by use and sharing of sanitation facilities, Guyana MIC5, 2014



Having access to both an improved drinking water source and an improved sanitation facility brings the largest public health benefits to a household. In its 2008 report,⁴⁹ the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (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 – who revert to open defecation, 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.7 presents the percentages of household population by these drinking water and sanitation ladders. The table also shows the percentage of household members using both improved sources of drinking water⁵⁰ and an improved sanitary means of excreta disposal. Overall, 83 percent of household population have access to both an improved source of drinking water and an improved sanitation facility. Urban households are more likely to have access

to both improved source of drinking water and an improved sanitation facility than rural households (90% and 81%, respectively), and coastal households than interior households (88% and 55%, respectively). Greater differences are observed across regions: whereas 95 percent of household population in Region 6 (region with the largest proportion) have access to both improved drinking-water and sanitation, only 25 percent of household population in Region 9 (region with the smallest proportion) do so, and 37 percent in Regions 7 & 8. Access to both an improved drinking water source and an improved sanitation facility increases with household wealth, with only 58 percent of the poorest households having access compared with 97 percent of the richest households. These results are presented by wealth quintiles in Figure WS.3 below. The results by the education level of the household head also show an increasing trend in the access to improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation. The largest proportion of household population with access to both improved facilities is found among households with an East Indian household head (91%), while the smallest proportion is found among households with an Amerindian household head (39%).

⁴⁹WHO/UNICEF JMP (2008). *Progress on drinking water and sanitation: special focus on sanitation*. http://www.wssinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/resources/1251794333-JMP_08_en.pdf

⁵⁰Those indicating bottled water as the main source of drinking water are distributed according to the water source used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing.

Table WS.7: Drinking water and sanitation ladders

Percentage of household population by drinking water and sanitation ladders, Guyana MICS5, 2014											
	Percentage of household population using:										Number of household members
	Improved drinking water ^{1, a}				Unimproved sanitation				Improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation		
	Piped into dwelling, plot or yard	Other improved	Unimproved drinking water	Total	Improved sanitation ²	Shared improved facilities	Unimproved facilities	Open defecation		Total	
Total	65.6	28.6	5.8	100.0	86.9	8.5	4.1	0.6	100.0	83.2	19,321
Region											
Region 1	8.3	72.5	19.2	100.0	79.4	10.8	4.0	5.8	100.0	65.9	358
Region 2	9.5	85.0	5.5	100.0	90.1	7.1	2.7	0.1	100.0	86.1	1,070
Region 3	54.3	44.6	1.1	100.0	84.2	9.2	6.6	0.0	100.0	83.6	3,040
Region 4	78.0	20.1	1.9	100.0	89.5	7.4	3.0	0.0	100.0	87.6	8,555
Region 5	71.1	20.8	8.1	100.0	86.4	12.1	1.5	0.0	100.0	80.4	1,322
Region 6	85.8	13.1	1.1	100.0	96.0	3.4	0.5	0.1	100.0	94.9	2,831
Regions 7 & 8	22.1	43.1	34.8	100.0	46.0	13.2	29.7	11.1	100.0	37.0	523
Region 9	6.8	35.1	58.0	100.0	58.7	30.3	8.3	2.8	100.0	25.0	648
Region 10	71.8	18.2	10.0	100.0	85.9	9.7	4.0	0.4	100.0	78.4	974
Area											
Urban	85.7	13.1	1.2	100.0	91.0	6.9	2.1	0.1	100.0	90.0	5,263
Rural	58.1	34.4	7.5	100.0	85.3	9.1	4.8	0.7	100.0	80.6	14,058
Location											
Coastal	71.2	26.9	1.9	100.0	89.6	7.4	3.0	0.0	100.0	88.0	16,526
Urban Coastal	85.8	13.7	0.5	100.0	91.7	6.2	2.1	0.1	100.0	91.2	4,594
Rural Coastal	65.6	32.0	2.4	100.0	88.8	7.8	3.4	0.0	100.0	86.7	11,932
Interior	32.5	38.4	29.1	100.0	71.0	15.0	10.4	3.6	100.0	54.7	2,795
Education of household head											
None	52.1	38.8	9.1	100.0	79.2	6.3	11.9	2.6	100.0	75.7	407
Primary	64.8	29.4	5.8	100.0	88.0	6.5	4.5	1.0	100.0	84.4	6,238
Secondary	64.6	29.4	6.0	100.0	85.2	10.5	3.9	0.4	100.0	81.4	10,559
Higher	78.6	18.4	2.9	100.0	96.2	3.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	93.3	1,625
Missing/DK	66.4	25.2	8.5	100.0	83.9	7.2	8.9	0.0	100.0	78.1	493
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	33.7	45.1	21.2	100.0	69.3	15.4	12.5	2.7	100.0	57.7	3,862
Second	60.8	36.1	3.1	100.0	79.1	15.1	5.7	0.1	100.0	76.7	3,870
Middle	67.0	30.4	2.7	100.0	91.9	6.4	1.7	0.0	100.0	89.3	3,860
Fourth	79.1	19.7	1.1	100.0	95.8	3.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	94.8	3,860
Richest	87.5	11.5	1.0	100.0	98.2	1.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	97.4	3,869
Ethnicity of household head^b											
East Indian	67.4	30.5	2.0	100.0	92.3	5.1	2.5	0.0	100.0	90.5	8,214
African	76.3	21.2	2.5	100.0	86.8	9.8	3.3	0.1	100.0	84.9	5,990
Amerindian	15.1	44.0	40.9	100.0	60.8	17.4	16.1	5.8	100.0	39.0	1,658
Mixed Race	67.2	29.1	3.7	100.0	86.5	10.1	3.3	0.1	100.0	83.9	3,370
Others/Missing/DK	59.0	37.3	3.7	100.0	89.6	5.3	5.1	0.0	100.0	85.9	89

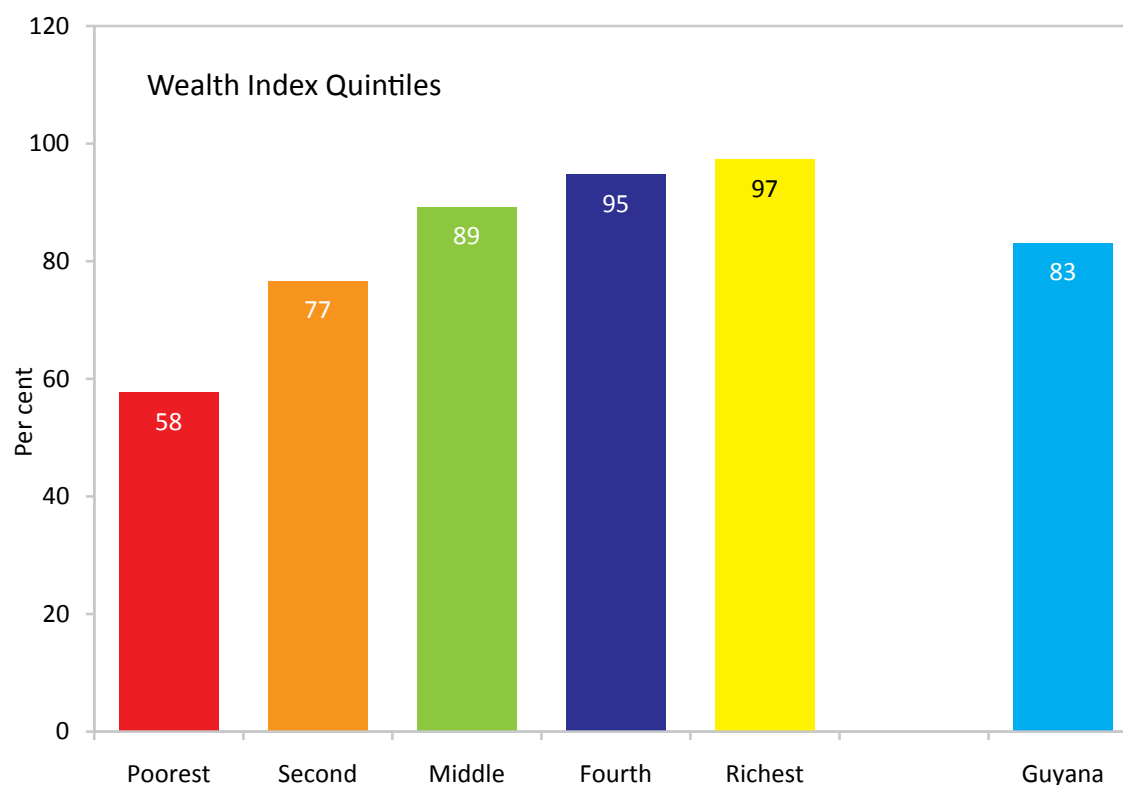
¹ MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8 - Use of improved drinking water sources

² MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9 - Use of improved sanitation

^a Those indicating bottled water as the main source of drinking water are distributed according to the water source used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing.

^b This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

Figure WS.3: Use of improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation facilities by household members, Guyana MICSS5, 2014



Safe disposal of a child’s faeces is disposing of the stool, by the child using a toilet or by rinsing the stool into a toilet or latrine. Putting disposable diapers with solid waste, a very common practice throughout the world has thus far been classified as an inadequate means of disposal of child faeces for concerns about poor disposal of solid waste itself. This classification is currently under review. As such, the current definition of ‘safe disposal’ should always be kept in mind when interpreting the results presented below.

Disposal of faeces of children 0-2 years of age is presented in Table WS.8. Overall, only 43 percent of children aged 0-2 years had their stools disposed safely, of which 37 percent being disposed by rinsing faeces into toilet or latrine. The most common means of disposal of child’s faeces in Guyana is throwing into garbage (42%), which, as described above, is currently not classified as a safe means of disposal. The practice of safe disposal of child’s faeces is more

prevalent in rural areas (46%) than in urban areas (35%) and in interior areas (56%) than in coastal areas (40%). Safe disposal is least likely in Region 3 (31%) and Region 4 (35%) and most likely in Region 9 (80%). Safe disposal decreases with wealth with 58 percent of children from the poorest households compared with 30 percent from the richest households. The largest proportion of children whose last stools were disposed of safely is found among households with an Amerindian household head, while the smallest proportion is found among households with an African household head. It is worthwhile noting that in all cases where the practice of safe disposal of child’s faeces is not very prevalent, the most common practice is the disposal into garbage. This is most likely due to the high use of disposable diapers in urban areas and regions, and by wealthier households and more educated mothers. Results should therefore be interpreted with caution, taking into account the methods of solid waste disposal in Guyana.

Table WS.8: 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^a the last time the child passed stools, Guyana MICS5, 2014

	Place of disposal of child's faeces									Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely ^{1, a}	Number of children age 0-2 years
	Child used toilet/latrine	Put/ rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/ rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage ^a	Buried	Left in the open	Other	Missing /DK	Total		
Total	6.5	36.5	6.6	41.9	3.5	0.7	2.7	1.6	100.0	43.0	2,038
Type of sanitation facility used by household members											
Improved	6.6	36.5	6.4	42.7	3.8	0.5	2.4	1.2	100.0	43.0	1,886
Unimproved	7.3	37.9	9.9	34.9	0.4	1.7	2.7	5.3	100.0	45.2	126
Open defecation	0.0	33.8	6.3	17.3	0.8	12.9	21.9	7.0	100.0	(33.8)	26
Region											
Region 1	3.5	50.3	2.3	23.3	5.3	2.4	6.7	6.2	100.0	53.8	60
Region 2	13.2	47.1	24.9	13.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	60.3	111
Region 3	4.3	26.2	7.1	59.5	0.4	0.0	1.0	1.6	100.0	30.6	293
Region 4	6.1	29.0	4.6	53.9	1.9	0.0	4.0	0.4	100.0	35.1	832
Region 5	10.6	39.7	5.7	31.0	10.2	0.7	1.5	0.6	100.0	50.3	134
Region 6	3.0	46.1	9.5	27.2	9.8	0.0	0.0	4.5	100.0	49.1	268
Regions 7 & 8	7.5	42.8	9.4	24.6	0.3	2.6	8.6	4.3	100.0	50.3	94
Region 9	6.6	73.4	2.1	6.2	4.4	6.1	0.8	0.3	100.0	80.0	126
Region 10	12.8	28.1	1.6	48.1	4.4	1.2	2.9	0.9	100.0	40.9	120
Area											
Urban	7.0	27.5	4.4	57.3	1.3	0.1	1.4	0.9	100.0	34.5	508
Rural	6.4	39.5	7.3	36.8	4.3	0.9	3.1	1.8	100.0	45.9	1,530
Location											
Coastal	6.0	33.5	6.7	46.7	3.2	0.1	2.4	1.3	100.0	39.5	1,598
Urban Coastal	6.1	28.8	5.1	56.8	1.2	0.0	1.0	1.1	100.0	34.9	429
Rural Coastal	5.9	35.3	7.3	43.1	4.0	0.1	2.9	1.4	100.0	41.2	1,170
Interior	8.5	47.4	6.1	24.3	4.6	3.0	3.8	2.4	100.0	55.9	440
Mother's education^b											
None	18.2	37.4	7.3	17.2	5.3	5.9	6.2	2.5	100.0	(55.5)	36
Primary	4.4	38.9	7.4	33.5	6.1	1.5	4.3	3.9	100.0	43.2	272
Secondary	6.1	37.8	6.9	42.1	3.2	0.5	2.4	1.2	100.0	43.8	1,540
Higher	11.3	22.8	2.8	57.2	2.4	0.3	1.9	1.3	100.0	34.1	190
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	6.9	51.1	10.9	20.1	3.3	2.0	2.9	2.7	100.0	58.0	603
Second	7.3	36.3	8.4	42.2	2.5	0.4	2.4	0.5	100.0	43.6	454
Middle	7.2	33.2	4.3	45.5	4.4	0.0	4.2	1.1	100.0	40.4	373
Fourth	5.1	24.0	3.2	57.7	6.5	0.0	2.6	0.9	100.0	29.1	309
Richest	5.3	24.5	1.2	64.6	1.3	0.0	1.0	2.1	100.0	29.8	299
Ethnicity of household head^{c, d}											
East Indian	4.4	41.3	8.4	40.2	2.8	0.0	0.9	1.9	100.0	45.7	687
African	8.1	27.1	4.6	51.3	4.8	0.0	3.0	1.1	100.0	35.2	627
Amerindian	6.2	51.9	7.9	18.7	4.6	4.2	3.9	2.6	100.0	58.0	311
Mixed Race	8.1	31.3	5.6	47.4	1.9	0.2	4.4	1.0	100.0	39.5	403

¹ MICS indicator 4.4 - Safe disposal of child's faeces

^a Putting disposable diapers with solid waste is classified as an inadequate means of disposal of child faeces

^b Category "Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

^c This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^d Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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



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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.² It is most effective when done using water and soap after using a toilet or cleaning a child, before eating or handling food, and before feeding a child. Monitoring correct handwashing behaviour at these critical times is challenging. A reliable alternative to observations or self-reported behaviour is assessing the likelihood that correct handwashing behaviour takes place by asking if a household has a specific place where people wash their hands and, if yes, observing whether water and soap (or other local cleansing materials) are available at this place.³

In Guyana, a specific place for handwashing was observed in 75 percent of the households, while nine (9) percent of households could not indicate a specific place where household members usually wash their hands, and the remaining 16 percent of the households did not give permission to see the place used for handwashing (Table WS.9). Among households where a place for handwashing was observed or in which there was no specific place for handwashing, the majority of households (79%) had both water and soap (or another cleansing agent) present at the specific place. In six (6) percent of the households, only water was available at the specific place, while in three (3) percent of the households the place had soap but no water. The remaining 12 percent of households had no specific place for handwashing, or had neither water nor soap available at the indicated place for handwashing. The proportion of households with a specific place for handwashing where water and soap or other cleansing agent are present is higher by 15 percentage points in the

coastal areas (81%) than in the interior areas (66%), and highest in Region 5 (91%) and lowest in Regions 7 & 8 and 10 (58% in each case). The likelihood of having a specific place for handwashing where water and soap or other cleansing agent are present increases with wealth (63% of poorest households compared with 91% of the richest) and education (69% with no education compared with 83% with higher education).

As for the availability of soap or other cleansing agent in the dwelling, regardless of whether a specific place for handwashing was observed or not, soap was observed or shown to the interviewer in 79 percent of households, whereas another four (4) percent did not have any soap in the households, and 16 percent of the households were not able to or refused to show any soap present in the household (Table WS.10).

Availability of soap or other cleansing agent in the dwelling varies by region, area and location of residence, socio-economic status of the household and ethnicity of household head. Interestingly, soap or other cleansing agent was more likely to be found in rural households than urban households (84% and 67%, respectively), primarily due to 28 percent of urban households not being able to or refusing to show soap or other cleansing agent in the household. Availability of soap or other cleaning agent was more prevalent on the coast (with 81% compared with 72% in the interior), in Regions 5, 6 and 9 (with 90-92% compared with 62-83% in the other regions), and in households with an East Indian household head (with 84% compared with 74-79% in households with a household head of other ethnicities). On the other hand, there are no marked differentials observed by education of household head and wealth index.

⁵¹Cairncross, S., Valdmanis V. (2006). Water supply, sanitation, and hygiene promotion. Chapter 41. In 'Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries'. Second Edition. Edt. Jamison D.T. et al. (2006). The World Bank. Washington DC: National Institutes of Health.

⁵²Ram P.K., Halder A.K., Granger S.P. et al. (2008). Is structured observation a valid technique to measure handwashing behavior? Use of acceleration sensors embedded in soap to assess reactivity to structured observation. *American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene* 83(5): 1070-6. doi: 10.4269/ajtmh.2010.09-0763.

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

		Percentage of households:										Number of households where place for handwashing was observed or with no specific place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot	
		Where place for handwashing was observed					Place for handwashing observed						
		Where place for handwashing was observed	With no specific place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot	Water is available and:		Water is not available and:		Soap present	Ash, mud, or sand present	No soap:	No soap:		No specific place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot
		74.7	8.6	5,077	78.8	0.0	6.1	2.7	2.2	10.3	100.0	78.8	4,227
Region													
Region 1		81.5	6.1	66	70.6	0.0	9.9	5.2	7.4	6.9	100.0	70.6	57
Region 2		68.1	4.3	287	84.1	0.0	9.9	0.0	0.0	6.0	100.0	84.1	208
Region 3		81.4	6.7	821	71.0	0.0	13.0	3.4	5.0	7.6	100.0	71.0	725
Region 4		68.0	8.0	2,244	79.9	0.0	4.3	3.6	1.7	10.5	100.0	79.9	1,705
Region 5		88.8	2.8	343	91.3	0.0	2.2	2.8	0.7	3.0	100.0	91.3	314
Region 6		84.9	10.2	817	85.4	0.0	1.8	0.9	1.1	10.7	100.0	85.4	777
Regions 7 & 8		68.6	20.0	105	58.1	0.0	9.5	3.3	6.5	22.6	100.0	58.1	93
Region 9		91.6	4.5	127	84.1	0.2	4.0	3.1	3.9	4.7	100.0	84.3	122
Region 10		61.0	23.7	267	58.2	0.0	12.3	0.4	1.0	28.0	100.0	58.2	227
Area													
Urban		62.3	10.3	1,404	77.0	0.0	5.0	2.9	1.0	14.2	100.0	77.0	1,019
Rural		79.4	7.9	3,673	79.3	0.0	6.4	2.6	2.6	9.0	100.0	79.3	3,208
Location													
Coastal		74.9	7.7	4,448	80.7	0.0	5.2	2.7	2.0	9.3	100.0	80.7	3,674
Urban Coastal		62.3	8.7	1,218	79.7	0.0	3.6	3.4	1.0	12.2	100.0	79.7	865
Rural Coastal		79.7	7.3	3,231	81.0	0.0	5.7	2.6	2.3	8.4	100.0	81.0	2,809
Interior		73.2	14.7	629	65.9	0.1	11.7	2.3	3.3	16.8	100.0	65.9	553

Percentage of households where place for handwashing was observed, percentage with no specific place for handwashing, and percent distribution of households by availability of water and soap at specific place for handwashing, Guyana MICS5, 2014

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

Percentage of households where place for handwashing was observed, percentage with no specific place for handwashing, and percent distribution of households by availability of water and soap at specific place for handwashing, Guyana MICS5, 2014

	Percentage of households:		Place for handwashing observed										Total	Percentage of households with a specific place for handwashing where water and soap or other cleansing agent are present ¹	Number of households where place for handwashing was observed or with no specific place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot	
	Where place for handwashing was observed	With no specific place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot	Water is available and:					Water is not available and:								
			Soap present	Ash, mud, or sand present	No soap: No other cleansing agent present	No soap: No other cleansing agent present	No soap: No other cleansing agent present	No soap: No other cleansing agent present	No soap: No other cleansing agent present	No soap: No other cleansing agent present	No soap: No other cleansing agent present	No soap: No other cleansing agent present				No soap: No other cleansing agent present
Education of household head			Number of households	Soap present	Ash, mud, or sand present	No soap: No other cleansing agent present	No soap: No other cleansing agent present	No soap: No other cleansing agent present	No soap: No other cleansing agent present	No soap: No other cleansing agent present	No soap: No other cleansing agent present	No soap: No other cleansing agent present	No soap: No other cleansing agent present	No soap: No other cleansing agent present		
None	80.8	10.9	108	68.7	0.0	13.9	1.2	4.3	11.9	100.0	68.7	99				
Primary	78.0	9.5	1,632	78.3	0.0	6.4	2.7	1.7	10.9	100.0	78.3	1,428				
Secondary	73.6	7.8	2,713	78.8	0.0	5.9	2.8	2.8	9.6	100.0	78.8	2,208				
Higher	69.8	8.7	510	82.8	0.0	3.1	2.7	0.2	11.1	100.0	82.8	401				
Missing/DK	70.8	9.3	114	77.3	0.0	9.1	0.5	1.6	11.6	100.0	77.3	91				
Wealth index quintiles																
Poorest	72.7	14.0	946	62.6	0.0	10.9	3.6	6.6	16.2	100.0	62.7	820				
Second	74.7	11.2	1,051	72.4	0.0	8.3	3.9	2.3	13.0	100.0	72.4	902				
Middle	76.6	7.1	1,068	81.6	0.0	5.2	3.4	1.3	8.5	100.0	81.6	895				
Fourth	73.9	5.8	1,028	86.8	0.0	3.8	1.5	0.6	7.3	100.0	86.8	819				
Richest	75.5	4.9	984	91.2	0.0	1.9	0.8	0.1	6.1	100.0	91.2	791				
Ethnicity of household head^a																
East Indian	78.8	7.3	2,323	82.9	0.0	4.9	1.9	1.7	8.5	100.0	82.9	2,001				
African	69.0	10.0	1,598	75.5	0.0	6.3	3.0	2.6	12.6	100.0	75.5	1,261				
Amerindian	78.4	10.3	320	70.7	0.1	8.8	3.8	5.0	11.6	100.0	70.8	283				
Mixed Race	72.8	8.5	809	76.6	0.0	7.2	3.9	1.8	10.5	100.0	76.6	658				
Others/Missing/DK	(78.1)	(7.8)	28	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24				

¹ MICS indicator 4.5 - Place for handwashing

^a This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

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

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

Table WS.10: Availability of soap or other cleansing agent (Continue)

Percent distribution of households by availability of soap or other cleansing agent in the dwelling, Guyana MICSS, 2014												
	Place for handwashing observed						Place for handwashing not observed					
	Soap or other cleansing agent not observed at place for handwashing						Soap or other cleansing agent not observed at place for handwashing					
	Soap or other cleansing agent observed	Soap or other cleansing agent shown	No soap or other cleansing agent in household	Not able/Does not want to show soap or other cleansing agent	Missing	Percentage of households with soap or other cleansing agent anywhere in the dwelling ¹	Soap or other cleansing agent shown	No soap or other cleansing agent in household	Not able/Does not want to show soap or other cleansing agent	Missing	Total	Number of households
Total	67.8	4.1	1.5	1.2	0.1	79.4	7.5	2.6	15.0	0.2	100.0	5,077
Region												
Region 1	66.3	1.4	8.6	5.1	0.0	71.4	3.7	2.5	12.4	0.0	100.0	66
Region 2	60.9	5.8	0.6	0.8	0.0	81.2	14.4	8.2	9.1	0.1	100.0	287
Region 3	65.6	12.2	1.4	2.3	0.0	83.2	5.4	2.3	10.7	0.1	100.0	821
Region 4	63.4	2.6	1.3	0.5	0.1	74.4	8.3	1.5	21.7	0.4	100.0	2,244
Region 5	86.1	0.0	0.5	2.1	0.1	92.2	6.1	1.4	3.7	0.0	100.0	343
Region 6	82.1	1.4	1.2	0.2	0.0	89.6	6.1	4.1	4.9	0.0	100.0	817
Regions 7 & 8	54.4	5.8	5.9	1.6	0.9	67.8	7.6	6.9	16.9	0.0	100.0	105
Region 9	84.0	3.0	1.5	3.0	0.0	90.7	3.6	0.0	4.8	0.0	100.0	127
Region 10	49.7	4.0	2.8	4.5	0.0	61.8	8.1	3.8	27.2	0.0	100.0	267
Area												
Urban	58.0	2.0	1.5	0.9	0.0	66.6	6.6	2.6	27.8	0.7	100.0	1,404
Rural	71.6	4.9	1.5	1.3	0.1	84.3	7.8	2.7	10.0	0.1	100.0	3,673
Location												
Coastal	68.9	4.0	1.1	0.8	0.1	80.5	7.6	2.5	14.8	0.3	100.0	4,448
Urban Coastal	59.0	1.7	1.3	0.3	0.0	67.6	6.9	2.5	27.5	0.8	100.0	1,218
Rural Coastal	72.7	4.8	1.0	1.1	0.1	85.3	7.8	2.5	10.0	0.1	100.0	3,231
Interior	60.0	5.1	4.2	3.7	0.2	71.9	6.8	3.9	16.1	0.0	100.0	629

Table WS.10: Availability of soap or other cleansing agent

Percent distribution of households by availability of soap or other cleansing agent in the dwelling, Guyana MIC5, 2014

	Place for handwashing observed				Place for handwashing not observed				Total	Percentage of households with soap or other cleansing agent anywhere in the dwelling ¹	Number of households	
	Soap or other cleansing agent observed		Soap or other cleansing agent not observed at place for handwashing		Soap or other cleansing agent shown		Soap or other cleansing agent in household					Missing
	Soap or other cleansing agent observed	No soap or other cleansing agent in household	Not able/Does not want to show soap or other cleansing agent	Does not want to show soap or other cleansing agent	Soap or other cleansing agent shown	No soap or other cleansing agent in household	Not able/Does not want to show soap or other cleansing agent	Does not want to show soap or other cleansing agent				
Education of household head												
None	64.2	4.1	5.0	0.0	6.0	6.8	6.5	0.0	100.0	77.7	108	
Primary	70.9	0.8	1.5	0.2	7.3	3.4	11.0	0.3	100.0	82.8	1,632	
Secondary	66.5	2.1	1.0	0.0	8.1	2.4	15.7	0.2	100.0	78.6	2,713	
Higher	67.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	5.0	0.9	24.2	0.0	100.0	74.6	510	
Missing/DK	62.3	0.7	4.2	0.0	7.0	2.8	19.0	0.3	100.0	72.8	114	
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	57.5	4.7	2.8	0.2	8.9	6.4	12.0	0.0	100.0	73.9	946	
Second	65.5	1.6	1.6	0.0	8.2	3.1	13.5	0.5	100.0	79.7	1,051	
Middle	71.2	1.1	0.7	0.0	6.1	1.7	15.3	0.2	100.0	80.9	1,068	
Fourth	70.4	0.1	0.7	0.3	6.9	1.9	17.3	0.1	100.0	79.7	1,028	
Richest	73.9	0.1	0.3	0.0	7.4	0.4	16.5	0.2	100.0	82.6	984	
Ethnicity of household head^a												
East Indian	73.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	7.8	2.2	10.9	0.4	100.0	84.2	2,323	
African	61.9	1.7	1.0	0.0	7.6	2.5	20.9	0.1	100.0	73.9	1,598	
Amerindian	66.1	5.2	2.4	0.4	8.0	4.6	9.1	0.0	100.0	79.3	320	
Mixed Race	65.4	4.7	1.3	0.0	6.5	3.7	17.1	0.0	100.0	76.6	809	
Others/Missing/DK	(56.0)	(20.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(21.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(76.8)	28	

¹ MICS indicator 4.6 - Availability of soap or other cleansing agent
^a This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head.
 () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases



VIII. REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Fertility

Measures of current fertility are presented in Table RH.1 for the three-year period preceding the survey. A three-year period was chosen for calculating these rates to provide the most current information, while also allowing the rates to be calculated for a sufficient number of cases so as not to compromise the statistical precision of the estimates. Age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs), expressed as the number of births per 1,000 women in a specified age group, show the age pattern of fertility. Numerators for ASFRs are calculated by identifying live births that occurred in the three-year period preceding the survey classified according to the age of the mother (in five-year age groups) at the time of the child's birth. The denominators of the rates

represent the number of woman-years lived by the survey respondents in each of the five-year age groups during the specified period.

The total fertility rate (TFR) is a synthetic measure that denotes the number of live births a woman would have if she were subject to the current age-specific fertility rates throughout her reproductive years (15-49 years).

The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of live births occurring during the specified period per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years.

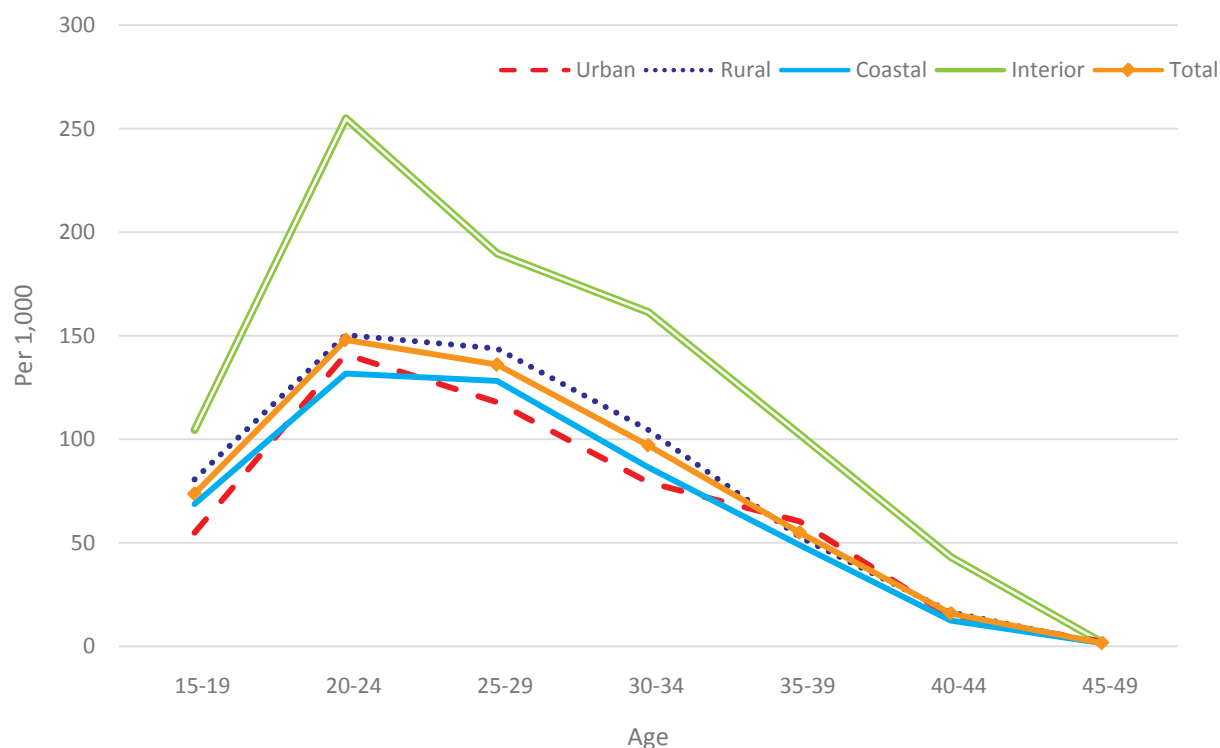
The crude birth rate (CBR) is the number of live births per 1,000 population during the specified period.

Table RH.1: Fertility rates

Adolescent birth rate, age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the three-year period preceding the survey, by area, Guyana MICS5, 2014							
	Urban	Rural	Coastal	Urban Coastal	Rural Coastal	Interior	Total
Age							
15-19 ¹	55	81	69	59	72	105	74
20-24	141	150	132	133	131	255	148
25-29	118	144	128	118	133	190	136
30-34	79	105	86	79	90	161	97
35-39	60	53	49	64	43	102	55
40-44	14	16	12	15	12	43	16
45-49	2	1	1	3	1	2	2
TFR ^a	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.4	4.3	2.6
GFR ^b	72.8	84.5	73.2	73.0	73.3	137.9	81.3
CBR ^c	19.1	22.4	19.8	19.0	20.2	31.6	21.5
¹ MICS indicator 5.1; MDG indicator 5.4 - Adolescent birth rate							
^a TFR: Total fertility rate expressed per woman age 15-49							
^b GFR: General fertility rate expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49							
^c CBR: Crude birth rate expressed per 1,000 population							

Table RH.1 shows current fertility in Guyana at the national level and by area and location of residence—urban-rural, coastal-interior. The TFR for the three years (2012-2014) preceding the Guyana MICS5 is 2.6 births per woman. Fertility is slightly higher in rural areas than in urban areas (2.7 and 2.3 births, respectively), but is considerably higher in interior areas (4.3 births per woman) than in coastal areas (2.4 births per woman). As the ASFRs show, the pattern of higher fertility in rural and interior areas is prevalent in all age groups. These results are shown in Figure RH.1 for urban-rural and coastal-interior areas.

**Figure RH.1: Age-specific fertility rates by area , Guyana
MICS5, 2014**



Rates refer to the three-year period preceding the survey

The coastal-interior difference in fertility is most pronounced for women in the 20-24 years age group: 132 births per 1,000 women in coastal areas versus 255 births per 1,000 women in interior areas. The overall age pattern of fertility, as reflected in the ASFRs, indicates that childbearing begins early. Fertility is relatively low among adolescents at 74 births per 1,000 women, increases to a peak of 148 births per 1,000 among women aged 20-24 years, and declines thereafter to two (2) births per 1,000 women for the 45-49 age group.

Table RH.2 shows adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates for the three-year period preceding the survey. The adolescent birth rate (age-specific fertility rate for women aged 15-19 years) is defined as the number of births to women aged 15-19 years during the three-year period preceding the survey, divided by the average number of women aged 15-19 years (number of women-years lived between ages 15 through 19, inclusive) during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women.

The adolescent birth rate for the three-year period preceding the survey is 74 births per 1,000 women. The adolescent birth rate in the regional grouping 1, 7, 8 & 9 is almost three times that of other regions/ regional grouping, at 187 births per 1,000 women. Both the adolescent birth rate and the total fertility rate are positively related with the socio-economic status of the household: the adolescent birth rate is highest at 150 births per 1,000 women living in the poorest households and lowest at 23 births per 1,000 women living in the richest households. Similarly, the total fertility rates decline from 4.7 births per 1 000 women in the poorest households to 1.8 births per 1000 women in the richest households. The adolescent birth rate is highest in women living in households with an Amerindian household head (148 births per 1,000 women), and lowest in women living in households with an African household head (59 births per 1,000 women).

Table RH.2: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate

Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates for the three-year period preceding the survey, Guyana MICS5, 2014		
	Adolescent birth rate ¹ (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19)	Total fertility rate
Total	74	2.6
Region^a		
Regions 1,7,8, 9	187	(6.5)
Regions 2, 3	67	2.3
Region 4	71	2.4
Regions 5, 6	65	2.5
Region 10	(49)	(*)
Education		
None	(*)	(*)
Primary	(170)	(3.4)
Secondary	76	2.7
Higher	(16)	(*)
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	150	4.7
Second	107	3.1
Middle	52	2.5
Fourth	36	1.7
Richest	23	1.8
Ethnicity of household head^{b, c}		
East Indian	68	2.0
African	59	2.6
Amerindian	148	(5.7)
Mixed Race	82	2.9
¹ MICS indicator 5.1; MDG indicator 5.4 - Adolescent birth rate		
^a Regions with similar characteristics have been merged into regional groupings because of the small number of cases in individual regions		
^b This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head		
^c Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases		
() Rates that are based on 125-249 unweighted cases		
(*) Rates that are based on less than 125 unweighted cases		

Table RH.3 presents some early childbearing² indicators for women aged 15-19 years and 20-24 years, while Table RH.4 presents the trends for early childbearing.

As shown in Table RH.3, 11 percent of women aged 15-19 years had a live birth, four (4) percent are pregnant with their first child, and 15 percent have begun childbearing (those who already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child). Less than one percent (0.3%) of women aged 15-19 years have had a live birth before age 15, and 16 percent of women aged 20-24 years have had a live birth before age 18.

The percentage of women aged 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 is slightly higher in rural areas than in urban areas (17% and 12%, respectively), and is twice as high in interior areas than in coastal areas (29% and 14%, respectively). Regions 1, 7 & 8, and 9 have the highest proportions of women who have had a live birth before age 18, with 36 percent, 31 percent and 29 percent, respectively. The proportion of women aged 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 declines with the woman's level of education and the socio-economic status of the household. One in three women living in households with an Amerindian household head (33%) have had a live birth before age 18, while the proportion is between 14 and 15 percent among women in the other households.

Early childbearing is prominent in Region 1, where one-third (33%) of women aged 15-19 years have already had a live birth, and six (6) percent have had a live birth before age 15.

⁵³Childbearing is the process of giving birth to children. MICS defines early childbearing (MICS indicator 5.2) as the percentage of women age 20-24 years who had at least one live birth before age 18. However, for the purposes of Table RH.3, women age 15-19 years who have begun childbearing includes those who have had a live birth as well as those who have not had a live birth but are pregnant with their first child.

Table RH.3: Early childbearing

Percentage of women age 15-19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, have begun childbearing, and who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, Guyana MICS5, 2014

	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 child-bearing	Have had a live birth before age 15			
Total	11.2	3.7	14.9	0.3	1,025	15.8	843
Region							
Region 1	32.9	0.0	32.9	6.1	12	36.0	13
Region 2	13.7	7.7	21.4	0.0	54	(7.9)	34
Region 3	10.8	4.2	15.0	0.3	169	13.1	164
Region 4	11.0	3.7	14.6	0.0	444	13.7	385
Region 5	5.4	0.0	5.4	0.0	69	23.9	48
Region 6	9.7	5.3	14.9	0.4	172	14.0	105
Regions 7 & 8	19.4	5.0	24.4	2.0	31	30.9	27
Region 9	(21.0)	(0.0)	(21.0)	(3.0)	20	29.3	24
Region 10	11.1	0.0	11.1	0.0	54	24.1	44
Area							
Urban	8.7	1.8	10.5	0.0	274	12.0	220
Rural	12.1	4.4	16.5	0.4	751	17.2	622
Location							
Coastal	10.3	4.1	14.4	0.1	887	13.7	729
Urban Coastal	8.4	2.2	10.5	0.0	230	10.7	190
Rural Coastal	11.0	4.8	15.8	0.2	658	14.8	539
Interior	16.9	1.1	18.0	1.4	138	29.2	114
Education							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	4
Primary	(58.9)	(0.0)	(58.9)	(10.4)	17	41.1	48
Secondary	10.8	4.0	14.8	0.1	956	16.9	623
Higher	(2.2)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(0.0)	49	2.7	168
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	23.5	1.8	25.3	0.9	211	30.4	159
Second	16.5	7.8	24.2	0.3	196	27.5	153
Middle	6.6	1.4	8.0	0.0	200	12.1	166
Fourth	5.6	2.3	7.9	0.0	228	8.1	181
Richest	3.8	5.7	9.5	0.2	189	4.6	185
Ethnicity of household head^{a, b}							
East Indian	10.8	4.7	15.6	0.1	461	14.6	355
African	7.7	3.7	11.4	0.2	289	13.5	276
Amerindian	21.3	0.0	21.3	2.6	76	32.7	63
Mixed Race	13.2	2.8	16.1	0.0	195	15.3	147

¹ MICS indicator 5.2 - Early childbearing

^a This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^b Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

Table RH.4: Trends in early childbearing (Continue)

Percentage of women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area and age group, Guyana MICSS, 2014																
	Urban				Rural				All							
	Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth before age 15	Percentage of women age 20-49 with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth before age 18	Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth before age 18	Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women age 20-49 with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 20-49 years					
Total	0.9	16.3	1,387	16.3	16.3	1,113	1.6	1.6	3,689	21.0	2,938	1.4	1.4	5,076	19.7	4,051
Age																
15-19	0.0	na	274	na	na	na	0.4	0.4	751	na	na	0.3	0.3	1,025	na	na
20-24	1.0	12.0	220	12.0	12.0	220	2.2	2.2	622	17.2	622	1.9	1.9	843	15.8	843
25-29	0.4	17.4	208	17.4	208	208	2.6	2.6	510	20.0	510	2.0	2.0	718	19.2	718
30-34	1.6	11.3	167	11.3	167	167	2.1	2.1	427	20.3	427	2.0	2.0	594	17.8	594
35-39	1.4	18.8	187	18.8	187	187	1.3	1.3	461	24.7	461	1.4	1.4	648	23.0	648
40-44	1.8	21.0	195	21.0	195	195	1.5	1.5	478	20.6	478	1.6	1.6	673	20.7	673
45-49	0.6	17.5	135	17.5	135	135	1.3	1.3	439	24.8	439	1.1	1.1	575	23.1	575

na: not applicable

Table RH.4 shows trends in early childbearing. Only one (1) percent of women aged 15-49 years had a live birth before age 15. This proportion is about the same among urban women as well as among coastal women. However, this figure is slightly higher among rural (2%) and interior women (4%). It is noteworthy that the prevalence of live births before age 15 has been relatively stable over the past 30 years in all areas and location of residence.

In terms of prevalence of births before age 18 years, 20 percent of women aged 20-49 years had a live birth before age 18. This proportion is 16 percent in urban areas, 21 percent in rural areas, 18 percent in coastal areas and 30 percent in interior areas.

As shown in Table RH.4, there has been an overall decline in the prevalence of births before age 18 over the past 25 years: 16 percent of women aged 20-24 years have had a live birth before age 18, and comparing with the same age group 25 years ago (those currently aged 45-49 years), 23 percent have had a live birth before age 18. Similar patterns are observed in all areas and location of residence.

Table RH.4: Trends in early childbearing (continued)

Percentage of women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area and age group, Guyana MIC5, 2014																
Age	Coastal				Urban Coastal				Rural Coastal				Interior			
	Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women age 20-49 with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women age 20-49 with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women age 20-49 with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women age 20-49 with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	1.1	4,442	18.3	3,555	0.9	1,201	15.9	971	1.2	3,241	19.2	2,584	3.6	634	29.9	496
15-19	0.1	887	na	na	0.0	230	na	na	0.2	658	na	na	1.4	138	na	na
20-24	1.5	729	13.7	729	1.1	190	10.7	190	1.7	539	14.8	539	4.3	114	29.2	114
25-29	1.6	631	17.6	631	0.4	188	17.3	188	2.2	443	17.8	443	4.3	87	30.9	87
30-34	1.3	502	15.9	502	1.6	138	10.5	138	1.2	364	18.0	364	5.4	92	28.2	92
35-39	1.2	583	22.0	583	1.3	172	18.0	172	1.2	410	23.7	410	2.8	66	32.2	66
40-44	1.3	589	20.1	589	1.8	161	21.8	161	1.2	428	19.5	428	3.0	84	25.3	84
45-49	0.8	521	21.7	521	0.3	122	17.0	122	0.9	399	23.1	399	4.9	53	37.3	53
na: not applicable																

Contraception

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. Therefore, 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 total number of children.

A point to note is that questions relative to contraceptive use were administered only to women aged 15-49 years, who were asked about methods used by her (or her partner) to delay or avoid pregnancy. As shown in Table RH.5, current use of contraception was reported by one-third of women currently married or in union⁵⁴ (34%). The most popular method is the male condom, which is used by nine (9) percent of women currently married/in union in Guyana, followed by the pill, which accounts for eight (8) percent of married women. Between three (3) and six (6) percent of married women reported the use of the Intrauterine Device (IUD), injectables, and female sterilization. Implants are only used by one (1) percent of married women. Less than one (1) percent reported the use of female condom, male sterilization, diaphragm/foam/jelly, periodic abstinence, or withdrawal.

While contraceptive prevalence ranges from 28 percent in Region 9 to 44 percent in Regions 7 & 8, it is similar between urban-rural and interior-coastal areas (between

32 and 35%). The findings by region, area and women's education are depicted in Figure RH.2. Women's education level appears to have some relationship with contraceptive prevalence. The percentage of married women using any method of contraception slightly increases from 29 percent among those with no education to 33-34 percent among those with primary or secondary education, and to 39 percent among those with higher education. In addition to differences in overall prevalence, the pattern of use by specific methods also varies with women's education: the most common contraceptive methods used by married women with up to primary education are the injectables and IUD (15% in each case), while the method most used by those with secondary or higher education is the male condom (26%).

There is no clear pattern between contraception use and age of women. However, adolescents (young women aged 15-19 years) are far less likely to use contraception than older women, with only 13 percent. Contraception use is highest among women aged 25-34 years, with between 41 and 42 percent.

Contraceptive prevalence shows an association with the number of living children a woman has. The use of contraception is highest among women with 2-3 living children and lowest among those with no children. On the other hand, there are little differentials between contraception use and household wealth.

⁵⁴All references to "married women" in this chapter include women in common-law union as well.

Table RH.5: Use of contraception (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Guyana MIC5, 2014		Percent of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):											Number of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union					
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Daphragm/ Foam/Jelly	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal		Other	Missing	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method
Total	65.9	3.3	0.1	5.8	4.9	1.0	7.7	9.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	32.6	1.3	34.1	3,450
Region																		
Region 1	70.7	0.0	0.0	1.7	17.1	1.1	3.1	3.4	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.3	27.3	1.6	29.3	60
Region 2	65.8	3.4	0.0	10.7	5.6	0.0	5.1	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	33.1	1.0	34.2	163
Region 3	61.0	6.2	0.1	8.6	2.8	0.3	8.5	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	1.2	0.3	36.5	2.2	39.0	580
Region 4	67.0	2.6	0.1	5.4	3.6	0.9	7.4	10.7	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	31.8	1.0	33.0	1,561
Region 5	67.3	2.0	0.0	5.1	6.1	4.0	7.9	5.9	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	31.9	0.9	32.7	237
Region 6	69.7	1.8	0.0	6.3	2.5	1.4	10.7	5.8	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	29.4	0.7	30.3	485
Regions 7 & 8	56.1	3.0	0.0	4.1	24.0	0.5	6.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.6	0.0	41.9	2.0	43.9	98
Region 9	72.4	2.9	0.0	0.5	15.5	0.0	3.6	3.9	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.5	1.1	27.6	98
Region 10	60.9	6.3	0.0	1.2	7.8	0.4	5.9	12.4	1.4	0.0	1.8	1.2	0.7	0.0	35.3	3.8	39.1	167
Area																		
Urban	67.7	3.0	0.0	4.1	3.1	1.0	5.5	13.3	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	31.2	1.1	32.3	922
Rural	65.3	3.4	0.1	6.5	5.6	1.0	8.5	7.5	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.2	33.1	1.4	34.7	2,528
Location																		
Coastal	66.1	3.2	0.1	6.3	3.5	1.1	8.2	9.3	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	32.5	1.2	33.9	2,989
Urban Coastal	68.0	2.5	0.0	4.7	3.0	1.1	5.7	13.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	31.4	0.6	32.0	805
Rural Coastal	65.4	3.4	0.1	7.0	3.8	1.1	9.1	7.7	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.2	32.9	1.5	34.6	2,184
Interior	64.8	3.8	0.0	2.7	13.9	0.4	4.1	7.6	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.1	33.0	2.0	35.2	462
Age																		
15-19	87.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.8	0.0	4.4	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.4	0.5	12.9	240
20-24	66.5	0.8	0.0	3.4	8.1	0.3	6.6	12.7	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.0	32.2	1.4	33.5	590
25-29	58.4	0.7	0.5	5.6	6.6	1.7	11.2	12.4	2.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	40.9	0.6	41.6	603
30-34	59.0	3.5	0.0	7.9	6.1	0.3	10.1	10.6	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.0	39.1	1.9	41.0	504
35-39	64.5	4.1	0.0	6.5	3.8	1.9	9.6	7.3	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	33.4	1.8	35.5	529
40-44	64.9	7.0	0.0	6.4	3.2	1.4	7.0	6.5	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	32.7	1.7	35.1	542
45-49	74.8	5.9	0.0	8.3	2.3	0.8	1.9	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	24.0	1.1	25.2	441

Table RH.5: Use of contraception

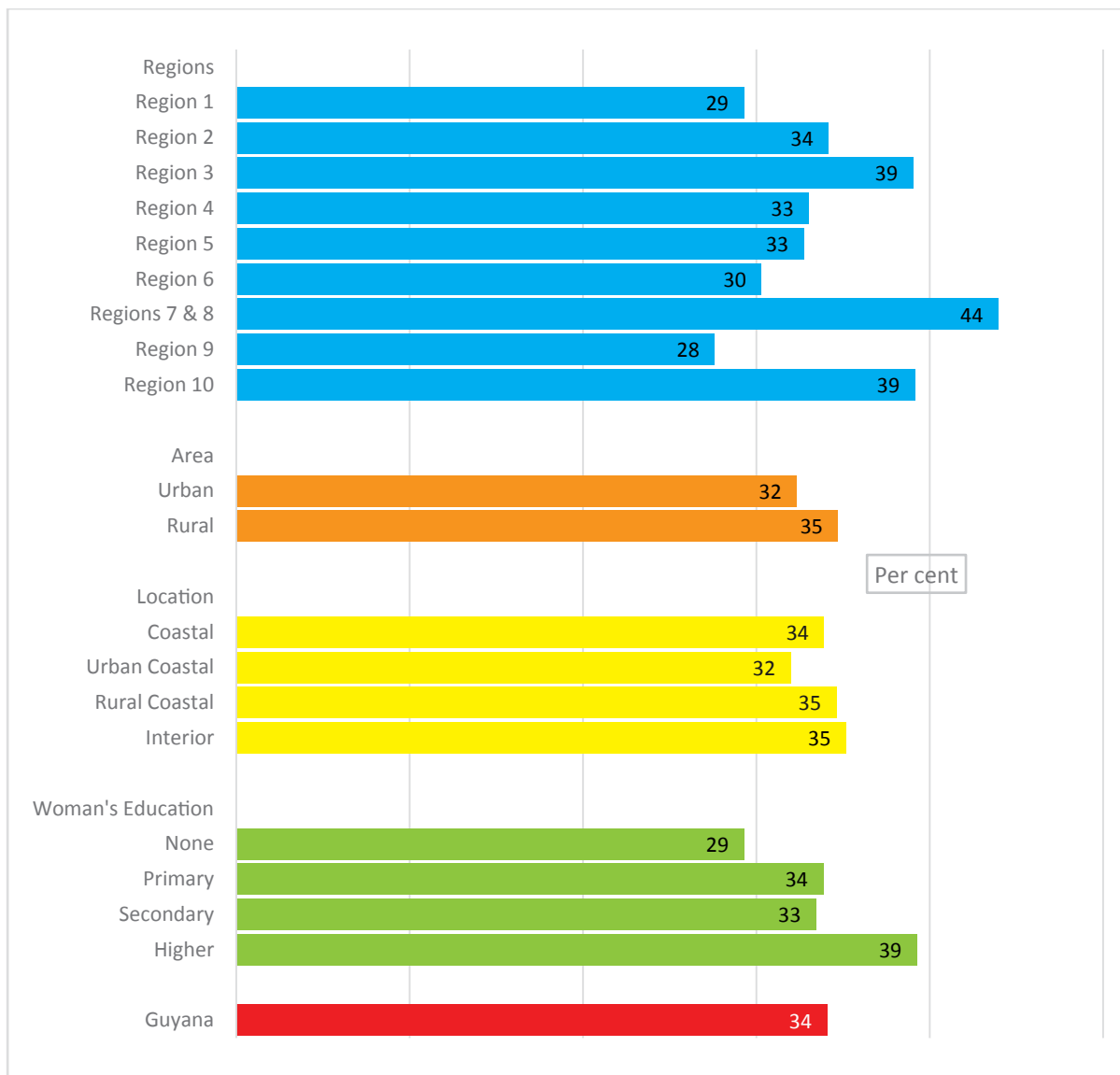
Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Guyana MIC5, 2014		Percent of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):													Number of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union			
	No method	Percent of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):																
		Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/ Foam/Jelly	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Missing		Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method
Number of living children																		
0	87.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	9.5	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	12.5	0.4	12.9	635
1	69.4	0.3	0.0	1.5	3.4	0.6	9.1	14.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	29.4	1.2	30.6	675
2	57.4	1.8	0.0	10.5	5.8	1.0	11.2	9.2	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.0	40.7	1.9	42.6	851
3	58.0	7.2	0.4	9.4	4.6	1.8	9.0	7.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	40.3	1.0	42.0	627
4+	60.5	7.4	0.1	6.5	10.4	1.6	5.8	5.0	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.1	37.3	2.0	39.5	662
Education																		
None	70.7	6.2	0.0	6.7	9.5	2.3	3.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.3	0.0	29.3	41
Primary	66.2	4.4	0.0	8.3	5.2	1.1	7.1	4.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.3	0.2	31.3	2.4	33.8	557
Secondary	66.6	3.1	0.1	5.5	5.3	1.0	7.6	8.9	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	32.2	1.0	33.4	2,488
Higher	60.8	2.2	0.0	4.2	1.6	0.4	9.8	17.4	1.8	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	37.3	1.8	39.2	364
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	69.0	4.6	0.0	2.2	12.8	0.4	4.2	5.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.0	29.6	1.3	31.0	611
Second	63.9	3.8	0.0	8.0	6.1	0.8	6.4	7.8	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	34.1	1.6	36.1	668
Middle	67.0	2.6	0.0	4.4	3.2	2.0	9.5	8.1	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.0	30.6	2.4	33.0	701
Fourth	64.8	2.6	0.4	6.5	2.3	0.5	9.7	11.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	34.5	0.5	35.2	712
Richest	65.3	2.9	0.0	7.6	1.7	1.2	8.0	11.8	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	33.6	0.9	34.7	759
Ethnicity of household head^{a, b}																		
East Indian	63.3	3.4	0.0	8.6	2.8	1.5	10.2	8.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	35.0	1.3	36.7	1,580
African	70.0	3.0	0.0	2.8	5.1	0.4	5.4	11.1	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	29.1	0.9	30.0	1,015
Amerindian	67.8	2.6	0.0	2.3	19.0	0.3	2.8	4.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	31.2	0.9	32.2	263
Mixed Race	65.0	3.7	0.4	5.2	4.1	0.9	6.9	10.2	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.0	32.6	2.4	35.0	582

1 MICS indicator 5.3; MDG indicator 5.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate

^a This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^b Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

**Figure RH.2: Differentials in contraceptive use , Guyana
MICS5, 2014**



Unmet Need

Unmet need for contraception refers to fecund women who are married or in union and 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.6 shows the levels of met need for contraception, unmet need, and the demand for contraception satisfied.

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

- are not pregnant, and not postpartum amenorrhic,² and are fecund,³ and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth OR
- are not pregnant, and not postpartum amenorrhic, 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 amenorrhic, and say that the birth was mistimed: would have wanted to wait.

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

- are not pregnant, and not postpartum amenorrhic, and are fecund, and say they do not want any more children OR
- are pregnant, and say they did not want to have a child OR
- are postpartum amenorrhic, and say that they did not want the birth.

Total unmet need for contraception is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting. This indicator is also known as unmet need for family

planning and is one of the indicators used to track progress toward the Millennium Development Goal 5 of improving maternal health. In Guyana, the unmet need for spacing is 16 percent, the unmet need for limiting 12 percent, for a total unmet need for contraception of 28 percent.

Met need for limiting includes women married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method,⁴ 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 (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, and who want to have another child, or are undecided whether to have another child. The total of met need for spacing and limiting adds up to the total met need for contraception. In Guyana, the met need for spacing is 13 percent, the met need for limiting 21 percent, for a total met need for contraception of 34 percent.

Using information on contraception and unmet need, the percentage of demand for contraception satisfied is also estimated from the MICS data. The percentage of demand satisfied is defined as the proportion of women currently married or in union who are currently using contraception, over 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. In Guyana, 55 percent of women report that their demand for contraception is satisfied.

Table RH.6 shows that, the total met need (34%) is higher than the total unmet need (28%) for family planning by six (6) percentage points. Unmet need varies between 22 percent in Region 6 to 40 percent in Region 1. Unmet need is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (32% and 27%, respectively), and in interior areas than in coastal areas (34% and 27%, respectively). Unmet need has a strong inverse relationship with the women's age. It is particularly high among adolescents (women aged 15-19 years),

⁵⁵A woman is postpartum amenorrhic 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

⁵⁶A woman is considered infecund if she is neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrhic, 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.

⁵⁷In this chapter, whenever reference is made to the use of a contraceptive by a woman, this may refer to her partner using a contraceptive method (such as male condom).

Table RH.6: 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, Guyana MICS5, 2014

	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			
Total	13.0	21.1	34.1	15.8	12.2	28.0	3,450	54.9	2,142
Region									
Region 1	14.9	14.4	29.3	14.6	25.0	39.5	60	42.5	41
Region 2	10.0	24.1	34.2	13.9	11.1	25.1	163	57.7	97
Region 3	10.9	28.1	39.0	15.2	10.6	25.8	580	60.2	376
Region 4	14.1	18.9	33.0	17.5	11.8	29.3	1,561	53.0	972
Region 5	7.4	25.3	32.7	13.7	16.4	30.1	237	52.1	149
Region 6	11.9	18.3	30.3	11.5	10.2	21.7	485	58.2	252
Regions 7 & 8	18.8	25.2	43.9	14.9	12.3	27.2	98	61.8	70
Region 9	10.0	17.6	27.6	11.9	24.3	36.2	98	43.2	63
Region 10	21.0	18.1	39.1	23.2	10.9	34.1	167	53.5	123
Area									
Urban	16.3	16.0	32.3	22.4	9.8	32.2	922	50.1	595
Rural	11.8	22.9	34.7	13.4	13.1	26.5	2,528	56.7	1,548
Location									
Coastal	12.5	21.4	33.9	15.6	11.5	27.1	2,989	55.5	1,824
Urban Coastal	15.7	16.3	32.0	21.8	9.8	31.6	805	50.3	511
Rural Coastal	11.3	23.3	34.6	13.4	12.2	25.5	2,184	57.6	1,313
Interior	16.2	18.9	35.2	17.1	16.5	33.7	462	51.1	318
Age									
15-19	11.1	1.8	12.9	58.9	3.1	61.9	240	17.2	180
20-24	26.8	6.8	33.5	32.5	7.0	39.4	590	46.0	430
25-29	26.6	14.9	41.6	18.4	8.9	27.3	603	60.4	416
30-34	12.5	28.5	41.0	12.2	13.0	25.2	504	61.9	334
35-39	4.1	31.3	35.5	5.8	15.6	21.4	529	62.4	301
40-44	2.4	32.7	35.1	1.6	18.5	20.0	542	63.7	299
45-49	1.2	24.0	25.2	0.3	16.0	16.3	441	60.7	183
Education									
None	5.7	23.5	29.3	10.1	17.0	27.2	41	(51.9)	23
Primary	4.9	28.9	33.8	4.8	15.1	19.8	557	63.1	299
Secondary	13.7	19.8	33.4	17.7	12.3	30.1	2,488	52.7	1,580
Higher	21.6	17.7	39.2	20.5	6.2	26.8	364	59.4	241
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	11.9	19.1	31.0	17.4	16.5	33.9	611	47.8	397
Second	10.5	25.6	36.1	15.5	12.9	28.5	668	55.9	431
Middle	12.7	20.3	33.0	18.9	11.8	30.8	701	51.8	447
Fourth	15.1	20.1	35.2	15.6	8.5	24.1	712	59.3	422
Richest	14.4	20.3	34.7	12.2	11.8	24.0	759	59.1	445
Ethnicity of household head^{a, b}									
East Indian	11.4	25.3	36.7	10.8	11.1	21.9	1,580	62.6	926
African	13.8	16.2	30.0	20.6	12.3	32.9	1,015	47.7	638
Amerindian	13.2	19.0	32.2	15.4	21.6	37.0	263	46.5	182
Mixed Race	15.7	19.3	35.0	21.2	10.8	32.1	582	52.2	391

¹ MICS indicator 5.4; MDG indicator 5.6 - Unmet need

^a This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^b Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

Table RH.7: Antenatal care coverage

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy for the last birth, Guyana MICS5, 2014										
	Provider of antenatal care ^a								Any skilled provider ^{1, b}	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Single midwife	Medex	Community health worker	Other	No antenatal care	Total		
Total	44.8	38.3	1.9	5.8	6.8	0.1	2.4	100.0	90.7	769
Region										
Region 1	9.0	42.2	0.0	21.2	18.6	0.0	8.9	100.0	72.5	25
Region 2	32.9	46.6	0.0	9.9	9.6	0.0	1.0	100.0	89.4	40
Region 3	46.3	42.3	0.4	8.7	0.4	0.0	1.9	100.0	97.7	107
Region 4	65.5	26.7	1.4	2.5	2.2	0.0	1.7	100.0	96.1	327
Region 5	25.2	59.9	10.4	2.7	0.9	0.9	0.0	100.0	98.2	52
Region 6	27.0	70.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	100.0	97.6	94
Regions 7 & 8	15.7	28.7	3.1	22.6	28.9	0.0	1.0	100.0	70.1	36
Region 9	14.6	14.2	0.0	7.3	54.5	0.3	9.1	100.0	36.0	44
Region 10	33.1	43.5	5.5	11.1	2.2	0.0	4.6	100.0	93.2	44
Area										
Urban	60.0	34.1	1.7	2.3	0.7	0.0	1.1	100.0	98.2	184
Rural	40.0	39.6	1.9	6.9	8.7	0.1	2.8	100.0	88.4	585
Location										
Coastal	51.7	39.9	2.2	3.4	1.2	0.0	1.7	100.0	97.1	608
Urban Coastal	64.6	31.7	2.1	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.6	100.0	98.7	155
Rural Coastal	47.2	42.7	2.2	4.5	1.4	0.0	2.0	100.0	96.6	453
Interior	19.0	32.3	0.7	14.7	27.7	0.4	5.3	100.0	66.6	161
Mother's age at birth										
Less than 20	37.4	44.2	2.0	8.7	6.0	0.1	1.5	100.0	92.4	151
20-34	45.5	38.4	1.9	5.5	6.2	0.1	2.4	100.0	91.3	523
35-49	52.5	28.2	1.5	2.7	10.8	0.0	4.3	100.0	84.9	95
Education										
None	(13.2)	(52.5)	(0.0)	(14.5)	(13.5)	(0.0)	(6.3)	100.0	(80.2)	13
Primary	26.0	45.9	1.0	14.5	8.8	0.0	3.8	100.0	87.3	95
Secondary	45.2	39.1	2.1	4.2	6.9	0.1	2.3	100.0	90.6	590
Higher	72.3	18.8	1.0	5.9	1.3	0.0	0.7	100.0	98.0	71
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest	25.6	40.0	0.6	9.5	20.2	0.3	3.9	100.0	75.7	227
Second	40.4	44.0	5.3	5.2	2.2	0.0	3.0	100.0	94.9	176
Middle	50.7	39.8	1.6	4.7	0.9	0.0	2.3	100.0	96.8	152
Fourth	50.2	42.7	0.7	5.3	0.5	0.0	0.6	100.0	98.9	104
Richest	78.1	19.6	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.1	110
Ethnicity of household head^{c, d}										
East Indian	50.1	42.7	0.6	3.9	1.4	0.0	1.3	100.0	97.3	254
African	52.9	41.0	2.3	2.3	0.1	0.0	1.3	100.0	98.5	235
Amerindian	14.3	29.0	0.8	14.4	35.0	0.5	5.9	100.0	58.5	113
Mixed Race	46.2	33.5	3.8	7.8	5.3	0.0	3.3	100.0	91.4	164

¹ MICS indicator 5.5a; MDG indicator 5.5 - Antenatal care coverage

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

^b Skilled provider refers to medical doctor, nurse/midwife, single midwife or Medex

^c This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^d Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

with 62 percent of unmet need, primarily due to unmet need for spacing (59%), while it declines in older women. Unmet need is highest in women living in households with an Amerindian household head (37%) and lowest in women living in households with an East Indian household head (22%). The table also highlights that the total demand for family planning satisfied is only 55 percent, yet the demand satisfied is relatively high among married women with only primary education (63%).

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, antenatal care can be used to inform women and their families about risks and symptoms in pregnancy and about the risks of labour and delivery, and therefore it may provide the route for ensuring that pregnant women do, in practice, deliver with the assistance of a skilled health care provider. Antenatal visits also provide an opportunity to supply information on birth spacing, which is recognized as an important factor in improving infant survival; tetanus immunization during pregnancy, which can be life-saving for both the mother and the infant; prevention and treatment of malaria among pregnant women; management of anaemia during pregnancy and treatment of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), which 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 care 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).

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

Antenatal care coverage indicators (at least one visit with a skilled provider and four or more visits with any providers) are used to track progress toward the Millennium Development Goal 5 of improving maternal health.

The type of personnel providing antenatal care (ANC) to women aged 15-49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding is presented in Table RH.7. Overall, 91 percent of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the two years prior to the survey were attended at least once by skilled health personnel⁵⁸ during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth. Only a very small percentage of women do not receive antenatal care (2%). In Guyana, the majority of antenatal care is provided by a medical doctor (45%), a nurse or midwife (38%), while a minority of women receive care from a community health worker (7%), a Medex⁵⁹ (6%), or a single midwife (2%). ANC by skilled health providers is least prevalent in the rural areas (88%), and particularly in the interior areas (67%) and in Region 9 (36%). Furthermore, older women, women who are living in the poorest households, and those with no education are less likely than others to receive ANC provided by skilled health personnel during pregnancy.

As expected, antenatal care by a community health worker is more common among women in interior areas, particularly in Regions 1, 7 & 8, and 9, among those living in the poorest households, and among those living in households with an Amerindian household head. Of note, up to nine (9) percent of women do not receive any antenatal care in Regions 1 and 9.

⁵⁸In Guyana MICS5, skilled health personnel refer to any of the following health professionals: medical doctor, nurse/midwife, single midwife or Medex.

⁵⁹A Medex is a medical extension worker with prescription and diagnostic right.

Table RH.8: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit (Continued)

		Percent distribution of women who had:							Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit					Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years who had at least one ANC visit	
		No antenatal care visits				4 or more visits ¹			First trimester	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months	DK/ Missing					
		One visit	Two visits	Three visits	4 or more visits ¹	Missing /DK	Total	No antenatal care visits										
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and by the timing of first antenatal care visits, Guyana MICS5, 2014		2.4	0.9	1.9	1.8	86.7	6.2	100.0	2.4	53.8	33.7	8.6	0.9	0.6	100.0	769	3	746
Region																		
Region 1	8.9	2.6	8.1	5.6	67.0	7.8	100.0	8.9	44.5	27.8	15.3	3.4	0.0	100.0	25	4	22	
Region 2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	95.7	2.5	100.0	1.0	57.6	30.3	9.8	1.4	0.0	100.0	40	3	40	
Region 3	1.9	2.7	2.2	1.3	87.8	4.1	100.0	1.9	53.0	37.3	6.9	0.4	0.6	100.0	107	3	105	
Region 4	1.7	0.6	2.2	1.8	85.2	8.6	100.0	1.7	61.1	27.8	8.0	0.8	0.6	100.0	327	3	320	
Region 5	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.3	87.0	10.6	100.0	0.0	43.7	47.4	7.0	1.0	1.0	100.0	52	4	51	
Region 6	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.3	1.4	100.0	2.4	41.4	48.3	8.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	94	4	92	
Regions 7 & 8	1.0	2.8	5.0	0.2	81.5	9.5	100.0	1.0	51.7	31.0	11.6	2.6	2.1	100.0	36	3	35	
Region 9	9.1	0.0	0.8	6.0	80.4	3.7	100.0	9.1	55.7	22.4	11.7	1.0	0.0	100.0	44	3	40	
Region 10	4.6	0.0	2.0	4.0	88.3	1.1	100.0	4.6	41.9	42.0	9.8	1.0	0.7	100.0	44	4	41	
Area																		
Urban	1.1	1.0	1.5	2.6	87.4	6.4	100.0	1.1	54.2	31.8	11.8	0.6	0.5	100.0	184	3	181	
Rural	2.8	0.9	2.1	1.6	86.5	6.1	100.0	2.8	53.7	34.3	7.5	1.0	0.6	100.0	585	3	565	
Location																		
Coastal	1.7	0.9	1.6	1.3	88.2	6.4	100.0	1.7	54.9	34.3	7.9	0.7	0.5	100.0	608	3	594	
Urban Coastal	0.6	1.2	1.5	2.3	87.2	7.4	100.0	0.6	55.2	31.0	12.4	0.5	0.4	100.0	155	3	153	
Rural Coastal	2.0	0.8	1.6	1.0	88.5	6.0	100.0	2.0	54.8	35.5	6.4	0.8	0.6	100.0	453	3	441	
Interior	5.3	1.0	3.1	3.6	81.3	5.6	100.0	5.3	49.8	31.5	11.1	1.7	0.7	100.0	161	3	152	

Table RH.8: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

		Percent distribution of women who had:						Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit						Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years who had at least one ANC visit			
		No antenatal care visits			4 or more visits ¹			No antenatal care visits		4-5 months		6-7 months				8+ months		DK/ Missing
		One visit	Two visits	Three visits	Missing /DK	Total	First trimester	Second trimester	Third trimester	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months	DK/ Missing					
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and by the timing of first antenatal care visits, Guyana MICS5, 2014		1.5	1.1	3.8	1.7	85.8	6.1	100.0	1.5	56.2	27.8	14.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	151	3	148
Mother's age at birth		2.4	0.7	1.1	2.0	87.8	6.1	100.0	2.4	54.6	34.8	6.9	0.7	0.6	100.0	523	3	508
Less than 20		4.3	2.1	3.4	1.2	82.1	7.0	100.0	4.3	45.8	37.1	9.5	2.4	1.0	100.0	95	4	90
20-34		(6.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(54.2)	(36.3)	100.0	(6.3)	(38.4)	(39.7)	(6.0)	(9.6)	(0.0)	100.0	13	(*)	12
35-49		3.8	0.8	2.9	4.6	82.4	5.4	100.0	3.8	42.3	39.7	12.8	0.6	0.7	100.0	95	4	90
Education		2.3	1.1	1.8	1.6	87.2	6.0	100.0	2.3	53.6	33.9	8.8	0.8	0.6	100.0	590	3	573
None		0.7	0.0	1.5	0.0	94.6	3.2	100.0	0.7	74.1	23.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	71	3	71
Primary		3.9	1.0	2.0	3.1	83.4	6.6	100.0	3.9	41.5	38.3	13.7	1.9	0.7	100.0	227	4	216
Secondary		3.0	0.7	3.8	1.5	86.1	4.8	100.0	3.0	52.9	36.6	6.0	0.9	0.7	100.0	176	3	169
Higher		2.3	0.7	1.1	1.6	87.7	6.5	100.0	2.3	54.9	34.5	7.9	0.0	0.3	100.0	152	3	148
Wealth index quintile		0.6	1.5	0.9	1.7	90.1	5.2	100.0	0.6	57.8	33.0	7.1	0.9	0.6	100.0	104	3	103
Poorest		0.4	0.6	0.7	0.0	90.1	8.2	100.0	0.4	75.4	19.4	4.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	110	3	109
Second		1.3	0.9	1.3	1.6	90.5	4.4	100.0	1.3	58.4	35.8	4.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	254	3	250
Middle		1.3	0.8	1.5	1.8	87.2	7.3	100.0	1.3	56.0	29.3	11.3	1.2	0.8	100.0	235	3	229
Fourth		5.9	1.4	3.8	3.8	77.1	8.0	100.0	5.9	49.4	30.8	10.7	2.5	0.7	100.0	113	3	105
Richest		3.3	0.8	2.2	0.8	86.5	6.4	100.0	3.3	47.7	37.6	10.4	0.3	0.7	100.0	164	4	157
Ethnicity of household head ^{a, b}		MICS indicator 5.5b: MDG indicator 5.5 - Antenatal care coverage																
East Indian		This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head																
African		Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases																
Amerindian		() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases																
Mixed Race		(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases																

Table RH.8 shows the number of antenatal care visits during the most recent pregnancy that took place within the two years preceding the survey, regardless of provider, by selected characteristics. Nine in ten mothers (91%) received antenatal care more than once and a vast majority of these had at least four visits (87%). The percentage of women having four or more antenatal care visits is lowest in Region 1 (67%), followed by Region 9 (80%) and then by Regions 7 & 8 (82%), and highest in Regions 2 and 6 (96% in each case). The likelihood of women receiving ANC at least four times during their pregnancies increases with their education and household wealth. Nevertheless, it should be noted that the great majority of women from the poorest households do have four or more antenatal visits (83%).

Table RH.8 also provides information about the timing of the first antenatal care visit. Overall, just over half of women (54%) with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey had their first antenatal care visit during the first trimester of their last pregnancy, with a median of three (3) months of pregnancy at the first visit among those who received antenatal care. Of note, almost one in ten women (9%) had their first ANC visit when they were already 6-7 months pregnant, accounted for by 13 percent of women with only primary education, 14 percent of those younger than 20 years of age at birth, 11 percent of those living in the interior areas, and 14 percent of those from the poorest households. Pregnant women living in households with an East Indian (58%) or an African (56%) household head are more likely than those in the other households to have their first ANC visit during their first trimester.

The coverage of key services that pregnant women are expected to receive during antenatal care are shown in Table RH.9. Among those women who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey, 97 percent reported that their blood pressure was checked, 95 percent that urine specimen was taken, and 95 percent that a blood sample was taken during antenatal care visits. Overall, 94 percent of pregnant women who received ANC, received it in compliance with WHO guidelines, i.e. they had their blood pressure measured and samples of urine and blood taken. Nevertheless, the percentage of women who received effective antenatal care is higher in urban than rural areas and in coastal than interior areas. It varies by region of residence: the regions with the smallest percentages are Region 9 (62%), Region 1 (72%), and Regions 7 & 8 (74%), compared

with above 95 percent in each of other regions. The percentages of women receiving effective antenatal care increase with the mother's education. In addition, it is 73 percent among those living in households with an Amerindian household head, and above 95 percent for those living in households with a household head of the other ethnicities.

In the present survey, women were also asked if they had been tested for malaria as part of antenatal care. Overall, 41 percent of women have been tested. The observed disparities across areas and regions most likely reflect the differences in the prevalence of malaria throughout the country. Testing for malaria is more common in interior areas than in coastal areas (54% and 37%, respectively), highest in Regions 7 & 8 (83%) and lowest in Region 5 (19%).

Assistance During Delivery

About three-quarters of all maternal deaths occur due to direct obstetric causes.² The single most critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure that a competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at every birth, and in case of emergency, that transport is available to a referral facility for obstetric care. The skilled attendant at delivery indicator is used to track progress toward the Millennium Development Goal 5 of improving maternal health.

The MICS5 included a number of questions to assess the proportion of births attended by a skilled attendant. In Guyana, a *skilled attendant* includes a medical doctor, nurse, midwife, single midwife, or Medex.

Overall, 92 percent of births occurring in the two years preceding the MICS survey were delivered by skilled personnel (Table RH.10). This percentage ranges from 46 percent in Region 9 to 99 percent in Region 6. Delivery by skilled attendant is higher in the urban than the rural areas and in the coastal than the interior areas. As expected, the gap between the coastal and interior areas (98% and 72%, respectively) is much higher than between the urban and rural areas (100% and 90%, respectively). The more educated women and those living in the richer households are more likely than other women to be assisted by skilled personnel during delivery of their child. Additionally, almost all the births that occur at both public and private health facilities are assisted by skilled personnel (99-100%), while only 12 percent of home deliveries are assisted by skilled personnel. Merely 62 percent of women living

⁶⁰Say L., Chou D., Gemmill A. et al. (2014). Global causes of maternal death: a WHO systematic analysis. *The Lancet Global Health* 2(6): e323-33. doi: 10.1016/S2214-109X(14)70227-X.

Table RH.9: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who, at least once, had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, and blood sample taken as part of antenatal care, during the pregnancy for the last birth, Guyana MICS5, 2014

	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of their last birth, had:					Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken ¹	Tested for Malaria	
Total	97.2	94.6	95.0	93.6	40.5	769
Region						
Region 1	89.7	80.8	74.5	72.1	59.3	25
Region 2	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	59.4	40
Region 3	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	27.3	107
Region 4	98.3	98.1	98.2	97.9	39.4	327
Region 5	96.6	95.4	96.6	95.4	18.9	52
Region 6	97.6	97.6	97.2	97.2	37.9	94
Regions 7 & 8	97.0	80.0	85.7	73.9	83.2	36
Region 9	90.9	67.8	71.9	61.6	59.4	44
Region 10	95.4	95.4	95.4	95.4	30.6	44
Area						
Urban	98.9	98.9	98.6	98.6	37.1	184
Rural	96.7	93.3	93.8	92.0	41.6	585
Location						
Coastal	98.0	97.8	97.9	97.7	37.1	608
Urban Coastal	99.4	99.4	99.1	99.1	39.6	155
Rural Coastal	97.6	97.3	97.5	97.2	36.2	453
Interior	94.0	82.6	84.0	78.2	53.6	161
Mother's age at birth						
Less than 20	98.2	95.5	96.0	94.6	47.1	151
20-34	97.3	94.8	95.1	93.7	38.8	523
35-49	95.2	92.5	92.6	91.5	40.1	95
Education						
None	(93.7)	(91.0)	(87.1)	(84.4)	(50.9)	13
Primary	95.5	89.8	91.0	87.2	45.6	95
Secondary	97.3	94.9	95.3	94.1	39.9	590
Higher	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	37.4	71
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	95.6	87.6	88.4	84.4	47.2	227
Second	97.0	97.0	96.9	96.8	39.5	176
Middle	97.7	96.7	97.7	96.7	34.0	152
Fourth	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	35.7	104
Richest	98.0	98.0	97.5	97.5	42.2	110
Ethnicity of household head^{a, b}						
East Indian	98.6	98.6	98.5	98.5	38.4	254
African	97.9	97.3	97.9	97.3	37.2	235
Amerindian	93.2	77.5	80.3	72.6	56.7	113
Mixed Race	96.7	96.3	95.4	94.9	37.5	164

¹ MICS indicator 5.6 - Content of antenatal care

^a This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^b Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

in households with an Amerindian household head deliver with assistance by skilled personnel, compared with 97-99 percent of those living in households with household head of other ethnicities.

The highest proportion of births (47%) in the two years preceding the MICS survey were delivered with assistance by a nurse or midwife, followed by medical doctors, with 39 percent. The lowest proportion was attended by a Medex, with only one (1) percent. Of the unskilled personnel who assisted during delivery, the most common assistant is a relative or friend (4%), followed by a community health worker (2%). Deliveries are rarely assisted by a traditional birth attendant. Figure RH.3 shows the distribution of persons assisting during delivery.

Table RH.10 also shows information on women who delivered by caesarean section (C-section) and provides additional information on the timing of the decision to conduct a C-section (before labour pains began or after) in order to better assess if such decisions are mostly driven by medical or non-medical reasons.

Overall, 17 percent of women who delivered in the two years preceding the survey had a C-section; for ten (10) percent of women, the decision was taken before the onset of labour pains and for seven (7) percent after. The percentage ranges from five (5) percent in Region 9 to 40 percent in Region 10, where the majority of C-sections (36%) had been decided before the onset of labour pains. C-section deliveries increase greatly with the mother's age at birth, household wealth and mother's education level. C-section deliveries are three times less likely to be performed in public health facilities (14%) than in private health facilities (42%).

Figure RH.3: Person assisting at delivery, Guyana MICS5, 2014

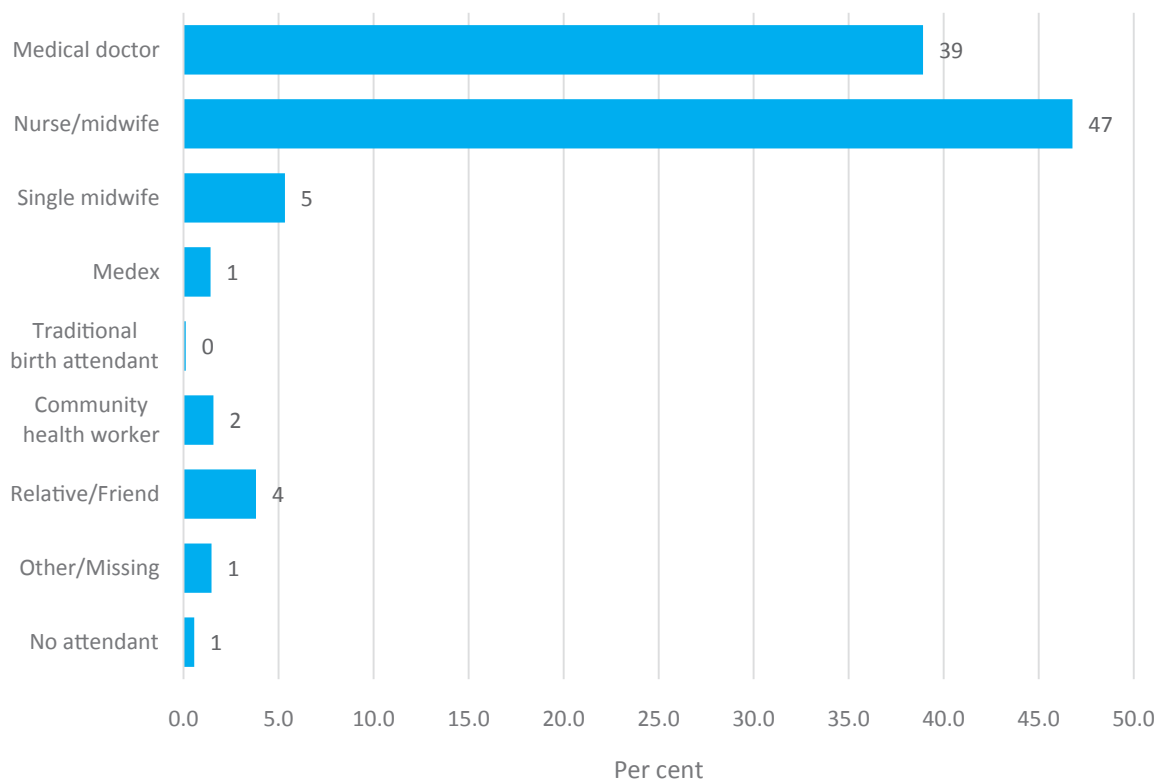


Table RH.10: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section (Continued)

		Person assisting at delivery										Percent delivered by C-section			Number of women who had a live birth in the last two years		
		Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Single midwife	Medex	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Relative /Friend	Other/Missing	No attendant	Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ^{1,a}	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains		Total ²	
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by person providing assistance at delivery, and percentage of births delivered by C-section, Guyana MICS5, 2014																	
Total		38.9	46.8	5.3	1.4	0.1	1.6	3.8	1.5	0.6	100.0	92.4	10.1	6.8	16.9	769	
Region																	
Region 1		22.1	49.0	1.1	8.1	3.8	3.9	10.8	0.0	1.2	100.0	80.3	5.1	6.3	11.3	25	
Region 2		34.0	60.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.2	5.5	8.0	13.6	40	
Region 3		35.0	51.0	9.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.5	0.0	100.0	96.6	6.7	7.8	14.5	107	
Region 4		47.8	43.5	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.5	0.1	100.0	97.7	11.1	8.2	19.3	327	
Region 5		34.8	46.6	12.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	97.1	7.1	2.2	9.3	52	
Region 6		33.7	63.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	100.0	99.0	10.2	6.6	16.8	94	
Regions 7 & 8		21.8	29.5	2.0	12.0	0.0	11.0	12.6	6.6	4.5	100.0	65.3	1.7	5.9	7.6	36	
Region 9		18.1	25.2	0.0	2.7	0.0	14.5	35.5	0.5	3.5	100.0	46.0	3.5	1.7	5.2	44	
Region 10		47.3	47.5	1.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.8	0.0	100.0	97.8	35.9	4.5	40.4	44	
Area																	
Urban		52.9	45.7	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.7	20.7	7.9	28.6	184	
Rural		34.5	47.1	6.7	1.8	0.2	2.1	5.0	1.9	0.7	100.0	90.2	6.8	6.5	13.3	585	
Location																	
Coastal		42.4	48.7	6.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.1	100.0	97.8	9.9	7.4	17.4	608	
Urban Coastal		54.0	44.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.7	17.5	8.4	26.0	155	
Rural Coastal		38.5	50.0	8.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.6	0.2	100.0	97.1	7.3	7.1	14.4	453	
Interior		25.8	39.6	1.0	5.9	0.6	7.5	15.3	2.1	2.2	100.0	72.4	10.9	4.4	15.3	161	
Mother's age at birth																	
Less than 20		31.2	53.3	7.4	1.8	0.0	1.6	2.5	2.2	0.0	100.0	93.7	4.8	3.1	8.0	151	
20-34		39.2	47.2	5.2	1.5	0.1	1.4	4.2	0.7	0.5	100.0	93.0	9.8	8.2	18.0	523	
35-49		49.8	34.2	2.8	0.6	0.5	2.7	3.6	4.3	1.5	100.0	87.4	20.3	5.1	25.4	95	

Table RH.10: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by person providing assistance at delivery, and percentage of births delivered by C-section, Guyana MICS5, 2014

	Person assisting at delivery										Percent delivered by C-section			Number of women who had a live birth in the last two years	
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Single midwife	Medex	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Relative /Friend	Other/Missing	No attendant	Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ^{1, a}	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains		Total ²
Place of delivery^b															
Public sector health facility	37.5	53.9	5.6	1.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	98.6	9.1	4.9	14.0	605
Private sector health facility	66.2	28.4	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	21.2	20.7	41.9	108
Home	0.7	5.1	2.5	3.8	2.0	14.1	57.3	5.2	9.4	100.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	46
Education															
None	(8.2)	(48.4)	(5.0)	(14.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.3)	(11.9)	(6.7)	100.0	(76.1)	(0.0)	(3.4)	(3.4)	13
Primary	31.7	46.4	0.7	5.6	0.5	3.6	9.1	1.7	0.8	100.0	84.3	8.4	6.1	14.5	95
Secondary	37.2	49.2	6.2	0.6	0.1	1.5	3.4	1.4	0.5	100.0	93.2	9.7	5.3	15.0	590
Higher	68.6	27.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	17.9	20.5	38.5	71
Wealth index quintiles															
Poorest	21.6	48.8	4.8	4.0	0.4	5.3	11.5	1.9	1.7	100.0	79.3	3.6	2.6	6.2	227
Second	44.0	49.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.4	2.1	0.3	100.0	96.1	8.3	6.5	14.8	176
Middle	42.2	43.1	11.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.2	0.0	100.0	97.2	11.2	5.0	16.2	152
Fourth	43.2	52.7	3.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	16.0	11.3	27.4	104
Richest	57.7	38.6	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	19.4	14.2	33.7	110
Ethnicity of household head^{c, d}															
East Indian	39.3	52.0	5.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.7	0.2	100.0	97.2	10.3	7.2	17.5	254
African	44.7	47.7	6.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	100.0	99.0	11.7	5.5	17.3	235
Amerindian	20.0	33.4	1.4	6.8	0.8	10.7	20.9	2.7	3.1	100.0	61.7	2.3	3.2	5.6	113
Mixed Race	43.2	46.0	6.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.9	0.0	100.0	96.7	12.8	10.0	22.8	164

¹ MICS indicator 5.7; MDG indicator 5.2 - Skilled attendant at delivery

² MICS indicator 5.9 - Caesarean section

^a Skilled attendant refers to medical doctor, nurse/midwife, single midwife or Medex

^b Category "Other/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

^c This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^d Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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.11 presents the percentage distribution of women aged 15-49 years 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.

In Guyana, 93 percent of births are delivered in a health facility - 79 percent of deliveries occur in public sector facilities and 14 percent in private sector facilities (Table RH.11). Only six (6) percent of births take place at home. While institutional deliveries account for the great majority of deliveries in urban, rural and

coastal areas (between 91 and 99%), only 74 percent of deliveries in interior areas take place in a health facility. The proportion of institutional deliveries varies from 47 percent in Region 9, 68 percent in Regions 7 & 8, 83 percent in Region 1, to 96-99 percent in all other regions. It should be noted that more than half (52%) of deliveries in Region 9 takes place at home. Delivery in health facilities increases with mother's education level and household wealth. Women with higher levels of educational attainment are more likely to deliver in a health facility than women with less education (84% for women with primary education, 94% for women with secondary education, and 99% for women with higher education). The proportion of births occurring in a health facility is 81 percent in the lowest wealth quintile and between 97 and 100 percent in the other quintiles. Only 65 percent of women living in households with an Amerindian household head delivered in a health facility, compared to 97-98 percent for women living in households with a household head of the other ethnicities.

Table RH.11: Place of delivery

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by place of delivery of their last birth, Guyana MICS5, 2014

	Place of delivery					Total	Delivered in health facility ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Health facility		Home	Other	Missing /DK			
	Public sector	Private sector						
Total	78.6	14.1	6.0	0.4	0.8	100.0	92.7	769
Region								
Region 1	77.8	5.6	15.2	1.4	0.0	100.0	83.4	25
Region 2	96.2	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.2	40
Region 3	85.2	13.9	0.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.1	107
Region 4	73.0	24.1	0.9	0.5	1.6	100.0	97.0	327
Region 5	90.7	7.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.0	52
Region 6	90.8	6.5	2.2	0.0	0.5	100.0	97.3	94
Regions 7 & 8	64.1	3.4	31.6	1.0	0.0	100.0	67.5	36
Region 9	45.6	1.2	52.0	0.7	0.5	100.0	46.8	44
Region 10	94.0	3.8	1.4	0.8	0.0	100.0	97.8	44
Area								
Urban	81.2	17.6	0.6	0.0	0.5	100.0	98.9	184
Rural	77.8	13.0	7.8	0.6	0.9	100.0	90.8	585
Location								
Coastal	80.9	16.8	1.1	0.3	1.0	100.0	97.6	608
Urban Coastal	78.5	20.2	0.7	0.0	0.6	100.0	98.7	155
Rural Coastal	81.7	15.6	1.2	0.5	1.1	100.0	97.3	453
Interior	70.3	4.1	24.7	0.8	0.1	100.0	74.3	161
Mother's age at birth								
Less than 20	90.9	4.4	3.8	0.4	0.5	100.0	95.3	151
20-34	76.9	16.0	6.1	0.5	0.5	100.0	92.9	523
35-49	68.8	19.1	9.1	0.0	3.0	100.0	87.9	95
Number of antenatal care visits								
None	(34.3)	(1.9)	(30.6)	(3.8)	(29.4)	100.0	(36.2)	19
1-3 visits	73.3	7.7	16.6	2.4	0.0	100.0	81.0	36
4+ visits	80.1	14.6	4.9	0.3	0.1	100.0	94.7	667
Missing/DK	79.0	16.6	4.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.6	48
Education								
None	(76.1)	(0.0)	(23.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(76.1)	13
Primary	77.3	6.5	14.7	0.4	1.2	100.0	83.8	95
Secondary	81.6	12.3	4.9	0.5	0.7	100.0	93.8	590
Higher	56.6	42.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	100.0	98.6	71
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	78.7	1.9	18.5	0.3	0.6	100.0	80.6	227
Second	92.1	4.5	1.2	1.5	0.7	100.0	96.6	176
Middle	86.2	11.0	0.9	0.1	1.9	100.0	97.1	152
Fourth	75.0	24.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	104
Richest	50.1	49.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.5	110
Ethnicity of household head^{a, b}								
East Indian	77.6	19.8	1.7	0.2	0.7	100.0	97.4	254
African	86.6	11.7	0.7	0.4	0.5	100.0	98.4	235
Amerindian	61.6	3.2	34.1	0.9	0.2	100.0	64.8	113
Mixed Race	80.4	16.1	1.3	0.5	1.7	100.0	96.5	164

¹ MICS indicator 5.8 - Institutional deliveries

^a This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^b Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

Post-natal Health Checks

The time of birth and immediately after is a critical window of opportunity for delivering lifesaving interventions for both the mother and newborn. Across the world, approximately three million newborns die annually in the first month of life² and the majority of these deaths occur within a day or two of birth,³ which is also the time when the majority of maternal deaths occur.⁴

Despite the importance of the first few days following birth, large-scale, nationally representative household survey programmes have not systematically included questions on the post-natal period and care for the mother and newborn. In 2008, the 'Countdown to 2015' initiative, which monitors progress on maternal, newborn and child health interventions, highlighted this data gap, and called not only for post-natal care (PNC) programmes to be strengthened, but also for improved data availability and quality.⁵

Following the establishment and discussions of an Inter-Agency Group on post-natal care and drawing on lessons learned from earlier attempts of collecting PNC data, a new questionnaire module for MICS5 was developed and validated and included in the Women's Questionnaire. Named the Post-natal Health Checks (PNHC) module, the objective is to collect information on newborns' and mothers' contact with a health service provider post-delivery. Note that the module does not assess content of care. The rationale for this is that as PNC programmes scale up, it is important to measure the coverage of that scale up and ensure that the platform for providing essential services

is in place. Content is considered more difficult to measure, particularly because the respondent is asked to recall services delivered up to two years preceding the interview.

Table RH.12 presents the percent distribution of women aged 15-49 years who gave birth in a health facility in the two years preceding the survey by duration of stay in the facility following the delivery, according to background characteristics.

Overall, 98 percent of women who gave birth in a health facility stay 12 hours or more in the facility after delivery, with the great majority of women staying more than one day (53% for 1-2 days and 45% for 3 days or more). Across the country, the percentage of women who stay 12 hours or more is high (ranging from 91% in Region 1 to 99% in Regions 4 and 10) and varies little by background characteristics. This suggests that once a woman delivers in a health facility, she is most likely to stay in a health facility for at least 12 hours post-partum. Nevertheless, it should be noted that four (4) percent of women living in Regions 7 & 8, and 9, and five (5) percent of those living in households with an Amerindian household head stay for less than six (6) hours after delivery. In addition, nine (9) percent of women in Region 1 stay for less than 12 hours after delivery.

Further examination of the data on women who stay in a health facility three days or more by region reveals that: Region 1 has the lowest percentage (29%), followed by the second lowest - Region 2 (36%). Region 9 (55%) and Regions 6 and 10 (49% each) have the highest percentages.

It is interesting to note that just over one-half of women (53%) stay three days or more at a private facility compared with 43 percent at a public facility. On the other hand, a larger percent (55%) stay for less number of days (1-2 days) at a public facility compared with 45 percent at a private facility. As is expected, women who had a C-section (88%) are more likely to stay longer at a health facility (3 days or more) compared to those who had a vaginal birth (35%).

⁶¹UNICEF (2013). Levels and Trends in Child Mortality: Report 2013, Estimates developed by the UN Interagency Group for Child Mortality Estimation.

⁶²Lawn J.E., Cousens S, Zupan J. (2005). 4 million neonatal deaths: When? Where? Why? *The Lancet* 365(9462):891-900.

⁶³WHO (2012). Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990-2010, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, and The World Bank estimates.

⁶⁴UNICEF (2008). Countdown to 2015: Tracking Progress in Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival, The 2008 Report.

Table RH.12: Post-partum stay in health facility

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who had their last birth delivered in a health facility by duration of stay in health facility, Guyana MICS5, 2014									
	Duration of stay in health facility						Total	12 hours or more ¹	Number of women who had their last birth delivered in a health facility in the last 2 years
	Less than 6 hours	6-11 hours	12-23 hours	1-2 days	3 days or more	Missing /DK			
Total	1.3	0.5	0.2	53.2	44.6	0.2	100.0	98.0	713
Region									
Region 1	0.0	8.6	1.4	61.5	28.5	0.0	100.0	91.4	21
Region 2	2.1	0.0	0.0	62.1	35.9	0.0	100.0	97.9	39
Region 3	1.2	0.0	0.0	60.1	38.1	0.5	100.0	98.3	106
Region 4	0.7	0.3	0.4	52.4	46.2	0.0	100.0	99.0	318
Region 5	1.9	1.2	0.0	50.7	46.3	0.0	100.0	97.0	51
Region 6	1.9	0.0	0.0	47.9	49.2	1.0	100.0	97.1	92
Regions 7 & 8	3.5	1.7	0.0	52.5	41.9	0.4	100.0	94.4	25
Region 9	4.3	0.0	0.0	41.0	54.7	0.0	100.0	95.7	20
Region 10	1.2	0.0	0.0	50.3	48.5	0.0	100.0	98.8	43
Area									
Urban	0.4	0.3	0.7	47.2	51.3	0.0	100.0	99.3	182
Rural	1.6	0.6	0.1	55.2	42.3	0.3	100.0	97.5	531
Location									
Coastal	0.9	0.3	0.2	53.5	44.9	0.2	100.0	98.6	593
Urban Coastal	0.3	0.3	0.9	48.0	50.4	0.0	100.0	99.3	153
Rural Coastal	1.1	0.3	0.0	55.4	42.9	0.3	100.0	98.3	441
Interior	3.3	1.6	0.2	51.5	43.2	0.1	100.0	94.9	120
Mother's age at birth									
Less than 20	0.9	0.4	0.5	56.1	41.7	0.4	100.0	98.3	144
20-34	1.3	0.6	0.2	53.8	43.9	0.2	100.0	97.9	486
35-49	1.8	0.4	0.0	44.4	53.4	0.0	100.0	97.8	84
Type of health facility									
Public	1.4	0.5	0.2	54.7	43.0	0.3	100.0	97.9	605
Private	0.7	0.9	0.5	44.7	53.2	0.0	100.0	98.4	108
Type of delivery									
Vaginal birth	1.5	0.6	0.3	62.5	34.9	0.3	100.0	97.6	582
C-section	0.4	0.0	0.0	11.8	87.8	0.0	100.0	99.6	131
Education									
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	10
Primary	1.6	0.9	0.0	49.9	47.6	0.0	100.0	97.5	79
Secondary	1.4	0.2	0.2	54.0	43.9	0.3	100.0	98.0	554
Higher	0.0	1.4	0.8	49.8	48.1	0.0	100.0	98.6	70
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	2.6	1.0	0.2	55.9	40.1	0.3	100.0	96.1	183
Second	0.4	0.5	0.0	53.0	46.1	0.0	100.0	99.1	170
Middle	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.5	48.1	0.4	100.0	99.6	148
Fourth	1.8	0.0	1.3	53.0	43.9	0.0	100.0	98.2	103
Richest	1.8	1.0	0.0	51.2	45.6	0.4	100.0	96.8	110
Ethnicity of household head^{a, b}									
East Indian	1.3	0.4	0.3	55.2	42.2	0.6	100.0	97.7	247
African	0.8	0.2	0.0	51.1	47.8	0.0	100.0	99.0	231
Amerindian	4.8	1.8	0.2	58.3	35.0	0.0	100.0	93.5	73
Mixed Race	0.4	0.6	0.4	51.2	47.4	0.1	100.0	99.0	158

¹ MICS indicator 5.10 - Post-partum stay in health facility

^a This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^b Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

Safe motherhood programmes have recently increased emphasis on the importance of post-natal care, recommending that all women and newborns receive a health check within two days of delivery. To assess the extent of post-natal care utilization, women were asked whether they and their newborn received a health check after the delivery, the timing of the first check, and the type of health provider, for the woman's last birth in the two years preceding the survey.

Table RH.13 shows the percentage of newborns born in the last two years who received health checks and post-natal care visits from any health provider after birth. It should be noted that health checks following birth while in facility or at home refer to checks provided by any health provider regardless of timing (column 1), whereas post-natal care visits (PNC visits) refer to a separate visit to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services and therefore do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home. The indicator Post-natal health checks (PNHC) includes any health check after birth received while in the health facility and at home (column 1), regardless of timing, as well as PNC visits within two days of delivery (columns 2, 3, and 4).

Overall, 93 percent of newborns receive a health check following birth while in a facility or at home. With regards to PNC visits, more than half of newborns do not receive any (52%), and while 12 percent of newborns receive a visit on their day of birth, PNC visits

occur predominantly after the first week following birth (23%). In total, 95 percent of all newborns receive a post-natal health check (PNHC), that is, a health check while in facility or at home following delivery or a post-natal visit within 2 days after delivery. Only 18 percent of newborns receive a PNC visit within two days of delivery. PNHC for newborns is lower in Regions 1, 7 & 8, and 9 (70-83%), than in the other regions (96-100%); in rural areas (94%) than urban areas (100%), and in interior areas (84%) than coastal areas (98%). It is noteworthy that although in Regions 3, 6, and 10, health checks following birth while in health facility or at home are nearly universal (96-99%), more than two-thirds of newborns in these regions do not receive any PNC visit (69-71%). There is a clear positive relationship between PNHC and mother's education as well as with household wealth. However, there is no clear pattern between women whose newborn did not receive PNC visits and mother's education, household wealth, or mother's age at birth.

Health checks following birth are conducted for nearly all deliveries taking place in a health facility (99% public, 100% private), whereas for newborns delivered at home, such occurrence is relatively low (25%). In addition, 41 percent of newborns delivered at home do not receive any PNC visit, resulting in only 52 percent of newborns receiving post-natal health checks. Newborns from households with an Amerindian household head are less likely than others to receive a health check following birth while in health facility or at home (70% compared to 96-99%).

Table RH.13: Post-natal health checks for newborns (Continued)

	PNC visit for newborns ^b										Missing /DK	Total newborn ^{1,c}	Post-natal health check for the newborn ^{1,c}	Number of last live births in the last two years
	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^a	Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit							
Total	93.1	12.0	3.7	2.7	5.2	23.1	52.1	1.2	100.0	95.4	769			
Region														
Region 1	81.9	4.2	7.1	5.5	8.3	28.1	44.8	2.1	100.0	83.3	25			
Region 2	94.2	9.9	4.2	0.8	3.8	40.5	40.8	0.0	100.0	96.2	40			
Region 3	99.1	8.1	1.5	0.7	4.7	15.8	69.1	0.0	100.0	100.0	107			
Region 4	96.4	15.8	2.9	2.5	4.9	28.8	43.1	2.0	100.0	97.4	327			
Region 5	98.0	16.3	3.1	2.9	5.7	16.5	55.5	0.0	100.0	100.0	52			
Region 6	96.3	4.7	3.2	2.3	6.0	13.3	70.5	0.0	100.0	99.5	94			
Regions 7 & 8	73.9	15.7	10.4	2.8	3.5	28.3	36.0	3.3	100.0	82.6	36			
Region 9	59.0	14.8	10.5	5.3	5.7	16.8	43.8	3.1	100.0	70.4	44			
Region 10	97.2	4.3	1.6	6.5	6.3	10.8	70.4	0.0	100.0	97.2	44			
Area														
Urban	99.5	11.8	2.7	3.3	2.5	24.9	54.1	0.7	100.0	99.5	184			
Rural	91.1	12.1	4.0	2.5	6.0	22.6	51.5	1.4	100.0	94.2	585			
Location														
Coastal	97.1	12.7	2.5	2.5	5.1	23.2	52.8	1.1	100.0	98.4	608			
Urban Coastal	99.4	13.5	2.7	3.9	1.4	27.2	50.4	0.8	100.0	99.4	155			
Rural Coastal	96.3	12.5	2.5	2.1	6.3	21.8	53.6	1.2	100.0	98.1	453			
Interior	78.2	9.4	7.9	3.2	5.5	23.0	49.5	1.6	100.0	84.3	161			
Mother's age at birth														
Less than 20	95.1	14.7	4.1	3.6	3.1	19.1	54.7	0.7	100.0	96.2	151			
20-34	93.8	10.5	3.5	2.6	6.0	24.8	51.2	1.5	100.0	96.1	523			
35-49	86.2	16.5	3.7	1.6	3.7	20.7	53.2	0.5	100.0	90.6	95			
Place of delivery^d														
Home	24.8	22.0	14.5	4.2	5.0	12.4	40.8	1.2	100.0	51.8	46			
Health facility	98.8	11.2	3.0	2.6	5.2	24.1	52.7	1.2	100.0	99.2	713			
Public	98.5	11.3	2.9	2.6	4.4	23.0	54.7	1.1	100.0	99.1	605			
Private	100.0	11.2	3.4	2.3	10.0	29.9	41.5	1.6	100.0	100.0	108			

Table RH.13: Post-natal health checks for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years whose last live birth received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution whose last live birth received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post natal health checks, Guyana MIC5, 2014		PNC visit for newborns ^b										
		Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^a	Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Missing /DK	Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn ^{1,c}	Number of last live births in the last two years
Education												
None	(73.3)	(7.9)	(6.0)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(11.0)	(72.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(82.6)	13	
Primary	83.4	13.8	9.4	1.3	5.2	21.3	48.0	1.0	100.0	90.3	95	
Secondary	94.4	12.0	2.8	2.9	4.5	22.3	54.0	1.5	100.0	96.1	590	
Higher	98.9	10.3	2.4	2.7	11.6	34.6	38.4	0.0	100.0	98.9	71	
Wealth index quintiles												
Poorest	83.4	10.8	5.3	2.6	5.0	22.7	52.7	1.0	100.0	88.3	227	
Second	95.4	13.3	3.7	3.9	4.7	22.3	50.0	2.1	100.0	97.2	176	
Middle	95.7	13.3	2.5	2.3	4.4	19.1	57.2	1.2	100.0	97.9	152	
Fourth	100.0	13.3	3.2	1.8	8.1	25.4	48.0	0.2	100.0	100.0	104	
Richest	99.5	9.7	2.2	2.4	4.5	28.9	50.9	1.4	100.0	99.5	110	
Ethnicity of household head^{e,f}												
East Indian	96.1	12.2	3.2	1.4	7.0	20.8	54.7	0.7	100.0	98.2	254	
African	98.7	12.9	2.9	1.5	3.4	24.0	54.6	0.7	100.0	99.3	235	
Amerindian	70.4	10.3	9.3	3.4	5.1	24.3	46.0	1.6	100.0	78.4	113	
Mixed Race	96.1	11.9	1.6	5.8	4.8	24.9	48.3	2.7	100.0	97.3	164	

¹ MICS indicator 5.11 - Post-natal health check for the newborn

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

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

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

^d Category "Other/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

^e This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^f Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

In Table RH.14, the percentage of newborns who received the first PNC visit within one week of birth is shown by location and type of provider of service. As defined above, a visit does not include a check in the facility or at home following birth.

In Guyana, 60 percent of the first PNC visits for newborns occur in a public facility, followed by 27 percent at home, and 13 percent in a private facility. The proportions are different according to the location of residence. In interior areas, more than half of the first PNC visits for newborns occur at home (54%), and 46 percent in a public facility; as expected, no PNC visits are made in a private facility as there are no private facilities in interior areas. Home visits are much more prevalent in the interior than on the coast and among newborns living in households with an Amerindian household head than those living in households with a household head of other ethnicities.

The majority (86%) of the first PNC visits for newborns are provided by either a doctor/nurse/midwife in Guyana, while ten (10) percent of newborns are seen by a community health worker, and five (5) percent by a Medex. However, in the interior areas, only 45 percent are provided by a doctor/nurse/midwife, 40 percent by a community health worker, and 14 percent by a Medex. This is in stark contrast with newborns living in the urban areas and coastal areas, in which case almost all are attended by a doctor/nurse/midwife (98-100%). A great majority (82%) of the rural newborns are also attended by a doctor/nurse/midwife. It should be pointed out that coastal areas are linear and contiguous and are more easily accessible. On the other hand, interior communities are nucleated and scattered in either riverain or hilly/mountainous areas and are not easily accessible, both in terms of time and cost. In addition, the level of health care provided in the interior areas is largely at the primary level (facilities and personnel).

Table RH.14: Post-natal care visits for newborns within one week of birth

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years whose last live birth received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Guyana MICS5, 2014												
	Location of first PNC visit for newborns					Provider of first PNC visit for newborns					Number of last live births in the last two years with a PNC visit within the first week of life	
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Other location	Missing	Total	Doctor/nurse/midwife	Medex	Community health worker	Total		
Total	26.9	59.7	12.6	0.4	0.5	100.0	85.6	4.8	9.6	100.0	181	
Region^a												
Regions 1, 7, 8, 9	52.5	47.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	38.9	16.1	44.9	100.0	34	
Regions 2, 3	(17.6)	(71.0)	(9.5)	(0.0)	(1.9)	100.0	(93.5)	(2.1)	(4.4)	100.0	24	
Region 4	12.6	62.6	23.6	0.8	0.5	100.0	97.4	2.6	0.0	100.0	85	
Regions 5, 6	(39.7)	(59.2)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(96.7)	(1.6)	(1.7)	100.0	30	
Region 10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8	
Area												
Urban	15.7	68.0	16.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	37	
Rural	29.8	57.6	11.6	0.5	0.6	100.0	81.9	6.0	12.1	100.0	144	
Location												
Coastal	18.8	63.7	16.3	0.5	0.6	100.0	97.7	2.0	0.4	100.0	139	
Urban Coastal	(15.4)	(66.4)	(18.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	33	
Rural Coastal	19.9	62.9	15.7	0.6	0.8	100.0	96.9	2.6	0.5	100.0	106	
Interior	53.7	46.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	45.4	14.2	40.4	100.0	42	
Mother's age at birth												
Less than 20	32.5	64.9	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.1	1.5	11.4	100.0	38	
20-34	26.6	55.4	16.6	0.6	0.8	100.0	83.9	6.0	10.1	100.0	118	
35-49	(19.1)	(72.3)	(8.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(91.5)	(3.9)	(4.6)	100.0	24	
Place of delivery^b												
Home	(73.6)	(26.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(29.2)	(15.0)	(55.8)	100.0	21	
Health facility	21.0	63.6	14.5	0.4	0.6	100.0	93.0	3.5	3.5	100.0	157	
Public	22.1	77.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	100.0	91.4	4.3	4.3	100.0	128	
Private	(16.0)	(4.9)	(77.6)	(0.0)	(1.5)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	29	
Education												
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	
Primary	41.2	55.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.1	6.7	14.2	100.0	28	
Secondary	26.6	60.9	11.3	0.5	0.7	100.0	86.1	4.4	9.6	100.0	131	
Higher	(8.4)	(55.9)	(35.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(98.3)	(1.7)	(0.0)	100.0	19	
Wealth index^c												
Poorest 40%	32.2	64.2	2.5	0.7	0.5	100.0	75.9	6.4	17.6	100.0	99	
Richest 60%	20.5	54.3	24.6	0.0	0.5	100.0	97.2	2.8	0.0	100.0	82	
Ethnicity of household head^{d,e}												
East Indian	24.0	53.8	20.4	1.1	0.7	100.0	94.6	4.5	0.8	100.0	60	
African	7.1	82.9	9.1	0.0	0.9	100.0	99.2	0.4	0.4	100.0	49	
Amerindian	58.0	42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	36.0	14.5	49.5	100.0	32	
Mixed Race	30.8	55.2	14.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.8	2.9	2.4	100.0	40	

^a Regions with similar characteristics have been merged into regional groupings because of the small number of cases in individual regions
^b Category "Other/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases
^c Wealth index have been grouped into two categories instead of five because of the small number of cases by quintile
^d This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head.
^e Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Tables RH.15 and RH.16 present information collected on post-natal health checks and visits of the mother and are identical to Tables RH.13 and RH.14 that presented the data collected for newborns.

Table RH.15 presents a pattern very similar to Table RH.13. Overall, 92 percent of mothers receive a health check following birth while in a facility or at home. With regards to PNC visits, the largest proportion of mothers received such visits only after the first week following the birth (16%). More than two-thirds of mothers do not receive any PNC visit (68%), and only 13 percent

of such visits take place within the first two days following delivery. In total, 93 percent of all mothers receive a post-natal health check, that is, a health check while in facility or at home following delivery or a post-natal visit within two days after delivery. As with newborns, this percentage is lower in Regions 1, 7 & 8, and 9 (82%, 75% and 63% respectively), compared to the rest of the regions (94-98%). Again, it should be noted that, although coverage of health checks following birth while in health facility or at home in Regions 3, 6 and 10 is generally high (93-98%), about three out of four mothers (74-79%) in these regions

Table RH.15: Post-natal health checks for mothers (Continued)

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^a	PNC visit for mothers ^b							Missing /DK	Total	Post-natal health check for the mother ^{1,c}	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit					
Total	91.7	7.3	2.8	2.7	3.2	16.0	67.6	0.4	100.0	93.0	769	
Region												
Region 1	80.8	3.6	5.3	2.5	7.4	20.5	59.2	1.4	100.0	82.2	25	
Region 2	92.3	4.2	3.5	0.8	2.4	28.0	59.9	1.0	100.0	94.3	40	
Region 3	93.1	4.9	0.6	0.9	3.4	10.9	79.4	0.0	100.0	94.1	107	
Region 4	96.3	8.8	2.8	1.8	1.5	20.1	64.5	0.4	100.0	97.1	327	
Region 5	93.7	17.6	5.4	2.9	3.8	8.8	61.6	0.0	100.0	94.8	52	
Region 6	97.7	0.5	2.7	4.7	5.6	8.2	78.3	0.0	100.0	98.2	94	
Regions 7 & 8	69.7	9.0	4.2	2.3	3.3	22.6	56.1	2.4	100.0	74.8	36	
Region 9	56.6	11.5	3.4	6.6	7.1	10.4	61.0	0.0	100.0	62.9	44	
Region 10	97.1	3.1	1.6	7.4	2.8	10.8	74.3	0.0	100.0	97.1	44	
Area												
Urban	98.3	6.9	3.5	3.5	2.6	19.7	63.5	0.4	100.0	98.3	184	
Rural	89.6	7.4	2.6	2.4	3.3	14.9	68.9	0.4	100.0	91.4	585	
Location												
Coastal	95.7	7.4	2.4	2.6	2.7	15.9	68.8	0.3	100.0	96.5	608	
Urban Coastal	98.2	7.5	3.7	4.2	2.3	20.8	61.2	0.5	100.0	98.2	155	
Rural Coastal	94.8	7.3	2.0	2.0	2.8	14.2	71.4	0.2	100.0	95.9	453	
Interior	76.4	7.0	4.3	3.2	5.0	16.7	63.1	0.8	100.0	80.0	161	
Mother's age at birth												
Less than 20	91.4	3.9	2.3	3.6	2.7	13.5	73.7	0.4	100.0	92.7	151	
20-34	92.5	8.1	2.9	2.4	3.4	17.4	65.4	0.4	100.0	93.9	523	
35-49	87.4	8.3	2.9	3.2	2.4	12.7	70.1	0.5	100.0	88.8	95	
Place of delivery^d												
Home	24.8	21.4	4.3	5.6	5.0	6.7	56.2	0.8	100.0	43.0	46	
Health facility	97.2	6.2	2.7	2.5	3.1	16.8	68.3	0.4	100.0	97.2	713	
Public	96.8	5.2	2.8	2.8	2.7	14.3	71.8	0.3	100.0	96.8	605	
Private	99.1	11.7	2.4	0.9	5.0	30.7	48.7	0.7	100.0	99.1	108	

Table RH.15: Post-natal health checks for mothers

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth at the time of last birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post natal health checks, Guyana MIC5, 2014

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^a	PNC visit for mothers ^b							Missing /DK	Total	Post-natal health check for the mother ^{1, c}	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit					
Type of delivery												
Vaginal birth	90.3	7.1	2.5	2.8	2.8	12.9	71.4	0.4	100.0	92.0	638	
C-section	98.2	8.0	4.1	2.2	4.7	31.2	49.2	0.6	100.0	98.2	131	
Education												
None	(73.3)	(10.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(1.2)	(84.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(76.6)	13	
Primary	83.8	7.1	2.9	6.5	2.2	11.5	68.0	1.7	100.0	87.5	95	
Secondary	92.4	7.0	3.1	2.3	3.1	15.5	68.7	0.2	100.0	93.5	590	
Higher	99.3	8.8	0.8	1.8	4.4	29.1	55.1	0.0	100.0	99.3	71	
Wealth index quintiles												
Poorest	80.7	6.5	4.4	2.2	4.1	13.1	69.2	0.5	100.0	83.8	227	
Second	92.6	7.3	0.7	3.4	0.7	16.6	70.7	0.6	100.0	94.1	176	
Middle	96.0	9.6	2.1	2.7	3.4	10.8	71.2	0.1	100.0	96.6	152	
Fourth	100.0	5.1	4.8	3.3	4.1	21.3	61.4	0.0	100.0	100.0	104	
Richest	98.8	7.7	2.0	1.9	3.8	23.5	60.3	0.7	100.0	98.8	110	
Ethnicity of household head^{e, f}												
East Indian	96.7	6.3	2.5	2.5	3.4	15.9	69.4	0.0	100.0	97.9	254	
African	95.4	7.8	2.8	2.5	2.6	14.9	69.5	0.0	100.0	96.0	235	
Amerindian	68.5	8.3	4.2	3.3	5.0	13.2	65.0	1.0	100.0	73.4	113	
Mixed Race	94.2	7.6	2.3	2.9	2.4	19.6	64.0	1.2	100.0	94.7	164	

¹ MICS indicator 5.12 - Post-natal health check for the mother

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

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

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

^d Category "Other/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

^e This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^f Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

do not receive any PNC visit. Mothers in interior areas are less likely to receive a health check following birth than mothers in coastal areas (76 compared to 96%). There is a positive correlation between health check following birth and both education and household wealth; however, there is no clear pattern with regards to timely PNC visits.

Health checks following birth occur mainly in health facility deliveries (97% public, 99% private), whereas for mothers delivering at home the figure is only 25 percent. In addition, as was the case for newborns but with even higher proportions, 56 percent of mothers who delivered at home do not receive any PNC visit,

resulting in only 43 percent of mothers receiving post-natal health checks. The difference between the data for newborns and mothers is that the overall percentage of PNC visits as well as that of timely PNC visits is lower for mothers than for newborns. Studying only those mothers who did not receive a PNC visit, the percentage is much higher for mothers (68%) than for newborns (52%). Mothers from households with an Amerindian household head are less likely to receive a health check following birth than those from households with a household head of other ethnicities (69% compared to 94-97%).

Table RH.16 matches Table RH.14, but now deals with PNC visits for mothers by location and type of provider. As defined above, a visit does not include a check in the facility or at home following birth.

The patterns among women are similar to those among newborns. Overall, 53 percent of the first PNC visits occur in a public facility, followed by 32 percent at home, and 15 percent in a private facility. In interior areas, the majority, nearly two-thirds, of the first PNC visits for mothers occur at home (63%), 37 percent in a public facility, and as noted in the case of newborns, no PNC visits are made in a private facility as there are no private facilities in interior areas. On the other hand, in coastal areas, the majority (59%) of the first PNC visits are made in a public facility, 21 percent at home, and 20 percent in a private facility.

With regards to provider of the first PNC visit for mothers, as is the case for newborns, the majority (79%) are provided by a doctor/nurse/midwife. However, only 45 percent of these visits are provided by any of those health professionals in the interior areas, compared to 91 percent in the coastal areas. The other common providers seen by interior women are community health workers (37%), followed by Medex (18%).

Due to the small number of women with a live birth in the last two years who received a PNC visit within the first week of birth, only limited comparison can be made across different background characteristics.

Table RH.17 presents the distribution of women with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by receipt of health checks or PNC visits within two days of birth for the mother and the newborn, thus combining the indicators presented in Tables RH.13 and RH.15.

The Guyana MICS5 shows that for 92 percent of live births, both the mothers and their newborns receive either a health check following birth or a timely PNC

visit, whereas for four (4) percent of births, neither receives health checks or timely visits. There are large variations across the background characteristics. Urban births (98%) are slightly better served with health checks or timely visits as compared to rural births (90%), and coastal births (96%) are much better served as compared to interior births (79%). For 15 percent of births in interior areas, neither the mother nor the newborn receive any post-natal health check. The figures for the regions vary from 61 percent in Region 9 to 98 percent in Region 6. In Region 9, no post-natal health check is made for either the mother or the newborn in 28 percent of births. Whereas nearly all births taking place in a health facility (97%) are provided with post-natal health checks for both the mother and the newborn, only 41 percent of home births access such service. Nearly half of home births (46%) do not receive any post-natal health checks.

There are correlations to household wealth and the education of the woman relative to post-natal health checks for both the mother and the newborn. The proportion of births with post-natal health checks is low among women with primary education compared to those with secondary or higher education. The findings are similar among women from the poorest households, compared to those from the richest households.

The proportion of births without any post-natal health checks increases with the mother's age: nine (9) percent of births whose mother is aged between 35-49 years do not receive post-natal health checks, compared with two (2) percent of births whose mother is aged less than 20 years. Up to 20 percent of births in households with an Amerindian household head do not receive any post-natal health checks, compared to one (1) to three (3) percent of births in households with a household head of the other ethnicities. With regard to patterns on health checks or timely PNC visits for either the mother or the newborn alone, there is generally a higher level of coverage for newborns.

Table RH.16: Post-natal care visits for mothers within one week of birth

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Guyana MICS5, 2014

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers				Provider of first PNC visit for mothers				Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Total	Doctor/nurse/midwife	Single midwife	Medex	Community health worker		
Total	32.0	53.0	14.9	100.0	78.7	5.0	6.3	10.0	100.0	123
Region^a										
Regions 1, 7, 8, 9	60.9	39.1	0.0	100.0	38.3	0.0	19.7	41.9	100.0	24
Regions 2, 3	(20.3)	(70.5)	(9.2)	100.0	(87.5)	(2.2)	(3.4)	(6.9)	100.0	15
Region 4	11.8	53.7	34.5	100.0	96.0	0.9	3.2	0.0	100.0	49
Regions 5, 6	(41.6)	(58.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(84.4)	(10.5)	(3.3)	(1.8)	100.0	28
Region 10	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Area										
Urban	(19.3)	(57.2)	(23.5)	100.0	(89.4)	(10.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	30
Rural	36.2	51.7	12.1	100.0	75.2	3.1	8.4	13.3	100.0	92
Location										
Coastal	21.4	58.5	20.1	100.0	90.5	6.7	2.3	0.6	100.0	91
Urban Coastal	(18.9)	(54.9)	(26.2)	100.0	(88.2)	(11.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	27
Rural Coastal	22.4	60.1	17.5	100.0	91.5	4.5	3.2	0.8	100.0	64
Interior	62.9	37.1	0.0	100.0	44.6	0.0	18.1	37.3	100.0	31
Mother's age at birth										
Less than 20	(51.6)	(43.1)	(5.3)	100.0	(71.6)	(0.0)	(5.8)	(22.6)	100.0	19
20-34	29.8	52.8	17.5	100.0	78.6	6.3	6.9	8.2	100.0	88
35-49	(21.6)	(66.2)	(12.2)	100.0	(87.9)	(3.5)	(3.8)	(4.8)	100.0	16
Place of delivery^b										
Home	(74.2)	(25.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(28.0)	(5.8)	(17.2)	(49.0)	100.0	17
Health facility	25.8	56.5	17.7	100.0	86.6	4.9	4.7	3.8	100.0	104
Public	28.6	71.4	0.0	100.0	83.1	6.2	5.9	4.8	100.0	82
Private	(14.9)	(0.0)	(85.1)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	22
Type of delivery										
Vaginal birth	33.4	59.4	7.2	100.0	75.8	3.8	7.9	12.5	100.0	98
C-section	(26.6)	(28.0)	(45.3)	100.0	(90.3)	(9.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	25
Education										
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Primary	(54.0)	(40.0)	(6.0)	100.0	(68.6)	(3.2)	(10.3)	(18.0)	100.0	18
Secondary	30.1	57.2	12.7	100.0	78.4	6.0	5.7	9.8	100.0	92
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Wealth index^c										
Poorest 40%	44.9	53.3	1.9	100.0	63.4	6.2	10.1	20.3	100.0	60
Richest 60%	19.6	52.8	27.6	100.0	93.6	3.8	2.6	0.0	100.0	62
Ethnicity of household head^d										
East Indian	33.6	42.2	24.3	100.0	87.9	5.2	5.5	1.4	100.0	37
African	9.6	82.8	7.6	100.0	97.4	2.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	37
Amerindian	67.6	32.4	0.0	100.0	33.6	0.0	21.3	45.1	100.0	23
Mixed Race	(29.2)	(45.0)	(25.8)	100.0	(80.0)	(13.6)	(2.7)	(3.7)	100.0	25

^a Regions with similar characteristics have been merged into regional groupings because of the small number of cases in individual regions

^b Category "Other/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

^c Wealth index have been grouped into three categories instead of five because of the small number of cases by quintile

^d This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

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

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

Table RH.17: Post-natal health checks for mothers and newborns

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by post-natal health checks for the mother and newborn, within two days of the most recent birth, Guyana MICS5, 2014							
	Post-natal health checks within two days of birth for:					Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Both mothers and newborns	Mothers only	Newborns only	Neither mother nor newborn	Missing		
Total	92.2	0.6	3.0	4.0	0.2	100.0	769
Region							
Region 1	82.2	0.0	1.1	16.7	0.0	100.0	25
Region 2	94.3	0.0	1.9	3.8	0.0	100.0	40
Region 3	94.1	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	107
Region 4	95.9	0.8	1.1	1.8	0.4	100.0	327
Region 5	94.8	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	52
Region 6	98.2	0.0	1.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	94
Regions 7 & 8	71.6	2.0	9.8	15.4	1.2	100.0	36
Region 9	61.1	1.8	9.3	27.8	0.0	100.0	44
Region 10	96.5	0.6	0.7	2.2	0.0	100.0	44
Area							
Urban	98.2	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.2	100.0	184
Rural	90.3	0.8	3.6	5.1	0.3	100.0	585
Location							
Coastal	95.8	0.4	2.3	1.2	0.2	100.0	608
Urban Coastal	98.0	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.2	100.0	155
Rural Coastal	95.1	0.6	2.8	1.3	0.2	100.0	453
Interior	78.6	1.1	5.4	14.6	0.3	100.0	161
Mother's age at birth							
Less than 20	90.7	1.8	5.3	2.0	0.1	100.0	151
20-34	93.4	0.3	2.5	3.6	0.2	100.0	523
35-49	88.3	0.0	1.8	9.4	0.5	100.0	95
Place of delivery^a							
Home	40.6	2.4	11.2	45.8	0.0	100.0	46
Health facility	96.5	0.5	2.5	0.3	0.3	100.0	713
Public	96.1	0.5	2.8	0.4	0.2	100.0	605
Private	98.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.7	100.0	108
Type of delivery							
Vaginal birth	91.2	0.7	3.2	4.8	0.2	100.0	638
C-section	97.4	0.2	1.8	0.0	0.6	100.0	131
Education							
None	(76.6)	(0.0)	(6.0)	(17.4)	(0.0)	100.0	13
Primary	86.6	0.0	2.8	9.7	0.9	100.0	95
Secondary	92.7	0.7	3.3	3.2	0.2	100.0	590
Higher	98.9	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	71
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	82.9	0.8	5.3	10.9	0.2	100.0	227
Second	92.2	1.5	4.6	1.3	0.4	100.0	176
Middle	96.6	0.0	1.3	2.1	0.0	100.0	152
Fourth	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	104
Richest	98.1	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.7	100.0	110
Ethnicity of household head^{b, c}							
East Indian	96.9	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.0	100.0	254
African	95.9	0.1	3.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	235
Amerindian	71.7	1.3	6.4	20.3	0.4	100.0	113
Mixed Race	93.7	0.1	2.7	2.5	0.9	100.0	164

^a Category "Other/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

^b Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

^c This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

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



IX. EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

Early Childhood Care and Education

Readiness of children for primary school can be improved through attendance⁶⁵ to early childhood education programmes or through nursery school attendance. Early childhood education programmes include programmes for children that have organised learning components as opposed to baby-sitting and day-care which do not typically have organised education and learning.

In Guyana, 61 percent of children aged 36-59 months are attending an organised early childhood education programme (Table CD.1). It is noteworthy that this figure reflects a 12 percentage point increase from 2006.⁶⁶ This considerable improvement may be in part due to the creation of nursery classrooms within primary schools in interior regions, greater access to early childhood education services in Regions 5 and 6 through the Day Care and play groups programme, and the introduction of these services in the Maternal and Child Health programme.

Urban-rural, coastal-interior and regional differentials are notable – the figure is as high as 68 percent in urban areas, compared to 59 percent in rural areas, and 64 percent in coastal areas, compared to 49 percent in interior areas. Among children aged 36-59 months, attendance to early childhood education programmes is most prevalent in Region 5 (70%), and least prevalent in Region 1 (18%). A very small differential by sex exists, but there are relatively large differentials by ethnicity of household head, with 72 percent of children living in households with an African household head having the highest attendance to early childhood education programmes, and those living in Amerindian headed households having the lowest attendance (40%). Early childhood education increases with the level of mother's education and the household wealth: 85 percent of children whose mother has a higher education attend such programmes, while the figure drops to 55 percent among children whose mother has only primary education; similarly, the proportion ranges between 45 percent for children in the poorest households to 76 percent for those in the richest households. The proportion of children attending early childhood education programmes at ages 48-59 months is much higher (85%) than at ages 36-47 months (38%).

⁶⁵In MICS5, school attendance is considered to be the percentage of children who were attending school regardless of the frequency of attendance.

⁶⁶Guyana MICS3 2006

Table CD.1: Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an organised early childhood education programme, Guyana MICS5, 2014

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education ¹	Number of children age 36-59 months
Total	61.0	1,337
Sex		
Male	63.0	723
Female	58.7	614
Region		
Region 1	18.1	37
Region 2	49.2	74
Region 3	60.8	159
Region 4	65.1	557
Region 5	70.0	104
Region 6	62.6	177
Regions 7 & 8	51.0	70
Region 9	55.6	75
Region 10	62.7	84
Area		
Urban	67.5	332
Rural	58.9	1,004
Location		
Coastal	64.4	1,046
Urban Coastal	66.8	284
Rural Coastal	63.6	762
Interior	48.7	290
Age of child		
36-47 months	37.7	683
48-59 months	85.4	653
Mother's education^a		
None	(36.0)	29
Primary	54.6	216
Secondary	59.8	955
Higher	84.7	133
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	44.9	406
Second	62.5	302
Middle	65.2	247
Fourth	72.3	179
Richest	76.2	202
Ethnicity of household head^{b, c}		
East Indian	62.1	438
African	72.3	414
Amerindian	40.0	185
Mixed Race	56.3	295

¹ MICS indicator 6.1 - Attendance to early childhood education

^a Category "Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

^b This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^c Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

Quality of Care

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 a major determinant of the child's development during this period.^{67,68} In this context, engagement of adults in 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. As set out in *A World Fit for Children*, children should be "physically healthy, mentally alert, emotionally secure, socially competent and able to learn."⁶⁹

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 to assist in identifying, naming, counting, or drawing things.

For almost nine out of ten (87%) children aged 36-59 months, an adult household member engaged in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness during the three days preceding the survey (Table CD.2). The mean number of activities that adults engaged with children was 5.1. The table also indicates that the father's involvement in four or more activities was somewhat limited (16%), with a mean number of 1.3 activities, compared to that of the mother (55%), with a mean number of 3.4 activities. Of note, 36 percent of children aged 36-59 months live without their biological father.

There are no differentials with regards to areas and location of residence and age, in terms of engagement of adults in activities with children, but strong differentials by region, ethnicity of household head and

socio-economic status are observed. There is a small variation by sex (male 85% and female 90%). Adult engagement in activities with children was greatest in Region 10 (95%) and lowest in Region 1 (65%), while the proportion was 94 percent for children living in the richest households, as opposed to those living in the poorest households (82%). Father's involvement showed a similar pattern in terms of engagement in such activities, but father's involvement was greatest in Region 2, with 26 percent and almost non-existent in Region 1, with only three (3) percent. Additionally, support for learning by fathers is considerably greater in households headed by an East Indian (21%) than the other households. Father's involvement clearly increased with the father's education, increasing from 19 percent for those with a primary education to 39 percent for those with a higher education. The pattern in mother's involvement was similar to father's involvement, with the lowest involvement observed in Region 1 (32%) and the highest in Region 2 (63%), and increasing with the mother's education, from 37 percent for those with primary education, to 78 percent for those with a higher education. There were hardly any observed differentials by ethnicity of household head.

⁶⁷Grantham-McGregor S, Cheung Y.B., Cueto S. et al. (2007). Developmental potential in the first 5 Years for children in developing countries. *The Lancet* 369(9555): 60-70.

⁶⁸Belsky J., Bell B., Bradley R.H. et al. (2007). Socioeconomic risk, parenting during the preschool years and child health age 6 years. *European Journal of Public Health* 17(5): 508-13.

⁶⁹United Nations (2002). *A World Fit For Children*, Adopted by the UN General Assembly at the 27th Special Session, 10 May 2002, p. 2.

Table CD.2: Support for learning (Continued)

Percentage of children age 36-59 months with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by biological fathers and mothers, Guyana MICSS, 2014												
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children living with their:		Number of children age 36-59 months	Percentage of children with whom biological fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²	Mean number of activities with biological fathers	Number of children age 36-59 months living with their biological fathers	Percentage of children with whom biological mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with biological mothers	Number of children age 36-59 months living with their biological mothers	
			Biological father	Biological mother								
Total	87.2	5.1	64.1	87.4	1,337	15.9	1.3	856	54.8	3.4	1,169	
Sex												
Male	85.0	5.0	62.0	87.5	723	15.5	1.3	448	54.6	3.4	633	
Female	89.8	5.2	66.6	87.3	614	16.4	1.3	408	54.9	3.4	536	
Region												
Region 1	64.9	3.9	68.8	91.1	37	2.5	0.4	25	32.4	2.0	33	
Region 2	95.2	5.6	86.2	87.3	74	25.8	1.7	64	62.7	3.5	65	
Region 3	86.3	5.1	59.2	89.2	159	14.8	1.1	94	56.0	3.4	142	
Region 4	86.0	5.1	59.8	84.9	557	17.4	1.4	333	54.6	3.4	473	
Region 5	91.6	5.3	66.5	88.8	104	13.2	1.2	69	47.6	3.1	92	
Region 6	90.8	5.3	69.1	90.4	177	13.3	1.4	122	57.5	3.6	160	
Regions 7 & 8	84.7	4.9	68.7	90.9	70	15.3	1.4	48	55.6	3.3	64	
Region 9	80.1	4.7	82.8	90.3	75	21.2	1.7	62	57.1	3.5	68	
Region 10	94.8	5.4	45.8	86.4	84	10.2	0.8	39	56.0	3.6	73	
Area												
Urban	87.5	5.2	50.5	79.0	332	15.3	1.1	168	54.2	3.4	262	
Rural	87.1	5.1	68.6	90.2	1,004	16.1	1.4	689	54.9	3.4	906	
Location												
Coastal	87.9	5.2	62.7	86.7	1,046	16.2	1.3	656	54.7	3.4	907	
Urban Coastal	86.2	5.1	52.0	77.5	284	16.0	1.2	148	51.6	3.2	220	
Rural Coastal	88.6	5.2	66.7	90.2	762	16.3	1.4	508	55.8	3.5	687	
Interior	84.5	4.9	68.9	90.0	290	15.0	1.2	200	55.0	3.3	261	
Age												
36-47 months	85.1	5.0	65.3	88.3	683	16.3	1.3	447	55.4	3.4	603	
48-59 months	89.3	5.2	62.7	86.6	653	15.5	1.3	410	54.0	3.4	565	

Table CD.2: Support for learning

Percentage of children age 36-59 months with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by biological fathers and mothers, Guyana MIC5, 2014

	Percentage of children living with their:		Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom biological fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²		Mean number of activities with biological fathers	Number of children age 36-59 months living with their biological fathers		Percentage of children whom biological mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with biological mothers	Number of children age 36-59 months living with their biological mothers	
	Biological father	Biological mother		Biological fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²	Biological mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³		Number of children age 36-59 months	Number of children age 36-59 months				
Mother's education^{a,b}												
None	(66.1)	(97.7)	(3.9)	(82.7)	(97.7)	(1.3)	24	(41.8)	(2.3)	29		
Primary	78.8	81.2	4.7	62.1	81.2	0.9	134	37.1	2.6	175		
Secondary	88.7	88.3	5.2	64.1	88.3	1.3	612	56.1	3.5	843		
Higher	96.5	90.5	5.5	62.7	90.5	2.0	83	77.8	4.4	120		
Father's education^b												
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	(*)	16		
Primary	84.8	99.5	5.0	100.0	99.5	1.6	189	55.9	3.4	188		
Secondary	90.1	93.5	5.2	100.0	93.5	1.9	564	59.5	3.7	528		
Higher	93.0	91.1	5.5	100.0	91.1	2.8	69	78.0	4.5	63		
Father not in the household	84.9	74.6	5.1	0.0	74.6	na	na	45.7	3.0	358		
Wealth index quintiles												
Poorest	81.6	91.0	4.8	67.8	91.0	1.1	275	50.7	3.1	369		
Second	85.7	83.9	5.1	60.9	83.9	1.0	184	43.9	2.9	254		
Middle	89.9	89.9	5.3	63.2	89.9	1.5	156	63.5	3.9	222		
Fourth	90.6	88.4	5.3	58.2	88.4	1.5	104	60.6	3.8	158		
Richest	94.2	81.8	5.5	67.5	81.8	1.8	137	63.3	3.7	165		
Ethnicity of household head^{c,d}												
East Indian	90.6	91.2	5.3	80.7	91.2	1.7	353	57.8	3.6	399		
African	84.3	82.5	5.0	45.6	82.5	1.1	189	52.7	3.2	341		
Amerindian	79.0	91.0	4.7	74.5	91.0	1.2	138	50.1	3.0	168		
Mixed Race	91.1	86.3	5.3	59.0	86.3	1.1	174	55.3	3.5	255		

¹ MICS indicator 6.2 - Support for learning

² MICS indicator 6.3 - Father's support for learning

³ MICS indicator 6.4 - Mother's support for learning

^a The background characteristic "Mother's education" refers to the education level of the respondent to the Questionnaire for Children Under Five, and covers both mothers and primary caretakers, who are interviewed when the mother is not listed in the same household. Since indicator 6.4 reports on the biological mother's support for learning, this background characteristic refers to only the educational levels of biological mothers when calculated for the indicator in question.

^b Category "Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

^c This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^d Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

na: not applicable

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

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

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. The mothers/caretakers of all children under five were asked about number of children's books or picture books they have for the child, and the types of playthings that are available at home.

In Guyana, 47 percent of children aged 0-59 months live in households where at least three children's books are present for the child (Table CD.3). The proportion of children with ten or more books declines to 24 percent. While no differentials by sex are observed, a higher percentage of urban children have access to children's books than those living in rural households, and also a higher percentage of coastal children than interior children. The proportion of under-five children who have three or more children's books is 55 percent in urban areas, compared to 45 percent in rural areas, and 51 percent in coastal areas, compared to 33 percent in interior areas. Only 23 percent of the children living in households with an Amerindian household head have three or more children's books compared to over 50 percent of those living in the other households. The presence of children's books is positively correlated with the child's age; in the homes of 61 percent of children aged 24-59 months, there are three or more children's books, while the figure is 28 percent for children aged 0-23 months. The proportion of children with three or more children's books is very strongly correlated with the mother's education (from 9% for mothers with no education to 78% with higher education) and socio-economic status of the household (from 25% in the poorest households to 76% in the richest households).

For children for whom there are ten or more children's books or picture books, the figures are drastically lower, but the pattern is similar to that of three or more books.

Table CD.3 also shows that 69 percent of children aged 0-59 months had two or more **types of** playthings to play with in their homes. The **types of** playthings included in the questionnaires were 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 87 percent of children play with toys that come from a store; the percentage for other types of toys are between 50 and 55 percent. No sex, urban-rural, or coastal-

interior differentials are observed; an increasing trend is observed in terms of mother's education, though to a lesser extent compared to the trend seen with children's books – 71 percent of children whose mothers are educated have two or more **types of** playthings, while the proportion is 61 percent for children whose mothers have no education. Contrary to the availability of children's books, the trend is less clear with respect to the socio-economic status of the household. Percentages vary from 43 percent in Region 1 to 79 percent in Region 2. As with children's books, the proportion of children who have two or more types of playthings increases with age, with 78 percent of children aged 24-59 months, as opposed to 55 percent of children aged 0-23 months. Ethnicity of household head is somewhat correlated with children having two or more types of playthings. The highest proportion of under-five children with two or more types of playthings is in households headed by a person of mixed race, while the lowest percentage is in those headed by an Amerindian.

Leaving children alone or in the presence of other young children is known to increase the risk of injuries.⁷⁰ In MICS5, two questions were asked to find out whether children aged 0-59 months were left alone (for more than an hour) during the week preceding the interview, and whether children were left (for more than an hour) in the care of other children under ten years of age.

Table CD.4 shows that three (3) percent of children aged 0-59 months were left in the care of other children, and the same proportion (3%) were left alone during the week preceding the interview. Combining the two care indicators, it is calculated that a total of five (5) percent of children were left with inadequate care during the past week, either by being left alone or in the care of another child for more than an hour. No differences were observed by the sex or age of the child. Rural children (6%) were twice as likely to be left with inadequate care as urban children (3%) and interior children (11%) were almost three times as likely as coastal children (4%). Inadequate care was more prevalent among children whose mothers had no education (12%), as opposed to children whose mothers had at least primary education (3-6%), and among children living in the poorest households (10%), as opposed to children living in wealthier households (1-4%). Great regional disparities are observed, with the highest percentage found in Region 9 (21%), followed by Regions 7 & 8 (10%) then by Region 6 (8%), and the others five (5) percent or less. Inadequate care was most prevalent in children living in households with an Amerindian household head (14%).

⁷⁰Grossman D.C. (2000). *The history of injury control and the epidemiology of child and adolescent injuries*. *The Future of Children*, 10(1): 23-52.

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, Guyana MICS5, 2014

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				Number of children under age 5
	3 or more children's books ¹	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/ manufactured toys	Household objects/ objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings ²	
Total	47.3	23.8	49.6	86.7	55.4	68.5	3,358
Sex							
Male	46.6	23.7	49.2	87.8	57.8	69.9	1,722
Female	48.1	23.9	49.9	85.6	52.8	67.1	1,636
Region							
Region 1	17.7	2.9	38.6	72.1	22.1	43.1	96
Region 2	46.9	20.9	62.6	92.6	67.0	79.3	185
Region 3	50.7	26.3	40.2	91.3	57.3	65.1	452
Region 4	54.1	29.2	47.3	89.9	52.9	68.6	1,382
Region 5	52.2	24.1	41.0	92.5	55.3	66.2	236
Region 6	39.8	20.5	66.8	83.6	55.2	75.1	443
Regions 7 & 8	29.5	11.0	54.4	65.8	70.4	65.0	164
Region 9	23.7	7.2	48.3	75.3	58.2	65.8	198
Region 10	56.5	27.6	48.8	84.7	59.4	71.8	202
Area							
Urban	54.6	31.3	53.6	87.8	48.3	68.8	838
Rural	44.9	21.3	48.2	86.4	57.8	68.5	2,520
Location							
Coastal	51.4	26.6	49.7	89.5	55.1	69.6	2,634
Urban Coastal	53.4	30.7	54.7	88.5	46.8	68.8	711
Rural Coastal	50.6	25.1	47.9	89.9	58.2	69.8	1,923
Interior	32.6	13.5	49.1	76.6	56.5	64.8	724
Age							
0-23 months	28.0	11.2	42.8	78.7	38.7	54.7	1,373
24-59 months	60.7	32.5	54.2	92.3	67.0	78.1	1,985
Mother's education^a							
None	8.8	1.2	30.8	68.8	73.3	60.6	64
Primary	27.3	10.3	46.0	76.0	53.6	61.8	483
Secondary	48.3	23.6	50.8	88.3	56.1	69.7	2,485
Higher	78.1	50.4	49.0	94.2	48.9	70.9	321
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	24.6	6.7	45.8	78.1	57.1	64.7	1,003
Second	42.7	17.7	49.3	86.1	55.1	68.3	755
Middle	55.5	28.1	52.6	90.8	52.9	69.6	616
Fourth	61.9	35.3	53.9	91.8	58.9	74.5	486
Richest	75.7	51.2	49.6	95.1	52.1	69.7	497
Ethnicity of household head^{b, c}							
East Indian	52.2	27.0	49.3	91.8	57.1	70.1	1,118
African	50.6	27.9	48.1	88.3	53.1	67.6	1,037
Amerindian	22.6	6.3	46.3	73.2	55.4	61.5	492
Mixed Race	52.1	25.0	54.2	86.2	55.8	72.3	697

¹ MICS indicator 6.5 - Availability of children's books

² MICS indicator 6.6 - Availability of playthings

^a Category "Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

^b This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^c Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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, Guyana MICS5, 2014

	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	
Total	3.3	3.1	5.0	3,358
Sex				
Male	3.0	3.3	4.8	1,722
Female	3.6	2.9	5.2	1,636
Region				
Region 1	1.1	2.7	3.0	96
Region 2	3.0	1.9	3.3	185
Region 3	1.7	1.4	3.0	452
Region 4	0.9	2.2	2.5	1,382
Region 5	0.9	1.5	2.1	236
Region 6	7.6	1.5	8.3	443
Regions 7 & 8	5.5	7.7	10.1	164
Region 9	15.9	14.1	21.1	198
Region 10	3.6	4.8	5.3	202
Area				
Urban	2.2	1.4	3.1	838
Rural	3.7	3.7	5.6	2,520
Location				
Coastal	2.2	1.8	3.5	2,634
Urban Coastal	2.3	1.4	3.3	711
Rural Coastal	2.1	2.0	3.5	1,923
Interior	7.3	7.8	10.6	724
Age				
0-23 months	2.8	2.2	4.2	1,373
24-59 months	3.6	3.7	5.5	1,985
Mother's education^a				
None	6.4	9.9	11.6	64
Primary	4.5	3.8	5.8	483
Secondary	3.3	2.9	5.0	2,485
Higher	1.0	2.3	2.9	321
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	6.7	6.7	10.0	1,003
Second	2.6	1.8	3.8	755
Middle	1.8	1.7	3.2	616
Fourth	2.0	1.9	3.0	486
Richest	0.5	0.7	1.0	497
Ethnicity of household head^{b, c}				
East Indian	2.8	1.4	3.6	1,118
African	1.7	2.3	3.4	1,037
Amerindian	9.8	10.0	13.7	492
Mixed Race	1.8	2.3	3.5	697

¹ MICS indicator 6.7 - Inadequate care

^a Category "Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

^b This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^c Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Developmental Status of Children

Early childhood 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.⁷¹

A ten-item module was used to calculate the Early Child Development Index (ECDI). The primary purpose of the ECDI is to inform public policy regarding the developmental status of children in Guyana. The index is based on selected milestones that children are expected to achieve by ages three and four. The ten items are used to determine if children (36-59 months) are developmentally on track in four domains:

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

ECDI is then calculated as the percentage of children who are developmentally on track in at least three of these four domains.

The results are presented in Table CD.5. In Guyana, 86 percent of children aged 36-59 months are developmentally on track. ECDI is similar between boys (85%) and girls (87%). As expected, ECDI is

much higher in the older age group (93% among children aged 48-59 months compared to 78% among those aged 36-47 months), since children mature more skills with increasing age. Higher ECDI is seen in children attending an early childhood education programme at 91 percent, compared to 77 percent among those who are not attending. Children living in the poorest households have lower ECDI (78%) compared to children living in households of the other four quintiles (88-90% of children developmentally on track). ECDI increases with the level of mother's education, from 77 percent among children whose mothers have primary education, to 90 percent among those whose mothers have higher education. There is no urban-rural difference, but a coastal-interior difference is observed, with 88 percent for coastal children, as opposed to 79 percent for interior children. The proportion of children living in households with an Amerindian household head developmentally on track is smaller than those living in households of other ethnicities, with 73 percent of children on track, compared to 87-88 percent for others. Considerable regional disparities are observed, with the lowest found in Region 1 (73%), and the highest in Region 5 (92%).

The analysis of four domains of child development shows that 97 percent of children are on track in the physical domain, 95 percent in the learning domain, but much less on track in social-emotional (75%) and literacy-numeracy (63%) domains. The coastal-interior differential is seen for literacy-numeracy and social-emotional domains, to a lesser extent for learning, but not for the physical domain. A similar pattern is observed for the ethnicity of household head, where children living in households with an Amerindian household head are less on track for literacy-numeracy and social-emotional domains than those in other households. Looking at individual domains by region, it should be noted that the literacy-numeracy is the domain that has the greatest disparities and the lowest percentages of children on track. In Region 1, only one in four children (26%) is on track in the literacy-numeracy domain. In each individual domain, the higher score is associated with children attending an early childhood education programme, older children, children in richer households and whose mother has higher education.

⁷¹Shonkoff J.P. and Phillips D.A. (eds) (2000). From neurons to neighborhoods: the science of early childhood development, Committee on Integrating the Science of Early Childhood Development, National Research Council and Institute of Medicine..

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, Guyana MICS5, 2014

	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		
Total	63.0	97.3	74.5	95.0	85.6	1,337
Sex						
Male	60.2	97.1	72.5	93.9	84.9	723
Female	66.2	97.4	76.8	96.2	86.5	614
Region						
Region 1	25.6	92.2	77.1	84.4	73.1	37
Region 2	35.6	99.0	76.2	98.2	85.5	74
Region 3	57.8	97.8	70.8	92.4	84.6	159
Region 4	68.6	98.0	77.2	97.5	88.8	557
Region 5	69.3	97.4	77.3	97.8	92.2	104
Region 6	72.1	97.9	77.0	93.0	87.5	177
Regions 7 & 8	51.3	95.5	67.9	93.2	74.1	70
Region 9	61.5	91.4	56.8	86.0	73.6	75
Region 10	59.8	97.0	73.0	94.6	80.4	84
Area						
Urban	68.1	97.4	77.4	96.0	87.0	332
Rural	61.2	97.2	73.5	94.6	85.2	1,004
Location						
Coastal	65.5	97.9	76.0	95.9	87.6	1,046
Urban Coastal	68.2	97.5	76.9	96.3	86.9	284
Rural Coastal	64.6	98.1	75.7	95.8	87.8	762
Interior	53.6	94.9	68.9	91.6	78.5	290
Age						
36-47 months	46.9	95.7	71.1	92.7	78.3	683
48-59 months	79.7	98.9	78.0	97.3	93.3	653
Attendance to early childhood education						
Attending	77.2	99.2	76.0	97.8	91.4	816
Not attending	40.7	94.3	72.0	90.5	76.5	521
Mother's education^a						
None	(35.7)	(95.5)	(85.6)	(93.6)	(86.6)	29
Primary	52.5	95.3	73.0	91.4	77.4	216
Secondary	65.0	97.6	73.3	95.4	86.8	955
Higher	70.6	98.2	84.1	97.7	90.0	133
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	49.1	95.8	69.1	91.6	77.9	406
Second	62.7	98.3	78.4	94.4	89.2	302
Middle	74.5	97.2	71.2	97.6	88.4	247
Fourth	69.3	97.7	77.7	97.6	88.6	179
Richest	71.5	98.2	80.3	97.2	89.9	202
Ethnicity of household head^{b, c}						
East Indian	63.8	96.8	79.0	96.0	88.4	438
African	69.4	98.2	73.5	95.6	87.4	414
Amerindian	47.1	93.7	61.2	89.5	73.2	185
Mixed Race	62.2	98.8	77.4	96.0	86.5	295

¹ MICS indicator 6.8 - Early child development index

^a Category "Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

^b This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^c Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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



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X. LITERACY AND EDUCATION

Literacy among Young Women and Men

The Youth Literacy Rate reflects the outcomes of primary education over the previous ten years or so. As a measure of the effectiveness of the primary education system, it is often seen as a proxy measure of social progress and economic achievement. In Guyana MICS5 2014, literacy is assessed on the ability of the respondent to read a short simple statement or based on the highest level of education reached.⁷²

The percent literate is presented in Tables ED.1 and ED.1M. Table ED.1 indicates that 98 percent of young women (i.e. 15-24 years) in Guyana are literate and that literacy status does not vary by area, location or age of women. Additionally, the region of residence has little influence on whether or not a young woman is literate except for those who reside in Region 1, in which case only 83 percent are literate compared to over 96 percent in the other regions. Of women who stated that primary school was their highest level of education, just 52 percent were actually able to read the statement shown to them. Table ED.1M shows that, for men, the relationships between literacy status and background characteristics are generally similar to those observed among women.

It should be emphasized that literacy in MICS surveys is measured by the ability to read a short simple statement. The literacy status as measured by the present survey may not accurately capture the different degrees of literacy among the population in Guyana, and therefore needs to be interpreted with caution.

⁷²The request to read the simple statement was made to women and men who have not attended school, or did not attend school beyond the primary level. It was assumed that respondents who have attended secondary school or higher were literate. Therefore, the literacy rate among young people is the percentage of respondents aged 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education. Blind or visually impaired respondents were not assessed. The following sentences were utilised in the present survey:

- The cows drink water.
- I love to eat food.
- We are happy at home.
- The road is not a place to play.
- I do not know my man.
- How are you today?
- Cats and dogs are animals.
- Fishes swim in the trench.

⁷³In MICS5, school attendance is considered to be the percentage of children who were attending school regardless of the frequency of attendance.

⁷⁴The computation of the indicator does not exclude repeaters, and therefore is inclusive of both children who are attending primary school for the first time, as well as those who were in the first grade of primary school the previous school year and are repeating. Children repeating may have attended nursery school prior to the school year during which they attended the first grade of primary school for the first time; these children are not captured in the numerator of the indicator.

School Readiness

Attendance⁷³ to nursery school is important for the readiness of children to school. Table ED.2 shows the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school (regardless of age) who attended nursery school the previous year⁷⁴ (school readiness). Overall, 85 percent of children who are currently attending the first grade of primary school were attending nursery school the previous year. This indicator is similar by sex (87% males and 83% females), as well as by area of residence (84% urban and 85% rural). However, there are variations by ethnicity of household head. The highest proportion of children in the first grade of primary school who attended nursery school the previous year is from African headed households, with 91 percent, and the lowest proportion is from households headed by East Indians, with 80 percent. Interestingly, there does not seem to be a correlation between school readiness and socio-economic status of the household in Guyana.

Table ED.1: Literacy (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are literate, Guyana MICS5, 2014			
	Percentage literate ¹	Percentage not known	Number of women age 15-24 years
Total	98.0	0.2	1,868
Region			
Region 1	83.3	0.0	25
Region 2	100.0	0.0	88
Region 3	98.8	0.2	333
Region 4	98.2	0.1	829
Region 5	96.5	0.0	117
Region 6	97.1	0.5	277
Regions 7 & 8	96.3	1.0	58
Region 9	98.6	0.0	43
Region 10	100.0	0.0	98
Area			
Urban	99.8	0.1	494
Rural	97.4	0.2	1,374
Location			
Coastal	98.1	0.2	1,616
Urban Coastal	99.7	0.2	419
Rural Coastal	97.5	0.1	1,197
Interior	97.2	0.2	252
Education			
None	(*)	(*)	6
Primary	51.7	3.5	66
Secondary	100.0	0.0	1,579
Higher	100.0	0.0	217
Age			
15-19	98.8	0.1	1,025
20-24	97.0	0.2	843
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	94.4	0.3	370
Second	97.7	0.4	349
Middle	98.9	0.0	366
Fourth	99.6	0.2	409
Richest	99.2	0.0	374
Ethnicity of household head^{a, b}			
East Indian	97.0	0.1	816
African	99.6	0.0	565
Amerindian	96.1	0.4	139
Mixed Race	98.5	0.4	342

¹ MICS indicator 7.1; MDG indicator 2.3 - Literacy rate among young women

^a This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^b Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

Table ED.1M: Literacy (young men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are literate, Guyana MICS5, 2014			
	Percentage literate ¹	Percentage not known	Number of men age 15-24 years
Total	97.7	0.2	629
Region			
Region 1	(*)	(*)	8
Region 2	(100.0)	(0.0)	34
Region 3	99.4	0.0	99
Region 4	97.4	0.3	283
Region 5	(98.5)	(0.0)	49
Region 6	95.5	0.4	104
Regions 7 & 8	(98.5)	(0.0)	12
Region 9	(*)	(*)	10
Region 10	(100.0)	(0.0)	28
Area			
Urban	97.3	0.0	160
Rural	97.8	0.3	469
Location			
Coastal	97.6	0.2	560
Urban Coastal	96.9	0.0	140
Rural Coastal	97.9	0.3	421
Interior	97.9	0.4	69
Education			
None	(*)	(*)	6
Primary	(*)	(*)	17
Secondary	100.0	0.0	516
Higher	100.0	0.0	91
Age			
15-19	98.0	0.4	374
20-24	97.1	0.0	255
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	92.5	0.2	103
Second	96.0	0.9	138
Middle	99.4	0.0	151
Fourth	100.0	0.0	116
Richest	99.5	0.0	120
Ethnicity of household head^{a, b}			
East Indian	96.0	0.1	267
African	99.8	0.0	219
Amerindian	95.1	0.6	40
Mixed Race	98.4	0.9	99

¹ MICS indicator 7.1; MDG indicator 2.3 - Literacy rate among young men^(M)

^a This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^b Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

() 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 Millennium Development Goals (2, A). 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.

In Guyana, children enter primary school at age six, and secondary school at age 12. There are six grades in primary school and five grades in secondary school. In primary school, grades are referred to as Grade 1 to Grade 6. For secondary school, grades are referred to as Form 1 to Form 5. The school year typically runs from September of one year to July of the following year.

Of children who are of primary school entry age (age 6) in Guyana, 83 percent are attending the first grade of primary school (Table ED.3). There are slight differences by sex (82% for boys and 85% for girls) and coastal-interior areas (83% versus 86%). Interestingly, children's entry to primary school is slightly timelier in rural areas (85%) than in urban areas (78%). There are also disparities relative to the ethnicity of the household head - children's entry to primary school is most timely among those from households headed by East Indians (87%) and least timely among those from households headed by a person of mixed race (80%).

Table ED.2: School readiness

^a Percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended nursery school the previous year, Guyana MICS5, 2014		
	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended nursery school in previous year ¹	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Total	84.9	301
Sex		
Male	87.4	141
Female	82.7	160
Region		
Region 1	(64.9)	9
Region 2	(*)	15
Region 3	(78.2)	31
Region 4	90.4	119
Region 5	(91.7)	28
Region 6	78.8	43
Regions 7 & 8	68.3	13
Region 9	100.0	19
Region 10	(93.8)	24
Area		
Urban	83.8	69
Rural	85.2	232
Location		
Coastal	83.7	230
Urban Coastal	79.0	53
Rural Coastal	85.1	177
Interior	88.8	71
Mother's education^b		
None	(*)	10
Primary	66.7	58
Secondary	90.1	199
Higher	(86.3)	28
Mother not in household	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	79.9	89
Second	81.6	56
Middle	96.5	57
Fourth	90.2	48
Richest	79.3	52
Ethnicity of household head^{c, d}		
East Indian	79.5	99
African	90.9	104
Amerindian	83.8	38
Mixed Race	83.6	57
¹ MICS indicator 7.2 - School readiness		
^a In MICS5, school attendance is considered to be the percentage of children who were attending school regardless of the frequency of attendance		
^b Category "Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases		
^c This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head		
^d Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases		
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases		
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases		

Table ED.3: Primary school entry

Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Guyana MICS5, 2014		
	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 ¹	Number of children of primary school entry age
Total	83.3	345
Sex		
Male	81.6	175
Female	84.9	170
Region		
Region 1	(89.4)	9
Region 2	(83.4)	27
Region 3	(73.3)	43
Region 4	80.6	147
Region 5	(84.6)	21
Region 6	95.1	45
Regions 7 & 8	87.1	12
Region 9	91.7	22
Region 10	(82.0)	19
Area		
Urban	77.9	94
Rural	85.3	251
Location		
Coastal	82.5	277
Urban Coastal	76.2	85
Rural Coastal	85.3	192
Interior	86.4	68
Mother's education^a		
None	(*)	8
Primary	86.6	74
Secondary	82.0	224
Higher	(84.0)	36
Mother not in household	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	83.1	96
Second	83.2	67
Middle	83.2	54
Fourth	83.8	63
Richest	83.1	65
Ethnicity of household head^{b, c}		
East Indian	87.1	123
African	80.4	103
Amerindian	83.9	53
Mixed Race	79.6	65

¹ MICS indicator 7.3 - Net intake rate in primary education

^a Category "Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

^b This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^c Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

Table ED.4 provides the percentage of children of primary school age (6 to 11 years) who have attended primary or secondary school⁷⁵ at least once in the school year of the survey and those who are out of school. The great majority of children of primary school age (97%) have attended school at least once in the school year of the survey. Two (2) percent of the children are out of school, though primarily due to an out-of-school rate of ten (10) percent for children age six, who appear to be starting late in school, as seen by a relatively high percentage attending nursery school (9%). Overall, the percentage of children of primary school age who have attended school at least once in the school year of the survey is generally high and there are hardly any variations according to sex, regions, areas, location, mother's education, ethnicity of household head and socio-economic status of the household. However, it is noteworthy that the highest proportion of children of primary school age who are out of school is living in Region 2, in the poorest households and in households headed by a person of mixed race.

⁷⁵Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only primary school attendance, but also secondary school attendance in the numerator.

Table ED.4: Primary school attendance^a and out of school children (Continued)

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending nursery school, and percentage out of school, Guyana MIC5, 2014															
	Male					Female					Total				
	Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:				
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending nursery school	Out of school ^b	Number of children	Not attending school or nursery school	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending nursery school	Out of school ^b	Number of children	Not attending school or nursery school	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending nursery school	Out of school ^b	Number of children	
Total	96.9	0.7	1.5	2.2	1,080	97.1	0.9	1.5	2.4	1,087	97.0	0.8	1.5	2.3	2,166
Region															
Region 1	94.1	2.7	1.1	3.8	34	96.9	0.6	0.3	0.9	33	95.5	1.7	0.7	2.4	66
Region 2	94.9	3.6	1.5	5.1	72	96.5	1.9	1.6	3.5	63	95.6	2.8	1.5	4.4	134
Region 3	97.3	0.4	0.8	1.1	159	95.9	0.4	3.4	3.8	155	96.6	0.4	2.0	2.4	314
Region 4	96.5	0.1	2.2	2.3	461	96.5	0.8	1.7	2.5	449	96.5	0.4	2.0	2.4	910
Region 5	98.2	0.0	1.1	1.1	65	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	69	99.1	0.0	0.5	0.5	134
Region 6	98.4	0.0	1.1	1.1	133	98.0	1.8	0.3	2.0	157	98.2	1.0	0.7	1.6	290
Regions 7 & 8	95.3	2.6	1.2	3.8	33	98.4	0.0	1.6	1.6	34	96.9	1.3	1.4	2.7	67
Region 9	98.3	1.2	0.5	1.7	63	98.3	1.3	0.0	1.3	70	98.3	1.3	0.2	1.5	133
Region 10	97.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	60	97.3	0.7	2.0	2.7	57	97.2	1.9	1.0	2.8	118
Area															
Urban	94.8	1.2	3.0	4.2	286	96.9	0.3	2.5	2.8	277	95.9	0.8	2.7	3.5	563
Rural	97.6	0.6	0.9	1.5	794	97.1	1.1	1.1	2.2	810	97.4	0.8	1.0	1.9	1,603
Location															
Coastal	96.9	0.4	1.7	2.1	862	97.0	0.8	1.6	2.4	879	96.9	0.6	1.7	2.3	1,741
Urban Coastal	94.4	1.0	3.4	4.4	250	96.5	0.4	2.9	3.2	243	95.5	0.7	3.1	3.8	493
Rural Coastal	97.9	0.2	1.0	1.2	613	97.2	1.0	1.1	2.1	636	97.5	0.6	1.1	1.7	1,249
Interior	96.8	2.0	0.5	2.5	217	97.5	1.1	0.9	2.1	208	97.1	1.6	0.7	2.3	425
Age at beginning of school year															
6	88.9	1.4	8.6	10.0	175	89.5	1.4	8.9	10.3	170	89.1	1.4	8.8	10.1	345
7	98.0	1.5	0.4	1.9	205	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	179	98.8	0.8	0.2	1.1	384
8	97.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	174	97.2	2.1	0.0	2.1	168	97.1	1.1	0.0	1.1	341
9	98.8	0.5	0.0	0.5	176	97.6	0.0	0.4	0.4	190	98.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	365
10	99.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	185	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.4	208	99.3	0.4	0.0	0.4	394
11	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.6	165	98.2	1.6	0.0	1.6	172	98.8	1.1	0.0	1.1	337

Table ED.4: Primary school attendance^a and out of school children

	Male						Female						Total					
	Percentage of children:			Percentage of children:			Percentage of children:			Percentage of children:			Percentage of children:			Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending nursery school	Out of school ^b	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending nursery school	Out of school ^b	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending nursery school	Out of school ^b	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending nursery school	Out of school ^b	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending nursery school	Out of school ^b	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending nursery school	Out of school ^b
Mother's education^c																		
None	92.4	2.0	3.1	5.2	28	98.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	22	94.8	1.5	1.8	3.3	50			
Primary	96.3	0.4	1.0	1.4	231	97.3	1.8	0.5	2.3	247	96.8	1.1	0.8	1.9	477			
Secondary	97.6	0.6	1.3	1.9	704	96.8	0.7	1.9	2.6	710	97.2	0.7	1.6	2.2	1,414			
Higher	93.6	2.2	4.3	6.4	92	98.5	0.0	1.5	1.5	82	95.9	1.1	3.0	4.1	175			
Mother not in household	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	41			
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	95.6	1.5	1.1	2.6	310	95.8	3.0	0.5	3.5	276	95.7	2.2	0.8	3.0	586			
Second	98.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	204	97.2	0.2	2.1	2.2	229	97.6	0.1	1.5	1.6	433			
Middle	98.9	0.2	0.9	1.1	205	97.2	0.3	2.5	2.8	180	98.1	0.3	1.6	1.9	385			
Fourth	96.0	0.5	3.1	3.5	170	97.1	0.2	1.2	1.4	209	96.7	0.3	2.0	2.4	379			
Richest	96.4	1.0	2.0	3.1	191	98.5	0.0	1.5	1.5	193	97.4	0.5	1.8	2.3	384			
Ethnicity of household head^{d,e}																		
East Indian	98.0	0.1	0.9	1.0	400	98.0	0.8	0.4	1.2	406	98.0	0.5	0.6	1.1	806			
African	97.6	0.3	1.5	1.9	299	96.1	1.1	2.8	3.9	326	96.8	0.7	2.2	2.9	625			
Amerindian	96.1	2.5	0.5	2.9	147	96.9	1.5	1.0	2.5	151	96.5	2.0	0.7	2.7	298			
Mixed Race	94.5	1.2	3.0	4.2	232	97.1	0.2	1.9	2.1	197	95.7	0.7	2.5	3.2	429			

¹MICS indicator 7.4; MDG indicator 2.1 - Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

^a Percentage of children of primary school age who have attended primary or higher education at least once in the school year of the survey

^b Children of primary school age who are out of school are those that are not attending any school and those attending nursery schools

^c Category "Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

^d This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^e Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

The percentage of children of secondary school age (12 to 16 years) who have attended secondary or higher education at least once in the school year of the survey as well as those who are out of school is presented in Table ED.5.⁷⁶ Attendance (at least once) is not as high as for primary school, with only 85 percent. Thirteen percent (13%) of children are out of school, while 1 percent of children are attending primary school. Attendance (at least once) to secondary school is higher for girls than for boys (88% and 81%, respectively), in urban areas than in rural areas (90% and 83%, respectively), and in coastal areas than in interior areas (86% and 78%, respectively). The highest net attendance ratio⁷⁷ is found in Region 10 (90%) and the lowest in Region 1 (65%). Attendance at least once to secondary or higher education decreases with age: whereas between 94 and 96 percent of 12-13 year-olds are attending secondary school, the ratio drops to 86 percent for 14 year-olds, 76 percent for 15 year-olds, and only 71 percent for 16 year-olds. Secondary school net attendance ratio is positively correlated with the mother's education, varying from 64 percent for children whose mother have no education to 100 percent for children whose mother has a higher education, as well as with the socio-economic status of the household, varying from 74 percent for children living in the poorest households, to 95 percent for children living in the richest households. Of note, the highest proportion of children of secondary school age who have attended secondary or higher education is living in households with an African household head (92%) while the lowest proportion is living in households with an Amerindian household head (74%).

The percentage of children entering first grade who eventually reach the last grade of primary school (survival rate to last grade of primary school) is presented in Table ED.6. Of all children starting grade 1, the majority (96%) will eventually reach grade 6. The MICS5 included only questions on school attendance, attending at least once, in the current and previous year. Thus, the indicator is calculated synthetically by computing the cumulative probability of survival from the first to the last grade of primary school, as opposed to calculating the indicator for a real cohort which would need to be followed from the time a cohort of children entered primary school, up to the time they reached the last grade of primary school. Repeaters are excluded from the calculation of the indicator, because

it is not known whether they will eventually graduate. As an example, the probability that a child will move from the first grade to the second grade is computed by dividing the number of children who moved from the first grade to the second grade (during the two consecutive school years covered by the survey) by the number of children who have moved from the first to the second grade plus the number of children who were in the first grade the previous school year, but dropped out. Both the numerator and denominator exclude children who repeated during the two school years under consideration.

In Guyana, between 99 and 100 percent of children pass from one grade to another throughout primary school, and 96 percent of those who enter grade 1 eventually reach grade 6. These high percentages may be due to the automatic promotion policy (Grade Retention policy) implemented by the Ministry of Education in 2011 and revised in 2013. The initial policy allowed for all students to be promoted to the next grade regardless of their performance at the annual assessments. However, the revised policy allows for students to repeat a grade if they score below the overall pass mark set by the school in more than 50 percent of the subjects.

Nevertheless, it can be noted that the lowest percentages are among children in Region 2 (82%) and Region 1 (87%), compared to all other regions with percentages above 90 percent. The proportion of children reaching the last grade of primary is 76 percent for those with a mother with no education, whereas between 88 and 99 percent of children with an educated mother reach the last grade of primary. Of note, 91 percent of children from the richest households reach the last grade of primary, a proportion that is lower than the first four quintiles. The survival rate to last grade of primary school is highest among children living in households with an African household head (100%) and lowest among those living in households with a household head of mixed ethnicities (93%).

⁷⁶Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.

⁷⁷Percentage of children of secondary school age who are currently attending or have attended secondary or higher education at least one in the current school year.

Table ED.5: Secondary school attendance^a and out of school children (Continued)

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Guyana MIC5, 2014

	Male			Female			Total					
	Percentage of children:			Percentage of children:			Percentage of children:					
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^b	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^b	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending primary school	Out of school ^b			
	Number of children	Number of children	Number of children	Number of children	Number of children	Number of children	Number of children	Number of children	Number of children			
Total	81.0	1.5	16.9	1,061	87.9	0.8	9.6	1,075	84.5	1.2	13.2	2,136
Region												
Region 1	59.2	17.3	22.4	22	71.5	10.4	12.8	22	65.4	13.8	17.5	44
Region 2	73.2	0.0	26.8	45	79.6	0.5	18.6	65	77.0	0.3	22.0	110
Region 3	82.0	0.6	17.4	169	88.3	0.0	11.3	154	85.0	0.3	14.5	323
Region 4	83.4	1.7	14.1	447	90.4	0.7	6.6	463	86.9	1.2	10.3	910
Region 5	79.8	0.0	20.2	94	88.7	0.6	8.5	95	84.3	0.3	14.3	188
Region 6	77.5	1.6	20.9	166	87.4	0.0	10.7	155	82.3	0.8	16.0	322
Regions 7 & 8	68.3	4.6	26.0	24	78.6	4.9	16.0	34	74.4	4.8	20.1	58
Region 9	84.0	0.0	13.3	29	83.5	1.0	15.5	32	83.7	0.5	14.4	61
Region 10	89.6	0.0	10.4	65	90.6	0.7	8.7	55	90.0	0.3	9.7	120
Area												
Urban	85.2	2.1	11.7	290	94.1	0.0	4.1	284	89.6	1.1	7.9	574
Rural	79.5	1.3	18.9	771	85.7	1.1	11.5	791	82.6	1.2	15.2	1,562
Location												
Coastal	81.6	1.2	16.7	904	89.5	0.3	8.6	906	85.6	0.8	12.7	1,810
Urban Coastal	82.5	2.6	13.6	240	94.3	0.0	3.5	246	88.5	1.3	8.5	486
Rural Coastal	81.3	0.8	17.8	664	87.8	0.5	10.5	659	84.5	0.6	14.2	1,324
Interior	77.5	3.1	18.5	156	79.1	3.3	14.5	170	78.4	3.2	16.4	326
Age at beginning of school year												
12	94.3	1.5	4.0	208	93.1	3.6	2.9	181	93.7	2.4	3.5	389
13	93.7	1.9	3.6	221	98.6	0.3	1.1	217	96.2	1.1	2.3	437
14	85.1	0.5	14.1	222	87.9	0.1	7.8	206	86.4	0.3	11.0	428
15	68.2	1.8	29.5	211	83.5	0.0	15.6	228	76.1	0.9	22.3	438
16	62.2	2.0	35.1	200	78.7	0.6	18.0	243	71.2	1.2	25.7	443

Table ED.5: Secondary school attendance^a and out of school children

	Male						Female						Total							
	Percentage of children:			Percentage of children:			Percentage of children:			Percentage of children:			Percentage of children:			Percentage of children:				
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^b	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^b	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^b	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^b	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^b	Number of children
Mother's education^c																				
None	(60.0)	(2.9)	(36.0)	20	(66.4)	(2.3)	(19.7)	29	(63.8)	2.5	26.4	49	63.8	2.5	26.4	49	63.8	2.5	26.4	49
Primary	70.1	2.1	27.5	247	83.9	2.6	11.9	236	76.9	2.3	19.9	483	76.9	2.3	19.9	483	76.9	2.3	19.9	483
Secondary	86.0	1.0	12.3	630	92.1	0.1	6.6	610	89.0	0.6	9.5	1,239	89.0	0.6	9.5	1,239	89.0	0.6	9.5	1,239
Higher	99.2	0.0	0.8	48	100.0	0.0	0.0	48	99.6	0.0	0.4	96	99.6	0.0	0.4	96	99.6	0.0	0.4	96
Cannot be determined ^d	74.7	3.1	22.2	111	78.4	0.8	18.1	147	76.8	1.8	19.9	257	76.8	1.8	19.9	257	76.8	1.8	19.9	257
Wealth index quintile																				
Poorest	72.7	3.5	22.7	240	76.0	2.8	18.9	248	74.3	3.1	20.7	488	74.3	3.1	20.7	488	74.3	3.1	20.7	488
Second	74.4	0.7	24.1	240	88.0	0.3	11.5	196	80.6	0.5	18.5	436	80.6	0.5	18.5	436	80.6	0.5	18.5	436
Middle	80.7	1.9	17.4	206	91.0	0.2	6.8	212	85.9	1.0	12.1	418	85.9	1.0	12.1	418	85.9	1.0	12.1	418
Fourth	89.3	0.8	9.5	206	91.2	0.1	7.4	235	90.3	0.4	8.4	441	90.3	0.4	8.4	441	90.3	0.4	8.4	441
Richest	92.7	0.3	7.0	167	96.1	0.3	0.7	184	94.5	0.3	3.7	351	94.5	0.3	3.7	351	94.5	0.3	3.7	351
Ethnicity of household head^{e, f}																				
East Indian	76.9	0.2	22.8	405	84.8	0.6	11.9	441	81.0	0.4	17.1	845	81.0	0.4	17.1	845	81.0	0.4	17.1	845
African	88.9	2.0	8.4	381	96.4	0.2	2.8	303	92.2	1.2	5.9	684	92.2	1.2	5.9	684	92.2	1.2	5.9	684
Amerindian	68.8	5.2	24.9	89	77.8	4.0	16.4	104	73.6	4.5	20.3	193	73.6	4.5	20.3	193	73.6	4.5	20.3	193
Mixed Race	80.1	1.7	17.5	184	87.5	0.6	10.6	224	84.1	1.1	13.7	408	84.1	1.1	13.7	408	84.1	1.1	13.7	408

¹ MICS indicator 7.5 - Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)^a Percentage of children of secondary school age who have attended secondary or higher education at least once in the school year of the survey^b Children of secondary school age that are out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary, or higher education^c Category "Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases^d Children aged 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household^e This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head^f Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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), Guyana MICS5, 2014

	Percent attending grade 1 last school year who are in grade 2 this school year	Percent attending grade 2 last school year who are attending grade 3 this school year	Percent attending grade 3 last school year who are attending grade 4 this school year	Percent attending grade 4 last school year who are attending grade 5 this school year	Percent attending grade 5 last school year who are attending grade 6 this school year	Percent who reach grade 6 of those who enter grade 1 ¹
Total	98.9	98.8	99.7	99.9	99.1	96.4
Sex						
Male	99.1	97.8	99.4	99.8	98.9	95.1
Female	98.7	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.3	97.9
Region						
Region 1	96.9	100.0	95.2	(95.7)	97.9	86.5
Region 2	(91.0)	(91.8)	(100.0)	(*)	(98.2)	82.0
Region 3	100.0	96.3	100.0	(100.0)	(95.6)	92.1
Region 4	99.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	99.1
Region 5	(97.9)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(*)	97.9
Region 6	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	100.0
Regions 7 & 8	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	100.0
Region 9	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)	100.0
Region 10	(100.0)	(100.0)	(96.5)	(100.0)	(100.0)	96.5
Area						
Urban	97.9	97.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.9
Rural	99.3	99.1	99.5	99.8	98.8	96.7
Location						
Coastal	98.8	98.6	100.0	100.0	99.0	96.3
Urban Coastal	97.7	97.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.5
Rural Coastal	99.3	98.9	100.0	100.0	98.6	96.8
Interior	99.5	100.0	98.2	99.2	99.7	96.6
Mother's education^a						
None	(96.3)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	75.9
Primary	99.6	100.0	98.9	99.5	100.0	98.0
Secondary	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.1	99.1
Higher	(93.5)	(94.5)	(100.0)	(*)	(*)	88.4
Mother not in household	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	99.6	100.0	98.8	99.5	98.6	96.5
Second	98.5	96.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.4
Middle	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Fourth	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Richest	96.5	97.0	100.0	100.0	96.8	90.7
Ethnicity of household head^{b, c}						
East Indian	99.7	98.3	100.0	100.0	98.1	96.2
African	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.9
Amerindian	99.4	100.0	97.7	99.3	98.3	94.8
Mixed Race	95.9	97.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	92.7

¹ MICS indicator 7.6; MDG indicator 2.2 - Children reaching last grade of primary

^a Category "Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

^b This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^c Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

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 (i.e. excluding repeaters), to the number of children of the primary graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year.

Table ED.7 shows that the primary school completion rate is 109 percent. This percentage that is over 100 percent is suggestive of early (under-aged) and late (over-aged) entry, as well as grade repetition. The primary school completion rate varies by sex, coastal-interior area, mother's education, household wealth and ethnicity of household head. More male children complete primary school than female children, with 111 percent and 108 percent respectively. As expected, the highest percentage of children that complete primary school are from the richer households and live in the coastal areas. There is hardly any variation within the coastal areas. Primary school completion rate is highest among children living with an African household head.

As it relates to the transition rate to secondary school, 96 percent of the children, regardless of sex, who were attending the last grade of primary school in the previous school year, were found to be attending the first grade of secondary school in the school year of the survey. The largest proportion of children who transitioned to secondary school is from households headed by an African (99%), while the smallest proportion is from households headed by an Amerindian (88%). There is no differential by sex.

The table also provides "effective" transition rate, which takes into account the presence of repeaters in the final grade of primary school. This indicator better reflects situations in which pupils repeat the last grade of primary education but eventually make the transition to the secondary level. The simple transition rate tends to underestimate pupils' progression to secondary school as it assumes that the repeaters never reach secondary school. The table shows that in total 98 percent of the children in the last grade of primary school are expected to move on to secondary school. There are no observed differences in the

effective transition rate to secondary school by sex, area or location of residence. However, the more educated the mother, the more likely the children in the last grade of primary school are expected to move on to secondary school.

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 provide an erroneous description of the GPI mainly because, in most cases, the majority of over-age children attending primary education tend to be boys. It is important to note that attendance was measured by asking whether or not the child attended school at any time during the school year of the survey. Therefore, for example, as indicated in Tables ED.4, net attendance ratio is the percentage of children of primary school age (6 to 11 years) who have attended primary or secondary school at least once in the school year of the survey.

The table shows that gender parity for primary school is 1.00, indicating no difference in the attendance of girls and boys to primary school. The indicator increases to 1.08 for secondary education, indicating a slightly higher attendance of girls than boys. Whether for primary school or secondary school and across background characteristics, no disadvantage of girls is observed, as the indicator is 1.00 at the lowest.

The percentage of girls in the total out-of-school population, in both primary and secondary school, are provided in Table ED.9. The table shows that at the primary level, girls account for about half (52%) of the out-of-school population. Girls' share decreases to 36 percent, however, at the secondary level.

Figure ED.1 brings together all of the attendance as defined above and progression related education indicators covered in this chapter, by sex. Information on attendance to early childhood education is also included, which was covered in Chapter 9, in Table CD.1. The table summarizes well the generally high attendance and gender parity, from nursery school to secondary school.

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

Primary school completion rates and transition and effective transition rates to secondary school, Guyana MICS5, 2014						
	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	Effective transition rate to secondary school	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year
Total	109.1	337	95.9	339	98.0	332
Sex						
Male	110.7	165	95.8	185	97.8	181
Female	107.7	172	96.1	155	98.3	151
Region						
Region 1	80.0	14	67.0	14	75.7	13
Region 2	(*)	18	(*)	11	(*)	11
Region 3	(97.4)	48	(96.0)	41	(98.5)	40
Region 4	123.0	136	96.8	151	98.9	147
Region 5	(*)	15	(100.0)	29	(100.0)	29
Region 6	(89.3)	54	(97.7)	39	(98.4)	39
Regions 7 & 8	(111.6)	10	(84.7)	6	(89.5)	6
Region 9	83.1	23	98.4	20	100.0	20
Region 10	(88.1)	19	(98.6)	28	(100.0)	28
Area						
Urban	107.8	83	98.4	103	98.4	103
Rural	109.6	253	94.9	236	97.9	229
Location						
Coastal	114.2	260	97.2	266	98.9	261
Urban Coastal	115.2	68	97.9	80	97.9	80
Rural Coastal	113.9	192	96.9	186	99.3	181
Interior	91.7	76	91.4	74	94.9	71
Mother's education^a						
None	(*)	8	(85.3)	10	(85.3)	10
Primary	123.5	81	90.9	76	97.0	72
Secondary	108.0	211	97.8	221	98.9	219
Higher	(73.7)	30	(99.6)	20	(99.6)	20
Mother not in household	(*)	5	(*)	9	(*)	9
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	99.5	89	89.5	96	94.2	91
Second	106.3	67	98.4	76	99.9	75
Middle	106.0	62	96.8	57	97.9	56
Fourth	143.6	53	99.5	60	100.0	60
Richest	99.8	65	(99.1)	51	(100.0)	51
Ethnicity of household head^{b,c}						
East Indian	110.3	122	95.9	108	98.9	105
African	124.8	95	98.7	117	99.3	117
Amerindian	92.1	51	87.9	48	93.0	46
Mixed Race	101.2	66	96.8	64	97.9	63
¹ MICS indicator 7.7 - Primary completion rate						
² MICS indicator 7.8 - Transition rate to secondary school						
^a Category "Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases						
^b This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head						
^c Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases						
() 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, Guyana MICS5, 2014						
	Primary school			Secondary school		
	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
Total	97.1	96.9	1.00	87.9	81.0	1.08
Region						
Region 1	96.9	94.1	1.03	71.5	59.2	1.21
Region 2	96.5	94.9	1.02	79.6	73.2	1.09
Region 3	95.9	97.3	0.99	88.3	82.0	1.08
Region 4	96.5	96.5	1.00	90.4	83.4	1.08
Region 5	100.0	98.2	1.02	88.7	79.8	1.11
Region 6	98.0	98.4	1.00	87.4	77.5	1.13
Regions 7 & 8	98.4	95.3	1.03	78.6	68.3	1.15
Region 9	98.3	98.3	1.00	83.5	84.0	0.99
Region 10	97.3	97.0	1.00	90.6	89.6	1.01
Area						
Urban	96.9	94.8	1.02	94.1	85.2	1.10
Rural	97.1	97.6	0.99	85.7	79.5	1.08
Location						
Coastal	97.0	96.9	1.00	89.5	81.6	1.10
Urban Coastal	96.5	94.4	1.02	94.3	82.5	1.14
Rural Coastal	97.2	97.9	0.99	87.8	81.3	1.08
Interior	97.5	96.8	1.01	79.1	77.5	1.02
Mother's education^a						
None	98.0	92.4	1.06	(66.4)	(60.0)	(1.11)
Primary	97.3	96.3	1.01	83.9	70.1	1.20
Secondary	96.8	97.6	0.99	92.1	86.0	1.07
Higher	98.5	93.6	1.05	100.0	99.2	1.01
Cannot be determined ^b	na	na	na	78.4	74.7	1.05
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	95.8	95.6	1.00	76.0	72.7	1.05
Second	97.2	98.0	0.99	88.0	74.4	1.18
Middle	97.2	98.9	0.98	91.0	80.7	1.13
Fourth	97.1	96.0	1.01	91.2	89.3	1.02
Richest	98.5	96.4	1.02	96.1	92.7	1.04
Ethnicity of household head^{c, d}						
East Indian	98.0	98.0	1.00	84.8	76.9	1.10
African	96.1	97.6	0.98	96.4	88.9	1.08
Amerindian	96.9	96.1	1.01	77.8	68.8	1.13
Mixed Race	97.1	94.5	1.03	87.5	80.1	1.09

¹ MICS indicator 7.9; MDG indicator 3.1 - Gender parity index (primary school)

² MICS indicator 7.10; MDG indicator 3.1 - Gender parity index (secondary school)

^a Category "Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

^b Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

^c This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^d Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

na: not applicable

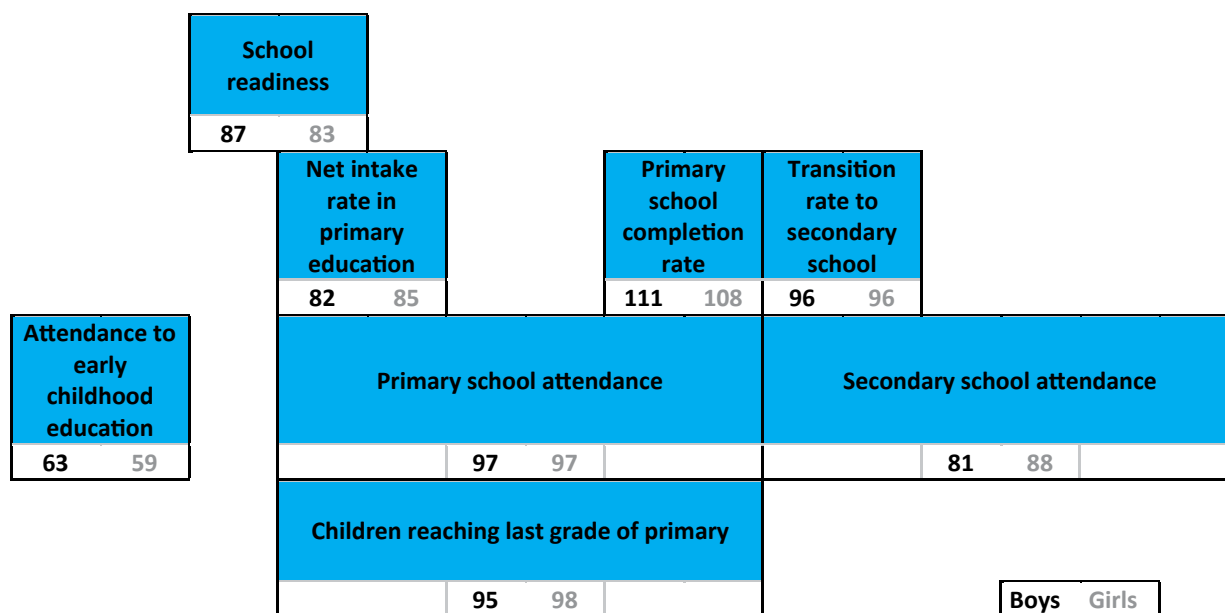
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table ED.9: Out of school gender parity

Percentage of girls in the total out of school population, in primary and secondary school, Guyana MIC5, 2014								
	Primary school				Secondary school			
	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of primary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of primary school age	Number of children of primary school age out of school	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of secondary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of secondary school age	Number of children of secondary school age out of school
Total	2.3	2,166	51.8	49	14.4	2,136	36.3	307
Region								
Region 1	2.4	66	(*)	2	31.4	44	37.4	14
Region 2	4.4	134	(*)	6	22.3	110	(50.9)	24
Region 3	2.4	314	(*)	8	14.8	323	(36.3)	48
Region 4	2.4	910	(*)	22	11.4	910	32.3	104
Region 5	0.5	134	(*)	1	14.6	188	(31.4)	28
Region 6	1.6	290	(*)	5	16.8	322	(30.7)	54
Regions 7 & 8	2.7	67	(*)	2	24.9	58	(49.1)	15
Region 9	1.5	133	(*)	2	14.9	61	(*)	9
Region 10	2.8	118	(*)	3	10.0	120	(*)	12
Area								
Urban	3.5	563	(*)	20	9.0	574	(22.5)	51
Rural	1.9	1,603	(59.9)	30	16.4	1,562	39.0	256
Location								
Coastal	2.3	1,741	(53.7)	40	13.4	1,810	33.4	243
Urban Coastal	3.8	493	(*)	19	9.8	486	(18.3)	48
Rural Coastal	1.7	1,249	(64.3)	21	14.8	1,324	37.0	196
Interior	2.3	425	(44.1)	10	19.6	326	(47.2)	64
Mother's education^a								
None	3.3	50	(*)	2	28.9	49	(44.6)	14
Primary	1.9	477	(*)	9	22.2	483	31.8	107
Secondary	2.2	1,414	(58.2)	32	10.1	1,239	33.0	125
Higher	4.1	175	(*)	7	0.4	96	(*)	
Cannot be determined ^b	na	na	na	na	21.7	257	49.8	56
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	3.0	586	(54.6)	18	23.9	488	46.1	117
Second	1.6	433	(*)	7	19.0	436	28.0	83
Middle	1.9	385	(*)	7	13.1	418	(27.2)	55
Fourth	2.4	379	(*)	9	8.8	441	(45.4)	39
Richest	2.3	384	(*)	9	4.0	351	(*)	14
Ethnicity of household head^{c, d}								
East Indian	1.1	806	(*)	9	17.5	845	37.0	148
African	2.9	625	(*)	18	7.2	684	19.0	49
Amerindian	2.7	298	(*)	8	24.8	193	44.1	48
Mixed Race	3.2	429	(*)	14	14.8	408	41.6	61

^a Category "Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases
^b Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household
^c This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head
^d Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases
na: not applicable
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Figure ED.1: Education indicators by sex, Guyana MICS5, 2014



Note: All indicator values are in per cent



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XI. CHILD PROTECTION

Birth Registration

Every child has the right from birth to a name and the right to acquire a nationality, enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and other international treaties. Yet the births of around one in four children under the age of five worldwide have never been recorded.⁷⁸ This lack of formal recognition by the State usually means that a child is unable to obtain a birth certificate. As a result, the child does not “exist,” and he or she may be denied health care or education. Later in life, the lack of official identification documents can mean that a child may enter into marriage or the labour market, or be conscripted into the armed forces, before the legal age. In adulthood, birth certificates may be required to obtain social assistance or a job in the formal sector, to buy or prove the right to inherit property, to vote and to obtain a passport. Registering children at birth is the first step in securing their recognition before the law, safeguarding their rights, and ensuring that any violation of these rights does not go unnoticed.⁷⁹

The legal framework for birth registration is contained in Chapter 44:01 of the Laws of Guyana: Registration of Births and Deaths Act. The General Register Office (GRO) is responsible for recording births, deaths and marriages, and issuing relevant certificates.

In Guyana, deliveries generally take place at a health institution, either public or private⁸⁰. In 2013, Guyana introduced bedside registration; at the institution, the staff provide assistance in completing the necessary documentation for the registration of the birth.

According to law, the parent/s or nurse or anyone present at the time of the birth shall give notice, to the Registrar, of the birth within 21 days. In addition, any of the afore-mentioned persons is required to sign the registration form in the presence of the Registrar,

within three months after the date of the birth. It is noteworthy that the name of the child’s father is not stated unless he is present at the time of the registration and signs the form. Registration is free of charge in all ten (10) administrative regions of Guyana. Together with the Ministry of Public Health, a number of registration centres were created in all the ten (10) administrative regions as follows, with the majority of those created in hospitals and health centres:

Region	No. of Registration Centres
1	13
2	13
3	16
4	27
5	12
6	17
7	14
8	20
9	26
10	26
Total	184

The law provides for registration within 12 months of birth. For children born out of wedlock, the name of the father is not stated except at the joint request of the mother and of the person who acknowledges himself to be the father and both are required to sign the required form. This form is then processed by the GRO and the birth certificate is sent to the address provided.

⁷⁸UNICEF (2014). The State of the World’s Children 2015.

⁷⁹UNICEF (2013). Every Child’s Birth Right: Inequities and trends in birth registration.

⁸⁰See Chapter VIII. Reproductive health

Table CP.1: Birth registration

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caretakers know how to register birth, Guyana MICS5, 2014

	Children under age 5 whose birth is registered with civil authorities				Number of children under age 5	Children under age 5 whose birth is not registered	
	Has birth certificate			Total registered ¹		Percent of children whose mother/caretaker knows how to register birth	Number of children under age 5 without birth registration
	Seen	Not seen	No birth certificate				
Total	62.4	25.0	1.3	88.7	3,358	16.1	378
Sex							
Male	62.8	24.5	1.2	88.4	1,722	19.7	199
Female	62.0	25.6	1.5	89.1	1,636	12.2	179
Region							
Region 1	37.9	19.9	9.0	66.8	96	39.2	32
Region 2	74.9	8.5	3.6	87.1	185	(*)	24
Region 3	70.6	20.8	0.1	91.6	452	(6.3)	38
Region 4	60.4	29.3	0.4	90.1	1,382	16.9	137
Region 5	44.5	38.1	0.0	82.6	236	(14.1)	41
Region 6	74.7	17.0	1.6	93.4	443	(6.1)	29
Regions 7 & 8	40.7	38.9	2.9	82.6	164	12.4	29
Region 9	74.5	11.6	5.0	91.1	198	(11.4)	18
Region 10	57.8	26.8	0.4	85.0	202	(15.3)	30
Area							
Urban	55.8	34.2	0.5	90.5	838	15.4	80
Rural	64.6	21.9	1.6	88.2	2,520	16.3	298
Location							
Coastal	64.6	25.7	0.6	90.8	2,634	13.9	241
Urban Coastal	54.4	36.6	0.5	91.6	711	(18.4)	60
Rural Coastal	68.3	21.6	0.6	90.6	1,923	12.4	181
Interior	54.6	22.5	4.0	81.1	724	20.1	137
Age							
0-11 months	47.5	18.9	1.6	67.9	687	11.5	221
12-23 months	66.3	23.2	0.7	90.2	686	7.9	67
24-35 months	69.2	24.3	0.8	94.2	648	24.7	37
36-47 months	64.9	29.3	2.1	96.3	683	(21.0)	25
48-59 months	64.7	29.6	1.5	95.8	653	(57.3)	27
Mother's education^a							
None	54.6	14.9	2.1	71.5	64	(26.2)	18
Primary	57.0	20.7	2.9	80.6	483	31.1	94
Secondary	63.0	25.7	1.2	90.0	2,485	10.9	249
Higher	67.3	27.5	0.0	94.8	321	(*)	17
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	59.2	21.3	3.7	84.2	1,003	21.1	158
Second	60.1	26.8	0.3	87.2	755	16.5	97
Middle	65.2	24.3	0.0	89.5	616	12.0	65
Fourth	68.9	23.6	0.9	93.4	486	(1.7)	32
Richest	62.7	31.9	0.2	94.8	497	(*)	26
Ethnicity of household head^{b,c}							
East Indian	70.5	21.0	0.6	92.2	1,118	13.8	88
African	58.4	29.2	0.8	88.4	1,037	13.6	120
Amerindian	52.3	21.8	4.9	79.0	492	22.6	103
Mixed Race	62.0	27.9	0.8	90.7	697	14.3	65

¹ MICS indicator 8.1 - Birth registration

^a Category "Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

^b This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^c Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

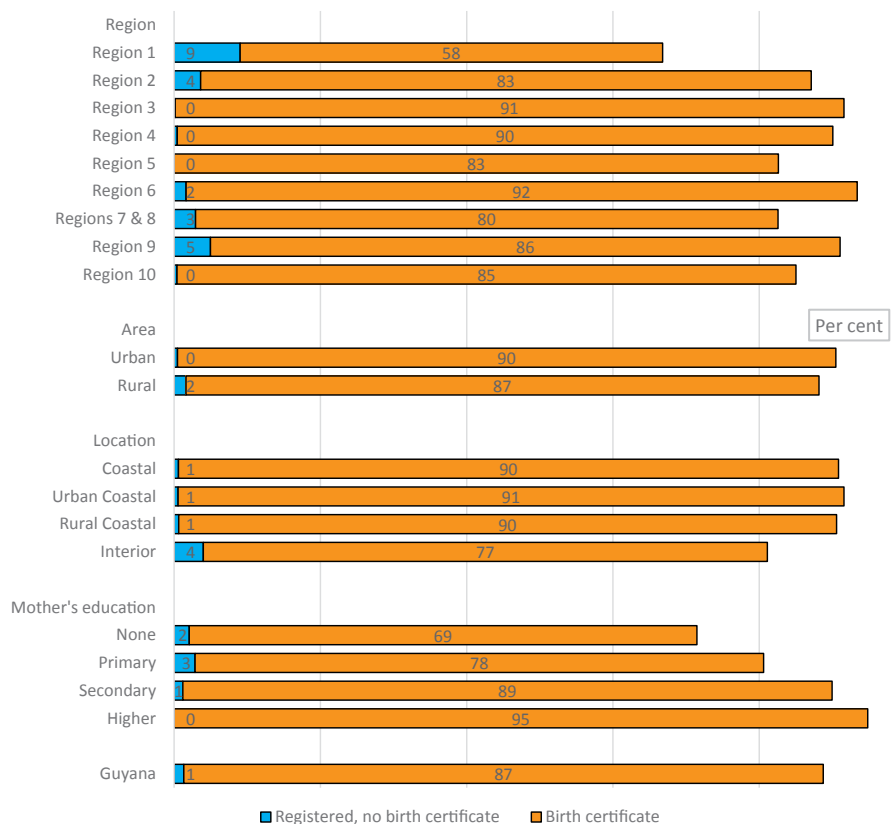
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

The births of 89 percent of children under five years in Guyana have been registered (Table CP.1). There are no significant variations in birth registration depending on the sex of the child. Children in Region 1 are less likely to have their births registered than other children (67%, compared to 83-93% in other regions), as are children in interior areas (81%), compared to those in coastal areas (91%). There is a notable difference in terms of the mother's education: 72 percent of children whose mothers have no education are registered, compared with 95 percent for those whose mothers have a higher education. There is also a notable difference in birth registration in terms of the socio-economic status of the household, ranging from 84 percent of children registered in the poorest households to 95 percent in the richest households. Birth registration becomes more likely as a child grows older, starting with 68 percent for children aged 0-11 months, and attaining 96 percent for children aged 48-59 months. A possible reason for this is the requirement of a birth certificate for admission to school. Children living in households with an Amerindian household head are less likely to be registered than other children (79%, compared to 88-92%).

It is noteworthy that although questions did not cover reasons for non-registration, the relatively low registration rate could be as a result of respondents reporting partial/incomplete⁸¹ registration as not being registered. In 2015, however, this practice has changed whereby, birth registration forms pending fathers' signature are processed and birth certificates are issued by the GRO after a specific length of time has elapsed. The process allows for the name of the child's father to be added to the birth certificate at a later stage.

Overall, only one (1) percent of children who are registered do not possess a birth certificate. The highest percentage of children whose birth is registered but who do not have a birth certificate is found in Region 1 (9%), followed by Region 9 (5%) and Region 2 (4%). This percentage is also higher in the interior areas than in the coastal areas. These findings are also presented in Figure CP.1.

Figure CP.1: Children under-5 whose births are registered, Guyana MICS5, 2014



⁸¹Note that, partial/incomplete registration occurs when, based on information from the child's mother, the father of the child is expected to present himself to affix his signature to the form acknowledging to be the father.

The lack of adequate knowledge of how to register a child's birth can present another major obstacle to the fulfilment of a child's right to identity. Data show that only 16 percent of mothers or caretakers of unregistered children report knowing how to register a child's birth. Mothers or caretakers of unregistered children living in the interior areas (20%) are more likely than those living in the coastal areas (14%) to have knowledge of how to register a child. There are no observed differentials based on urban-rural residency.

Child Labour

Children around the world are routinely engaged in paid and unpaid forms of work that are not harmful to them. However, they are classified as child labourers when they are either too young to work or are involved in hazardous activities that may compromise their physical, mental, social or educational development. Article 32 (1) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child states: "States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development".

The "Employment of Young Persons and Children Act", Chapter 99:01 of the Laws of Guyana allow for the implementation of certain conventions of the International Labour Organization that relate to the employment of young persons and children. In this Act, a 'child' is defined as "a person under the age of fifteen years" while a 'young person' is defined as "a person who has ceased to be a child and who is under the age of sixteen years". The Act prohibits the employment of a person, under the age of 15 years (child) and a young person, at night in an industrial undertaking (e.g. mining, transportation and construction), subject to exceptions. The provisions of this Act do not apply to any employment or work in which only members of the same family are employed. In addition, it does not include family and small-scale holdings producing for local consumption and not regularly employing hired workers.

The child labour module was administered for children

aged 5-17 years⁸² and includes questions on the type of work a child does and the number of hours he or she is engaged in it. Data are collected on both economic activities and domestic work/household chores. The module also collected information on hazardous working conditions.^{83, 84}

- For the MICS5 surveys: Economic activity (paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household) is any work on plot / farm / food garden; looking after animals; helping in family or relative's business, running own business; producing or selling articles / handicrafts / clothes / food or agricultural products; or any other activity in return for income in cash or in kind.
- Domestic work/household chores include cooking, cleaning, washing clothes, shopping, caring for the old/sick or children, repairing household equipment, collecting firewood or fetching water.
- Hazardous working conditions include work requiring carrying heavy loads, working with dangerous tools (such as knives); operating heavy machinery; exposure to dust, fume, gas, extreme cold, heat or humidity, loud noise or vibration; working at heights; working with chemicals (pesticides, glues, etc.) or explosives, or exposure to any other processes or conditions deemed bad for the child's health or safety.

Table CP.2 presents children's involvement in economic activities. The methodology of the MICS Indicator on Child Labour reflects international standards and uses three age-specific thresholds for the number of hours a child can perform economic activity without it being classified as child labour.⁸⁵ A child that performed economic activities during the week prior to the survey for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as child labour:

- i. age 5-11: 1 hour or more
- ii. age 12-14: 14 hours or more
- iii. age 15-17: 43 hours or more

In Guyana, the involvement in economic activities for long hours changes with age: 17 percent of children aged 5-11 years are engaged in economic activities, compared to only three (3) percent of children aged 12-14 years, and two (2) percent of children aged 15-17 years.

⁸²While the questions relative to child labour were asked about children aged 5-17 years living in households, in line with international standards and definitions, the legal age of employment in Guyana is 16 years.

⁸³UNICEF (2012). How sensitive are estimates of child labour to definitions? A comparative analysis, MICS Methodological Paper No. 1.

⁸⁴The Child Labour module and the Child Discipline module were administered using random selection of a single child in all households with one or more children age 1-17 (See Appendix F: Questionnaires). The Child Labour module was administered if the selected child was age 5-17 and the Child Discipline module if the child was age 1-14 years old. To account for the random selection, the household sample weight is multiplied by the total number of children age 1-17 in each household.

⁸⁵International Labour Organization (2008). Resolution concerning statistics of child labour. Retrieved from http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/-dgreports/-stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_112458.pdf

Table CP.2: Children's involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children by involvement in economic activities during the last week, according to age groups, Guyana MICS5, 2014								
	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	
Total	16.9	3,505	28.4	2.7	1,736	32.5	2.4	1,825
Sex								
Male	16.1	1,736	31.7	2.4	874	37.7	1.9	886
Female	17.6	1,769	25.0	3.0	862	27.5	3.0	938
Region								
Region 1	11.7	101	31.3	5.4	56	49.4	0.0	35
Region 2	17.4	238	40.7	9.9	81	42.0	0.0	69
Region 3	12.3	483	34.4	4.0	264	27.3	2.4	281
Region 4	10.7	1,447	18.3	0.1	777	21.3	4.6	776
Region 5	9.9	222	46.6	1.8	141	38.9	0.0	162
Region 6	20.4	463	19.9	4.6	217	44.3	0.0	331
Regions 7 & 8	24.5	116	44.9	6.2	36	54.6	3.3	47
Region 9	69.2	207	70.1	7.4	77	74.3	0.0	33
Region 10	15.8	228	35.1	4.3	88	48.4	0.0	90
Area								
Urban	12.9	903	21.1	2.4	460	32.5	0.1	517
Rural	18.2	2,603	31.0	2.8	1,276	32.5	3.3	1,307
Location								
Coastal	13.2	2,787	24.4	1.5	1,430	29.7	2.7	1,591
Urban Coastal	10.8	758	19.7	2.8	394	30.6	0.1	447
Rural Coastal	14.2	2,029	26.2	1.0	1,036	29.3	3.7	1,143
Interior	30.9	718	47.2	8.3	306	51.2	0.7	234
School attendance								
Yes	17.4	3,397	28.4	2.6	1,691	32.4	0.4	1,215
No	0.0	109	(29.8)	(5.6)	45	32.6	6.5	610
Mother's education^a								
None	14.6	99	27.3	9.4	51	(26.6)	(0.0)	28
Primary	14.6	782	27.2	2.6	412	42.3	2.3	364
Secondary	19.1	2,208	29.0	2.7	1,142	31.6	1.7	991
Higher	12.7	297	27.8	1.0	116	(24.1)	(0.0)	56
Cannot be determined ^b	(0.0)	87	(*)	(*)	9	27.0	5.0	381
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	29.1	951	31.7	7.0	467	51.5	1.3	370
Second	12.7	689	28.4	0.4	326	29.4	2.2	406
Middle	13.0	668	36.8	1.4	315	18.8	3.2	365
Fourth	9.9	622	25.6	2.8	313	26.1	4.1	399
Richest	13.6	576	18.0	0.0	314	38.4	0.7	285
Ethnicity of household head^{c, d}								
East Indian	16.0	1,314	23.2	1.4	605	33.4	2.1	756
African	12.3	995	25.5	2.8	578	30.9	3.8	618
Amerindian	34.7	452	48.8	8.4	208	47.7	3.4	145
Mixed Race	13.8	733	29.1	1.6	340	27.0	0.0	297

^a Category "Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

^b Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

^c This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^d Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

Children's involvement in economic activities for long hours is similar regardless of the sex of child for all three age groups. However, males in the 12-14 years and 15-17 years age groups who engage in economic activities for an acceptable number of hours outnumbered females in the same age groups by seven (7) and ten (10) percentage points respectively. Children's involvement in economic activities for long hours among children aged 5-11 years and 12-14 years is more prevalent in interior areas than in the coastal areas: 31 percent of children aged 5-11 years and eight (8) percent of those aged 12-14 years who are living in the interior are involved in economic activities for long hours compared with 13 percent and two (2) percent respectively of those living in the coastal areas. This situation is reversed among children aged 15-17 years, in which case only one (1) percent of those living in the interior are involved in economic activities compared with three (3) percent living on the coast. By region, children's involvement in economic activities for long hours is found to be most prevalent in Region 9 among those aged 5-11 years (69%); in Region 2 among those aged 12-14 years (10%); and in Region 4 among those aged 15-17 years (5%). Interestingly, while 17 percent of children aged 5-11 years who are attending school are involved in economic activities for at least one hour per week, none of those who are not going to school are involved in such activities. This situation is reversed among children aged 15-17 years, in which case, seven (7) percent of those who are not attending school are involved in economic activities compared with zero (0) percent who are attending school.

The data on children's involvement in economic activities beyond the age-specific number of hours and education level of mother do not allow for any conclusive observation. However, it should be noted that nine (9) percent of the 12-14 age group whose mothers have no education are engaged in economic activities beyond the age-specific number of hours, compared to one (1) to three (3) percent for those whose mother have primary education and above. The data seem to indicate a relationship between the socio-economic status of the household and involvement in economic activities among the youngest children (aged 5-11 years), as 29 percent of the 5-11 age group within the poorest quintile were involved in economic activity for at least one hour compared with 10-14 percent in each of the other quintiles. Children living in households whose head is identified as Amerindian are more likely to be engaged in economic activities compared to children from other households, both below and above the age-specific number of hours.

Table CP.3 presents children's involvement in household chores. As for economic activity above, the methodology also uses age-specific thresholds for the number of hours a child can perform household chores without it being classified as child labour. A child that performed household chores during the week prior to the survey for more than the following age-specific number of hours is classified as child labour:

- i. age 5-11 and age 12-14: 28 hours or more
- ii. age 15-17: 43 hours or more

Overall, while the majority of children (57-83%) perform household chores for various lengths of time, only a very small proportion of them perform above the age-specific threshold in all three age groups (0% of children aged 5-11 years, 1% of those aged 12-14 years, and 1% of those aged 15-17 years).

Relative to children's involvement in household chores below the age-specific thresholds, there are very small differentials according to sex, except among children aged 15-17 years where girls outnumbered boys by nine (9) percentage points in performing household chores for less than 43 hours (87% compared to 78%). As for the difference as it relates to areas and location of residence, the largest is among children aged 5-11 years for household chores for less than 28 hours, where the percentage of children involved is higher in rural areas (59%) than in urban areas (48%), and in interior areas (70%) than in coastal areas (53%). For the age group 12-14 years, children in interior areas (87%) are more likely to perform household chores for less than 28 hours than coastal children (73%). On the other hand, practically no differences in the prevalence of child labour are observed relative to urban-rural and coastal-interior residency among children aged 15-17 years.

Children's involvement in household chores is most prevalent in Region 9, where the great majority of children 5-17 years perform household chores below the age-specific threshold (90% of children aged 5-11 years, 95% of children aged 12-14 years, and 91% of children aged 15-17 years), and two (2) percent of children aged 12-14 years and five (5) percent of children aged 15-17 years perform above the age-specific threshold. Of the children who attend school, more than half (57%) of the 5-11 age group, 75 percent of the 12-14 age group, and 85 percent of the 15-17 age group perform household chores below the age-specific threshold.

It is noteworthy that regardless of the household socio-economic status, the proportion of children who perform household chores below the age-specific threshold increases with the age of the child, with children living in the poorest households representing the highest proportion in all age groups. Interestingly, while the children living in the poorest households are more likely to perform household chores below the age-specific threshold for all three age groups, four (4) percent of children aged 12-14 years living in the richest households perform household chores above the age-specific threshold, compared with two (2) percent of those living in the poorest households. Children from Amerindian headed households are more likely than others to perform household chores below the age-specific threshold, particularly among the youngest children aged 5-11 years.

Table CP.3: Children's involvement in household chores

Percentage of children by involvement in household chores during the last week, according to age groups, Guyana MICS5, 2014											
	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in:			Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:			Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
	Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more			Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more			Household chores less than 43 hours	Household chores for 43 hours or more	
Total	56.5	0.1	3,505	75.5	1.1	1,736	82.6	0.5	1,825		
Sex											
Male	58.2	0.3	1,736	74.1	1.4	874	78.0	0.9	886		
Female	54.9	0.0	1,769	76.9	0.9	862	87.0	0.2	938		
Region											
Region 1	55.6	0.0	101	78.7	4.2	56	77.3	0.0	35		
Region 2	52.7	0.0	238	78.2	0.0	81	81.7	0.0	69		
Region 3	58.0	0.7	483	84.0	0.0	264	86.1	0.0	281		
Region 4	53.9	0.0	1,447	74.1	2.0	777	79.9	1.0	776		
Region 5	52.8	0.0	222	64.1	0.0	141	78.8	0.0	162		
Region 6	46.0	0.0	463	60.6	0.0	217	84.4	0.0	331		
Regions 7 & 8	70.4	1.7	116	78.5	0.0	36	92.6	0.0	47		
Region 9	90.0	0.0	207	95.2	1.9	77	90.9	5.1	33		
Region 10	61.7	0.0	228	94.5	0.0	88	90.2	0.0	90		
Area											
Urban	48.2	0.0	903	76.6	2.6	460	85.7	0.5	517		
Rural	59.4	0.2	2,603	75.1	0.6	1,276	81.4	0.6	1,307		
Location											
Coastal	53.0	0.1	2,787	73.1	1.1	1,430	82.2	0.5	1,591		
Urban Coastal	45.9	0.0	758	73.3	3.0	394	84.9	0.5	447		
Rural Coastal	55.6	0.2	2,029	72.9	0.4	1,036	81.1	0.5	1,143		
Interior	70.2	0.3	718	87.0	1.2	306	85.7	0.7	234		
School attendance											
Yes	57.2	0.2	3,397	75.4	1.2	1,691	84.6	0.1	1,215		
No	34.2	0.0	109	(80.6)	(0.0)	45	78.8	1.4	610		
Mother's education^a											
None	70.6	0.0	99	90.9	0.0	51	(55.6)	(0.0)	28		
Primary	53.7	0.7	782	75.4	0.0	412	83.0	0.6	364		
Secondary	58.3	0.0	2,208	74.5	1.7	1,142	82.5	0.0	991		
Higher	47.6	0.0	297	82.0	0.0	116	(79.1)	(0.0)	56		
Cannot be determined ^b	(53.9)	(0.0)	87	(*)	(*)	9	84.9	1.9	381		
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	69.1	0.2	951	85.9	1.6	467	90.4	0.5	370		
Second	56.5	0.0	689	79.4	0.0	326	81.2	1.4	406		
Middle	49.1	0.0	668	75.4	0.0	315	79.0	0.0	365		
Fourth	55.0	0.0	622	65.2	0.0	313	81.8	0.6	399		
Richest	46.0	0.6	576	66.5	3.9	314	80.2	0.0	285		
Ethnicity of household head^{c, d}											
East Indian	50.8	0.2	1,314	62.1	0.0	605	77.3	0.0	756		
African	59.9	0.0	995	85.5	2.8	578	84.1	0.9	618		
Amerindian	73.5	0.4	452	84.2	0.7	208	90.9	1.2	145		
Mixed Race	52.1	0.0	733	76.7	0.7	340	88.5	0.8	297		

^a Category "Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases
^b Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household
^c This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head
^d Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

In Table CP.4, children involved in economic activities and performing household chores at or above and below the age-specific thresholds (as detailed in the previous tables), as well as those working under hazardous conditions, are combined into the 'total child labour' indicator. It should be noted that in MICS5, a child is considered to be involved in child labour activities if, during the week preceding the survey, he/she performed:

- i. age 5-11: 1 hour or more of economic work OR 28 hours or more of household chores OR ANY hazardous work per week;
- ii. age 12-14: 14 hours or more of economic work OR 28 hours or more of household chores OR ANY hazardous work per week;
- iii. age 15-17: 43 hours or more of economic work OR 43 hours or more of household chores OR ANY hazardous work per week.

Table CP.4 therefore presents the results of child labour activities among children aged 5-17 years. It should be noted that the percentages do not add up to the total child labour figures, since children may be involved in both economic activities and household chores.

Overall, in Guyana, 18 percent of children aged 5-17 years are engaged in child labour. Ten (10) percent are involved in economic activities above the age-specific threshold, one (1) percent performs household chores above the age-specific threshold, and 13 percent work under hazardous conditions. Both males and females are engaged in child labour, with boys' involvement being slightly higher (20% and 17%, respectively). Children living in interior areas are more likely to be engaged in all forms of labour activities than other children, resulting in 37 percent of them engaged in child labour. This phenomenon is especially prevalent in Region 9, where 71 percent of children are involved and 57 percent of them are working under hazardous conditions. Other interior regions, Regions 7 & 8, 10 and 1 also have relatively higher levels of child labour at 35, 28, and 23 percent, respectively. In addition, these regions have relatively higher proportions of children

working under hazardous conditions: Regions 7 & 8 (30%), Region 10 (25%), and Region 1 (15%). Note that one of the main economic activities in Regions 1, 7, 8 and 9 is gold mining, and bauxite mining in Region 10. Region 2 also has a comparatively high level of child labour (22%) with 15 percent working under hazardous conditions. Logging is also done in all of the above-mentioned regions. The data show that 41 percent of children living in households with an Amerindian household head are engaged in child labour, and 34 percent of them are working under hazardous conditions. For households with a household head of other ethnicities, this proportion ranges from 13 to 16 percent for child labour and nine (9) to 11 percent working under hazardous conditions.

There is an inverse relationship between child labour and household wealth: 32 percent of the children in the poorest quintile are involved in child labour and 24 percent work under hazardous conditions. For the other quintiles, the proportion ranges from 15 to 12 percent for child labour and 12 to five (5) percent for hazardous conditions, moving towards the richest quintile.

While there is no clear trend in child labour according to mother's education level, children whose mother have a higher education have a markedly lower involvement in child labour (13%) and work in hazardous conditions (7%), compared to those whose mother have no education or have a primary or secondary education.

Interestingly, although children's involvement in economic activities below the age-specific threshold is more common among children not attending school than those attending school, overall child labour involves both children attending and not attending school equally (18% and 19%, respectively). Total child labour is least prevalent among children aged 12-14 years (15%), while it is most prevalent among those aged 5-11 years (20%). It is noteworthy that child labour among children aged 5-11 years is mainly due to their involvement in economic activities (17%), while, among those aged 12-14 years and those aged 15-17 years, it is mainly due to working under hazardous conditions (14% and 17%, respectively).

Table CP.4: Child labour

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week, percentage working under hazardous conditions during the last week, and percentage engaged in child labour during the last week, Guyana MICS5, 2014

	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:		Children working under hazardous conditions	Total child labour ¹	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold			
Total	19.1	9.7	67.9	0.5	12.5	18.3	7,066
Sex							
Male	22.5	9.1	67.2	0.7	14.5	19.7	3,496
Female	15.8	10.2	68.6	0.3	10.5	17.0	3,570
Region							
Region 1	22.1	7.8	66.3	1.2	15.0	23.0	192
Region 2	19.1	12.7	63.2	0.0	15.0	21.5	389
Region 3	20.6	7.5	72.4	0.3	11.3	16.3	1,027
Region 4	13.0	6.4	65.9	0.8	6.2	11.2	3,000
Region 5	30.0	4.7	63.9	0.0	10.0	13.8	525
Region 6	21.0	10.3	61.7	0.0	9.9	18.0	1,011
Regions 7 & 8	25.3	16.1	77.1	1.0	30.2	35.3	200
Region 9	26.1	47.0	91.4	1.0	56.6	70.7	317
Region 10	31.5	9.8	75.1	0.0	24.9	27.8	406
Area							
Urban	17.4	6.8	65.5	0.8	9.5	14.5	1,880
Rural	19.7	10.7	68.8	0.4	13.6	19.7	5,186
Location							
Coastal	17.2	7.5	65.9	0.5	8.6	14.2	5,808
Urban Coastal	14.6	5.8	63.5	0.9	6.0	11.4	1,599
Rural Coastal	18.2	8.1	66.8	0.3	9.6	15.3	4,208
Interior	27.9	19.8	77.2	0.6	30.2	37.1	1,258
Age							
5-11	7.5	16.9	56.5	0.1	9.5	19.7	3,505
12-14	28.4	2.7	75.5	1.1	13.8	15.3	1,736
15-17	32.5	2.4	82.6	0.5	16.9	18.4	1,825
School attendance							
Yes	17.8	10.2	67.4	0.4	12.1	18.2	6,303
No	29.9	5.5	72.5	1.1	15.3	18.9	763
Mother's education^a							
None	20.8	10.8	74.0	0.0	16.8	19.6	178
Primary	21.2	8.6	66.3	0.5	13.8	18.0	1,558
Secondary	18.7	10.8	68.1	0.5	12.3	19.2	4,341
Higher	13.4	8.3	59.8	0.0	6.9	12.6	468
Cannot be determined ^b	21.6	4.0	78.0	1.5	13.5	16.1	478
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	24.4	17.6	77.9	0.6	24.0	32.0	1,788
Second	17.8	6.8	68.8	0.4	11.5	15.0	1,421
Middle	18.6	7.6	63.4	0.0	8.7	14.8	1,348
Fourth	16.7	6.5	65.4	0.2	8.6	12.8	1,333
Richest	15.9	6.9	59.8	1.3	5.0	11.6	1,176
Ethnicity of household head^{c, d}							
East Indian	18.5	8.8	60.8	0.1	9.4	16.0	2,675
African	18.3	7.4	73.5	1.0	10.8	16.0	2,191
Amerindian	24.1	22.2	79.4	0.6	33.5	40.9	805
Mixed Race	18.6	7.8	66.1	0.3	8.8	13.1	1,370

¹MICS indicator 8.2 - Child labour

^a Category "Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

^b Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

^c This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^d Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Child Discipline

Teaching children self-control and acceptable behaviour is an integral part of child discipline in all cultures. Positive parenting practices involve providing guidance on how to handle emotions or conflicts in a manner that encourages judgment and responsibility and preserve children's self-esteem, physical and psychological integrity and dignity. Too often, however, children are raised through the use of punitive methods that rely on the use of physical force or verbal intimidation to obtain desired behaviours, as a result of parents' anger and frustration, or lack of knowledge of non-violent responses. Studies⁸⁶ have found that exposing children to violent disciplinary actions can have harmful consequences, which range from immediate impacts to long-term harm that children carry forward into adult life. Violence hampers children's development, learning abilities and school performance; it inhibits positive relationships, provokes low self-esteem, emotional distress and depression; and, at times, it leads to risk-taking and self-harm.

In MICS5, respondents to the household questionnaire were asked a series of questions on the methods used by adults in the household to discipline a selected child aged 1-14 years during the month preceding the survey.⁸⁴

The following definitions are used relative to child discipline/punishment:

- *Only non-violent discipline refers to the following:*
 - taking away privileges, forbidding something child likes, grounding; OR
 - explaining why the child's behaviour is wrong; OR
 - giving something else to do as a distraction.
- *Psychological aggression as punishment:*
 - shouting, yelling and screaming at the child; OR
 - addressing the child using offensive names.
- *Any physical punishment- cause the child physical pain or discomfort but not injuries:*
 - shaking the child OR spanking, slapping or hitting on bottom with bare hand; OR
 - hitting on bottom or elsewhere on body with hard object; OR
 - hitting or slapping child on face, head, ears; OR
 - hitting or slapping child on hand, arm, or leg with bare hand; OR
 - beating child up (i.e. hitting the child repeatedly as hard as one could.
- *Severe physical punishment-*
 - hitting or slapping child on face, head or ears with bare hand; OR
 - beating/hitting child repeatedly as hard as one could.
- *Any violent discipline method- discipline methods other than non-violent method i.e. Psychological aggression and physical punishment:*
 - shaking the child;
 - spanking, slapping or hitting on bottom with bare hand;
 - shouting, yelling and screaming at the child;
 - hitting on bottom or elsewhere on body with hard object;
 - addressing child using offensive names;
 - hitting or slapping child on face, head, ears, hand, arm, or leg with bare hand; or
 - beating child up (i.e. hitting the child repeatedly as hard as one could).

⁸⁶Straus M.A., Paschall M.J. (2009). Corporal punishment by mothers and development of children's cognitive ability: a longitudinal study of two nationally representative age cohorts. *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma* 18(5): 459-83; Erickson M.F., Egeland B. (1987). A Developmental View of the Psychological Consequences of Maltreatment. *School Psychology Review* 16(2): 156-68; Schneider M.W., Ross A., Graham J.C., Zielinski A. (2005). Do Allegations of Emotional Maltreatment Predict Developmental Outcomes Beyond that of Other Forms of Maltreatment? *Child Abuse & Neglect* 29(5): 513-32.

Table CP.5: Child discipline

Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, Guyana MICS5, 2014

	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:					Number of children age 1-14 years
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method ¹	
			Any	Severe		
Total	20.2	57.7	50.7	6.4	69.7	7,334
Sex						
Male	19.2	60.9	55.8	7.8	74.1	3,693
Female	21.3	54.5	45.5	5.0	65.1	3,641
Region						
Region 1	19.0	38.1	33.1	0.6	48.0	211
Region 2	28.6	41.2	40.1	1.2	53.0	449
Region 3	17.2	56.0	52.6	7.7	70.6	1,031
Region 4	22.4	59.0	48.2	7.3	71.1	3,044
Region 5	26.2	50.8	50.7	6.3	65.5	515
Region 6	17.0	60.1	58.1	1.6	71.6	964
Regions 7 & 8	12.3	65.3	62.8	8.4	76.3	271
Region 9	9.4	80.4	61.1	14.6	87.2	411
Region 10	19.8	56.5	49.0	6.2	65.1	438
Area						
Urban	21.0	61.0	47.6	4.4	71.1	1,851
Rural	20.0	56.6	51.7	7.0	69.2	5,483
Location						
Coastal	21.1	57.1	50.0	6.2	69.5	5,851
Urban Coastal	20.9	61.3	46.4	4.3	71.7	1,579
Rural Coastal	21.2	55.5	51.4	6.9	68.6	4,272
Interior	16.7	60.4	53.2	7.2	70.5	1,483
Age						
1-2	16.7	44.1	51.1	5.1	60.7	1,037
3-4	19.3	56.7	59.0	3.7	73.9	1,056
5-9	18.2	63.6	56.7	7.3	75.7	2,540
10-14	23.9	57.9	41.6	7.0	65.7	2,701
Education of household head						
None	18.9	52.5	53.8	18.5	64.7	123
Primary	18.7	56.7	52.0	5.7	68.5	2,322
Secondary	20.9	57.9	50.4	6.7	70.2	4,158
Higher	23.2	58.8	47.9	4.2	70.3	553
Missing/DK	16.9	67.5	47.2	6.7	73.8	177
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	16.8	58.9	56.4	8.6	71.8	2,058
Second	19.5	58.3	52.9	6.4	70.1	1,494
Middle	20.2	59.5	52.7	6.8	71.4	1,343
Fourth	24.4	56.8	43.2	5.7	65.7	1,230
Richest	22.8	54.1	43.6	2.7	67.7	1,209
Ethnicity of household head^{a, b}						
East Indian	24.8	51.7	47.3	5.0	64.0	2,630
African	17.8	61.6	54.7	6.7	75.4	2,190
Amerindian	14.1	60.7	55.0	7.8	71.2	979
Mixed Race	20.1	60.5	47.9	7.4	70.0	1,513

¹ MICS indicator 8.3 - Violent discipline

^a This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head
^b Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

In Guyana, 70 percent of children aged 1-14 years were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by household members during the month prior to the survey (Table CP.5).

For the most part, households employ a combination of violent disciplinary practices, reflecting caregivers' motivation to control children's behaviour by any means possible. While 58 percent of children experienced psychological aggression, 51 percent experienced physical punishment. The most severe forms of physical punishment (hitting or slapping the child on the head, ears or face OR hitting the child repeatedly as hard as one could) are overall less common: six (6) percent of children were subjected to severe punishment. Only one in five children experienced only non-violent discipline (Figure CP.2).

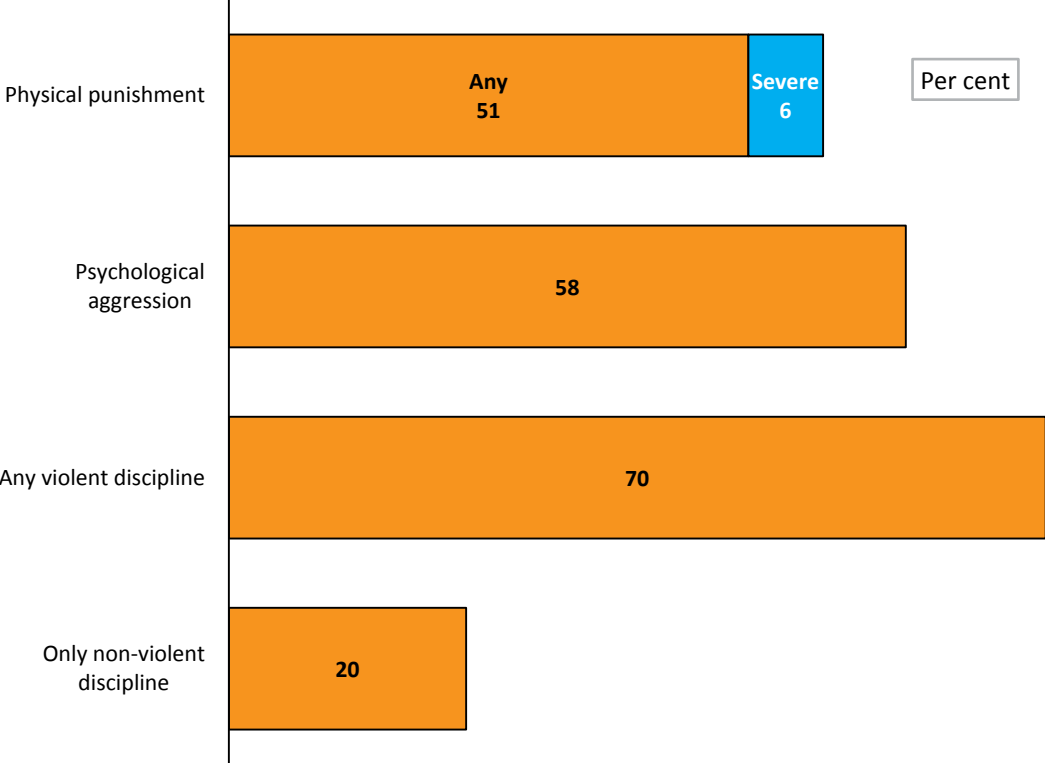
Male children were subjected to violent discipline method (74%) more than female children (65%). The use of violent disciplinary method was similar across the areas and location of residence as was the use of non-violent discipline, although for the latter, the interior showed a slightly lower proportion. However, there were noticeable inter-regional variations in the

use of violent discipline method, ranging from 48 percent in Region 1 to 87 percent in Region 9. It is notable that the highest proportion of children who experienced the various forms of discipline are living in Region 9, with 80 percent of children experiencing psychological aggression, and 61 percent experiencing physical punishment, including 15 percent who were subjected to severe physical punishment.

The forms of punishment differ according to the child's age: while non-violent discipline somewhat increases and physical punishment decreases with age, psychological aggression and severe physical punishment remain common disciplinary methods across age groups. Overall, children aged 3-9 years are most subjected to some form of violent disciplinary measures than younger and older children.

Violent discipline is associated with the education of the household head and the household wealth. Strikingly, 19 percent of children whose household heads have no education experience the most severe forms of physical punishment, compared with four (4) to seven (7) percent for those with at least primary education.

Figure CP.2: Child disciplining methods, children age 1-14 years, Guyana MIC5, 2014



The proportions of children from East Indian headed households are the highest compared with other children for non-violent discipline (25%), and lowest for psychological aggression (52%) and physical punishment (47%), including severe punishment (5%).

While violent methods are extremely common forms of discipline (70%) as seen in Table CP.5, Table CP.6 reveals that only 20 percent of respondents believe that physical punishment is a necessary part of child-rearing. While the urban-rural and coastal-interior differences are relatively small, regional disparities exist. Those who believe in the necessity of using physical punishment to raise children range from 11 percent in Region 5 to 27 percent in Region 3 and Region 9. Respondents aged 25-39 years are the most likely to believe in the necessity of physical punishment than other respondents. The respondent's relationship to the child also matters: 22 percent of mothers believe in the necessity of physical punishment compared to 14 percent of fathers. Interestingly, the more educated the respondent is, the more likely they are to believe in the necessity of physical punishment. There is not much variation between attitudes toward physical punishment and household wealth. On the other hand, ethnic differences appear to be associated with the belief in the use of physical punishment: the lowest proportion of respondents who believe that a child needs to be physically punished is from households with an East Indian household head (14%), while the highest proportions are from households headed by Africans (27%) or Amerindians (25%).



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Table CP.6: Attitudes toward physical punishment

Percentage of respondents to the child discipline module who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, Guyana MIC5, 2014

	Respondent believes that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of respondents to the child discipline module
Total	19.8	2,358
Sex		
Male	14.1	488
Female	21.2	1,870
Region		
Region 1	13.1	45
Region 2	11.7	130
Region 3	27.3	375
Region 4	20.2	1,015
Region 5	11.3	160
Region 6	14.2	347
Regions 7 & 8	20.4	67
Region 9	27.4	90
Region 10	24.6	130
Area		
Urban	20.4	619
Rural	19.5	1,739
Location		
Coastal	19.0	1,997
Urban Coastal	19.8	534
Rural Coastal	18.6	1,463
Interior	24.2	362
Age^a		
<25	17.3	296
25-39	22.0	1,094
40-59	18.7	781
60+	14.8	187
Respondent's relationship to selected child		
Mother	22.1	1,298
Father	13.8	317
Other	18.2	744
Respondent's education		
None or Nursery	14.2	55
Primary	16.6	550
Secondary	20.4	1,511
Higher	24.2	243
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	20.1	492
Second	20.9	486
Middle	21.8	479
Fourth	14.3	451
Richest	21.6	451
Ethnicity of household head^{b, c}		
East Indian	13.6	982
African	27.1	723
Amerindian	25.4	224
Mixed Race	18.4	422

^a Category "Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

^b This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^c Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Early Marriage and Polygyny

Early marriage, or child marriage, defined as marriage⁸⁷ before the age of 18,⁸⁸ is a reality for many young girls. In many parts of the developing world, parents encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are still children, in hopes that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially, while also relieving financial burdens on the family. In actual fact, child marriage is a violation of human rights, since it compromises the realization of the full potential of girls and reinforces the gendered nature of poverty. Child marriage results in low or no level of education, little or no skills, early pregnancy, and its related physiological and psychological effects and social isolation. 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. 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, and especially 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. Often, the demand for the young wife to reproduce and the power imbalance resulting from the age differential lead to very low condom use among such couples, and this puts the girls at increased risk of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV infection. Polygyny, in Guyana MICS5 2014, is the practice of having more than one spouse/partner at a time. The issue of polygyny is closely related to early marriage, large age gaps between spouses and risk of HIV/STI transmission. It should be noted that although data were collected on visiting relationships, they are not included in the calculation of indicators.

The percentages of women married before ages 15 and 18 years are provided in Table CP.7. Among women aged 15-49 years, four (4) percent were married before age 15 and, among women aged 20-49 years, more than one in four (27%) women were married before age 18. Regions 1 and 7 & 8 have the highest percentage of marriages before age 15 among women aged 15-49 years, at nine (9) percent in each case, while Regions 2 and 6 have the

lowest percentage (3% in each case). Region 9 has the highest percentage of women aged 20-49 years (41%) who were married before age 18, while Region 10 has the lowest (20%). Marriage before age 15 in both age groups of women and marriage before age 18 are strongly related to the woman's education and the socio-economic status of the household, with less educated and poorer women being more likely to be married/in union at a young age. Looking across the age groups, early marriage does not show a particularly declining or increasing trend, but appears to take place at a relatively stable frequency over the years. Early marriages are more prevalent among women living in Amerindian headed households.

About one in eight girls aged 15-19 years is currently married (13%). This proportion is higher in rural areas (15%) than in urban areas (9%), but is similar between coastal (13%) and interior (14%) areas. The highest percentages of girls aged 15-19 years who are currently married or in union are living in Region 1 (32%), Regions 7 & 8 (21%) and Region 2 (17%), while the lowest percentage is living in Region 10 (5%). Girls aged 15-19 years from poorer households are more likely to be married than those from richer households. Of note, girls aged 15-19 years living in a household with an African household head are less likely to be married than those living in households with other ethnicities as household head.

The percentage of women aged 15-49 years in a polygynous marriage/union is also provided in Table CP.7. Among women who are in union, only three (3) percent are in polygynous union. Polygynous union among women is most prevalent in Region 10, with ten (10) percent, and least prevalent in Regions 2 and 9, with two (2) percent in each case. Additionally, polygynous relationships are most prevalent among women aged 40-44 years (7%), and least prevalent among the 15-19 and 45-49 age groups with one (1) percent. Women with a higher level education account for the highest proportion of polygynous union - five (5) percent - compared with two (2) percent with primary education and three (3) percent with no or secondary education. On the other hand, there does not seem to be a clear relationship between polygynous unions among women and the socio-economic status of the household.

⁸⁷All references to marriage in this chapter refer to both formal and informal living arrangements.

⁸⁸Note that the legal age of consent for sexual activities in Guyana is 16 years.

The percentage of men married before ages 15 and 18 years are provided in Table CP.7M. Among men aged 15-49 years, only one (1) percent were married before age 15 and, among men aged 20-49 years, seven (7) percent were married before age 18. While marriage before age 15 is rare among men across various background variables, there are some differentials with regards to marriage before age 18.

Marriage before age 18 among men aged 20-49 years is most prevalent in Regions 7 & 8 with 13 percent and least prevalent in Regions 2 and 6, with four (4) percent in each case. The proportions are slightly higher in rural areas (7%) than in urban areas (4%), and in interior areas (9%) than in coastal areas (6%). Less educated men, those living in the poorest households, and those living in households with an Amerindian or mixed race household head are more likely to be married before age 18.

About one in eight boys aged 15-19 years is currently married (13%), a similar occurrence among girls aged 15-19 years. This proportion is much higher in urban areas (20%) than in rural areas (11%), and in interior areas (20%) than in coastal areas (13%). However, marriage before age 18 among men does not appear to be related to household wealth.

Table CP.7: Early marriage and polygyny (women) (Continued)

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 who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Guyana MICS5, 2014

	Women age 15-49 years			Women age 20-49 years			Women age 15-19 years			Women age 15-49 years	
	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 currently married/in union ³	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union ⁴	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union ⁴	
Total	4.4	5,076	4.2	26.9	4,051	13.3	1,025	3.3	2,719		
Region											
Region 1	8.8	75	9.1	33.2	62	31.8	12	3.9	54		
Region 2	3.4	253	2.9	26.3	199	16.7	54	1.7	150		
Region 3	4.1	883	3.8	27.7	714	12.0	169	3.2	474		
Region 4	4.3	2,274	3.8	25.7	1,830	14.1	444	3.3	1,134		
Region 5	6.9	322	8.0	34.3	253	9.8	69	2.2	199		
Region 6	3.1	767	3.4	24.5	596	12.9	172	2.7	438		
Regions 7 & 8	8.8	128	6.6	37.4	97	21.0	31	4.9	83		
Region 9	6.1	123	6.6	41.3	103	(15.7)	20	2.0	91		
Region 10	3.6	251	3.0	20.0	196	4.6	54	9.6	96		
Area											
Urban	3.2	1,387	2.6	20.7	1,113	9.3	274	4.0	584		
Rural	4.9	3,689	4.8	29.3	2,938	14.8	751	3.1	2,135		
Location											
Coastal	4.2	4,442	4.0	26.1	3,555	13.3	887	3.0	2,356		
Urban Coastal	3.3	1,201	2.7	21.1	971	10.4	230	2.9	524		
Rural Coastal	4.6	3,241	4.5	28.0	2,584	14.3	658	3.1	1,832		
Interior	5.7	634	5.4	32.8	496	13.8	138	4.7	363		
Age											
15-19	5.3	1,025	na	na	na	13.3	1,025	1.0	131		
20-24	3.6	843	3.6	30.2	843	na	na	2.7	362		
25-29	4.3	718	4.3	29.1	718	na	na	2.8	483		
30-34	4.7	594	4.7	25.7	594	na	na	2.0	436		
35-39	5.8	648	5.8	27.3	648	na	na	4.1	430		
40-44	3.4	673	3.4	21.5	673	na	na	6.8	473		
45-49	3.4	575	3.4	26.6	575	na	na	1.4	404		

The percentage of men in a polygynous union is also provided in Table CP.7M. Among all men aged 15-49 years who are married/in union, four(4) percent are in polygynous union. It is more common in urban areas (8%), especially urban coastal areas (9%), and in Region 10 (7%). As was the case among women, more educated men and men living in households with an African household head (9%) are more likely to be in polygynous union than others. Again, as was the case among women, there does not seem to be a clear relationship between polygynous union among men and the socio-economic status of the household.

Table CP.7: Early marriage and polygyny (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of women who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Guyana MICS5, 2014

	Women age 15-49 years			Women age 20-49 years			Women age 15-19 years			Women age 15-49 years	
	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 currently married/in union ³	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union ⁴	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/in union	
Education											
None	13.6	57	14.0	46.3	56	(*)	2	2	3.1	37	
Primary	7.4	683	7.3	33.8	666	(70.8)	17	17	1.9	524	
Secondary	4.3	3,744	4.0	27.9	2,788	13.0	956	956	3.4	1,941	
Higher	0.4	592	0.3	11.6	542	(0.4)	49	49	5.2	217	
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	8.3	864	8.2	38.3	653	21.1	210.9	210.9	3.2	521	
Second	5.9	938	5.7	30.8	742	24.4	196.3	196.3	3.6	551	
Middle	3.9	1,007	3.0	25.0	807	9.5	200.3	200.3	3.7	554	
Fourth	2.8	1,132	2.9	23.4	904	6.5	228.2	228.2	2.8	526	
Richest	2.3	1,135	2.4	21.2	945	5.6	189.3	189.3	3.0	568	
Ethnicity of household head^{a, b}											
East Indian	4.7	2,314	4.8	29.0	1,853	17.7	461	461	2.3	1,457	
African	3.2	1,526	2.7	22.8	1,237	7.4	289	289	5.5	633	
Amerindian	8.2	344	8.5	41.8	268	16.1	76	76	2.9	226	
Mixed Race	4.0	877	2.9	22.8	683	11.2	195	195	3.6	396	

¹ MICS indicator 8.4 - Marriage before age 15
² MICS indicator 8.5 - Marriage before age 18
³ MICS indicator 8.6 - Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union
⁴ MICS indicator 8.7 - Polygyny

^a This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head
^b Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases
na: not applicable
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table CP.7M: Early marriage and polygyny (men) (Continued)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 20-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of men age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of men who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Guyana MIC55, 2014

	Men age 15-49 years			Men age 20-49 years			Men age 15-19 years			Men age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union ⁴	Number of men age 15-49 years currently married/in union	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union ⁴	
Total	1.0	1,682	0.7	6.6	1,308	13.4	374	4.2	1,002		
Region											
Region 1	1.6	27	(1.8)	(4.6)	23	(*)	3	(2.1)	19		
Region 2	0.3	90	0.4	3.7	71	(*)	20	1.0	51		
Region 3	0.6	278	0.5	4.5	220	(8.3)	58	0.7	147		
Region 4	1.4	755	1.2	8.2	580	16.5	175	5.5	441		
Region 5	0.0	122	0.0	7.5	93	(*)	29	2.6	67		
Region 6	0.1	254	0.0	3.6	190	14.0	64	6.0	167		
Regions 7 & 8	4.6	40	1.0	13.1	34	(*)	6	1.4	29		
Region 9	0.8	43	0.9	7.1	39	(*)	4	1.1	35		
Region 10	1.6	74	0.5	7.6	58	(*)	15	7.4	45		
Area											
Urban	1.0	441	0.5	4.2	347	19.8	94	8.2	277		
Rural	1.0	1,241	0.8	7.4	961	11.3	280	2.7	725		
Location											
Coastal	0.8	1,475	0.7	6.3	1,135	12.7	340	4.4	860		
Urban Coastal	0.8	390	0.5	4.0	308	20.9	82	8.6	246		
Rural Coastal	0.8	1,085	0.8	7.2	827	10.1	258	2.7	614		
Interior	1.9	207	0.9	8.5	173	20.2	35	3.2	142		
Age											
15-19	1.7	374	na	na	na	13.4	374	(13.5)	39		
20-24	1.8	255	1.8	8.5	255	na	na	4.6	106		
25-29	0.8	253	0.8	6.1	253	na	na	2.5	181		
30-34	0.5	194	0.5	5.2	194	na	na	6.0	167		
35-39	0.8	226	0.8	9.8	226	na	na	6.0	192		
40-44	0.1	212	0.1	4.0	212	na	na	1.2	179		
45-49	0.0	168	0.0	4.9	168	na	na	2.9	138		

Table CP.7M: Early marriage and polygyny (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 20-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of men age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of men who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Guyana MICS5, 2014

	Men age 15-49 years			Men age 20-49 years			Men age 15-19 years			Men age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union ⁴	Number of men age 15-49 years currently married/in union	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union ⁴	
Education^a											
None	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	4	(*)	5	(*)	
Primary	0.2	229	0.2	8.6	224	(*)	5	2.9	174	2.9	
Secondary	1.1	1,210	0.7	6.4	875	13.1	335	4.1	687	4.1	
Higher	1.1	232	1.3	5.4	202	(*)	30	6.5	135	6.5	
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	0.9	307	0.9	11.5	245	17.7	62	2.0	204	2.0	
Second	0.4	372	0.3	5.7	292	5.8	82	7.5	223	7.5	
Middle	1.1	347	1.0	5.7	258	15.4	89	4.3	186	4.3	
Fourth	1.9	278	1.6	5.7	205	22.2	73	1.9	164	1.9	
Richest	0.7	378	0.3	4.9	308	6.9	70	4.5	226	4.5	
Ethnicity of household head^{b,c}											
East Indian	0.5	806	0.3	5.8	649	11.4	157	2.6	501	2.6	
African	1.0	508	0.9	4.7	367	14.3	141	8.8	269	8.8	
Amerindian	1.2	122	0.8	11.4	99	(10.6)	22	0.9	83	0.9	
Mixed Race	2.4	238	1.9	10.5	185	17.2	53	3.4	143	3.4	

¹ MICS indicator 8.4 - Marriage before age 15^[M]

² MICS indicator 8.5 - Marriage before age 18^[M]

³ MICS indicator 8.6 - Young men age 15-19 years currently married or in union^[M]

⁴ MICS indicator 8.7 - Polygyny^[M]

^a Category "Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

^b This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^c Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

na: not applicable

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

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

Tables CP.8 and CP8.M present, respectively, the proportion of women and men who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18 by area and age groups. Examining the percentages of persons married before age 15 and 18 by different age groups allow for trends to be observed in early marriage over time. Data show that, overall, the proportion of women married or in union by age 15 and 18 has been relatively stable, with a slight increase over time: three (3) percent of women aged 45-49 years were first married/in union by age 15 compared to five (5) percent of girls aged 15-19 years, and 27 percent of women aged 45-49 years were first married/in union by age 18 compared to 30 percent of young women aged 20-24 years (Figure CP.3). The increase over time is seen particularly in urban, urban coastal and interior areas for marriage both before age 15 and age 18, whereas the trend is stable over time in rural, coastal and rural coastal areas. In urban areas, marriage before age 18 increased from 10 percent among women aged 45-49 years to 27 percent among those aged 20-24 years. In all cases, early marriage does not appear to be declining over time.

For men, although the overall percentages are lower than those for women, the trend appears to be increasing over time: zero (0) percent of men aged 45-49 years married/in union by age 15 compared to two (2) percent of boys aged 15-19 years, and five (5) percent of men aged 45-49 years married/in union by age 18 compared to nine (9) percent of young men aged 20-24 years. The gradually increasing trend is found in the following areas and location of residence for which there are interpretable data: rural, coastal, rural coastal, and interior areas - although for interior areas, marriage before age 18 appears relatively stable.

Table CP.8: Trends in early marriage (women) (Continued)

Percentage of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18, by area and age groups, Guyana MIC5, 2014														
Age	Urban						Rural						All	
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	3.2	1,387	20.7	1,113	4.9	3,689	29.3	2,938	4.4	5,076	26.9	4,051		
Age														
15-19	5.4	274	na	na	5.2	751	na	na	5.3	1,025	na	na	na	na
20-24	3.0	220	27.4	220	3.8	622	31.2	622	3.6	843	30.2	843	30.2	843
25-29	2.1	208	31.4	208	5.2	510	28.2	510	4.3	718	29.1	718	29.1	718
30-34	2.0	167	19.3	167	5.8	427	28.1	427	4.7	594	25.7	594	25.7	594
35-39	4.2	187	19.4	187	6.5	461	30.4	461	5.8	648	27.3	648	27.3	648
40-44	2.7	195	11.5	195	3.6	478	25.6	478	3.4	673	21.5	673	21.5	673
45-49	1.1	135	9.5	135	4.1	439	31.9	439	3.4	575	26.6	575	26.6	575
na: not applicable														

Table CP.8: Trends in early marriage (women)

Percentage of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18, by area and age groups, Guyana MICS5, 2014

	Coastal				Interior			
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	4.2	4,442	26.1	3,555	5.7	634	32.8	496
Age								
15-19	5.0	887	na	na	6.9	138	na	na
20-24	3.0	729	27.7	729	6.8	114	46.2	114
25-29	3.9	631	28.8	631	7.0	87	31.5	87
30-34	4.3	502	25.8	502	6.9	92	24.8	92
35-39	6.2	583	26.2	583	2.7	66	36.8	66
40-44	3.5	589	21.4	589	2.6	84	22.0	84
45-49	3.3	521	26.1	521	4.7	53	32.4	53

na: not applicable

Table CP.8: Trends in early marriage (women)

Percentage of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18, by area and age groups, Guyana MICS5, 2014

	Urban Coastal				Rural Coastal			
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	3.3	1,201	21.1	971	4.6	3,241	28.0	2,584
Age								
15-19	5.7	230	na	na	4.8	658	na	na
20-24	2.3	190	26.6	190	3.3	539	28.1	539
25-29	2.0	188	31.8	188	4.8	443	27.6	443
30-34	2.5	138	21.2	138	5.1	364	27.6	364
35-39	4.6	172	20.7	172	6.8	410	28.5	410
40-44	3.3	161	12.3	161	3.5	428	24.8	428
45-49	1.2	122	8.5	122	3.9	399	31.4	399

na: not applicable

Table CP.8M: Trends in early marriage (men) (Continued)

Percentage of men who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18, by area and age groups, Guyana MICSS, 2014														
Age	Urban						Rural						All	
	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years
	Total	1.0	441	4.2	347	1.0	1,241	7.4	961	1.0	1,682	6.6	1,308	
15-19	2.7	94	na	na	1.4	280	na	na	1.7	374	na	na		
20-24	(0.0)	66	(0.5)	66	2.4	189	11.3	189	1.8	255	8.5	255		
25-29	0.0	76	3.1	76	1.1	177	7.3	177	0.8	253	6.1	253		
30-34	0.5	70	6.5	70	0.5	124	4.5	124	0.5	194	5.2	194		
35-39	(3.0)	42	(5.2)	42	0.4	184	10.9	184	0.8	226	9.8	226		
40-44	(0.0)	48	(1.2)	48	0.2	163	4.8	163	0.1	212	4.0	212		
45-49	(0.0)	46	(10.3)	46	0.0	122	2.9	122	0.0	168	4.9	168		

na: not applicable

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

Table CP.8M: Trends in early marriage (men)

Percentage of men who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18, by area and age groups, Guyana MIC5, 2014

	Coastal				Interior			
	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years
Total	0.8	1,475	6.3	1,135	1.9	207	8.5	173
Age								
15-19	1.2	340	na	na	7.0	35	na	na
20-24	1.9	221	8.3	221	0.8	34	9.7	34
25-29	0.5	223	5.7	223	2.7	30	9.1	30
30-34	0.5	167	5.3	167	0.3	27	4.7	27
35-39	0.9	199	9.9	199	0.7	27	9.2	27
40-44	0.0	184	4.0	184	(0.9)	27	4.1	27
45-49	0.0	141	3.2	141	(0.0)	27	13.7	27

na: not applicable
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

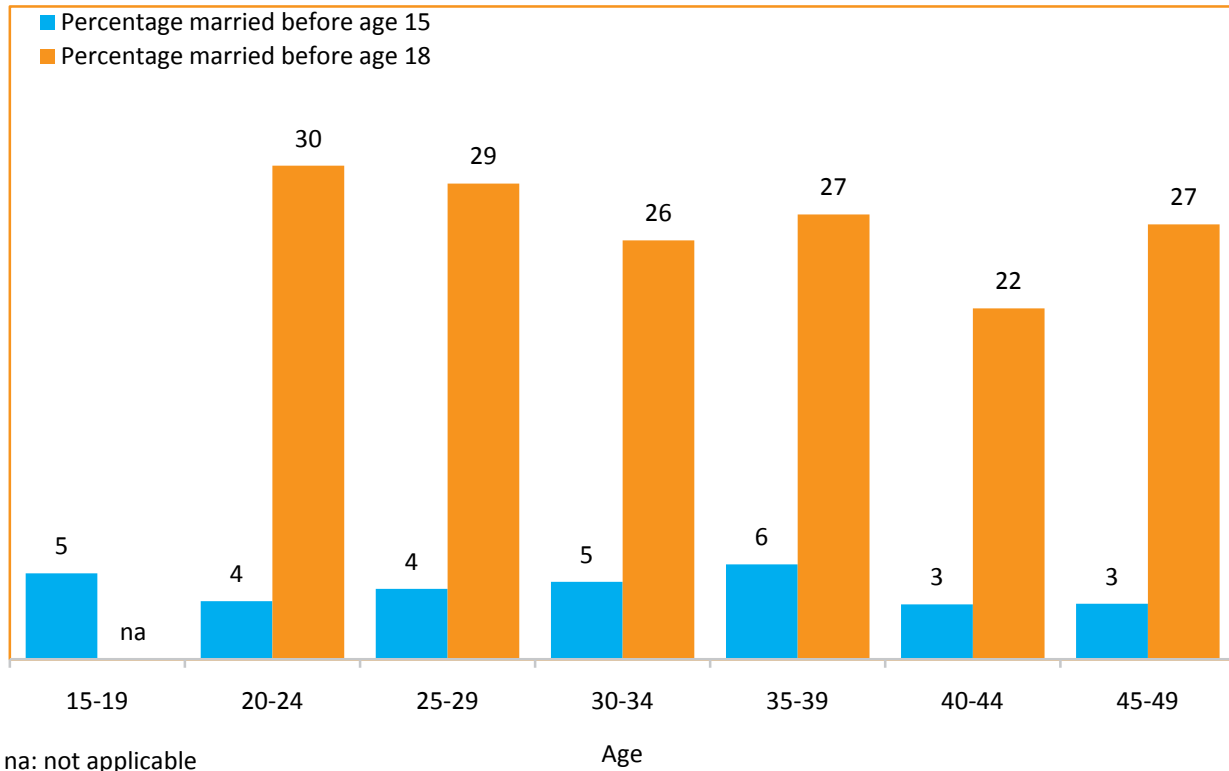
Table CP.8M: Trends in early marriage (men)

Percentage of men who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18, by area and age groups, Guyana MIC5, 2014

	Urban Coastal				Rural Coastal			
	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years
Total	0.8	390	4.0	308	0.8	1,085	7.2	827
Age								
15-19	2.1	82	na	na	0.9	258	na	na
20-24	(0.0)	58	(0.0)	58	2.6	163	11.3	163
25-29	(0.0)	67	(3.6)	67	0.8	157	6.6	157
30-34	0.6	65	6.9	65	0.5	102	4.3	102
35-39	(3.3)	37	(5.7)	37	0.3	161	10.9	161
40-44	(0.0)	41	(1.4)	41	0.0	143	4.7	143
45-49	(*)	40	(*)	40	0.0	101	1.8	101

na: not applicable
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Figure CP.3: Early marriage among women, Guyana MICS5, 2014



Another component is the spousal age difference with the indicator being the percentage of girls and young women who are married/in union, aged 15-19 and 20-24 years, who are ten or more years younger than their current spouse. Table CP.9 presents the results of the age difference between husbands and wives. For girls and young women aged 15-19 years and 20-24 years currently married/in union, about one in six are married to/in union with a man who is older by ten years or more (16% and 15%, respectively). For both age groups, about one in three are in union with a man who is older by 5-9 years (28-30%), while ten (10) percent of the young women aged 20-24 years are in union with younger men. For girls aged 15-19 years, the proportion of those married to a man older

by ten years or more is greater in urban areas (22%) than rural areas (13%), but is similar between coastal and interior areas (16% for both). For young women aged 20-24 years, there are no notable urban-rural and coastal-interior differences. Additionally, woman's education and socio-economic status of the household do not appear to be associated with spousal age difference among young women aged 20-24 years. An examination of the data on ethnicity of household head and spousal age difference in the 15-19 age group indicate that girls living in households headed by an East Indian are least likely than other girls to be married to/in union with a man who is older by ten years or more.

Table CP.9: 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, Guyana MICS5, 2014

	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 15-19 years whose husband or partner is:						Number of women age 15-19 years currently married/in union	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:						Number of women age 20-24 years currently married/in union
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ¹	Husband/ Partner's age unknown	Total		Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ²	Husband/ Partner's age unknown	Total	
Total	3.8	50.6	29.6	15.5	0.4	100.0	240	9.9	45.1	28.4	15.1	1.5	100.0	590
Region^a														
Region 1, 7 & 8, 9	7.3	43.8	29.2	17.7	2.1	100.0	21	9.2	44.2	30.1	15.4	1.0	100.0	54
Region 2, 3	(1.7)	(54.5)	(23.4)	(20.4)	(0.0)	100.0	48	9.0	50.4	21.9	16.9	1.9	100.0	126
Region 4	3.8	51.6	30.0	14.6	0.0	100.0	112	13.0	46.3	26.1	13.6	1.0	100.0	278
Region 5, 6	6.0	40.0	40.8	13.2	0.0	100.0	43	6.2	38.2	38.9	16.0	0.7	100.0	94
Region 10	(0.0)	(67.8)	(17.8)	(11.0)	(3.4)	100.0	18	0.0	36.8	38.5	18.2	6.4	100.0	38
Area														
Urban	5.4	52.0	19.9	21.8	0.9	100.0	67	11.9	43.8	28.0	15.0	1.4	100.0	171
Rural	3.2	50.1	33.4	13.0	0.2	100.0	173	9.1	45.6	28.6	15.2	1.5	100.0	419
Location														
Coastal	3.5	49.9	31.1	15.5	0.0	100.0	200	10.5	45.6	27.7	14.7	1.6	100.0	493
Urban Coastal	(6.5)	(47.7)	(19.9)	(25.9)	(0.0)	100.0	55	14.2	45.3	24.0	14.8	1.7	100.0	143
Rural Coastal	2.4	50.7	35.4	11.5	0.0	100.0	145	8.9	45.7	29.2	14.6	1.6	100.0	350
Interior	5.0	54.5	22.3	15.6	2.5	100.0	40	7.0	42.7	32.1	17.6	0.6	100.0	96
Age														
15-19	3.8	50.6	29.6	15.5	0.4	100.0	240	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
20-24	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	9.9	45.1	28.4	15.1	1.5	100.0	590
Education														
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12	14.1	38.2	27.1	19.1	1.5	100.0	37
Secondary	3.7	52.4	27.4	15.9	0.5	100.0	222	8.4	47.1	28.5	14.3	1.7	100.0	477
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5	17.9	36.0	29.1	17.1	0.0	100.0	73
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	5.9	40.3	31.3	21.0	1.5	100.0	67	10.2	35.8	37.3	16.0	0.6	100.0	129
Second	3.4	45.5	35.8	15.4	0.0	100.0	71	6.8	42.9	32.2	16.0	2.1	100.0	124
Middle	(4.6)	(57.4)	(24.0)	(13.9)	(0.0)	100.0	40	8.2	48.2	29.7	12.1	1.9	100.0	128
Fourth	(1.0)	(65.9)	(23.9)	(9.3)	(0.0)	100.0	37	6.7	54.4	22.1	14.2	2.7	100.0	105
Richest	(2.1)	(60.0)	(25.4)	(12.6)	(0.0)	100.0	25	18.7	46.0	17.4	17.8	0.0	100.0	104
Ethnicity of household head^{b, c}														
East Indian	0.9	51.8	35.5	11.8	0.0	100.0	103	12.3	46.3	25.5	13.6	2.3	100.0	228
African	5.7	51.4	24.6	17.3	0.9	100.0	65	5.1	44.6	31.7	18.3	0.3	100.0	197
Amerindian	9.2	44.5	26.2	18.1	2.1	100.0	21	16.2	41.5	27.1	14.5	0.6	100.0	53
Mixed Race	5.1	50.9	24.0	20.0	0.0	100.0	51	10.5	45.7	29.3	12.1	2.3	100.0	111

¹ MICS indicator 8.8a - Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19)

² MICS indicator 8.8b - Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)

^a Regions with similar characteristics have been merged into regional groupings because of the small number of cases in individual regions

^b This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^c Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

na: not applicable

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

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

Attitudes toward Domestic Violence

The MICS assessed the attitudes of women and men aged 15-49 years towards wife/female partner beating by asking the respondents of the Women's and Men's Questionnaires whether husbands/male partners are justified to hit or beat their wives/partners in a variety of situations. The purpose of these questions is to capture the social justification for physical violence (especially in contexts where women have a lower status in society) as a disciplinary action for women's non-compliance with certain expected gender roles. Therefore, in the present survey, attitudes towards physical violence (beating) only is measured, and does not include other forms of domestic violence.

The responses to these questions can be found in Table CP.10 for women and in Table CP.10M for men. Overall, ten (10) percent of women feel that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the five situations. Women who justify a husband's violence, in most cases agree and justify violence in instances when a wife neglects the children (8%), or if she demonstrates her autonomy, exemplified by going out without telling her husband (3%) or arguing with him (3%). For other situations, only two (2) percent of women agree and justify violence: if the wife refuses to have sex with the husband (2%) or if she burns the food (2%). Justification in any of the five situations is more prevalent among those living in the poorest households (19%), less educated women (22% - no education), and also those living in households with an Amerindian household head (27%). Only three (3) percent of urban women can justify violence in any of the situations, compared with 13 percent of rural women, nine (9) percent of coastal women, and 16 percent of interior women. Disparities are even greater by region, with Region 9 having the highest percentage in each of the situations: one in four women (27%) can justify violence in any of the situations, and between 11 to 17 percent for each of the five situations. One

in every five women (20-21%) in Regions 2 and 5 justify violence. On the other hand, Region 10 (4%) and Region 6 (6%) have the lowest percentages of women justifying violence. It is noteworthy that women aged 45-49 years and those currently married/in union represent the highest percentages who justify violence (14% and 11% respectively), compared with women of other age groups and those who were formerly married/in union or never married/in union.

As shown in Table CP.10M, and as was the case among women, ten (10) percent of men overall, justify wife-beating for any of the five reasons, with the following proportions of men agreeing with each of the five situations in comparison with women: neglecting children (5% versus 8%), arguing with the husband (4% versus 3%), going out without telling him (3% versus 3%), refusing to have sex with him (3% versus 2%), and burning the food (2% versus 2%). As was the case with women, men living in the poorest households (18% versus 19%), less educated men (10% versus 16% - primary education), and those living in households with an Amerindian household head (26% versus 27%) are much more likely to justify violence. There are disparities according to the area and location of residence, with five (5) percent of urban men justifying violence, compared with 11 percent of rural men, nine (9) percent of coastal men, and 18 percent of interior men. As was the case among women, the percentage of men who believe that a husband is justified in beating his wife for at least one reason is highest in Region 9, with almost one in three men justifying violence (32%). It is notable that the highest proportions of men who justify violence are found in the interior Regions 1, 7 & 8 and 9 (26%, 18%, and 32%, respectively), while the lowest is found in Region 6 (5%). Contrary to women, men aged 15-19 years and those who were never married represent the highest percentages (14% and 13%, respectively), compared with other men, of those who justify violence.

Table CP.10: Attitudes toward domestic violence (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Guyana MIC5, 2014

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:						Number of women age 15-49 years
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons ¹	
Total	3.2	7.6	3.3	2.0	2.2	10.2	5,076
Region							
Region 1	6.0	9.3	8.2	2.7	4.6	14.8	75
Region 2	8.9	16.5	7.8	4.5	3.3	20.1	253
Region 3	3.2	8.5	3.6	2.5	3.4	12.8	883
Region 4	1.8	5.9	2.0	1.0	1.0	7.3	2,274
Region 5	5.3	14.6	4.8	3.3	5.1	20.5	322
Region 6	2.6	4.4	2.6	1.6	1.8	5.7	767
Regions 7 & 8	5.2	11.6	6.2	3.7	2.1	16.4	128
Region 9	15.7	16.6	16.6	10.7	10.5	27.4	123
Region 10	0.8	4.0	0.5	0.2	0.4	4.2	251
Area							
Urban	0.8	2.5	0.8	0.7	0.7	2.8	1,387
Rural	4.1	9.5	4.2	2.4	2.8	12.9	3,689
Location							
Coastal	2.6	7.1	2.7	1.7	1.9	9.4	4,442
Urban Coastal	0.8	2.3	0.9	0.8	0.8	2.7	1,201
Rural Coastal	3.3	8.8	3.4	2.0	2.4	11.9	3,241
Interior	7.2	11.0	7.0	4.0	3.9	15.6	634
Age							
15-19	3.3	7.3	3.2	1.5	3.4	10.1	1,025
20-24	2.2	7.3	3.1	2.0	2.0	10.0	843
25-29	2.6	7.2	2.0	1.3	1.0	8.8	718
30-34	3.3	8.0	2.8	1.7	1.0	11.0	594
35-39	3.4	5.9	3.3	1.8	2.1	9.2	648
40-44	3.2	7.4	3.4	2.6	2.6	9.4	673
45-49	4.9	10.5	5.7	3.2	2.6	13.6	575
Marital/Union status							
Currently married/in union	3.7	8.5	3.7	2.2	2.0	11.1	3,450
Formerly married/in union	2.7	7.8	2.3	1.2	2.3	9.9	498
Never married/in union	1.9	4.4	2.5	1.7	2.6	7.5	1,128
Education							
None	7.3	18.8	8.7	5.2	4.1	22.4	57
Primary	6.2	11.6	7.1	2.9	3.2	15.8	683
Secondary	3.1	7.6	3.0	2.0	2.3	10.3	3,744
Higher	0.1	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.9	592
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	8.7	14.0	9.0	4.2	5.3	19.0	864
Second	3.1	8.3	2.8	2.0	2.4	12.2	938
Middle	3.0	8.5	3.0	2.0	2.2	10.5	1,007
Fourth	1.5	5.6	1.2	0.8	0.9	6.6	1,132
Richest	1.0	3.2	1.8	1.4	0.9	5.2	1,135
Ethnicity of household head^{a, b}							
East Indian	4.3	9.6	3.7	2.4	2.9	12.9	2,314
African	0.8	3.6	1.5	1.0	0.7	4.8	1,526
Amerindian	12.5	18.6	13.3	6.9	6.4	26.6	344
Mixed Race	1.0	4.7	1.4	0.4	1.3	6.1	877

¹ MICS indicator 8.12 - Attitudes towards domestic violence

^a This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^b Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Table CP.10M: Attitudes toward domestic violence (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Guyana MICS5, 2014

	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:						Number of men age 15-49 years
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons ¹	
Total	3.3	5.1	4.3	2.5	1.7	9.6	1,682
Region							
Region 1	13.4	10.8	9.1	7.6	0.9	25.8	27
Region 2	4.1	5.2	3.9	2.5	0.4	9.1	90
Region 3	4.1	7.4	7.3	3.7	1.1	15.3	278
Region 4	1.8	4.1	3.5	1.6	2.3	7.2	755
Region 5	4.3	1.9	2.5	0.7	0.5	8.6	122
Region 6	2.7	3.4	1.5	2.2	0.8	5.3	254
Regions 7 & 8	2.9	9.4	9.5	3.3	1.4	18.1	40
Region 9	14.4	22.5	11.6	11.1	10.0	31.5	43
Region 10	4.5	2.1	4.3	4.7	1.6	7.1	74
Area							
Urban	2.7	3.1	2.8	2.2	1.5	5.4	441
Rural	3.5	5.8	4.8	2.7	1.8	11.1	1,241
Location							
Coastal	2.7	4.5	3.7	2.1	1.6	8.5	1,475
Urban Coastal	2.6	3.5	2.7	1.8	1.7	5.4	390
Rural Coastal	2.7	4.8	4.1	2.2	1.5	9.6	1,085
Interior	7.6	9.3	8.1	6.0	3.0	17.8	207
Age							
15-19	5.9	7.4	5.3	4.3	2.4	14.1	374
20-24	2.2	3.6	1.5	0.6	0.4	6.6	255
25-29	0.8	5.6	3.9	2.1	2.5	8.1	253
30-34	2.6	2.8	4.7	1.3	1.0	8.8	194
35-39	2.1	2.3	6.3	2.9	0.7	8.8	226
40-44	3.2	4.9	4.0	1.2	1.9	9.4	212
45-49	5.1	7.8	3.8	4.8	3.3	8.9	168
Marital/Union status							
Currently married/in union	2.4	3.7	3.7	1.8	1.1	7.4	1,002
Formerly married/in union	0.1	4.2	5.3	4.4	1.7	12.1	98
Never married/in union	5.3	7.6	5.0	3.5	2.9	13.0	582
Education^a							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Primary	2.4	4.4	6.5	2.5	1.3	10.1	229
Secondary	4.0	5.7	4.5	3.0	2.1	10.8	1,210
Higher	0.5	2.2	0.7	0.0	0.5	2.8	232
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	7.0	8.3	10.2	6.5	3.8	17.8	307
Second	2.8	5.9	4.5	2.4	2.5	9.7	372
Middle	3.9	4.6	3.0	2.1	0.9	8.5	347
Fourth	1.6	3.8	1.8	2.2	0.3	7.7	278
Richest	1.4	3.0	2.2	0.2	1.1	5.4	378
Ethnicity of household head^{b, c}							
East Indian	3.2	5.4	4.7	3.3	2.3	10.1	806
African	1.8	2.3	1.9	0.6	0.5	5.2	508
Amerindian	12.2	16.8	9.7	5.4	4.2	25.5	122
Mixed Race	2.3	4.0	5.1	2.6	1.4	9.5	238

¹ MICS indicator 8.12 - Attitudes towards domestic violence^[M]

^a Category "Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

^b This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^c Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

Children's Living Arrangements

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

Table CP.11 presents information on the living arrangements and orphanhood status of children under age 18. A little over half of children aged 0-17 years (55%) live with both their parents, 28 percent live with mothers only, and four (4) percent live with fathers only. Eight (8) percent of children live with neither of their biological parents while both of them are alive. Almost one in four children (24%) live with their mothers only while the biological father is alive, and only three (3) percent live with their fathers only while the biological mother is alive. Seven (7) percent of children aged 0-17 years have lost one or both parents. Four (4) percent of children have only their mother alive and two (2) percent of children have only their father alive. A small proportion of children have lost both parents (1%).

As expected, older children are less likely than younger children to live with both parents and more likely than younger children to live with neither biological parent, and to have lost one or both parents. Table CP.11 also shows that children's living arrangements do not appear to be clearly associated with the household wealth: the percentage of children with one or both parents dead is lowest in the richest wealth quintile (3%) and highest in the fourth quintile (9%); the percentage of children living with neither biological parents is lowest in the poorest quintile and highest in the fourth quintile. Children living in rural areas (60%) are more likely to live with both parents than those in urban areas (41%), and children in interior areas (65%) more likely than those in coastal areas (53%). In urban areas, one in three children lives with their mothers only while the biological father is alive (33%), while in the rural areas, this proportion is one in five (21%).

Children's living arrangements differ considerably by region. In Region 10, only 39 percent of children live with both parents - the lowest percentage among all regions -, yet, the percentage of children with one or both parents dead is not the highest (5%). On the other hand, 11 percent of children in Region 10 live with neither biological parent while both are alive, and 40 percent live with mothers only when fathers are alive. In Region 9, 79 percent of children live with both parents - the highest percentage among all regions-, only two (2) percent have one or both parents dead, and only ten (10) percent live with mothers only while fathers are alive - also the lowest percentage among all regions. In Regions 5 and 6, the percentage of children with one or both parents dead is the highest, at nine (9) percent.

Children living in households with an African (40%) or mixed race (46%) household head are less likely to live with both parents than those with an East Indian (69%) or Amerindian (70%) household head, and also more likely to live with mothers only while fathers are alive (33-36%, compared with 13-16%), while the percentage of children with one or more parents dead is similar across ethnicities of the household head.

The Guyana MICS5 included a simple measure of one particular aspect of migration related to what is termed 'children left behind', i.e. children whose parents, one or both, have moved abroad. While the literature on the subject is growing, the long-term effects of the benefits of remittances versus the potential adverse psycho-social effects on children are not yet conclusive, and there is somewhat conflicting evidence available as to the latter. Besides presenting simple prevalence rates, the results of the Guyana MICS5 presented in Table CP.12 will greatly help fill the data gap on the topic of migration.

Interestingly, only six (6) percent of children aged 0-17 years have one or both parents living abroad: four (4) percent have a father living abroad, one (1) percent have a mother living abroad, and the remaining one (1) percent have both mother and father living abroad. In general, the percentages are small for many of the background characteristics. However, there are some notable differences between groups of children, as the highest percentages of children with at least one parent living abroad are in Region 10 (13%), in urban areas (9%), among children in the richest households (10%), and among those living in households with an African (9%) or mixed race (8%) household head. For all background characteristics, however, the proportion of children with both parents living abroad remains very small and fathers being abroad are more common than mothers being abroad.

Table CP.11: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, Guyana MICS5, 2014

	Living with both parents	Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/mother	Total	Living with neither biological parent ¹	One or both parents dead ²	Number of children age 0-17 years
		Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead					
Total	55.3	1.0	0.8	7.6	0.6	24.2	3.6	3.1	1.0	2.9	100.0	10.0	7.0	6,959
Sex														
Male	55.8	1.0	0.5	7.3	0.6	24.5	3.3	3.4	1.0	2.6	100.0	9.4	6.6	3,508
Female	54.8	1.0	1.1	7.9	0.5	23.9	3.9	2.8	0.9	3.2	100.0	10.5	7.5	3,451
Region														
Region 1	73.3	0.9	0.4	5.9	0.2	13.7	3.5	0.7	0.0	1.5	100.0	7.4	4.9	187
Region 2	67.5	0.5	0.8	5.7	0.6	14.8	5.1	3.7	0.1	1.1	100.0	7.6	7.1	395
Region 3	59.3	0.5	0.0	5.9	1.0	21.2	4.3	3.5	1.3	3.0	100.0	7.4	7.1	995
Region 4	49.2	1.0	0.6	7.5	0.7	29.0	3.6	3.5	1.0	3.9	100.0	9.8	7.1	2,908
Region 5	56.7	2.7	0.7	8.1	0.0	21.1	4.3	2.5	0.9	3.1	100.0	11.4	8.6	512
Region 6	55.6	1.3	2.2	9.7	0.5	20.6	3.3	2.9	1.7	2.2	100.0	13.6	9.0	975
Regions 7 & 8	68.6	0.4	0.6	4.3	0.2	17.2	3.8	1.9	1.3	1.7	100.0	5.5	7.0	246
Region 9	79.0	0.4	0.6	8.4	0.0	10.2	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	9.4	1.7	339
Region 10	38.8	1.2	1.0	10.5	0.5	39.8	2.5	3.7	0.0	2.0	100.0	13.2	5.2	402
Area														
Urban	40.7	1.4	1.0	9.2	1.0	33.2	3.6	4.5	1.3	4.2	100.0	12.5	8.4	1,805
Rural	60.4	0.9	0.7	7.0	0.4	21.0	3.6	2.6	0.8	2.5	100.0	9.1	6.6	5,153
Location														
Coastal	53.2	1.1	0.8	7.6	0.7	25.0	3.8	3.4	1.1	3.3	100.0	10.2	7.6	5,649
Urban Coastal	42.4	1.4	0.8	8.8	1.1	31.2	3.9	4.4	1.6	4.4	100.0	12.1	8.9	1,544
Rural Coastal	57.2	1.0	0.8	7.2	0.5	22.7	3.8	3.0	1.0	2.9	100.0	9.5	7.1	4,105
Interior	64.6	0.6	0.7	7.4	0.2	20.6	2.6	1.8	0.2	1.3	100.0	8.9	4.6	1,310
Age														
0-4	63.1	0.1	0.2	4.8	0.0	25.6	1.8	2.0	0.3	2.0	100.0	5.1	2.5	1,851
5-9	57.7	0.5	0.3	7.5	0.2	23.8	2.9	3.5	0.7	2.7	100.0	8.6	4.8	1,857
10-14	50.2	1.7	1.3	9.4	1.1	24.4	4.6	3.6	1.3	2.3	100.0	13.5	10.0	1,931
15-17	48.5	2.0	1.5	8.8	1.1	22.5	5.5	3.1	1.7	5.3	100.0	13.5	12.2	1,320
Wealth index quintiles														
Poorest	61.6	0.8	0.4	5.5	0.3	22.0	4.2	2.5	1.0	1.9	100.0	6.9	6.8	1,845
Second	52.6	1.6	0.5	8.5	1.2	26.0	3.3	2.8	1.1	2.3	100.0	11.8	7.8	1,453
Middle	55.1	1.0	0.9	6.8	0.8	23.7	4.1	3.2	1.3	3.0	100.0	9.6	8.4	1,303
Fourth	46.8	1.2	1.8	10.1	0.2	26.2	5.0	3.6	0.8	4.2	100.0	13.4	9.1	1,221
Richest	58.0	0.5	0.4	8.0	0.3	24.0	0.8	3.8	0.3	3.8	100.0	9.2	2.8	1,136
Ethnicity of household head^{a, b}														
East Indian	68.7	0.5	1.2	5.9	0.4	12.5	4.4	2.7	1.3	2.3	100.0	8.1	7.9	2,557
African	40.1	1.5	0.6	9.8	0.9	35.5	2.3	4.1	1.0	4.3	100.0	12.8	6.3	2,144
Amerindian	69.5	0.8	0.4	7.6	0.1	16.2	3.2	1.1	0.5	0.9	100.0	8.8	5.0	858
Mixed Race	45.7	1.2	0.6	7.4	0.6	33.1	4.3	3.4	0.6	3.1	100.0	9.7	7.6	1,375

¹ MICS indicator 8.13 - Children's living arrangements

² MICS indicator 8.14 - Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead

^a This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^b Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Table CP.12: Children with parents living abroad

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years by residence of parents in another country, Guyana MICS5, 2014							
	Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years:				Total	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one parent living abroad ¹	Number of children age 0-17 years
	With at least one parent living abroad						
	Only mother abroad	Only father abroad	Both mother and father abroad	With neither parent living abroad			
Total	1.0	4.1	0.6	94.3	100.0	5.7	6,959
Sex							
Male	1.2	4.5	0.6	93.7	100.0	6.3	3,508
Female	0.7	3.8	0.6	94.9	100.0	5.1	3,451
Region							
Region 1	0.1	0.6	0.0	99.4	100.0	0.6	187
Region 2	0.0	1.2	0.1	98.7	100.0	1.3	395
Region 3	0.5	2.4	0.7	96.4	100.0	3.6	995
Region 4	1.0	5.0	0.8	93.1	100.0	6.9	2,908
Region 5	1.1	3.3	0.2	95.4	100.0	4.6	512
Region 6	1.2	5.4	0.6	92.8	100.0	7.2	975
Regions 7 & 8	0.5	0.6	0.0	98.9	100.0	1.1	246
Region 9	0.3	1.8	0.0	98.0	100.0	2.0	339
Region 10	3.4	8.2	0.9	87.5	100.0	12.5	402
Area							
Urban	1.9	6.3	0.8	91.0	100.0	9.0	1,805
Rural	0.6	3.4	0.5	95.5	100.0	4.5	5,153
Location							
Coastal	0.9	4.3	0.7	94.0	100.0	6.0	5,649
Urban Coastal	1.4	5.3	0.9	92.4	100.0	7.6	1,544
Rural Coastal	0.8	4.0	0.6	94.6	100.0	5.4	4,105
Interior	1.2	3.1	0.1	95.6	100.0	4.4	1,310
Age group							
0-4	0.6	3.6	0.3	95.5	100.0	4.5	1,851
5-9	0.6	3.9	0.2	95.3	100.0	4.7	1,857
10-14	1.3	5.2	1.1	92.4	100.0	7.6	1,931
15-17	1.5	3.7	0.9	93.9	100.0	6.1	1,320
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	0.6	1.9	0.0	97.5	100.0	2.5	1,845
Second	0.8	3.0	0.3	96.0	100.0	4.0	1,453
Middle	1.2	4.6	1.0	93.2	100.0	6.8	1,303
Fourth	1.7	4.8	0.9	92.6	100.0	7.4	1,221
Richest	0.8	7.7	1.2	90.3	100.0	9.7	1,136
Ethnicity of household head^{a, b}							
East Indian	0.4	2.5	0.6	96.5	100.0	3.5	2,557
African	1.7	6.2	0.8	91.3	100.0	8.7	2,144
Amerindian	0.5	1.0	0.0	98.5	100.0	1.5	858
Mixed Race	1.2	5.9	0.6	92.4	100.0	7.6	1,375

¹ MICS indicator 8.15 - Children with at least one parent living abroad

^a This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^b Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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XII. HIV/AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

Knowledge about HIV Transmission and Misconceptions about HIV

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. Reliable information is the first step towards raising awareness and giving adolescents and young people the tools to protect themselves from infection. Misconceptions about HIV are common and can confuse adolescents and young people and hinder prevention efforts. Different regions of the world are likely to have variations in misconceptions although some appear universal (for example that sharing food 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 (6, A) include improving the level of knowledge of HIV and its prevention, and changing behaviours to prevent further spread of the disease. In MICS5, the HIV module was administered to women and men 15-49 years of age.

The questions in this module often refer to “the AIDS virus” instead of “HIV”. This terminology is used strictly for data collection purposes to aid respondents. The correct terminology “HIV” is used here in reporting the results, where appropriate.

One indicator which is both an MDG and the Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting (GARPR; formerly UNGASS) indicator is the percentage of young people who have comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission. This is defined as 1) knowing that consistent use of a condom during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, 2) knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and 3) rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission/prevention of HIV in the country.

In the Guyana MICS5, all women and men who have heard of AIDS were asked questions on all three components and the results are detailed in Tables HA.1 and HA.1M.

In Guyana, a large majority of the women and men aged 15-49 years have heard of AIDS - 98 percent and 97 percent, respectively. However, the percentage of those who know of both main ways of preventing HIV transmission – having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time – is only 75 percent for women and 74 percent for men. About 84 percent of women and 83 percent of men know of having one faithful uninfected sex partner and 84 percent of women and 85 percent of men know of using a condom every time as main ways of preventing HIV transmission.

Table HA.1: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (women) (Continued)

	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:		Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:				Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can be HIV positive	Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can be HIV positive, percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Guyana	Number of women age 15-49		
	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV positive	Mosquito bites	Super-natural means				Sharing food with someone with HIV	
Total	97.5	83.7	83.5	75.0	88.9	79.7	89.3	85.3	68.7	55.6	5,076
Region											
Region 1	91.9	65.4	63.3	50.0	78.8	74.8	85.5	78.5	63.1	42.7	75
Region 2	99.4	96.0	90.7	88.5	91.9	82.7	93.7	83.6	68.4	64.9	253
Region 3	97.2	81.6	82.8	71.7	89.3	75.8	86.3	82.2	64.3	47.8	883
Region 4	99.0	85.5	85.4	77.5	93.8	82.2	91.9	88.5	73.5	59.8	2,274
Region 5	97.5	73.5	74.5	59.3	64.3	64.8	88.8	76.2	39.5	27.6	322
Region 6	96.9	86.9	87.7	80.2	88.3	83.1	90.4	86.8	73.3	63.3	767
Regions 7 & 8	79.9	66.0	59.5	54.8	69.2	65.4	66.2	67.0	52.6	39.7	128
Region 9	91.0	69.5	63.9	55.1	70.7	72.4	71.7	72.6	53.9	37.4	123
Region 10	98.5	88.1	89.0	81.8	94.8	88.0	91.6	92.4	81.4	69.5	251
Area											
Urban	99.2	89.5	87.9	81.5	95.1	88.1	92.8	90.0	79.9	67.5	1,387
Rural	96.8	81.6	81.9	72.5	86.5	76.5	88.0	83.5	64.5	51.2	3,689
Location											
Coastal	98.1	84.7	84.8	76.2	89.8	80.1	90.5	86.0	69.2	56.2	4,442
Urban Coastal	99.2	89.8	87.2	81.3	95.0	87.6	93.0	89.2	79.1	66.9	1,201
Rural Coastal	97.8	82.9	83.8	74.3	87.9	77.3	89.6	84.8	65.5	52.3	3,241
Interior	92.8	76.7	75.0	66.4	82.0	76.8	81.1	80.4	65.3	51.5	634
Age											
15-24 ¹	97.3	80.8	82.2	72.5	87.4	78.7	88.8	85.6	65.7	51.5	1,868
15-19	96.8	80.3	79.0	70.3	84.1	77.1	87.1	83.3	61.3	47.6	1,025
20-24	98.0	81.5	86.2	75.1	91.3	80.6	90.7	88.4	71.0	56.2	843
25-29	97.4	86.7	85.1	77.8	88.8	83.8	91.2	87.3	73.7	62.5	718
30-39	97.7	85.8	84.3	77.3	90.8	81.1	90.8	86.5	72.8	59.8	1,242
40-49	97.5	84.3	83.9	74.8	89.3	77.3	87.7	82.3	66.3	53.6	1,248

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Guyana
MICS5, 2014

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Guyana MICSS, 2014

	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can be HIV positive	Number of women age 15-49
	Having only one faithful sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Mosquito bites	Super-natural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV		
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	97.6	83.8	74.6	89.5	78.9	85.4	68.8	3,948
Never married/in union	97.2	83.4	76.4	86.5	82.5	85.0	68.3	1,128
Education								
None	79.6	58.5	50.1	54.4	48.6	61.4	29.2	57
Primary	95.9	79.4	66.9	83.5	73.8	76.7	60.9	683
Secondary	97.7	83.6	75.1	89.2	79.3	85.7	68.0	3,744
Higher	99.6	92.4	85.8	96.1	92.0	94.4	86.2	592
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	92.8	72.9	61.0	78.1	70.4	75.1	54.9	864
Second	97.3	81.0	69.5	86.9	76.9	83.2	64.1	938
Middle	98.1	84.0	74.1	91.5	78.4	86.0	69.7	1,007
Fourth	99.0	87.2	81.2	92.4	84.9	88.5	74.5	1,132
Richest	99.1	90.5	84.7	92.8	84.9	90.7	76.4	1,135
Ethnicity of household head^{a,b}								
East Indian	97.3	83.2	74.2	85.8	76.3	81.2	62.5	2,314
African	99.4	85.5	77.9	94.4	85.3	91.6	77.5	1,526
Amerindian	89.8	68.0	53.8	73.1	69.8	74.0	55.0	344
Mixed Race	97.6	88.8	80.5	93.3	82.7	89.4	75.1	877

^a MICS indicator 9.1; MDG indicator 6.3 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women

^b This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Although the percentage of women and men who have heard of AIDS is high and similar across areas and location of residence (93-99% for women, 96-98% for men), knowledge of both main ways to prevent HIV transmission is lower in interior areas (66% for women, 67% for men) than coastal areas (76% for women, 75% for men), and in rural areas (73% for women, 72% for men) than urban areas (82% for women, 79% for men). The percentage of women who have heard of AIDS is lowest in Regions 7 & 8, with 80 percent compared with 91-99 percent in other regions. Regions 2, 4, and 10 have recorded 99 percent. Among men, Regions 7 & 8 also have the lowest rate but with 92 percent, and Regions 2 and 6 have the highest with 100 percent. The lowest level of knowledge of both ways to prevent HIV transmission among women is demonstrated in Region 1 (50%), Regions 7 & 8 (55%), Region 9 (55%) and Region 5 (59%), while the highest level of knowledge is demonstrated in Region 2 (89%). Men in Region 1 (57%) and Region 5 (58%) demonstrated the lowest level of knowledge and those in Region 6 (79%) the highest level of knowledge. For both women and men, the percentages of those who have heard of AIDS and of those who know of both main

Table HA.1M: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (men) (Continued)

	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can be HIV positive	Number of men age 15-49		
	Having only one faithful sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV positive	Mosquito bites	Super-natural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ¹	
Total	97.4	82.5	84.7	74.2	88.1	69.7	85.0	78.6	59.5	48.6	1,682
Region											
Region 1	96.8	83.2	60.8	57.1	79.2	59.7	91.8	76.5	42.7	35.2	27
Region 2	100.0	72.6	86.7	66.6	85.0	69.8	89.1	72.6	48.7	37.2	90
Region 3	98.3	86.4	86.0	78.4	89.4	62.7	85.0	78.9	56.4	46.5	278
Region 4	96.5	84.3	86.1	76.8	89.9	73.6	85.4	80.6	65.1	55.2	755
Region 5	96.1	60.3	85.7	57.9	75.3	59.8	82.8	75.7	40.4	17.9	122
Region 6	100.0	88.9	86.1	79.4	92.3	71.3	86.9	77.8	61.6	53.0	254
Regions 7 & 8	92.0	79.9	72.9	68.5	75.0	62.8	72.5	67.2	44.6	37.8	40
Region 9	95.7	78.5	69.5	62.6	75.8	76.4	80.2	77.0	59.5	45.5	43
Region 10	97.6	79.4	80.5	65.7	92.8	70.7	78.9	80.7	65.9	49.8	74
Area											
Urban	98.2	86.8	90.2	79.4	93.3	83.9	89.3	85.8	75.0	64.7	441
Rural	97.1	80.9	82.7	72.3	86.3	64.7	83.4	76.1	53.9	42.8	1,241
Location											
Coastal	97.5	82.6	86.0	75.2	88.9	69.8	85.6	79.0	60.0	49.0	1,475
Urban Coastal	98.5	87.4	91.8	81.4	93.1	85.2	90.6	86.3	75.7	66.5	390
Rural Coastal	97.2	80.9	84.0	72.9	87.3	64.3	83.7	76.4	54.3	42.7	1,085
Interior	96.3	81.5	75.3	67.3	82.8	69.0	80.8	75.8	55.7	45.4	207
Age											
15-24 ¹	96.7	76.2	82.1	67.5	84.6	65.9	83.4	75.6	52.8	40.2	629
15-19	95.0	72.5	79.7	64.3	76.8	61.6	79.5	70.0	44.9	33.2	374
20-24	99.3	81.7	85.6	72.2	96.1	72.2	89.0	83.9	64.3	50.3	255
25-29	98.7	90.0	91.4	84.5	92.4	67.1	88.6	84.9	59.8	51.2	253
30-39	98.6	88.6	86.1	79.7	91.5	73.4	88.9	83.4	67.4	57.8	420
40-49	96.3	81.1	83.1	72.4	87.4	73.7	80.8	74.1	61.6	50.5	380

Table HA.1M: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Guyana MICS5, 2014

	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:		Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:		Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can be HIV positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ¹ age 15-49
	Having only one faithful sex partner	Using a condom every time	Mosquito bites	Sharing food with someone with HIV		
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	97.8	84.9	77.2	91.0	63.2	1,100
Never married/in union	96.7	84.3	68.6	82.7	52.4	582
Education^a						
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Primary	96.6	81.6	69.3	87.1	57.1	229
Secondary	97.4	83.7	72.9	87.0	56.2	1,210
Higher	98.7	93.0	85.5	95.2	79.2	232
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	93.8	72.7	60.3	80.0	50.0	307
Second	96.8	76.4	65.8	83.3	50.7	372
Middle	98.3	85.3	79.1	92.5	60.2	347
Fourth	99.6	87.3	89.2	89.7	64.2	278
Richest	98.4	90.1	86.1	94.1	71.6	378
Ethnicity of household head^{b,c}						
East Indian	96.6	80.9	74.0	86.4	54.4	806
African	98.4	86.1	76.6	91.5	66.9	508
Amerindian	95.8	71.4	68.5	74.8	44.1	122
Mixed Race	98.6	86.1	87.1	93.1	67.6	238

^a MICS indicator 9.1; MDG indicator 6.3 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young men^{MI}

^b Category "Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

^c This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^d Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

ways to prevent HIV transmission increase with the level of education and the socio-economic status of the household.

Tables HA.1 and HA.1M also present the percentage of women and men respectively who can correctly identify misconceptions concerning HIV. The tables show that 80 percent of women and 70 percent of men know that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, 89 percent of women and 85 percent of men know that HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means, and 85 percent of women and 79 percent of men know that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food with someone with HIV, while 89 percent of women and 88 percent of men know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV positive. The results indicate that the two most common and relevant misconceptions in Guyana are that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing food with someone with HIV, as shown by the two lower percentages of women and men identifying them correctly as misconceptions among the three presented. Overall, 69 percent of women and 60 percent of men reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV positive.

People who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention include those who know of the two main ways of HIV prevention (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time), who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV positive, and who reject the two most common misconceptions in the country. Overall, comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention is higher among females aged 15-49 years than among their male counterparts, with 56 percent of female and 49 percent of male (Figure HA.1). A similar pattern was found among young women (52%) and men (40%) aged 15-24 years. Likewise, comprehensive knowledge was more prevalent among women aged 15-49 years in all areas - urban, rural, coastal and interior - than men in the same age group. It is noteworthy that comprehensive knowledge was particularly low among both women and men living in Region 5 (28% and 18%, respectively) as well as those living in households with an Amerindian household head (39% and 34%, respectively). Men who were never married/in union (40%) are less likely to have comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention than those who were ever married/in union (53%). In the case of women, marital status shows little or no correlation with comprehensive knowledge. As expected, the percentage of women and men with comprehensive knowledge increases with their education level and socio-economic status of the household.

Figure HA.1: Women and men with comprehensive knowledge of HIV transmission, Guyana MICS5, 2014

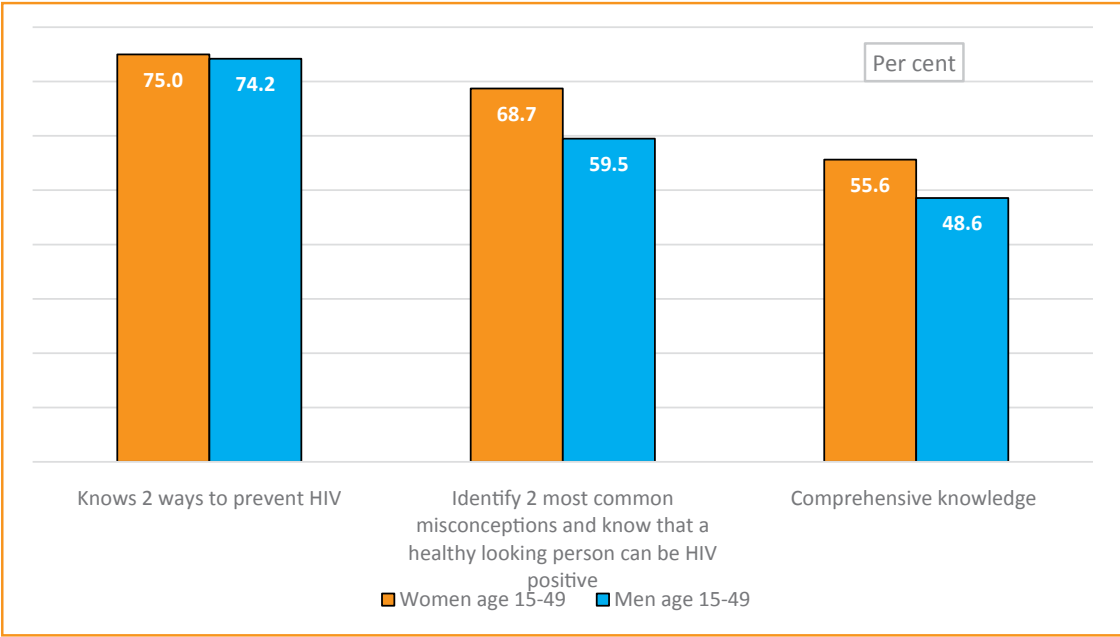


Table HA.2: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Guyana MICS5, 2014							
	Percentage of women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS and:						Number of women age 15-49
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breast-feeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹		
Total	76.7	62.2	81.0	91.5	52.5	6.0	5,076
Region							
Region 1	51.3	49.2	69.8	78.4	34.9	13.5	75
Region 2	82.2	64.8	84.6	96.2	54.4	3.2	253
Region 3	76.0	53.1	74.6	89.7	42.5	7.5	883
Region 4	79.4	64.9	82.6	93.6	54.9	5.4	2,274
Region 5	72.3	58.4	75.8	86.3	48.8	11.3	322
Region 6	80.1	68.8	86.1	93.2	63.4	3.7	767
Regions 7 & 8	66.1	64.7	70.5	73.4	58.6	6.5	128
Region 9	59.3	59.6	77.3	81.2	42.6	9.8	123
Region 10	65.0	55.9	86.2	93.8	42.1	4.7	251
Area							
Urban	73.8	62.2	85.5	94.5	50.0	4.6	1,387
Rural	77.7	62.2	79.3	90.3	53.4	6.5	3,689
Location							
Coastal	78.5	62.7	81.1	92.3	53.3	5.8	4,442
Urban Coastal	75.0	63.5	85.4	94.6	51.4	4.5	1,201
Rural Coastal	79.9	62.4	79.6	91.5	54.1	6.3	3,241
Interior	63.4	58.4	79.8	85.5	46.4	7.2	634
Age group							
15-24	76.5	61.2	83.0	91.7	52.6	5.6	1,868
15-19	75.7	59.9	81.6	89.6	53.2	7.2	1,025
20-24	77.5	62.9	84.7	94.2	51.8	3.7	843
25-29	78.7	66.3	83.5	93.8	54.6	3.6	718
30-39	73.9	61.5	80.4	90.7	49.9	7.0	1,242
40-49	78.4	62.0	77.1	90.6	53.6	6.9	1,248
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	76.8	63.0	80.9	91.8	52.5	5.7	3,948
Never married/in union	76.0	59.3	81.2	90.3	52.3	6.9	1,128
Education							
None	55.8	53.4	65.7	71.1	48.4	8.6	57
Primary	76.3	62.4	80.6	87.6	57.0	8.3	683
Secondary	76.5	61.2	80.6	91.7	51.1	6.0	3,744
Higher	80.2	69.1	85.2	96.4	56.0	3.2	592
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	69.1	61.7	78.5	83.3	53.2	9.5	864
Second	78.4	62.9	81.7	90.8	55.6	6.5	938
Middle	78.7	64.9	83.1	93.7	55.1	4.4	1,007
Fourth	75.0	58.4	82.9	93.5	47.7	5.5	1,132
Richest	80.8	63.4	78.6	94.3	51.7	4.8	1,135
Ethnicity of household head^{a, b}							
East Indian	80.8	63.2	76.2	90.5	54.7	6.8	2,314
African	75.2	63.0	86.8	94.2	51.5	5.2	1,526
Amerindian	63.7	58.3	74.4	80.3	46.3	9.5	344
Mixed Race	73.7	59.8	86.4	93.9	50.9	3.7	877

¹ MICS indicator 9.2 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

^a This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^b Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Table HA.2M: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Guyana MICS5, 2014							
	Percentage of men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS and:						Number of men age 15-49
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breast- feeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹		
Total	69.4	49.7	63.9	84.1	34.6	13.3	1,682
Region							
Region 1	73.5	47.1	65.7	87.9	33.7	8.9	27
Region 2	89.4	75.4	77.1	96.2	62.0	3.8	90
Region 3	75.8	51.1	54.2	88.3	29.9	10.1	278
Region 4	64.4	43.7	61.0	81.1	29.0	15.3	755
Region 5	57.3	42.3	66.7	78.3	27.5	17.7	122
Region 6	75.1	56.0	72.5	87.4	44.5	12.6	254
Regions 7 & 8	60.9	53.0	66.2	73.9	41.7	18.1	40
Region 9	71.4	70.1	78.4	88.3	51.0	7.4	43
Region 10	74.0	53.0	69.2	85.0	40.7	12.5	74
Area							
Urban	65.7	46.8	68.0	84.6	32.2	13.6	441
Rural	70.7	50.8	62.5	84.0	35.5	13.1	1,241
Location							
Coastal	69.0	48.7	63.2	84.1	33.4	13.4	1,475
Urban Coastal	64.1	45.4	67.1	84.3	30.1	14.1	390
Rural Coastal	70.8	49.8	61.8	84.1	34.5	13.2	1,085
Interior	71.9	57.3	69.0	84.2	43.4	12.1	207
Age group							
15-24	69.2	46.4	63.0	83.1	32.7	13.6	629
15-19	72.7	47.7	64.1	83.8	35.6	11.1	374
20-24	64.1	44.5	61.4	82.1	28.6	17.2	255
25-29	73.5	59.6	71.0	86.9	45.4	11.8	253
30-39	70.7	48.5	63.1	87.2	30.9	11.5	420
40-49	65.4	50.0	61.6	80.6	34.7	15.7	380
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	69.3	50.0	63.3	83.9	34.0	13.9	1,100
Never married/in union	69.6	49.2	65.0	84.6	35.8	12.1	582
Education^a							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Primary	65.3	49.6	57.5	78.2	36.1	18.4	229
Secondary	69.1	49.3	65.7	83.9	35.6	13.5	1,210
Higher	75.7	51.7	61.3	92.1	27.3	6.6	232
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	68.8	53.1	66.9	83.1	39.7	10.6	307
Second	65.0	48.2	61.9	78.4	36.7	18.5	372
Middle	69.1	49.1	64.0	84.2	34.1	14.2	347
Fourth	67.0	45.8	65.3	83.8	29.2	15.8	278
Richest	76.2	51.9	62.4	90.9	32.9	7.6	378
Ethnicity of household head^{b, c}							
East Indian	70.9	52.6	58.4	82.1	35.9	14.5	806
African	69.0	45.2	72.6	87.4	33.3	11.0	508
Amerindian	71.9	54.5	60.9	84.0	38.1	11.9	122
Mixed Race	64.7	47.9	65.6	84.3	31.5	14.2	238

¹ MICS indicator 9.2 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV^(M)

^a Category "Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

^b This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^c Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV is also an important first step for women to seek HIV testing when they are pregnant to avoid infection in the baby. Women and men should know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, during delivery, and through breastfeeding. The level of knowledge among women and men aged 15-49 years in relation to mother-to-child transmission is presented in Tables HA.2 and HA.2M.

Overall, 92 percent of women and 84 percent of men know at least one of the three means that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child. However, only 53 percent of women and 35 percent men know all three ways of mother-to-child transmission. Additionally, six (6) percent of women and 13 percent of men did not know of any specific way. It is interesting to note that the least known method of MTCT is during delivery for both women and men, with 62 percent and 50 percent respectively.

There are little differences among women relative to knowledge of MTCT (i.e., know all three means) and their area or location of residence. However, among

men, those living on the coast (33%) are less likely than those living in the interior (43%) to have knowledge of MTCT. Interestingly, there is no clear relationship between knowledge of MTCT and household wealth among both women and men. In addition, education level appears to have a negative correlation with knowledge of MTCT among men, while the pattern is not clear among women.

Accepting Attitudes toward People Living with HIV

The indicators on attitudes toward people living with HIV measure stigma and discrimination in the community. Stigma and discrimination are considered low if respondents report an accepting attitude on the following four questions: 1) would care for a family member with AIDS in own home; 2) would buy fresh vegetables from a vendor who is 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 it a secret if a family member is HIV positive.

Table HA.3: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV, Guyana MIC5, 2014							
	Percentage of women who:						Number of women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS
	Are willing to care for a family member with AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV positive	Believe that a female teacher who is HIV positive and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member is HIV positive	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators ¹	
Total	91.3	64.1	79.3	42.7	98.4	23.2	4,948
Region							
Region 1	70.4	60.5	55.2	57.8	94.1	22.5	69
Region 2	85.3	52.0	76.8	45.6	96.8	25.3	252
Region 3	93.4	64.2	79.5	40.4	98.0	24.6	858
Region 4	93.2	65.0	82.9	40.9	99.1	22.3	2,250
Region 5	82.2	45.0	59.0	53.2	98.2	16.9	314
Region 6	93.3	72.8	82.0	42.7	98.3	25.5	743
Regions 7 & 8	82.8	58.4	66.7	49.8	95.1	24.8	102
Region 9	82.9	49.1	59.7	50.5	96.5	17.2	112
Region 10	91.8	76.7	87.0	39.1	99.1	27.3	247
Area							
Urban	94.4	71.7	89.2	33.6	99.5	22.3	1,375
Rural	90.1	61.2	75.5	46.1	98.0	23.5	3,572
Location							
Coastal	92.0	64.4	80.5	42.3	98.7	23.3	4,360
Urban Coastal	94.2	70.4	89.0	33.2	99.5	21.5	1,191
Rural Coastal	91.2	62.1	77.3	45.8	98.4	24.0	3,169
Interior	85.8	62.3	70.3	45.1	96.6	22.3	588
Age							
15-24	92.4	60.8	78.7	36.1	98.3	17.9	1,818
15-19	91.2	54.9	75.0	35.9	98.0	15.7	992
20-24	93.9	67.8	83.1	36.4	98.6	20.6	826
25-29	92.7	70.9	84.5	37.5	99.5	24.1	699
30-39	90.1	66.5	80.6	44.5	98.3	25.2	1,214
40-49	90.0	62.9	75.9	53.6	98.1	28.5	1,216
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	90.8	65.1	78.8	45.0	98.5	24.5	3,851
Never married/in union	92.9	60.8	80.8	34.5	98.2	18.4	1,096
Education							
None	83.2	57.1	58.7	60.9	98.2	20.5	46
Primary	83.1	57.6	62.1	51.7	95.5	22.5	655
Secondary	92.4	63.3	80.5	42.4	98.7	23.6	3,657
Higher	94.0	77.4	92.4	32.6	100.0	21.7	589
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	85.2	54.6	63.4	48.1	96.0	20.4	802
Second	86.8	63.8	75.3	42.3	97.9	21.3	913
Middle	91.8	63.2	80.6	43.2	98.3	22.8	988
Fourth	95.2	66.7	85.6	38.7	99.6	24.1	1,121
Richest	94.9	69.4	86.3	42.7	99.5	26.1	1,125
Ethnicity of household head^{a, b}							
East Indian	89.6	59.0	73.7	47.0	98.2	22.6	2,251
African	95.5	72.1	88.6	36.2	99.4	24.2	1,517
Amerindian	81.8	50.4	56.8	52.1	95.0	19.9	308
Mixed Race	91.8	68.4	85.2	39.9	98.5	24.2	857

¹ MICS indicator 9.3 - Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV

^a This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^b Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Table HA.3M: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV, Guyana MICS5, 2014

	Percentage of men who:						Number of men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS
	Are willing to care for a family member with AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV positive	Believe that a female teacher who is HIV positive and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member is HIV positive	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators ¹	
Total	90.0	66.7	72.1	47.2	98.6	23.0	1,638
Region							
Region 1	86.2	50.5	55.3	62.7	100.0	16.0	26
Region 2	92.7	56.0	57.7	50.5	98.4	17.1	90
Region 3	85.3	59.8	68.0	52.8	99.0	22.3	273
Region 4	91.7	71.5	76.3	46.7	99.6	24.8	728
Region 5	86.8	47.4	64.7	44.6	97.7	22.6	117
Region 6	93.2	78.9	79.8	34.2	96.7	20.0	254
Regions 7 & 8	88.4	57.3	59.9	63.4	94.3	32.9	37
Region 9	77.3	60.0	47.5	55.1	98.5	16.6	41
Region 10	90.7	61.6	73.8	58.0	98.1	27.5	72
Area							
Urban	95.4	80.1	83.8	47.4	100.0	30.9	434
Rural	88.1	61.9	67.8	47.1	98.2	20.2	1,205
Location							
Coastal	90.7	68.1	73.7	46.0	99.0	23.2	1,439
Urban Coastal	95.3	82.3	84.2	45.8	100.0	31.5	384
Rural Coastal	89.1	63.0	69.9	46.1	98.6	20.1	1,055
Interior	84.7	56.8	60.0	55.6	96.4	22.1	200
Age							
15-24	90.6	60.0	70.9	40.7	98.1	16.7	608
15-19	90.2	53.0	69.6	41.0	97.8	14.5	355
20-24	91.1	69.9	72.7	40.3	98.5	19.8	253
25-29	91.3	76.1	72.9	38.9	99.0	19.6	250
30-39	91.3	75.5	75.0	52.0	98.6	30.8	414
40-49	86.7	61.6	70.1	58.1	99.4	27.1	366

Table HA.3M: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV (men)

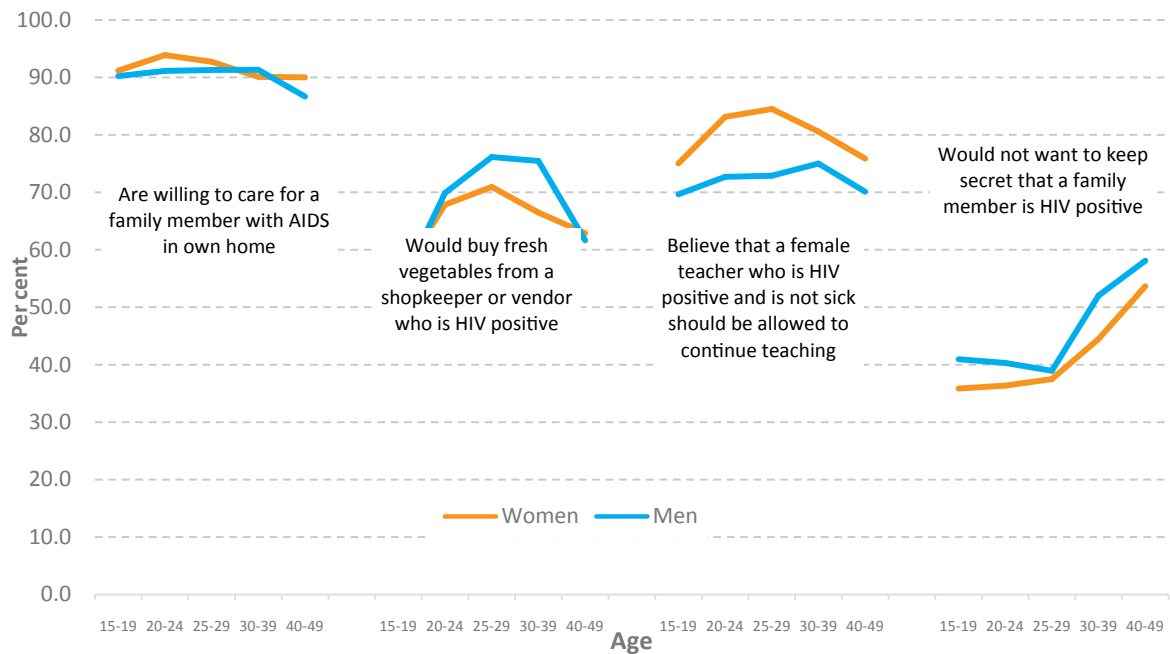
Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV, Guyana MICS5, 2014							
	Percentage of men who:						Number of men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS
	Are willing to care for a family member with AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV positive	Believe that a female teacher who is HIV positive and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member is HIV positive	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators ¹	
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	88.5	70.7	72.2	51.2	98.7	26.0	1,076
Never married/in union	92.8	59.3	71.9	39.5	98.6	17.4	563
Education^a							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Primary	84.1	56.2	64.3	46.8	96.9	16.2	221
Secondary	90.1	64.5	70.7	47.3	98.7	22.9	1,179
Higher	95.5	89.2	86.8	46.7	100.0	31.4	229
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	80.6	58.8	55.0	54.0	96.3	19.9	288
Second	87.1	56.8	62.8	46.7	97.6	17.6	360
Middle	93.9	66.7	79.6	41.8	99.9	18.3	341
Fourth	94.2	70.5	79.3	41.6	99.1	23.7	277
Richest	93.4	79.8	81.9	51.4	100.0	34.6	372
Ethnicity of household head^{b, c}							
East Indian	87.6	64.4	66.4	46.5	98.9	18.4	779
African	95.0	74.8	82.8	41.4	99.6	25.9	500
Amerindian	83.8	48.9	47.9	59.9	96.0	19.7	117
Mixed Race	92.7	67.5	79.1	55.3	97.1	34.5	234
¹ MICS indicator 9.3 - Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV ^[M]							
^a Category "Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases							
^b This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head							
^c Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases							
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases							

Tables HA.3 and HA.3M present the attitudes of women and men towards people living with HIV (PLHA). In Guyana, 98 percent of women and 99 percent of men who have heard of AIDS agree with at least one accepting statement. The most common accepting attitude is caring for a family member with AIDS in own home: women (91%) and men (90%). However, only 23 percent of women and men respectively express accepting attitudes on all four indicators, as they are less keen on not keeping secret that a family member is HIV positive (43% women and 47% men). Figure HA.2 shows the trends in accepting attitudes across age groups for women and men. It is interesting to note that whereas the great majority of women and men across age groups are willing to care for a family member with AIDS in own home, young women and men aged 15-19 years and older women and men aged 40-49 years are less likely than

those aged 20-39 years to buy fresh vegetables from an HIV positive shopkeeper or vendor, or believe that an HIV positive female teacher who is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching, and women and men aged 15-29 years are more likely than older ones to want to keep secret that a family member is HIV positive. In addition, while men are more likely than women to buy fresh vegetables from an HIV positive shopkeeper or vendor, women are more likely than men to believe that an HIV positive female teacher who is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching.

For women, there are no great disparities according to background characteristics, though accepting attitude seems to increase with age and socio-economic status of the household, and varies from 17 percent in Regions 5 and 9 respectively to 27 percent in Region 10.

Figure HA.2: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS, Guyana MICS5, 2014



As for men, those living in urban areas are much more likely to have accepting attitudes on all four indicators (31%) than their rural counterparts (20%), and accepting attitudes vary from 16 percent in Region 1 to 33 percent in Regions 7 & 8. More educated men and those from richest households have more accepting attitudes than the ones with less education and from poorer households.

It is noteworthy that for both women and men, those who were ever married or in union are more likely to have accepting attitudes than those who were never married or in union.

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

Another important indicator is the knowledge of where to be tested for HIV and use of such services. In order to protect themselves and to prevent infecting others, it is important for individuals to know their HIV status. Knowledge of own status is also a critical factor in the decision to seek treatment.

Table HA.4: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (women) (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, Guyana MICS5, 2014

	Percentage of women who:					Number of women age 15-49
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ^{2,3}	
Total	90.0	63.7	61.3	27.1	26.3	5,076
Region						
Region 1	81.4	71.3	68.3	32.6	32.6	75
Region 2	96.1	70.0	69.5	25.8	25.7	253
Region 3	88.0	63.0	61.0	29.8	29.2	883
Region 4	91.5	65.9	63.8	29.7	28.9	2,274
Region 5	85.2	51.8	48.3	19.5	18.2	322
Region 6	92.4	59.4	55.2	17.9	16.6	767
Regions 7 & 8	71.9	60.9	58.2	25.6	25.3	128
Region 9	78.1	62.2	59.1	19.2	18.5	123
Region 10	94.5	68.6	68.3	35.4	35.1	251
Area						
Urban	93.3	69.9	67.4	32.5	31.7	1,387
Rural	88.8	61.4	59.1	25.0	24.2	3,689
Location						
Coastal	90.7	63.5	61.1	27.0	26.2	4,442
Urban Coastal	92.9	70.5	67.8	32.4	31.5	1,201
Rural Coastal	89.9	60.9	58.7	25.0	24.2	3,241
Interior	85.0	64.9	62.8	27.4	26.9	634
Age						
15-24	86.1	48.8	46.6	24.1	23.4	1,868
15-19	81.4	30.6	28.8	16.2	15.8	1,025
20-24	91.7	70.8	68.4	33.7	32.7	843
25-29	93.3	84.6	81.2	38.1	37.3	718
30-39	92.2	76.2	73.2	30.4	29.3	1,242
40-49	91.9	61.6	60.1	22.0	21.1	1,248

Table HA.4: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, Guyana MICS5, 2014

	Percentage of women who:					Number of women age 15-49
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ^{2,3}	
Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months						
Sexually active	92.4	75.1	72.4	33.1	32.1	3,642
15-24 ³	92.7	76.7	73.6	42.2	40.8	927
15-19	93.4	69.3	65.1	46.0	44.5	283
20-24	92.5	80.0	77.3	40.5	39.2	644
25-49	92.3	74.6	72.0	30.0	29.1	2,715
Sexually inactive	84.0	34.7	33.3	11.7	11.4	1,434
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	91.8	73.8	71.1	31.7	30.7	3,948
Never married/in union	83.8	28.5	27.3	10.9	10.9	1,128
Education						
None	73.1	57.8	48.2	18.8	13.7	57
Primary	88.8	60.5	58.1	21.5	20.6	683
Secondary	89.5	62.4	60.0	26.4	25.6	3,744
Higher	96.7	76.3	75.0	38.4	38.0	592
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	83.4	63.1	59.4	23.8	22.5	864
Second	89.7	64.1	61.5	29.5	28.6	938
Middle	89.5	63.5	60.5	29.6	28.4	1,007
Fourth	92.5	60.3	59.5	23.3	23.0	1,132
Richest	93.3	67.5	65.3	29.1	28.5	1,135
Ethnicity of household head^{a, b}						
East Indian	88.5	53.9	51.5	17.7	17.0	2,314
African	94.0	74.7	72.1	38.3	37.2	1,526
Amerindian	76.5	62.3	60.0	25.4	24.9	344
Mixed Race	92.4	71.5	69.6	32.9	32.2	877

¹ MICS indicator 9.4 - Women who know where to be tested for HIV

² MICS indicator 9.5 - Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results

³ MICS indicator 9.6 - Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results

^a This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^b Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

Table HA.4M: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (men) (Continued)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, Guyana MICS5, 2014

	Percentage of men who:					Number of men age 15-49
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ^{2,3}	
Total	87.6	55.9	52.3	26.6	24.9	1,682
Region						
Region 1	81.4	65.4	62.7	41.8	41.8	27
Region 2	93.8	61.2	58.9	22.0	21.6	90
Region 3	86.6	50.2	46.8	14.9	13.5	278
Region 4	85.9	57.5	52.5	32.0	29.3	755
Region 5	87.1	47.9	46.8	21.5	21.5	122
Region 6	93.6	55.5	53.4	23.6	23.6	254
Regions 7 & 8	72.4	49.3	48.3	17.8	17.8	40
Region 9	90.9	71.0	68.0	34.4	33.5	43
Region 10	89.8	61.7	58.4	34.1	31.1	74
Area						
Urban	94.2	62.3	58.6	31.6	28.7	441
Rural	85.3	53.7	50.1	24.8	23.6	1,241
Location						
Coastal	87.8	55.1	51.3	26.0	24.4	1,475
Urban Coastal	94.5	62.3	58.8	30.9	28.2	390
Rural Coastal	85.5	52.5	48.7	24.3	23.0	1,085
Interior	85.9	61.9	59.4	30.4	29.0	207
Age						
15-24	79.3	33.1	30.4	18.9	17.7	629
15-19	71.4	19.8	16.8	11.6	10.1	374
20-24	90.9	52.6	50.4	29.6	28.9	255
25-29	95.3	79.6	75.0	36.6	36.0	253
30-39	92.9	74.5	71.6	29.8	29.1	420
40-49	90.4	57.5	52.2	29.0	24.9	380

Table HA.4M: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, Guyana MICS5, 2014

	Percentage of men who:					Number of men age 15-49
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ^{2,3}	
Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months						
Sexually active	91.2	65.5	62.0	30.3	28.8	1,300
15-24 ³	85.8	50.5	49.2	27.1	26.5	307
15-19	76.2	38.3	37.5	19.5	19.5	106
20-24	90.9	57.0	55.4	31.1	30.2	200
25-49	92.8	70.2	66.0	31.3	29.6	993
Sexually inactive	75.5	23.4	19.4	13.8	11.7	382
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	91.7	67.0	63.3	30.7	29.1	1,100
Never married/in union	79.9	35.1	31.5	18.7	17.1	582
Education^a						
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Primary	85.7	51.8	49.0	20.8	19.6	229
Secondary	86.3	53.3	50.1	25.9	24.7	1,210
Higher	98.0	74.8	68.2	35.9	31.7	232
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	80.4	51.0	48.4	18.6	18.5	307
Second	83.4	54.3	50.6	28.9	27.8	372
Middle	90.5	52.1	48.2	22.9	21.6	347
Fourth	89.5	55.9	52.7	28.9	26.9	278
Richest	93.6	65.1	60.7	32.3	29.0	378
Ethnicity of household head^{b, c}						
East Indian	86.9	50.0	44.9	20.9	18.6	806
African	90.8	63.1	60.4	33.5	32.2	508
Amerindian	77.4	57.3	55.1	24.1	23.3	122
Mixed Race	89.1	59.5	58.5	31.4	30.7	238
¹ MICS indicator 9.4 - Men who know where to be tested for HIV ^[M]						
² MICS indicator 9.5 - Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results ^[M]						
³ MICS indicator 9.6 - Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results ^[M]						
^a Category "Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases						
^b This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head						
^c Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases						
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases						

Responses to questions related to knowledge of a facility for HIV testing and whether a person has ever been tested are presented in Tables HA.4 and HA.4M. Overall, 90 percent of women and 88 percent of men knew where to get tested, while 64 percent and 56 percent, respectively, have actually been tested, and 61 percent of women and 52 percent of men, know the result of their most recent test.

The percentage of women who know where to get tested increases with the level of education (from 73% for women with no education to 97% for women with higher education) and socio-economic status of the household (from 83 to 93%), and is higher in sexually active women (92%) than in sexually inactive women (84%). Knowledge of a place to be tested is lowest, among both women and men, in Regions 7 & 8 (72% in each case) and highest in Region 2 (96% women and 94% men).

Among sexually active men, 91 percent of them know where to get tested, compared with 76 percent among sexually inactive men. One out of four sexually active men (24%) aged 15-19 years does not know a place to get tested, compared with seven (7) percent of women in the same age group.

For women and men respectively, 27 percent were tested within the last 12 months, and a similar proportion has been tested within the last 12 months and knows the result (26% and 25% for women and men, respectively), indicating that the great majority of those who were tested in the last 12 months know the result. Urban women (32%) and men (29%) are more likely to have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result than rural women (24%) and men (24%). However, this situation is slightly different among women and men living in the coastal and interior areas: while there are no differentials among women (26% coastal and 27% interior), for men, those in the interior (29%) outnumbered those in the coastal areas (24%) by five (5) percentage points.

The percentage of women who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result varies from 17 percent in Region 6 to 35 percent in Region 10, while

for men, the range is from 14 percent in Region 3 to 42 percent in Region 1. The proportion of women who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result is highest among sexually active women aged 15-19 years (45%) compared to other women. Among both women and men, the more educated they are, the more likely they would have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result.

Although 89 percent of women who are living in households headed by an East Indian know of a place to get tested, only 17 percent have been tested in the last 12 months and know the results, compared with 94 and 37 percent among those from African headed households, 77 and 25 percent among those from Amerindian headed households and 92 and 32 percent among those from households headed by a person of mixed race. The trend is similar for men, both in terms of proportions and testing.

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.5. Overall, 67 percent of women who had a live birth in the last two years received HIV counselling during antenatal care and 85 percent were tested for HIV during antenatal care and received the results. Although there are little urban-rural differentials for these two indicators, interior women are much less likely than coastal women to receive HIV counselling (53% versus 70%) and HIV testing during antenatal care (70% versus 89%). The proportions of women that received HIV counselling and of those tested for HIV during antenatal care were lowest in Region 1 (37% and 53%, respectively). Women who were never married/in union were more likely to receive and/or seek HIV counselling and HIV testing during antenatal care than those who were ever married/in union. The percentages of women receiving HIV counselling and HIV testing during antenatal care increase with the level of education; however, the pattern with regards to HIV counselling and the socio-economic status of the household is less clear. Women living in households headed by Amerindians are less likely to receive counselling (53%) and HIV testing (65%) during antenatal care.

Table HA.5: HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care from a health professional during the last pregnancy, percentage who received HIV counselling, percentage who were offered and tested for HIV, percentage who were offered, tested and received the results of the HIV test, and percentage who received counselling and were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test, Guyana MICS5, 2014

	Percentage of women who:					Number of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Received antenatal care from a health professional for last pregnancy	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care ¹	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	
Total	85.0	66.7	85.5	84.8	63.8	769
Region						
Region 1	51.2	36.6	52.5	51.0	26.8	25
Region 2	79.5	80.1	93.3	91.7	77.4	40
Region 3	89.0	71.4	93.1	92.0	69.8	107
Region 4	93.6	67.0	87.4	87.2	63.3	327
Region 5	95.4	56.0	90.9	89.8	56.0	52
Region 6	97.6	81.9	90.4	89.5	80.4	94
Regions 7 & 8	47.5	43.4	61.2	61.2	41.3	36
Region 9	28.8	58.0	62.3	60.4	51.1	44
Region 10	82.1	66.5	90.8	90.8	66.5	44
Area						
Urban	95.9	68.9	89.1	88.4	65.6	184
Rural	81.5	66.1	84.4	83.7	63.3	585
Location						
Coastal	93.7	70.3	89.5	88.8	67.6	608
Urban Coastal	98.4	70.4	88.7	87.9	66.4	155
Rural Coastal	92.1	70.3	89.8	89.1	68.1	453
Interior	51.9	53.3	70.7	70.0	49.5	161
Age						
15-24	85.1	66.9	85.9	85.6	63.6	349
15-19	86.1	66.1	80.8	80.1	57.7	99
20-24	84.6	67.3	88.0	87.8	66.0	249
25-29	87.6	69.4	88.7	87.8	67.3	188
30-39	83.4	62.7	82.5	81.7	59.8	199
40-49	(78.7)	(74.2)	(81.7)	(79.1)	(70.4)	33

Table HA.5: HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care from a health professional during the last pregnancy, percentage who received HIV counselling, percentage who were offered and tested for HIV, percentage who were offered, tested and received the results of the HIV test, and percentage who received counselling and were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test, Guyana MICS5, 2014

	Percentage of women who:					Number of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Received antenatal care from a health professional for last pregnancy	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care ¹	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	
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	84.8	66.1	85.4	84.7	63.3	745
Never married/in union	(91.0)	(86.4)	(90.3)	(90.3)	(81.0)	25
Education						
None	(65.7)	(26.0)	(50.4)	(47.7)	(26.0)	13
Primary	72.9	61.4	75.7	74.8	57.2	95
Secondary	86.5	68.2	87.3	86.6	65.2	590
Higher	92.1	69.8	90.8	90.8	68.2	71
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	66.1	57.3	73.5	73.0	53.3	227
Second	89.7	70.8	90.2	89.7	67.7	176
Middle	92.1	74.7	91.6	90.1	72.5	152
Fourth	93.6	70.7	87.2	86.8	68.5	104
Richest	98.1	65.0	92.9	92.4	62.8	110
Ethnicity of household head^{a, b}						
East Indian	93.4	69.9	89.0	88.0	65.8	254
African	96.2	72.5	91.0	90.8	70.8	235
Amerindian	44.1	52.6	65.3	64.3	48.0	113
Mixed Race	83.6	64.0	86.1	85.5	62.1	164
¹ MICS indicator 9.7 - HIV counselling during antenatal care						
² MICS indicator 9.8 - HIV testing during antenatal care						
^a This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head						
^b Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases						
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases						

Table HA.6: Sex with multiple partners (women) (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, mean number of sexual partners in lifetime for women who have ever had sex, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex, Guyana MICS5, 2014

	Percentage of women who:			Number of women age 15-49 years	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of women age 15-49 years who have ever had sex	Percentage of women who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex ²	Number of women age 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months ¹					
Total	82.5	71.7	1.9	5,076	2	4,187	42.2	95
Region								
Region 1	93.4	85.5	3.1	75	2	70	(*)	2
Region 2	84.4	71.2	2.0	253	2	214	(*)	5
Region 3	83.3	72.7	2.1	883	2	736	(*)	18
Region 4	82.9	72.0	2.4	2,274	2	1,886	44.0	54
Region 5	81.0	73.0	0.4	322	2	261	(*)	1
Region 6	76.7	66.1	0.3	767	1	588	(*)	2
Regions 7 & 8	87.2	79.7	3.4	128	2	112	(*)	4
Region 9	90.6	81.5	0.3	123	2	111	(*)	0
Region 10	83.4	69.4	3.2	251	3	209	(*)	8
Area								
Urban	82.6	70.3	2.6	1,387	3	1,146	(66.4)	36
Rural	82.4	72.3	1.6	3,689	2	3,041	27.4	59
Location								
Coastal	81.9	71.1	1.8	4,442	2	3,640	42.0	78
Urban Coastal	82.9	71.1	2.5	1,201	3	996	(63.9)	30
Rural Coastal	81.6	71.1	1.5	3,241	2	2,644	(28.7)	49
Interior	86.3	76.3	2.7	634	2	547	(43.3)	17
Age								
15-24	55.6	49.6	2.4	1,868	2	1,039	(49.3)	44
15-19	33.1	27.6	1.6	1,025	2	339	(*)	17
20-24	83.0	76.4	3.2	843	2	700	(69.2)	27
25-29	95.5	88.9	3.2	718	2	686	(*)	23
30-39	98.7	85.6	1.7	1,242	2	1,226	(*)	21
40-49	99.0	81.1	0.6	1,248	2	1,235	(*)	7

Table HA.6: Sex with multiple partners (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, mean number of sexual partners in lifetime for women who have ever had sex, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex, Guyana MICS5, 2014

	Percentage of women who:			Number of women age 15-49 years	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of women age 15-49 years who have ever had sex	Percentage of women who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex ²	Number of women age 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months ¹					
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	98.1	87.5	2.1	3,948	2	3,872	41.9	82
Never married/in union	27.9	16.6	1.2	1,128	2	315	(*)	13
Education								
None	95.1	77.1	1.8	57	2	54	(*)	1
Primary	97.4	83.6	0.6	683	2	665	(*)	4
Secondary	79.6	69.8	1.8	3,744	2	2,979	35.0	69
Higher	82.5	69.7	3.7	592	3	488	(*)	22
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	85.3	75.0	1.7	864	2	738	(*)	15
Second	84.4	74.5	2.5	938	2	792	(*)	23
Middle	81.2	71.1	1.5	1,007	2	818	(*)	15
Fourth	80.2	67.1	1.7	1,132	2	908	(30.6)	19
Richest	82.1	72.3	2.0	1,135	2	931	(*)	23
Ethnicity of household head^{a, b}								
East Indian	80.1	69.9	0.8	2,314	1	1,854	(*)	19
African	84.2	73.2	2.9	1,526	3	1,285	(49.0)	44
Amerindian	87.7	79.1	1.8	344	2	301	(*)	6
Mixed Race	83.8	71.2	2.9	877	3	735	(46.1)	26

¹ MICS indicator 9.12 - Multiple sexual partnerships

² MICS indicator 9.13 - Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships

^a This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^b Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

Sexual Behaviour Related to HIV Transmission

Encouraging safer sexual behaviour is critical for reducing HIV prevalence. The use of condoms during sex, especially when non-regular or multiple partners are involved, is particularly important for reducing the spread of HIV. A set of questions was administered to all women and men 15-49 years of age to assess their risk of HIV infection.

As shown in Tables HA.6 and HA.6M, 2 percent of women and 14 percent of men 15-49 years of age report having sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months. Of those, 42 percent of women and 59 percent of men report using a condom when they

had sex the last time. Multiple sexual partnerships (i.e., having had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months) are much higher among men than women across all variables, as well as the mean number of sexual partners in lifetime (2 for women and 8 for men). As for women and men who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months and who used a condom the last time they had sex, their numbers are too small to provide disaggregated results according to background characteristics.

Table HA.6M: Sex with multiple partners (men) (Continued)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, mean number of sexual partners in lifetime for men who have ever had sex, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex, Guyana MICS5, 2014

	Percentage of men who:					Number of men age 15-49 years who have ever had sex	Percentage of men who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex ²	Number of men age 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months ¹	Number of men age 15-49 years	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime			
Total	83.4	77.3	13.8	1,682	8	1,404	59.0	231
Region								
Region 1	93.9	88.0	18.2	27	14	25	(*)	5
Region 2	80.1	77.9	9.7	90	7	72	(*)	9
Region 3	83.7	74.9	9.7	278	10	232	(60.9)	27
Region 4	83.7	76.7	15.8	755	8	632	58.3	119
Region 5	83.3	76.0	22.8	122	14	102	(*)	28
Region 6	78.5	76.4	6.1	254	5	199	(*)	16
Regions 7 & 8	91.2	89.4	20.2	40	13	37	(*)	8
Region 9	98.9	98.9	11.1	43	7	42	(*)	5
Region 10	83.7	73.8	20.5	74	8	62	(*)	15
Area								
Urban	84.3	77.4	17.8	441	9	372	48.6	79
Rural	83.1	77.3	12.3	1,241	8	1,032	64.4	153
Location								
Coastal	82.5	76.1	13.3	1,475	8	1,216	60.3	197
Urban Coastal	84.7	77.9	17.0	390	9	330	48.0	66
Rural Coastal	81.6	75.4	12.0	1,085	8	886	66.6	130
Interior	90.5	85.8	16.8	207	9	188	51.8	35
Age								
15-24	57.7	48.7	14.5	629	5	363	76.6	91
15-19	37.6	28.4	10.1	374	4	141	(82.6)	38
20-24	87.2	78.5	21.0	255	6	222	(72.4)	53
25-29	98.8	95.9	17.9	253	10	250	(42.4)	45
30-39	99.1	95.2	12.9	420	10	416	44.4	54
40-49	98.5	92.4	10.7	380	9	374	(57.6)	41

HIV Indicators for Young Women and Young Men

In many countries, over half of new adult HIV infections are among young people aged 15-24 years. Thus, a change in behaviour among members of this age group is especially important to reduce new infections. The next tables present specific information on this age group.

Tables HA.7 and HA.7M summarize information on key HIV indicators for young women and young men. Comprehensive knowledge (52% of young women

and 40% of young men), knowledge of mother-to-child transmission (i.e., know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child) (53% of young women and 33% of young men), knowledge of a place to get tested (86% of young women and 79% of young men), and accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV (18% of young women and 17% of young men) are generally less prevalent in this age group than the population aged 15-49 years as a whole (Cf. Tables HA.01, HA.01M, HA.02, HA.02M, HA.03, HA.03M, HA.04, HA.04M). Overall, 41 percent of young women and 27 percent of young men in this age group, who are sexually active, have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result.

Table HA.6M: Sex with multiple partners (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, mean number of sexual partners in lifetime for men who have ever had sex, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex, Guyana MICS5, 2014

	Percentage of men who:					Number of men age 15-49 years who have ever had sex	Percentage of men who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex ²	Number of men age 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months ¹	Number of men age 15-49 years	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime			
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	98.8	95.6	13.0	1,100	9	1,087	48.3	143
Never married/in union	54.4	42.6	15.2	582	7	316	76.4	88
Education^a								
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	7	-	0
Primary	94.5	88.3	7.1	229	7	216	(*)	16
Secondary	79.8	73.6	12.6	1,210	8	965	56.0	152
Higher	92.0	85.7	27.3	232	10	214	(70.0)	63
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	86.2	81.6	12.0	307	9	264	(50.5)	37
Second	83.9	74.1	12.5	372	7	312	(58.6)	47
Middle	79.4	72.8	11.4	347	8	276	(48.5)	40
Fourth	82.1	77.4	15.9	278	10	228	(86.7)	44
Richest	85.4	80.9	17.0	378	8	323	(51.8)	64
Ethnicity of household head^{b, c}								
East Indian	80.8	74.8	8.1	806	6	651	71.5	65
African	84.4	77.7	21.2	508	10	429	55.9	108
Amerindian	91.3	87.6	11.9	122	9	111	(50.4)	15
Mixed Race	86.8	79.8	18.0	238	11	206	50.0	43

¹ MICS indicator 9.12 - Multiple sexual partnerships^[M]

² MICS indicator 9.13 - Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships^[M]

^a Category "Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

^b This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^c Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

- denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell

Disaggregation by region shows some interesting results among young women: Region 5 (25%) and Region 9 (29%) have the lowest percentages of young women who are sexually active and have been tested in the last 12 months and know the results, compared with the highest in Region 10 (51%) and Region 1 (48%). In terms of comprehensive knowledge, Region 10 (66%) and Region 2 (64%) are the top two, while Region 5 (21%) has the lowest figure. Another useful finding relates to accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV. Again, Region 5 has the lowest percentage in this regard with eight (8) percent, and Region 10 with the highest at 25 percent. Unfortunately, the data set does not allow for analysis of regional data for young men.

For women, there is a correlation between the level of education and comprehensive knowledge, knowledge of MTCT, knowledge of a place to get tested, and sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results. For both women and men, comprehensive knowledge is also correlated with socio-economic status of the household, though the pattern is less clear for other indicators.

Certain behaviour may create, increase, or perpetuate risk of exposure to HIV. For this young age group, such behaviour includes sex at an early age and women having sex with older men. Overall, 56 percent of young women and 58 percent of young men reported ever having sex, five (5) percent and 13 percent, respectively, before age 15 (Tables HA.8 and HA.8M). Furthermore, two (2) percent of young women and 15 percent of young men had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months; of those men, 77 percent of men reported using a condom the last time. On the other hand, 12 percent of the young women and 37 percent of the young men who had sex in the last 12 months reported that it involved a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner; of those, 57 percent of women and 88 percent of men used a condom the last time. About one in eight (12%) women aged 15-24 years had sex with a man ten or more years older in the last 12 months. Region 1 ranked highest for young women having had sex before age 15 - almost one in four (23%), in the last 12 months with a man ten or more years older (23%), and with more than one partner in

the last 12 months (5%), and ranked second highest (after Region 3) for young women having had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months (16%). Regions 7 & 8 have the second highest rate for young women having had sex before age 15 (13%), a similar figure as Region 1 (5%) for young women having had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, and 12 percent of young women having had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner.

Sex before age 15 is strongly associated with the woman's level of education and socio-economic status of the household. Based on household wealth, the poorest quintile accounts for some of the highest percentages: young women who had sex before age 15 (13%) and having had sex in the last 12 months with a man ten or more years older (14%).

The survey data relative to young men does not allow for further analysis of background variables, as was done for young women, due to the small sample size and low response rate.

Table HA.7: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women) (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Guyana MIC5, 2014												
Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:												
	Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result ²	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who express accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV on all four indicators ^a	Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS	
Total	51.5	52.6	86.1	46.6	23.4	49.6	1,868	40.8	927	17.9	1,818	
Region												
Region 1	34.5	34.2	77.0	63.3	37.7	73.3	25	47.9	18	18.1	24	
Region 2	63.5	46.8	90.5	44.6	30.1	55.8	88	36.3	49	21.2	86	
Region 3	46.0	46.4	81.9	45.3	24.3	54.1	333	38.0	180	19.9	327	
Region 4	54.5	55.7	88.1	46.8	24.7	49.9	829	45.2	414	16.7	822	
Region 5	20.8	46.8	79.1	35.5	15.7	44.3	117	24.9	52	7.5	109	
Region 6	60.1	60.8	89.2	46.0	14.1	34.8	277	35.6	96	18.8	264	
Regions 7 & 8	36.1	66.9	73.7	55.8	29.4	68.2	58	39.4	40	23.1	48	
Region 9	38.2	48.2	74.3	54.8	19.5	62.3	43	29.2	27	19.2	40	
Region 10	65.9	34.1	93.5	53.1	33.1	51.6	98	50.6	51	24.5	98	
Area												
Urban	63.7	47.4	91.3	51.1	28.6	48.5	494	52.6	240	17.2	491	
Rural	47.1	54.4	84.2	45.0	21.5	50.0	1,374	36.7	687	18.1	1,326	
Location												
Coastal	51.9	53.7	86.5	45.7	22.8	48.1	1,616	41.1	777	17.5	1,582	
Urban Coastal	63.6	50.3	90.8	50.9	28.1	48.8	419	53.2	205	15.9	417	
Rural Coastal	47.8	54.9	85.1	43.8	20.9	47.8	1,197	36.7	572	18.1	1,165	
Interior	49.2	45.3	82.9	52.8	27.3	59.5	252	39.5	150	20.4	236	
Age												
15-19	47.6	53.2	81.4	28.8	15.8	27.6	1,025	44.5	283	15.7	992	
15-17	47.1	53.0	75.6	16.8	8.7	15.1	653	36.5	99	15.5	630	
18-19	48.5	53.6	91.7	49.8	28.2	49.6	372	48.9	184	16.0	362	
20-24	56.2	51.8	91.7	68.4	32.7	76.4	843	39.2	644	20.6	826	
20-22	53.3	50.6	91.2	63.6	30.4	72.3	513	37.2	371	20.9	503	
23-24	60.9	53.8	92.4	75.9	36.2	82.8	330	41.8	273	20.1	322	

Table HA.7: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Guyana MIC5, 2014		Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:													
		Have been tested for HIV					Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result ²		Had sex in the last 12 months		Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage of sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result ²	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who express attitudes towards people living with HIV on all four indicators ^a	Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
		Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Number of women age 15-24 years who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months	Had sex in the last 12 months	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months						
Marital status															
Ever married/in union	47.9	52.5	90.4	73.2	39.2	86.8	905	42.8	785	18.3	880				
Never married/in union	54.9	52.6	81.9	21.7	8.5	14.8	963	29.8	142	17.5	937				
Education															
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	5	(*)	5				
Primary	31.0	49.8	82.5	54.2	15.4	76.6	66	19.5	50	7.9	58				
Secondary	49.6	51.8	84.9	45.5	22.8	48.2	1,579	40.8	762	17.6	1,538				
Higher	71.9	59.4	95.4	52.3	30.1	50.7	217	51.2	110	22.2	216				
Wealth index quintiles															
Poorest	40.0	55.8	82.3	50.5	20.9	61.1	370	30.3	226	17.6	350				
Second	46.9	49.9	85.5	54.7	31.4	54.5	349	50.2	190	19.1	339				
Middle	48.8	54.5	83.1	44.4	22.0	46.4	366	38.8	170	16.5	352				
Fourth	58.8	48.2	89.8	40.6	20.3	42.8	409	41.3	175	15.0	408				
Richest	61.9	54.8	89.2	44.1	23.0	44.4	374	45.9	166	21.5	369				
Ethnicity of household head^{b,c}															
East Indian	48.7	55.4	82.7	38.8	16.3	43.4	816	32.4	354	17.8	787				
African	55.7	47.3	92.1	54.1	31.7	53.9	565	51.4	305	16.2	563				
Amerindian	38.5	54.0	71.8	53.1	23.7	61.0	139	35.8	85	19.3	126				
Mixed Race	57.2	54.4	89.5	50.5	26.2	53.0	342	41.0	181	20.9	335				

¹ MICS indicator 9.1; MDG indicator 6.3 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women

² MICS indicator 9.6 - Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results

^a Refer to Table HA.3 for the four indicators.

^b This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^c Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

Table HA.7M: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men) (Continued)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Guyana MICS5, 2014											
Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:											
	Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months	Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result ²	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who express attitudes towards people living with HIV on all four indicators ^a	Number of men age 15-24 who have heard of AIDS
Total	40.2	32.7	79.3	30.4	17.7	48.7	629	26.5	307	16.7	608
Region											
Region 1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	6	(*)	8
Region 2	(32.4)	(67.0)	(94.2)	(39.7)	(23.4)	(45.6)	34	(*)	16	(15.9)	34
Region 3	38.7	32.5	71.1	18.4	6.7	42.1	99	(16.0)	42	8.5	95
Region 4	47.2	24.1	75.2	30.2	18.4	48.7	283	29.8	138	17.9	271
Region 5	(10.3)	(35.9)	(82.4)	(28.7)	(23.6)	(47.8)	49	(*)	24	(19.7)	49
Region 6	38.8	40.7	91.9	33.2	15.3	46.9	104	(19.1)	49	19.7	104
Regions 7 & 8	(50.3)	(60.7)	(81.4)	(44.5)	(15.8)	(69.4)	12	(*)	8	(34.1)	12
Region 9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	10	(*)	9
Region 10	(41.6)	(30.4)	(79.3)	(37.1)	(26.8)	(50.8)	28	(*)	14	(10.9)	26
Area											
Urban	60.0	25.1	88.4	32.6	12.6	45.0	160	20.7	72	28.0	153
Rural	33.4	35.3	76.2	29.7	19.5	50.0	469	28.2	235	12.9	456
Location											
Coastal	40.0	32.1	79.0	28.6	16.4	46.3	560	24.9	260	16.6	544
Urban Coastal	62.2	23.6	88.4	32.1	10.5	45.4	140	(17.8)	63	30.6	134
Rural Coastal	32.7	34.9	75.8	27.4	18.3	46.7	421	27.1	196	12.0	409
Interior	41.0	38.3	81.9	45.5	28.7	68.1	69	35.4	47	17.1	65
Age											
15-19	33.2	35.6	71.4	16.8	10.1	28.4	374	19.5	106	14.5	355
15-17	29.8	37.4	65.4	11.7	8.7	17.6	234	(24.5)	41	11.5	216
18-19	39.0	32.6	81.4	25.4	12.5	46.5	140	16.3	65	19.0	139
20-24	50.3	28.6	90.9	50.4	28.9	78.5	255	30.2	200	19.8	253
20-22	44.1	24.2	90.7	46.4	27.1	73.3	174	27.1	128	17.0	173
23-24	63.7	37.9	91.2	58.9	32.8	89.7	81	35.6	73	25.8	80

Table HA.7M: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Guyana MICSS, 2014											
Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:											
	Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months	Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result ²	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who express accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV on all four indicators ^a	Number of men age 15-24 who have heard of AIDS
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	44.6	23.9	86.0	49.2	27.5	86.4	176	28.6	152	22.5	171
Never married/in union	38.4	36.2	76.7	23.1	14.0	34.1	453	24.4	155	14.4	437
Education											
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	4	(*)	6
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	7	(*)	15
Secondary	36.9	34.5	77.0	27.9	17.2	45.3	516	25.2	233	16.4	497
Higher	57.6	25.3	98.2	50.1	22.9	68.6	91	(32.4)	62	21.3	91
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	28.0	41.1	74.5	27.7	12.4	54.4	103	16.2	56	21.8	97
Second	29.7	34.3	69.1	31.1	20.6	49.0	138	29.0	68	12.9	132
Middle	45.8	25.4	84.2	27.3	12.8	41.7	151	19.2	63	14.7	146
Fourth	40.1	29.1	80.6	30.2	21.0	48.0	116	35.6	56	16.3	116
Richest	55.7	36.5	87.8	36.1	21.9	53.0	120	(32.0)	64	19.5	118
Ethnicity of household head^{b,c}											
East Indian	35.4	38.2	78.8	26.2	17.3	37.7	267	30.6	101	13.2	258
African	43.3	29.8	81.0	33.1	17.3	52.0	219	24.9	114	18.2	212
Amerindian	29.6	38.3	62.6	32.4	17.4	72.1	40	23.5	29	21.5	38
Mixed Race	48.3	22.7	85.3	35.1	19.4	62.2	99	22.4	62	21.6	97

¹ MICS indicator 9.1; MDG indicator 6.3 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young men^(M)

² MICS indicator 9.6 - Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results^(M)

^a Refer to Table HA.3M for the four indicators.

^b This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^c Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

Table HA.8: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young women) (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Guyana MIC5, 2014													
Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:			Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:			Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:			Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:				
Had sex before age 15 ¹	Ever had sex	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women who never had sex ²	Number of never-married women age 15-24 years	A man 10 or more years older ³	A non-marital, non-cohabiting partner ⁴	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁵	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with a marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months	
Total	4.9	55.6	2.4	1,868	79.0	963	11.8	12.0	927	57.2	(49.3)	225	44
Region													
Region 1	23.3	80.3	5.4	25	(61.2)	8	23.2	16.0	18	(*)	(*)	4	1
Region 2	5.4	62.0	2.0	88	67.9	49	16.7	13.2	49	(*)	(*)	12	2
Region 3	5.6	59.7	3.3	333	65.0	191	13.4	21.8	180	53.1	(*)	73	11
Region 4	3.9	56.2	2.9	829	83.2	390	9.6	10.0	414	52.7	(*)	83	24
Region 5	4.8	48.3	0.4	117	(91.7)	59	13.1	5.8	52	(*)	(*)	7	1
Region 6	3.3	39.9	0.4	277	84.9	194	14.0	9.0	96	(*)	(*)	25	1
Regions 7 & 8	13.0	73.2	4.5	58	(73.3)	16	9.0	12.3	40	(*)	(*)	7	3
Region 9	9.2	73.2	0.3	43	(70.6)	16	15.2	7.8	27	(*)	(*)	3	0
Region 10	5.0	59.9	1.6	98	(79.1)	41	11.0	11.3	51	(*)	(*)	11	2
Area													
Urban	2.2	53.5	2.8	494	85.0	240	9.7	9.4	240	(59.6)	(*)	46	14
Rural	5.9	56.4	2.2	1,374	77.0	723	12.6	13.0	687	56.5	(36.6)	178	30
Location													
Coastal	4.2	53.9	2.3	1,616	79.4	861	11.4	12.0	777	55.4	(56.4)	194	37
Urban Coastal	2.0	53.2	3.1	419	85.0	206	9.9	9.2	205	(55.3)	(*)	38	13
Rural Coastal	5.0	54.1	2.0	1,197	77.7	655	12.0	13.0	572	55.5	(*)	156	24
Interior	9.6	66.7	2.9	252	75.0	102	14.0	12.1	150	68.2	(*)	30	7
Age													
15-19	5.0	33.1	1.6	1,025	84.7	754	12.2	10.1	283	63.0	(*)	103	17
15-17	4.2	19.9	0.4	653	87.9	561	10.9	8.3	99	62.7	(*)	54	3
18-19	6.4	56.4	3.7	372	75.3	193	12.9	13.3	184	63.3	(*)	49	14
20-24	4.9	83.0	3.2	843	58.4	209	11.7	14.4	644	52.2	(69.2)	121	27
20-22	5.5	79.4	2.8	513	58.0	150	11.2	16.4	371	45.7	(*)	84	14
23-24	3.9	88.6	3.9	330	(59.4)	60	12.3	11.3	273	(67.0)	(*)	37	13

Table HA.8: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Guyana MICSS, 2014												
Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:		Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:		Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:		Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:		Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:		Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:		
Had sex before age 15 ¹	Ever had sex ¹	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women who never had sex ²	Number of never-married women age 15-24 years	A man 10 or more years older ³	A non-marital, cohabiting partner ⁴	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁵	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months
Marital status												
Ever married/in union	7.1	92.5	4.0	na	na	12.9	8.4	785	51.4	76	(57.4)	36
Never married/in union	2.9	21.0	0.8	963	963	6.2	15.4	142	60.1	148	(*)	8
Education												
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	1	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	1	(*)	0
Primary	14.9	81.9	2.3	66	16	18.8	7.5	50	(*)	5	(*)	1
Secondary	4.8	53.9	2.0	1,579	827	12.4	10.8	762	55.8	171	(41.4)	31
Higher	1.3	59.0	5.0	217	119	3.9	22.0	110	(61.5)	48	(*)	11
Wealth index quintiles												
Poorest	12.5	66.3	2.6	370	154	14.3	9.9	226	62.2	36	(*)	9
Second	4.5	59.6	2.5	349	142	12.9	8.7	190	(60.7)	30	(*)	9
Middle	1.9	51.9	0.8	366	186	11.5	11.2	170	(50.2)	41	(*)	3
Fourth	2.1	48.9	1.6	409	258	9.2	15.7	175	57.3	64	(*)	6
Richest	3.9	52.5	4.3	374	225	10.4	14.1	166	(56.9)	53	(*)	16
Ethnicity of household head^{a,b}												
East Indian	3.5	48.3	0.7	816	462	15.7	7.9	354	(60.6)	65	(*)	6
African	3.3	58.9	4.2	565	275	8.4	16.4	305	56.1	93	(*)	24
Amerindian	10.9	69.5	3.7	139	57	11.3	12.3	85	(43.6)	17	(*)	5
Mixed Race	8.6	62.3	2.7	342	166	10.5	14.7	181	59.3	50	(*)	9

¹MICS indicator 9.10 - Sex before age 15 among young women

²MICS indicator 9.9 - Young women who have never had sex

³MICS indicator 9.11 - Age-mixing among sexual partners

⁴MICS indicator 9.14 - Sex with non-regular partners

⁵MICS indicator 9.15; MDG indicator 6.2 - Condom use with non-regular partners

^a This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^b Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

na: not applicable

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

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

Table HA.8M: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young men) (Continued)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Guyana MICS5, 2014		Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:										Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months	
		Had sex before age 15 ¹	Ever had sex ²	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men who never had sex ²	Percentage of never-married men age 15-24 years	Number of men who had sex in the last 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner ³	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁴	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months	
Total		12.6	57.7	14.5	629	55.8	453	36.7	307	87.5	231	76.6	91
Region													
Region 1		(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	4	(*)	6	(*)	4	(*)	3
Region 2		(3.7)	(48.6)	(14.8)	34	(56.2)	31	(*)	16	(*)	13	(*)	5
Region 3		14.7	58.2	8.3	99	50.2	82	(29.6)	42	(83.3)	29	(*)	8
Region 4		12.2	59.0	15.7	283	56.2	195	39.0	138	90.9	110	(72.2)	44
Region 5		(26.2)	(58.6)	(16.5)	49	(46.3)	35	(*)	24	(*)	16	(*)	8
Region 6		3.2	47.7	10.1	104	71.9	75	(33.3)	49	(76.6)	35	(*)	11
Regions 7 & 8		(38.1)	(70.0)	(30.8)	12	(*)	6	(*)	8	(*)	6	(*)	4
Region 9		(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	5	(*)	10	(*)	7	(*)	3
Region 10		(13.5)	(64.0)	(21.1)	28	(*)	18	(*)	14	(*)	11	(*)	6
Area													
Urban		5.8	57.8	16.8	160	61.6	107	33.9	72	(93.6)	54	(*)	27
Rural		14.9	57.7	13.7	469	54.0	346	37.6	235	85.6	177	80.1	64
Location													
Coastal		11.5	55.7	13.3	560	57.9	410	34.9	260	88.2	196	76.1	75
Urban Coastal		5.3	57.4	16.3	140	61.5	94	(34.3)	63	(96.6)	48	(*)	23
Rural Coastal		13.6	55.1	12.3	421	56.8	316	35.1	196	85.5	148	(80.3)	52
Interior		21.7	74.4	24.1	69	36.4	43	51.1	47	83.4	35	(78.8)	17
Age													
15-19		11.9	37.6	10.1	374	69.8	324	24.9	106	90.7	93	(82.6)	38
15-17		7.7	23.5	6.8	234	81.6	213	(16.9)	41	(96.9)	40	(*)	16
18-19		18.8	61.1	15.6	140	47.3	111	38.2	65	86.1	54	(78.0)	22
20-24		13.7	87.2	21.0	255	20.9	129	54.0	200	85.3	138	(72.4)	53
20-22		14.8	84.2	21.6	174	24.1	91	53.1	128	87.5	92	(60.8)	38
23-24		11.3	93.7	19.7	81	(13.3)	38	55.9	73	(80.8)	45	(*)	16

Table HA.8M: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Guyana MICS5, 2014

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:		Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Had sex before age 15 ¹	Ever had sex 15-24 years	Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men who never had sex ²	Number of never-married men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men in the last 12 months who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner ³	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months ⁴	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁴	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex
Marital status													
Ever married/ in union	21.8	92.6	20.6	176	na	na	na	42.6	152	88.0	75	36	(62.1)
Never married/ in union	9.1	44.2	12.1	453	55.8	453		34.4	155	87.2	156	55	(86.2)
Education													
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	4	(*)	2	0	-
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	7	(*)	5	4	(*)
Secondary	12.9	53.8	12.9	516	58.7	385		33.8	233	85.0	174	67	70.9
Higher	12.3	82.1	23.0	91	(29.3)	54		(54.5)	62	(95.1)	49	21	(*)
Wealth index quintiles													
Poorest	19.5	64.2	14.2	103	52.5	70		32.3	56	76.6	33	15	(*)
Second	10.1	58.6	17.8	138	56.8	97		38.8	68	(81.5)	54	25	(*)
Middle	13.0	52.8	10.2	151	55.9	114		33.5	63	(88.1)	50	15	(*)
Fourth	16.2	58.1	16.1	116	61.0	80		36.1	56	(94.0)	42	19	(*)
Richest	5.6	56.8	14.7	120	52.8	93		(42.6)	64	(94.8)	51	18	(*)
Ethnicity of household head^{a,b}													
East Indian	7.6	44.4	7.1	267	71.2	201		22.4	101	(81.9)	60	19	(*)
African	15.4	65.2	18.9	219	45.0	163		45.7	114	92.9	100	41	(80.7)
Amerindian	19.4	73.5	20.8	40	35.1	30		55.1	29	(82.8)	22	8	(*)
Mixed Race	17.6	71.4	22.1	99	41.5	57		48.5	62	(85.0)	48	22	(*)

¹ MICS indicator 9.10 - Sex before age 15 among young men^[M]

² MICS indicator 9.9 - Young men who have never had sex^[M]

³ MICS indicator 9.14 - Sex with non-regular partners^[M]

⁴ MICS indicator 9.15; MDG indicator 6.2 - Condom use with non-regular partners^[M]

^a This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head
^b Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases
na: not applicable

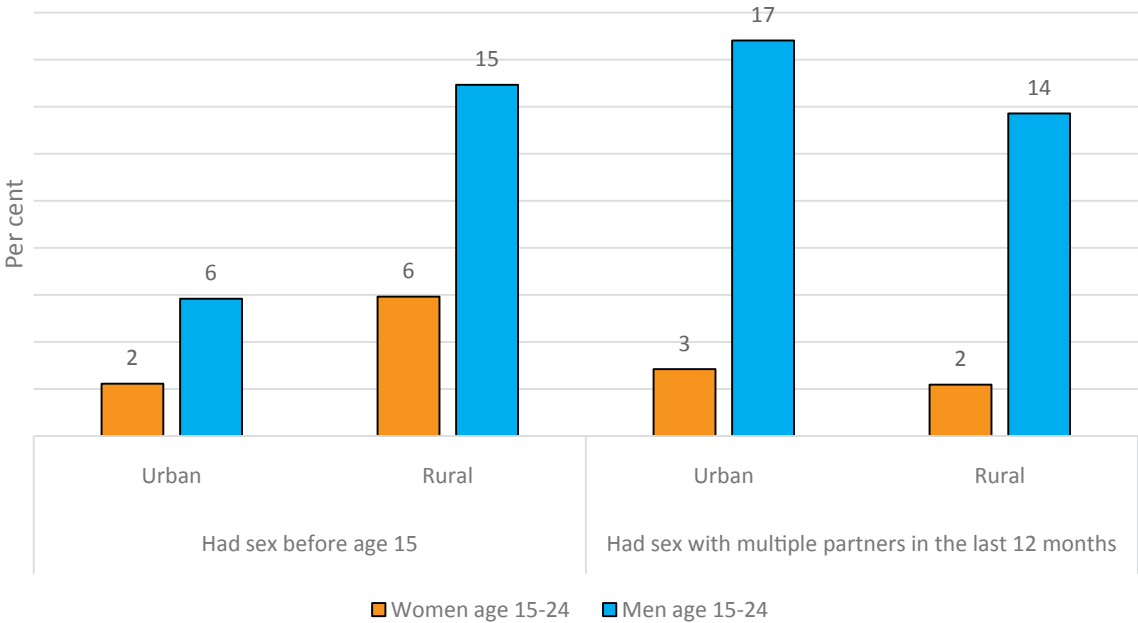
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

.- denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell

Figure HA.3 brings together two critical behaviours that are known to increase the risk of HIV infection, sex before age 15, and sex with multiple partners, from tables HA.8 and HA.6. Men in the urban areas are three times more likely to have had sex before 15 years and six times more likely to have had sex with multiple partners in the 12 months preceding the survey than women. The situation is somewhat similar in the rural areas.

Figure HA.3: Sexual behaviour that increases the risk of HIV infection, young people age 15-24, Guyana MICS5, 2014



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XIII. ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

The Guyana MICS5 2014 collected information on exposure to mass media and the use of computers and the internet. Information was collected on exposure to newspapers/magazines, radio and television among women and men aged 15-49 years, while the questions on the use of computers and the use of the internet were asked only to 15-24 year-olds. The indicator on the use of computers and the internet is specific to the younger age group, as the objective is to estimate exposure to global influences, communication, and learning opportunities of adolescents and young people.

Access to Mass Media

The proportion of women who read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio and watch television at least once a week is shown in Table MT.1.

In Guyana, 70 percent of women read a newspaper or magazine, 56 percent listen to the radio, and 87 percent watch television at least once a week. Overall, five (5) percent do not have regular exposure to any of the three media, while 95 percent are exposed to at least one, and 40 percent to all the three types of media on a weekly basis. Strong differentials are observed by region, area, location, education, wealth index quintile and ethnicity of household head.

Women with higher education are more than three times more likely to have been exposed to all three types of media than women with primary education, and none of the women with no education are exposed to all three types of media. Similarly, 55 percent of women in the richest households have been exposed to all the three media types, while the corresponding proportion of women in the poorest households is only 17 percent. Exposure of women to all three types of mass media is greatest in Regions 4 and 10 (49% in each case) and lowest in Region 1 (1%). As a matter of fact, women in Regions 1, 7, 8 and 9 are least likely to be exposed to all three types of media, compared to those from the other regions. Larger proportions of women are exposed to all the media types in urban

areas (49%) than in rural areas (36%), and in coastal areas (42%) than in interior areas (26%). In addition, women from households headed by Africans are more likely than those from households headed by other ethnic groups to be exposed to all the media types (51%), followed by those from households headed by mixed ethnicities (45%), then those headed by East Indians (35%). Only just about 11 percent of women from households headed by Amerindians are exposed to all three media types.

Men aged 15-49 years report a level of exposure to all types of media similar to that of women, as shown in Table MT.1M. At least once a week, 62 percent of men read a newspaper or magazine, 64 percent listen to the radio, and 86 percent watch television. Five (5) percent do not have regular exposure (i.e. at least once a week) to any of the three types of media, while 95 percent are exposed to at least one, and 41 percent to all the three types of media on a weekly basis.

The table shows that for men, the relationships between exposure to mass media and background characteristics are generally similar to those observed among women. As with women, exposure to all types of media is highest in men aged 15-34 years (39-49%) and tends to decrease somewhat in older men (35-37%). Men with higher education are more than three times as likely to have been exposed to all three types of media than men with primary education. Exposure to all three types of media is particularly low in the interior Regions 1, 7 & 8, and 9 (1, 17 and 6%, respectively), as compared to Regions 4 and 10 (46 and 48%, respectively). There are large differences between urban and rural areas (56 and 36%), coastal and interior areas (44 and 26%) and within coastal areas (urban coastal 57 and rural coastal 39%). The differences with respect to the household wealth are even greater than for women, with exposure varying from 18 percent for men in the poorest households to 65 percent for those in the richest households. Only 18 percent of men living in households with an Amerindian household head are exposed to all three media.

Table MT.1: Exposure to mass media (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Guyana MICS5, 2014							
	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who:						Number of women age 15-49 years
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week	All three media at least once a week ¹	Any media at least once a week	None of the media at least once a week	
Total	69.5	56.1	86.8	39.9	94.9	4.9	5,076
Age							
15-19	73.0	60.8	87.1	42.1	95.8	3.9	1,025
20-24	73.3	56.9	87.1	43.8	94.6	5.4	843
25-29	71.8	56.1	87.4	41.0	95.1	4.8	718
30-34	66.7	51.9	85.1	37.8	92.5	7.0	594
35-39	67.7	56.6	88.7	41.3	95.4	4.5	648
40-44	66.4	52.5	86.4	34.9	95.1	4.8	673
45-49	63.8	54.9	85.1	35.4	95.1	4.8	575
Region							
Region 1	32.3	7.4	46.7	0.8	61.2	38.8	75
Region 2	62.0	57.4	89.1	34.1	96.5	3.5	253
Region 3	71.7	56.6	89.5	39.6	97.5	2.1	883
Region 4	76.0	63.1	92.4	48.5	98.6	1.4	2,274
Region 5	71.1	58.9	89.1	42.0	94.4	5.6	322
Region 6	61.7	45.3	82.0	25.8	92.6	6.8	767
Regions 7 & 8	46.7	26.9	60.1	15.2	71.6	27.7	128
Region 9	33.3	24.7	42.8	8.8	64.8	35.2	123
Region 10	73.5	65.1	83.3	48.9	94.8	5.2	251
Area							
Urban	75.0	67.2	90.2	49.3	97.7	2.3	1,387
Rural	67.5	52.0	85.5	36.4	93.9	5.9	3,689
Location							
Coastal	72.0	58.2	89.8	41.8	97.1	2.8	4,442
Urban Coastal	74.9	66.5	91.2	48.5	98.0	2.0	1,201
Rural Coastal	70.9	55.1	89.3	39.4	96.7	3.1	3,241
Interior	52.4	41.9	65.4	26.3	79.8	20.0	634
Education							
None	8.3	28.3	64.9	0.0	74.1	24.8	57
Primary	41.3	40.7	79.3	17.8	87.6	12.1	683
Secondary	73.3	56.8	87.7	41.5	96.0	3.8	3,744
Higher	84.2	72.3	91.9	59.4	98.1	1.9	592
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	42.3	41.3	58.3	16.5	79.0	20.9	864
Second	64.1	48.7	90.2	31.6	96.9	3.0	938
Middle	73.7	54.1	93.5	40.0	98.4	1.3	1,007
Fourth	78.4	62.7	92.5	49.0	97.6	2.1	1,132
Richest	82.3	68.9	94.1	55.4	99.5	0.5	1,135
Ethnicity of household head^{a, b}							
East Indian	67.4	52.0	89.4	34.9	96.2	3.6	2,314
African	78.4	65.8	91.0	51.2	98.3	1.7	1,526
Amerindian	38.7	27.6	50.8	10.7	68.4	31.3	344
Mixed Race	72.3	61.5	86.3	44.7	95.7	3.9	877

¹ MICS indicator 10.1 - Exposure to mass media

^a This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

Table MT.1M: Exposure to mass media (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Guyana MICS5, 2014							
	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who:						Number of men age 15-49 years
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week	All three media at least once a week ¹	Any media at least once a week	None of the media at least once a week	
Total	62.4	63.6	86.4	41.3	94.6	5.2	1,682
Age							
15-19	62.3	62.8	87.1	38.8	95.2	4.4	374
20-24	60.0	70.9	86.4	43.2	94.6	5.4	255
25-29	65.8	67.9	86.7	49.4	94.8	5.2	253
30-34	67.5	67.7	85.9	48.1	96.0	3.9	194
35-39	59.2	62.8	88.2	36.9	95.7	4.3	226
40-44	64.5	57.9	84.6	37.3	94.2	5.8	212
45-49	56.9	51.5	84.7	35.0	91.0	8.6	168
Region							
Region 1	37.2	22.5	61.3	1.2	77.0	23.0	27
Region 2	54.0	66.4	93.0	43.5	96.4	3.6	90
Region 3	61.1	63.5	88.2	40.3	96.0	4.0	278
Region 4	69.5	63.7	89.5	46.3	96.3	3.7	755
Region 5	54.7	65.7	81.4	31.9	95.2	3.5	122
Region 6	61.0	72.0	90.5	43.3	96.8	3.0	254
Regions 7 & 8	37.3	38.7	58.8	17.4	73.7	24.9	40
Region 9	23.1	34.1	39.0	6.2	64.8	35.2	43
Region 10	68.5	73.4	85.1	48.2	97.8	2.2	74
Area							
Urban	77.9	70.1	91.3	56.0	97.5	2.4	441
Rural	56.9	61.3	84.6	36.1	93.6	6.2	1,241
Location							
Coastal	64.7	65.6	89.6	43.5	96.7	3.3	1,475
Urban Coastal	78.6	69.4	91.8	56.7	97.2	2.7	390
Rural Coastal	59.7	64.3	88.8	38.8	96.5	3.5	1,085
Interior	45.9	49.5	63.6	25.5	80.2	18.8	207
Education^a							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Primary	35.5	51.3	84.0	20.0	90.7	9.2	229
Secondary	63.5	63.1	86.4	40.8	95.0	4.8	1,210
Higher	84.9	80.1	88.5	66.7	97.1	2.9	232
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	36.3	51.5	62.0	17.7	82.0	17.7	307
Second	51.8	63.4	90.1	35.0	97.4	2.2	372
Middle	63.8	58.0	89.8	39.0	95.1	4.9	347
Fourth	76.3	68.5	91.0	46.9	98.8	1.2	278
Richest	82.5	75.3	95.9	64.7	98.8	1.2	378
Ethnicity of household head^{b, c}							
East Indian	58.6	62.4	89.9	39.8	95.4	4.6	806
African	72.0	70.4	89.7	49.2	98.4	1.6	508
Amerindian	36.8	42.2	55.8	18.2	73.3	26.2	122
Mixed Race	67.9	66.1	83.3	42.6	95.1	4.3	238

¹ MICS indicator 10.1 - Exposure to mass mediaTM
^a Category "Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

^b This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^c Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

Use of Information/Communication Technology

The questions on computer and internet use were asked only to 15-24 year-old women and men.

It should be noted that a computer refers to a desktop or a laptop computer. It does not include equipment with some embedded computing abilities such as mobile cellular phones, personal digital assistants (PDAs) or TV sets. However, internet use is not limited to access via a desktop or a laptop computer but also includes access via mobile phones, PDAs, game machines, digital TVs, etc.

As shown in Table MT.2, 78 percent of 15-24 year-old women ever used a computer, 62 percent used a computer during the last year and 52 percent used one at least once a week during the last month. Overall, 74 percent of women aged 15-24 years ever used the internet, while 67 percent used it during the last year. The proportion of young women, who used the internet more frequently, at least once a week during the last month, is smaller, at 58 percent.

Computer and internet use during the last 12 months is very similar among women aged 15-19 years and 20-24 years. In contrast, use of a computer and the internet is strongly associated with area, region, education, wealth, and ethnicity of the household head.

Only 18 percent of women with primary education report using a computer during the last year compared to 91 percent of women with higher education. Nevertheless, it is noteworthy that about one in six women aged 15-24 years with only primary education used the computer and the internet in the last 12 months (18 and 17%, respectively).

As expected, higher utilisation of the internet during the last year is observed among young women in urban areas (82%) compared to those in rural areas (61%). A similar pattern is observed relative to the use of computers. Likewise, utilisation of computers and the internet is higher in the coastal areas (64 and 69%, respectively) compared to interior areas (50% in each case). It should be pointed out that within the coastal areas, there are relatively large variations among young women as it relates to utilisation of computers as well as the internet during the last year.

The use of the internet during the last year is greatest in Regions 10 and 4 with 78 percent and 77 percent respectively, and lowest in Region 9 (25%), while the proportion is 91 percent for young women in the richest households, as opposed to those living in the poorest households (31%). Young women living in households with an Amerindian household head are less than half as likely to have used a computer and internet in the last year (29 and 30%, respectively) than those living in households with a household head of other ethnicities (between 59 and 72% for computer use and between 64 and 78% for internet use).

The same proportion of young men as young women used the internet during the last year, with 67 percent in each case, as shown in Table MT.2M. A slightly higher proportion of young men used a computer in the last year than young women, with 68 percent compared to 62 percent. The proportions of young men who used a computer and the internet at least once a week in the last month are 55 and 56 percent, respectively, and are comparable to those of young women.

As displayed in Table MT.2M, for young men, the differentials in terms of background characteristics, such as region, area, location, wealth, and ethnicity of the household head, are generally similar to those observed among young women. On the other hand, the use of computers appears to be slightly more prevalent in men aged 15-19 years than those aged 20-24 years, for both use in the last year and in the last month. As with young women, there are notable urban-rural and coastal-interior differences, as well as variations within the coastal areas. The use of computers and internet during the last year is lowest in the interior Regions 1, 7, 8, and 9 (27% for computers and 38% for internet), and highest in Region 4 (75% for both computer and internet use). Relative to the socio-economic status of the household, 37 percent of young men in the poorest households used the internet during the last year compared to 85 and 82 percent among the young men in the fourth and richest households, respectively. Young men living in households with an Amerindian household head are much less likely to have used a computer and internet in the last year than those living in households with a household head of other ethnicities (33% compared to 64-78% for computer use, and 40% compared to 60-78% for internet use).

Table MT.2: Use of computers and internet (women)

Percentage of young women age 15-24 years who have ever used a computer and the internet, percentage who have used during the last 12 months, and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last one month, Guyana MICS5, 2014

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who have:						Number of women age 15-24 years
	Ever used a computer	Used a computer during the last 12 months ¹	Used a computer at least once a week during the last one month	Ever used the internet	Used the internet during the last 12 months ²	Used the internet at least once a week during the last one month	
Total	78.2	62.2	52.0	73.7	66.6	57.5	1,868
Age							
15-19	80.4	62.9	52.4	74.3	66.5	56.4	1,025
20-24	75.6	61.2	51.4	73.0	66.9	58.9	843
Region							
Region 1	34.5	23.5	13.0	38.2	31.4	27.6	25
Region 2	64.6	47.4	38.6	55.3	49.8	43.0	88
Region 3	81.2	62.7	48.8	77.6	67.9	57.0	333
Region 4	86.2	69.7	60.5	83.3	76.5	68.4	829
Region 5	79.2	58.2	50.1	60.8	53.9	37.8	117
Region 6	66.0	53.8	46.4	64.1	57.5	49.4	277
Regions 7 & 8	58.1	39.5	29.8	51.4	39.4	32.2	58
Region 9	31.5	22.7	13.6	26.9	25.4	14.7	43
Region 10	90.8	79.0	59.9	81.3	78.4	68.7	98
Area							
Urban	88.5	74.6	64.5	85.4	81.5	74.3	494
Rural	74.6	57.7	47.4	69.5	61.3	51.5	1,374
Location							
Coastal	80.8	64.1	54.1	76.6	69.3	60.0	1,616
Urban Coastal	87.5	73.4	64.4	86.0	81.5	74.8	419
Rural Coastal	78.5	60.8	50.5	73.3	65.0	54.8	1,197
Interior	61.8	49.6	38.0	55.4	49.9	41.5	252
Education							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Primary	29.3	17.8	5.4	19.6	17.1	7.6	66
Secondary	77.9	60.3	49.3	72.9	65.3	55.3	1,579
Higher	97.1	90.6	86.1	96.9	92.9	90.0	217
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	43.6	28.5	20.1	38.5	30.9	21.7	370
Second	68.7	50.3	35.6	62.1	54.9	38.0	349
Middle	85.2	68.5	54.3	78.9	69.8	58.6	366
Fourth	94.0	76.9	67.5	90.5	84.2	78.9	409
Richest	97.3	84.1	79.3	95.9	90.7	86.8	374
Ethnicity of household head^{a, b}							
East Indian	78.6	59.1	50.8	72.1	64.1	55.0	816
African	85.6	71.5	60.2	83.5	77.6	68.6	565
Amerindian	41.5	28.6	20.3	39.6	30.2	19.7	139
Mixed Race	80.2	67.9	54.4	75.3	69.5	61.1	342

¹ MICS indicator 10.2 - Use of computers

² MICS indicator 10.3 - Use of internet

^a This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^b Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

Table MT.2M: Use of computers and internet (men)

Percentage of young men age 15-24 years who have ever used a computer and the internet, percentage who have used during the last 12 months, and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last one month, Guyana MICS5, 2014

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who have:						Number of men age 15-24 years
	Ever used a computer	Used a computer during the last 12 months ¹	Used a computer at least once a week during the last one month	Ever used the internet	Used the internet during the last 12 months ²	Used the internet at least once a week during the last one month	
Total	79.2	67.6	55.4	72.8	66.5	55.7	629
Age							
15-19	79.9	70.6	57.1	72.3	67.4	54.2	374
20-24	78.1	63.2	52.8	73.6	65.3	58.0	255
Region^a							
Regions 1, 7, 8, 9	39.2	27.4	17.1	42.8	37.9	24.5	31
Regions 2, 3	71.3	63.7	53.1	66.5	62.8	48.1	133
Region 4	88.8	75.1	64.8	82.1	75.0	65.7	283
Regions 5, 6	77.0	65.4	46.1	67.6	60.7	49.8	154
Region 10	(74.2)	(67.2)	(62.8)	(70.5)	(61.9)	(58.2)	28
Area							
Urban	86.2	76.5	67.0	82.3	75.7	71.8	160
Rural	76.8	64.6	51.4	69.6	63.4	50.3	469
Location							
Coastal	81.7	70.3	57.6	74.8	68.5	57.6	560
Urban Coastal	86.8	75.9	65.7	82.4	76.2	72.1	140
Rural Coastal	80.1	68.4	54.9	72.3	65.9	52.8	421
Interior	58.1	46.1	37.1	56.6	50.9	40.6	69
Education							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Secondary	77.6	65.5	53.0	70.6	63.5	51.2	516
Higher	100.0	88.9	75.7	96.7	93.9	89.0	91
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	49.2	33.8	17.6	43.1	37.0	27.3	103
Second	69.4	60.5	44.5	59.7	54.7	38.7	138
Middle	81.4	70.5	62.8	80.1	71.4	54.0	151
Fourth	94.2	86.5	74.0	87.3	84.7	79.2	116
Richest	98.7	83.1	72.9	90.3	81.8	79.3	120
Ethnicity of household head^{b, c}							
East Indian	72.1	64.1	55.8	66.1	59.6	50.9	267
African	91.8	77.9	58.8	83.5	78.4	64.3	219
Amerindian	44.1	32.6	22.3	44.6	40.2	26.4	40
Mixed Race	83.6	68.0	58.7	77.8	70.7	62.3	99

¹ MICS indicator 10.2 - Use of computers^[M]

² MICS indicator 10.3 - Use of internet^[M]

^a Regions with similar characteristics have been merged into regional groupings because of the small number of cases in individual regions

^b This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^c Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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



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XIV. SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

Subjective perceptions of individuals of their incomes, health, living environments and the like, play a significant role in their lives and can impact their perception of well-being, irrespective of objective conditions such as actual income and physical health status.⁸⁹ In the MICS5, a set of questions were asked to women and men aged 15-24 years to understand how satisfied this group of young people is in different areas of their lives, such as their family life, friendships, school, current job, health, where they live, how they are treated by others, how they look, and their current income.

Life satisfaction is a measure of an individual's perceived level of well-being. Understanding young women and young men's satisfaction in different areas of their lives can help to gain a comprehensive picture of young people's life situations. A distinction can also be made between life satisfaction and happiness. Happiness is a fleeting emotion that can be affected by numerous factors, including day-to-day factors such as the weather, or a recent death in the family. It is possible for a person to be satisfied with job, income, family life, friends, and other aspects of life, but still be unhappy, or vice versa. In addition to the set of questions on life satisfaction, the survey also asked questions about happiness and the respondents' perceptions of a better life.

To assist respondents in answering the set of questions on happiness and life satisfaction, they were shown a card with smiling faces (and not so smiling faces) that corresponded to the response categories (see the Questionnaires in Appendix F) 'very satisfied', 'somewhat satisfied', 'neither satisfied nor unsatisfied', 'somewhat unsatisfied' and 'very unsatisfied'. For the question on happiness, the same scale was used, this time ranging from 'very happy' to 'very unhappy', in the same fashion.

Respectively, Tables SW.1 and SW.1M show the proportions of young women and young men aged 15-24 years, who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains. Note that for three domains, satisfaction with school, job and income, the denominators are confined to those who are currently attending school, have a job, and have an income, respectively. Of the different selected domains, there is a high proportion of young women (between 87 and 95%) and men (between 91 and 96%) with high levels of satisfaction. More specifically, young women are the most satisfied with the way they look (95%), their health (94%), and their family life (93%). The results for young men are similar; they are the most satisfied with their family life (96%), the way they look (95%), and their health (95%). Among the three domains (satisfaction with school, job and income), both young women and young men are the least satisfied with their current income (80 and 82%, respectively). It is noteworthy that the proportions of young people who are satisfied with school, job and income are similar regardless of sex: 95 percent of women and 93 percent of men are satisfied with school, 89 percent of women and men are satisfied with their job, and 80 percent of women and 82 percent of men are satisfied with their income. Nevertheless, while urban women are more satisfied with their job (93%) than rural women (88%), they are less satisfied with their income (73 as opposed to 82%). Urban men are more satisfied with both their job (95%) and income (90%) than their rural counterparts (87 and 79%, respectively). It is interesting to note that the percentages of women satisfied with school, job and income, are not associated with the wealth index quintiles.

⁸⁹OECD (2013). OECD Guidelines on Measuring Subjective Well-being, OECD Publishing. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264191655-en>

Table SW.1: Domains of life satisfaction (women) (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains of satisfaction, Guyana MIC5, 2014																
	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains:										Number of women age 15-24 years who have an income					
	Family life	Friends	Health	Living environment	Treatment by others	The way they look	Are attending school	Have a job	Have an income	Number of women age 15-24 years		Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with school				
	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains:										Number of women age 15-24 years who have a job	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their job	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their income			
Total	93.4	87.4	94.3	87.3	89.1	95.1	34.6	27.6	36.5	1,868	95.2	647	89.0	515	79.5	681
Age																
15-19	94.2	88.5	95.7	88.9	88.7	97.4	52.9	16.9	24.5	1,025	94.6	542	89.7	174	88.7	251
20-24	92.5	86.2	92.5	85.4	89.7	92.3	12.4	40.5	51.0	843	98.7	105	88.7	342	74.1	430
Region																
Region 1	76.4	83.3	82.9	76.0	75.4	82.1	16.2	24.5	39.5	25	(*)	4	(*)	6	(76.9)	10
Region 2	98.7	95.5	93.9	94.5	94.3	94.6	35.4	21.5	36.1	88	(100.0)	31	(*)	19	(91.5)	32
Region 3	92.6	82.1	92.6	84.1	86.6	93.2	34.3	35.3	38.9	333	94.6	114	83.0	118	76.9	129
Region 4	92.0	85.8	94.4	85.1	87.5	94.4	36.1	28.9	35.2	829	92.8	299	91.4	239	77.0	292
Region 5	95.9	93.3	97.6	90.8	94.8	98.1	38.1	15.0	18.7	117	(100.0)	45	(*)	18	(*)	22
Region 6	97.4	94.1	96.0	93.9	95.9	99.2	30.6	22.0	36.0	277	100.0	85	95.8	61	91.4	100
Regions 7 & 8	89.4	82.9	89.7	86.3	81.8	93.4	27.6	38.8	60.2	58	(90.8)	16	89.4	23	78.2	35
Region 9	95.9	86.7	93.9	89.6	84.0	91.5	21.5	20.5	23.6	43	(*)	9	(*)	9	(*)	10
Region 10	95.5	90.7	96.6	91.0	91.6	98.6	44.4	24.1	52.1	98	98.2	44	(86.8)	24	68.8	51
Area																
Urban	91.1	88.2	94.0	86.0	89.5	96.0	39.0	27.2	37.5	494	94.3	193	93.0	134	73.2	185
Rural	94.2	87.2	94.4	87.8	89.0	94.7	33.0	27.7	36.1	1,374	95.6	454	87.6	381	81.8	496
Location																
Coastal	93.4	87.4	94.5	87.0	89.5	95.2	35.1	27.9	35.3	1,616	95.1	567	89.3	451	80.1	571
Urban Coastal	90.4	87.9	93.6	84.5	89.3	95.4	37.4	27.9	34.9	419	93.5	157	94.7	117	74.7	146
Rural Coastal	94.5	87.2	94.8	87.9	89.5	95.1	34.3	27.9	35.5	1,197	95.7	410	87.5	334	81.9	425
Interior	93.3	87.6	92.7	89.3	87.0	94.3	31.7	25.5	43.7	252	96.4	80	86.8	64	76.3	110

Table SW.1: Domains of life satisfaction (women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains of satisfaction, Guyana MICSS, 2014																
	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains:						Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:									
	Family life	Friends	Health	Living environment	Treatment by others	The way they look	Are attending school	Have a job	Have an income	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with school	Number of women age 15-24 years attending school	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their job	Number of women age 15-24 years who have a job	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their income	Number of women age 15-24 years who have an income
Marital Status																
Ever married/in union	91.1	86.1	94.2	84.4	87.4	93.0	11.0	30.7	42.3	905	90.9	100	86.7	278	75.7	383
Never married/in union	95.6	88.7	94.4	90.1	90.7	97.1	56.8	24.7	31.0	963	96.0	547	91.7	238	84.3	298
Education																
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	-	0	(*)	1	(*)	1
Primary	91.6	75.3	83.6	85.7	77.8	91.6	0.0	11.3	26.4	66	-	0	(*)	7	(92.1)	17
Secondary	93.7	87.5	95.5	87.7	89.7	95.9	32.7	23.6	33.1	1,579	95.0	516	88.9	373	82.0	523
Higher	92.5	90.7	88.9	85.4	89.0	90.4	60.3	61.4	64.4	217	96.3	131	89.3	133	68.3	140
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	90.2	84.6	92.9	81.0	83.3	93.7	25.0	17.5	27.8	370	96.6	92	88.3	65	83.6	103
Second	92.9	86.0	94.4	84.6	87.4	95.7	30.7	24.2	37.6	349	94.6	107	80.8	85	75.4	131
Middle	96.3	92.2	96.2	90.7	91.7	98.0	34.7	28.1	35.7	366	95.2	127	88.6	103	74.6	131
Fourth	94.9	87.2	95.6	88.3	90.3	95.2	34.8	28.8	37.5	409	96.5	142	97.1	118	87.3	154
Richest	92.7	87.2	92.1	91.8	92.7	92.9	47.7	39.0	43.5	374	93.9	178	87.9	146	76.7	163
Ethnicity of household head^{a,b}																
East Indian	95.6	89.8	95.6	91.2	92.7	97.0	33.1	27.3	35.5	816	95.6	270	92.5	223	84.9	290
African	90.6	85.3	93.9	83.2	85.6	96.2	37.5	31.1	39.4	565	95.4	212	81.5	175	74.1	223
Amerindian	92.7	83.8	90.6	85.8	84.3	89.4	23.9	29.2	37.8	139	93.6	33	90.2	41	75.8	53
Mixed Race	93.4	86.6	93.0	86.1	88.4	91.1	37.9	22.0	33.3	342	94.5	130	95.2	75	77.3	114

^a This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^b Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

.- denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell

Table SW.1M: Domains of life satisfaction (men) (Continued)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains of satisfaction, Guyana MIC5, 2014																
	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains:						Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:			Number of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their job	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their income	Number of men age 15-24 years who have a job				
	Family life	Friendships	Health	Living environment	Treatment by others	The way they look at life	Are attending school	Have a job	Have an income							
Total	95.5	91.1	94.5	91.9	91.8	94.8	30.8	56.4	59.3	629	92.6	194	89.1	355	81.7	373
Age																
15-19	96.5	90.3	96.4	93.5	90.3	94.9	48.7	34.8	38.3	374	92.4	182	93.7	130	86.1	143
20-24	94.1	92.2	91.6	89.7	93.9	94.5	4.5	88.2	90.0	255	(*)	11	86.4	225	79.0	229
Region^a																
Regions 1, 7, 8, 9	93.0	93.5	92.6	90.5	88.2	87.0	19.2	63.5	71.1	31	(*)	6	(90.5)	19	87.1	22
Regions 2, 3	95.6	91.4	95.1	90.0	89.5	96.3	27.0	60.0	60.3	133	(87.8)	36	91.3	80	76.9	80
Region 4	94.4	89.2	91.1	88.3	90.0	92.1	36.2	57.7	58.4	283	92.1	103	85.7	164	78.4	166
Regions 5, 6	99.8	97.3	100.0	100.0	97.5	100.0	25.2	48.4	53.2	154	(99.4)	39	96.9	74	92.7	82
Region 10	(85.2)	(71.4)	(97.2)	(95.6)	(93.5)	(93.8)	(37.1)	(62.5)	(83.5)	28	(*)	10	(*)	18	(78.8)	23
Area																
Urban	96.2	88.9	93.1	83.9	97.0	93.9	35.7	51.0	57.0	160	97.5	57	95.2	82	90.4	91
Rural	95.3	91.8	94.9	94.7	90.0	95.0	29.1	58.3	60.0	469	90.6	136	87.2	273	78.9	282
Location																
Coastal	96.1	91.8	94.4	91.7	91.7	95.1	31.3	56.2	57.9	560	93.6	175	89.7	315	81.4	324
Urban Coastal	97.6	91.5	92.3	81.7	97.2	93.9	33.6	49.5	53.2	140	(98.9)	47	(97.9)	69	(94.0)	74
Rural Coastal	95.6	91.8	95.0	95.1	89.9	95.5	30.6	58.3	59.4	421	91.7	129	87.4	245	77.7	250
Interior	90.8	85.4	95.4	93.6	92.1	91.7	26.3	58.6	70.7	69	83.1	18	84.4	40	83.7	49
Marital Status																
Ever married/in union	96.3	88.7	93.5	93.2	93.5	89.8	11.1	84.8	86.9	176	(*)	20	91.1	149	83.2	153
Never married/in union	95.2	92.0	94.8	91.5	91.1	96.7	38.4	45.4	48.5	453	91.8	174	87.6	206	80.7	220

Table SW.1M: Domains of life satisfaction (men)

		Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains of satisfaction, Guyana MIC5, 2014													
		Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains:					Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:								
		Family	Friends	Health	Living environment	Treatment by others	The way they look	Are attending school	Have a job	Have an income	Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with school	Number of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their job	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their income	Number of men age 15-24 years who have a job
Education															
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	-	(*)	(*)	5
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Secondary	95.0	90.2	94.4	91.5	91.1	94.1	30.3	52.0	55.2	516	91.8	87.9	82.7	268	285
Higher	97.2	94.1	94.4	99.1	93.9	98.6	39.1	75.2	76.0	91	(*)	(91.9)	(73.5)	68	69
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	95.2	88.0	93.1	92.2	86.3	92.1	21.8	57.9	66.2	103	(85.2)	90.7	83.7	60	69
Second	94.5	90.3	94.7	90.8	91.0	89.3	23.9	60.1	63.0	138	(86.0)	81.0	86.6	83	87
Middle	92.5	90.6	93.1	86.0	90.2	94.8	32.3	55.9	56.3	151	(89.7)	90.5	73.9	84	85
Fourth	98.7	89.1	97.2	96.9	95.1	99.5	33.6	53.0	56.8	116	(100.0)	96.2	87.2	62	66
Richest	97.7	97.0	94.4	95.8	96.1	98.5	41.7	54.9	55.2	120	(97.4)	(89.2)	(77.7)	66	66
Ethnicity of household head^{a, b, c}															
East Indian	97.3	91.7	96.9	94.6	90.7	95.1	24.7	56.3	58.3	267	98.4	92.3	82.4	150	156
African	94.0	94.4	94.3	88.9	94.0	97.8	40.9	52.8	55.2	219	95.4	86.4	77.6	116	121
Amerindian	92.4	90.2	94.5	89.7	86.9	89.8	24.9	48.7	55.2	40	(*)	(79.4)	(90.7)	19	22
Mixed Race	95.2	81.9	88.0	94.3	91.6	88.8	28.3	66.4	70.9	99	(85.2)	88.4	84.6	66	70

^aRegions with similar characteristics have been merged into regional groupings because of the small number of cases in individual regions

^bThis is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^cCategory "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

.- denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell

In Tables SW.2 and SW.2M, proportions of women and men aged 15-24 years with overall life satisfaction are shown. "Life satisfaction" is defined as those who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, and is based on a single question which was asked after the life satisfaction questions on all of the above-mentioned domains, with the exception of the question on satisfaction with income, which was asked later. Table SW.2 shows that 93 percent of 15-24 year-old women are satisfied with their life overall – the figure ranges from 82 percent of women with primary education to 93-94 percent among those with a secondary or higher education. These proportions vary only slightly by areas and location of residence, marital status and ethnicity of the household head. Young women are least satisfied in Region 1 (77%) and most satisfied in Region 5 (99%). There is no clear pattern between overall life satisfaction and socio-economic status of the household, as young women who are least satisfied are those in the poorest households (88%) while those who are most satisfied are in average social status households (middle wealth index quintile- 96%). Similar results are obtained for men, with an overall life satisfaction of 95 percent.

As a summary measure, the average life satisfaction score is also calculated and presented in Tables SW.2 and SW.2M. The score is simply calculated by averaging the responses to the question on overall life satisfaction, ranging from very satisfied (1) to very unsatisfied (5) (see questionnaires in Appendix F). Therefore, the lower the average score, the higher the life satisfaction levels. The two tables indicate that the average life satisfaction levels are similar for both young women and men, with scores of 1.4 and 1.3, respectively. There are no notable differences among young women and men based on the background characteristics.

The tables also show that 94 percent of women and 93 percent of men aged 15-24 years are very or somewhat happy. For both women and men, the percentage of those who report being very or somewhat happy is high across various background characteristics.

In addition to the series of questions on life satisfaction and happiness, respondents were also asked two simple questions to measure their perception of a better life: whether they think their life improved during the last one year, and whether they think their life will be better in one year's time. Such information may contribute to our understanding of desperation that may exist among young people, as well as hopelessness and hopes for the future. Specific combinations of the perceptions during the last one year and expectations for the next one year may be valuable information to understand the general sense of well-being among young people.

In Tables SW.3 and SW.3M, women's and men's perceptions of a better life are shown. The proportions of women and men aged 15-24 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and who expect that their lives will get better after one year are similar, with 82 percent of women and 83 percent of men. For both women and men, the perception of future improvement is clearly greater than the perception of past improvement: whereas 83 percent of young women and 85 percent of men think that their lives improved during the last one year, 95 and 97 percent of them think that their lives will improve after one year. While women's perception that their lives will get better after one year is generally very high across most background characteristics, their perception that their lives improved during the last one year shows some disparities. We can note a relatively low perception of improvement in the last year in Regions 1 and Region 9 (65% in each case), among women with only primary education (75%), those living in the poorest households (72%) and those living in households with an Amerindian household head (74%). The pattern is similar for men, but to a lesser extent. Perception of a better life differs by location of residence among both women and men: it is

Table SW.2: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, the average overall life satisfaction score, and percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy, Guyana MICS5, 2014

	Percentage of women with overall life satisfaction ¹	Average life satisfaction score	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ²	Number of women age 15-24 years
Total	93.0	1.4	93.6	1,868
Age				
15-19	94.3	1.3	94.5	1,025
20-24	91.3	1.4	92.4	843
Region				
Region 1	76.6	1.7	82.9	25
Region 2	96.2	1.5	93.5	88
Region 3	87.4	1.5	90.1	333
Region 4	93.8	1.4	93.9	829
Region 5	98.5	1.3	96.1	117
Region 6	95.7	1.2	99.1	277
Regions 7 & 8	91.4	1.4	89.8	58
Region 9	88.1	1.5	90.5	43
Region 10	95.3	1.3	90.6	98
Area				
Urban	94.4	1.3	95.6	494
Rural	92.5	1.4	92.8	1,374
Location				
Coastal	93.2	1.4	94.1	1,616
Urban Coastal	94.4	1.3	96.5	419
Rural Coastal	92.7	1.4	93.3	1,197
Interior	91.7	1.4	90.0	252
Marital Status				
Ever married/in union	91.2	1.4	93.2	905
Never married/in union	94.7	1.3	93.9	963
Education				
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Primary	81.5	1.5	89.8	66
Secondary	93.3	1.4	94.2	1,579
Higher	94.1	1.4	90.1	217
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	87.7	1.5	91.0	370
Second	93.9	1.3	94.0	349
Middle	95.7	1.3	95.2	366
Fourth	95.4	1.3	95.1	409
Richest	92.0	1.4	92.4	374
Ethnicity of household head^{a, b}				
East Indian	94.2	1.3	95.5	816
African	92.5	1.4	91.6	565
Amerindian	88.8	1.6	89.9	139
Mixed Race	92.4	1.4	93.6	342

¹ MICS Indicator 11.1 - Life satisfaction

² MICS indicator 11.2 - Happiness

^a This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^b Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

Table SW.2M: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, the average overall life satisfaction score, and percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy, Guyana MICS5, 2014				
	Percentage of men with overall life satisfaction ¹	Average life satisfaction score	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy ²	Number of men age 15-24 years
Total	95.1	1.3	92.6	629
Age				
15-19	94.1	1.3	94.4	374
20-24	96.6	1.3	90.1	255
Region^a				
Regions 1, 7, 8, 9	88.2	1.5	88.6	31
Regions 2, 3	96.5	1.3	95.8	133
Region 4	95.1	1.3	89.0	283
Regions 5, 6	94.9	1.2	97.7	154
Region 10	(97.0)	(1.2)	(90.7)	28
Area				
Urban	96.2	1.2	97.1	160
Rural	94.7	1.3	91.1	469
Location				
Coastal	95.3	1.3	93.2	560
Urban Coastal	95.9	1.2	97.3	140
Rural Coastal	95.0	1.3	91.8	421
Interior	93.5	1.4	88.2	69
Marital Status				
Ever married/in union	93.6	1.3	93.8	176
Never married/in union	95.7	1.3	92.2	453
Education				
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Secondary	94.3	1.3	91.1	516
Higher	100.0	1.2	99.3	91
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	87.2	1.5	89.5	103
Second	96.1	1.3	93.5	138
Middle	95.1	1.4	90.4	151
Fourth	97.6	1.2	96.0	116
Richest	98.1	1.1	93.8	120
Ethnicity of household head^{a, b, c}				
East Indian	95.5	1.3	95.8	267
African	97.0	1.2	92.0	219
Amerindian	82.1	1.7	87.8	40
Mixed Race	95.0	1.3	87.2	99
¹ MICS Indicator 11.1 - Life satisfaction ^[M]				
² MICS indicator 11.2 - Happiness ^[M]				
^a Regions with similar characteristics have been merged into regional groupings because of the small number of cases in individual regions				
^b This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head				
^c Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases				
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases				
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases				

Table SW.3: Perception of a better life (women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Guyana MICS5, 2014				
	Percentage of women who think that their life			Number of women age 15-24 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ¹	
Total	83.3	95.3	81.9	1,868
Age				
15-19	84.7	95.9	83.2	1,025
20-24	81.6	94.5	80.3	843
Region				
Region 1	65.1	81.8	62.4	25
Region 2	72.2	95.0	67.2	88
Region 3	82.4	93.3	79.1	333
Region 4	82.7	95.4	82.0	829
Region 5	88.8	95.1	88.4	117
Region 6	88.1	97.5	87.2	277
Regions 7 & 8	82.0	96.2	82.0	58
Region 9	65.4	91.4	62.6	43
Region 10	94.0	99.6	93.9	98
Area				
Urban	86.6	97.2	85.6	494
Rural	82.1	94.6	80.5	1,374
Location				
Coastal	83.8	95.3	82.4	1,616
Urban Coastal	85.1	96.7	84.0	419
Rural Coastal	83.4	94.8	81.9	1,197
Interior	79.8	95.1	78.4	252
Marital Status				
Ever married/in union	81.7	95.8	80.9	905
Never married/in union	84.8	94.8	82.8	963
Education				
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Primary	74.7	92.8	74.2	66
Secondary	83.7	96.2	82.7	1,579
Higher	82.6	89.5	78.3	217
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	71.5	93.4	70.9	370
Second	83.0	97.0	81.2	349
Middle	87.3	96.6	85.9	366
Fourth	87.1	95.0	84.5	409
Richest	87.2	94.6	86.5	374
Ethnicity of household head^{a, b}				
East Indian	86.5	95.0	84.8	816
African	82.8	95.6	82.1	565
Amerindian	73.7	91.9	70.3	139
Mixed Race	80.1	96.8	78.8	342

¹ MICS indicator 11.3 - Perception of a better life

^a This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^b Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

Table SW.3M: Perception of a better life (men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Guyana MICS5, 2014				
	Percentage of men who think that their life			Number of men age 15-24 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ¹	
Total	85.2	96.8	83.3	629
Age				
15-19	85.3	95.4	82.8	374
20-24	85.2	98.8	84.1	255
Region^a				
Regions 1, 7 & 8, 9	71.9	95.0	68.2	31
Regions 2, 3	85.6	98.0	83.6	133
Region 4	85.2	95.2	83.1	283
Regions 5, 6	89.1	99.6	88.7	154
Region 10	(77.2)	(93.6)	(70.9)	28
Area				
Urban	86.3	98.1	85.0	160
Rural	84.9	96.3	82.7	469
Location				
Coastal	86.2	97.0	84.5	560
Urban Coastal	86.8	99.1	86.5	140
Rural Coastal	86.0	96.3	83.9	421
Interior	77.8	95.0	73.3	69
Marital Status				
Ever married/in union	87.1	99.7	86.8	176
Never married/in union	84.5	95.7	81.9	453
Education				
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Secondary	83.8	96.2	81.4	516
Higher	91.8	100.0	91.8	91
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	82.1	95.3	78.9	103
Second	82.7	98.8	82.0	138
Middle	87.8	96.7	86.2	151
Fourth	86.0	95.8	81.8	116
Richest	86.9	96.8	86.5	120
Ethnicity of household head^{a, b}				
East Indian	87.2	97.8	85.2	267
African	86.9	96.7	85.6	219
Amerindian	75.1	94.8	71.0	40
Mixed Race	79.8	94.9	77.5	99
¹ MICS indicator 11.3 - Perception of a better life ^[M]				
^a Regions with similar characteristics have been merged into regional groupings because of the small number of cases in individual regions ^b This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head ^c Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases				



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XIV. TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE

Tobacco products are products made entirely or partly of leaf tobacco as raw material and are intended to be smoked, sucked, chewed, or snuffed. All contain the highly addictive psychoactive ingredient, nicotine. Tobacco use is one of the main risk factors for a number of chronic non-communicable diseases (CNCD) including cancer, lung diseases, and cardiovascular diseases.⁹⁰

The consumption of alcohol carries a risk of adverse health and social consequences related to its intoxicating, toxic and dependence-producing properties. In addition to the chronic diseases that may develop in those who drink large amounts of alcohol over a number of years, alcohol use is also associated with an increased risk of acute health conditions such as injuries, including from traffic accidents.⁹¹ Alcohol use also causes harm far beyond the physical and psychological health of the drinker. It harms the well-being and health of people around the drinker. An intoxicated person can harm others or put them at risk of traffic accidents or violent behaviour, or negatively affect co-workers, relatives, friends or strangers. Thus, the impact of the harmful use of alcohol reaches deep into society.⁹²

The Guyana MICS5 2014 collected information on ever (previous) and current use of tobacco and alcohol and intensity of use among women and men aged 15-49 years. This section presents the main results.

Tobacco Use

Table TA.1 presents the current and ever use of tobacco products by women aged 15-49 years, and Table TA.1M presents the corresponding information for men of the same age group.

In Guyana, ever and current use of tobacco products is much more common among men than among women. While 50 percent of men and 12 percent of women reported to have ever used a tobacco product, only 21 percent of men and two (2) percent of women are current tobacco users. Note that, in MICS5, current

tobacco users are those who smoked cigarettes, or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products on one or more days during the last one month. It is noteworthy that close to nine in ten women (87%) and one-half of men (50%) have never smoked cigarettes or used any other tobacco products.

Although current tobacco use among women is generally low across background characteristics, it can be noted that it is slightly high in urban areas than in rural areas (4 and 2%, respectively), while there is little difference between coastal and interior areas (2% in each case). The highest proportions of tobacco use are in Regions 1 and 4, with three (3) percent in each case, whereas smoking is very rare among women in Regions 6 and 9 (less than 1%). Among men, on the other hand, the proportion that uses tobacco is about the same in urban as in rural areas (19 and 21%, respectively), and slightly higher in interior areas than in coastal areas (25 and 20%, respectively). Men living in interior Regions 1, 7 & 8, and 9 (36%, 36%, and 44%, respectively) are more likely than those living in the other regions to use tobacco products. In contrast, only one in every ten men in Region 10 uses tobacco products compared with one in every five or less from each of the other regions.

Generally, cigarettes are the only tobacco product that is used by current women and men users. Almost all the male and female users of tobacco products smoked only cigarettes in the last one month. The presence of children under the age of five years in the household does not seem to be associated with the use of tobacco products among women: the same proportion of women uses tobacco products regardless of the presence of children in the household (2% in each case). In the case of men, a slightly higher proportion of men living in households without children (22%) uses tobacco products than those living in households with children (19%). The use of tobacco products increases with men's age (from 4% of those aged 15-19 years to 37% of those aged 45-59 years), but for women, those aged 35-39 years and 45-49 years are twice as likely to use tobacco products as those of other age groups (Figure TA.1). Less than one (1) percent of women aged 15-24 years use tobacco products.

⁹⁰World Health Organization, <http://www.who.int/topics/tobacco/en/>

⁹¹World Health Organization, http://www.who.int/topics/alcohol_drinking/en/

⁹²World Health Organization, <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs349/en/>

Education and wealth are associated with tobacco use among men. As education and wealth increase, tobacco use decreases. Men with only primary education (40%) are about four times more likely to use tobacco products than those with higher education (9%) and almost twice as likely as those with secondary education (19%). In addition, 31 percent of men from the poorest households use tobacco products compared to only 13 percent from the richest households. As it relates to women, tobacco use shows very little variations among those with up to secondary education, but is considerably low among those with higher education. Women from the poorest and the second poorest households are more likely than other women to use tobacco products. There are some differentials regarding tobacco use according to ethnicity for both women and men. For women, tobacco use is highest among those living in households with an African and mixed race household head (3% in each case), whereas for men, it is highest among those living in households with an Amerindian (37%) and an East Indian household head (24%).

Table TA.1: Current and ever use of tobacco (women) (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Guyana MIC5, 2014		Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month									
	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users					Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years	
Total	87.4	10.9	0.9	0.3	12.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	5,076
Age											
15-19	92.2	6.6	0.1	0.2	6.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1,025
20-24	87.9	10.1	1.0	0.4	11.6	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.3	843
25-29	86.1	11.7	1.2	0.3	13.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	718
30-34	86.5	12.3	0.8	0.1	13.2	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	594
35-39	85.2	11.5	2.5	0.1	14.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	648
40-44	86.6	12.7	0.1	0.5	13.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	673
45-49	83.6	14.3	0.9	0.4	15.6	4.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	4.2	575
Region											
Region 1	82.0	17.3	0.0	0.6	18.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	75
Region 2	93.9	4.7	0.0	0.0	4.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	253
Region 3	89.0	9.3	0.2	0.4	9.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	883
Region 4	82.5	15.0	1.5	0.4	16.9	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	2,274
Region 5	93.4	6.0	0.6	0.0	6.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	322
Region 6	94.8	4.5	0.4	0.1	4.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	767
Regions 7 & 8	89.8	8.2	0.6	0.5	9.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.9	128
Region 9	93.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	123
Region 10	86.0	12.8	0.7	0.3	13.8	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.5	251
Area											
Urban	81.6	15.2	1.9	0.1	17.3	3.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.7	1,387
Rural	89.5	9.3	0.5	0.3	10.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	3,689
Location											
Coastal	87.2	11.0	0.9	0.3	12.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	4,442
Urban Coastal	80.5	16.0	2.1	0.2	18.3	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	1,201
Rural Coastal	89.6	9.1	0.5	0.3	9.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	3,241
Interior	88.7	10.4	0.4	0.3	11.0	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.8	634

Table TA.1: Current and ever use of tobacco (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Guyana MIC5, 2014																	
	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users						Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Number of women age 15-49 years					
		Cigarettes and other tobacco products		Only other tobacco products		Any tobacco product		Cigarettes and other tobacco products		Only other tobacco products			Any tobacco product ¹				
		Only cigarettes	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	11.9	21.0	1.5	0.5	0.0		0.1	0.0	1.9		
Education																	
None	79.0	20.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	21.0	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	57			
Primary	91.0	8.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	8.8	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.5	683			
Secondary	87.4	10.8	0.9	0.2	0.2	11.9	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	3,744			
Higher	83.7	13.3	1.5	1.1	1.1	15.8	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	592			
Under-5s in the same household																	
At least one	86.9	11.2	0.6	0.4	0.4	12.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.0	1,929			
None	87.7	10.7	1.0	0.2	0.2	11.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	3,147			
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	87.5	10.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	11.3	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.7	864			
Second	86.3	12.2	0.9	0.1	0.1	13.2	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	938			
Middle	88.6	10.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	11.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1,007			
Fourth	87.6	10.4	1.3	0.1	0.1	11.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1,132			
Richest	86.8	11.1	1.1	0.4	0.4	12.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.0	1,135			
Ethnicity of household head^{a, b}																	
East Indian	92.9	5.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	6.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	2,314			
African	81.9	16.0	1.5	0.1	0.1	17.6	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	1,526			
Amerindian	91.5	8.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	8.5	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	344			
Mixed Race	80.7	16.2	1.5	0.6	0.6	18.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.7				
¹ MICS indicator 12.1 - Tobacco use																	
^a This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head ^b Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases																	

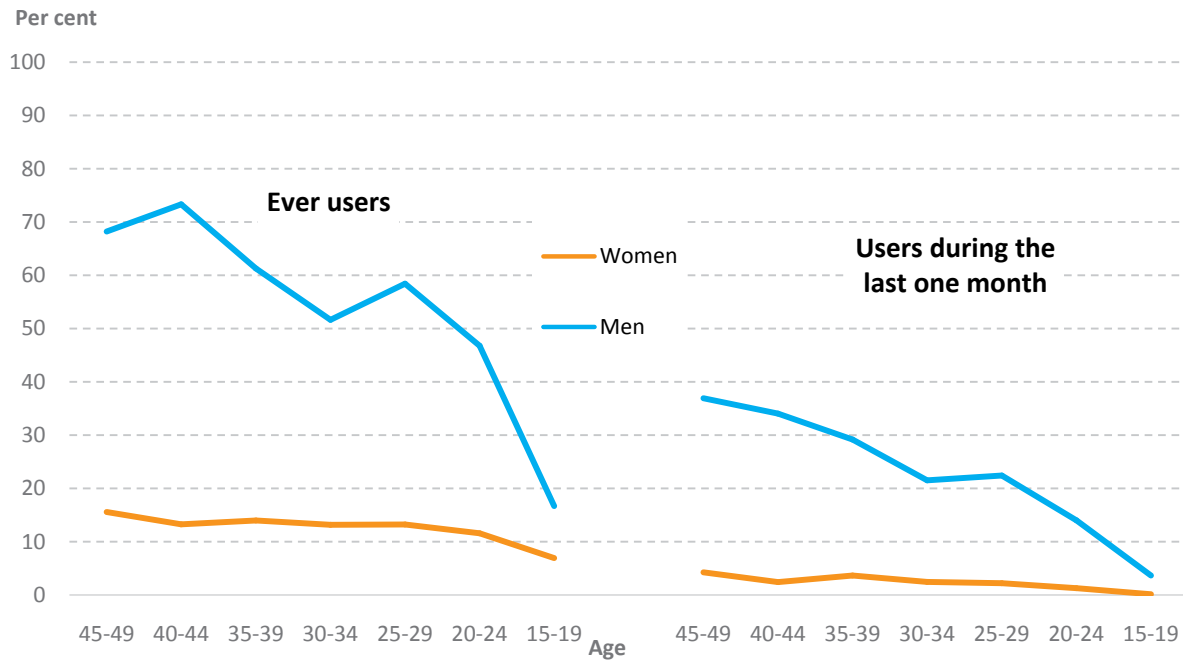
Table TA.1M: Current and ever use of tobacco (men) (Continued)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Guyana MICSS, 2014										
	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Number of men age 15-49 years
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product ¹	
Total	49.8	42.2	6.9	0.7	49.8	19.9	0.4	0.4	20.7	1,682
Age										
15-19	83.3	14.8	0.6	1.3	16.7	3.7	0.0	0.0	3.7	374
20-24	53.0	39.3	7.3	0.2	46.8	12.1	0.4	1.4	14.0	255
25-29	41.3	48.3	9.5	0.7	58.4	21.8	0.6	0.0	22.4	253
30-34	47.1	38.5	12.6	0.6	51.6	19.7	0.3	1.5	21.5	194
35-39	38.7	53.5	7.3	0.5	61.3	28.9	0.3	0.0	29.2	226
40-44	26.1	65.3	8.1	0.0	73.3	32.4	1.6	0.0	34.1	212
45-49	31.0	58.7	7.7	1.7	68.2	36.9	0.0	0.0	36.9	168
Region										
Region 1	25.6	63.5	10.0	0.0	73.4	32.9	0.0	2.7	35.6	27
Region 2	48.3	48.6	3.2	0.0	51.7	20.2	0.0	0.0	20.2	90
Region 3	55.6	37.2	6.0	0.4	43.6	20.6	0.4	0.0	21.0	278
Region 4	51.6	38.7	8.0	1.3	48.1	18.6	0.5	0.4	19.5	755
Region 5	45.9	50.3	3.8	0.0	54.1	17.1	0.0	2.4	19.6	122
Region 6	50.0	46.8	2.8	0.3	49.8	19.9	0.0	0.0	19.9	254
Regions 7 & 8	28.9	55.2	13.5	0.3	69.0	33.5	2.2	0.0	35.7	40
Region 9	15.8	64.8	19.4	0.0	84.2	40.7	3.4	0.0	44.2	43
Region 10	57.3	32.3	10.4	0.0	42.7	9.1	0.0	0.0	9.1	74
Area										
Urban	50.2	40.7	8.2	0.9	49.8	18.3	0.0	0.7	19.0	441
Rural	49.7	42.8	6.4	0.6	49.8	20.4	0.6	0.3	21.3	1,241
Location										
Coastal	51.3	41.3	6.3	0.8	48.4	19.4	0.3	0.4	20.1	1,475
Urban Coastal	48.5	42.7	7.7	1.1	51.5	19.5	0.0	0.8	20.2	390
Rural Coastal	52.3	40.7	5.8	0.7	47.3	19.3	0.5	0.3	20.1	1,085
Interior	39.4	49.1	10.7	0.2	60.1	23.3	1.1	0.4	24.8	207

Table TA.1M: Current and ever use of tobacco (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Guyana MICSS, 2014										
	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users			Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Number of men age 15-49 years	
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products		Any tobacco product ¹
Education^a										
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Primary	33.6	61.3	3.2	0.0	64.5	40.2	0.0	0.0	40.2	229
Secondary	52.1	40.9	6.2	0.7	47.7	18.4	0.6	0.3	19.3	1,210
Higher	53.2	31.0	14.3	1.5	46.8	7.5	0.2	1.3	9.0	232
Under-5s in the same household										
At least one	49.4	41.8	7.0	0.7	49.5	17.9	0.7	0.0	18.6	524
None	50.0	42.4	6.8	0.7	50.0	20.7	0.3	0.6	21.6	1,158
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	40.4	52.0	6.3	0.0	58.3	30.1	0.8	0.2	31.2	307
Second	46.7	49.2	3.7	0.1	53.0	25.4	0.0	0.0	25.4	372
Middle	53.6	39.8	5.3	1.3	46.4	17.3	1.4	0.0	18.7	347
Fourth	59.5	31.3	7.7	1.4	40.3	15.3	0.0	1.1	16.4	278
Richest	49.9	37.7	11.4	0.9	50.0	11.7	0.1	0.8	12.6	378
Ethnicity of household head^{b,c}										
East Indian	47.8	46.2	5.2	0.5	51.9	23.5	0.4	0.4	24.3	806
African	56.5	34.9	7.9	0.5	43.3	13.1	0.0	0.1	13.3	508
Amerindian	29.3	58.4	10.8	0.5	69.6	33.5	2.1	0.0	35.6	122
Mixed Race	53.0	36.0	8.1	2.0	46.1	14.4	0.6	1.2	16.2	238
¹ MICS indicator 12.1 - Tobacco use ^[M]										
^a Category "Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases										
^b This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head										
^c Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases										
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases										

Figure TA.1: Ever and current smokers, Guyana MICCS5, 2014



Tables TA.2 and TA.2M present results on age at first use of cigarettes, as well as frequency of use, for women and men respectively. The results show that nine (9) percent of men aged 15-49 years smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 15 (Table TA.2M). Among women, the corresponding percentage is two (2) (Table TA.2). For all age groups of women between 15 and 49 years of age, the first use of cigarette before age 15 has been relatively low and stable over the years - between one (1) and two (2) percent. Among men, there is a declining trend in the initiation to cigarette smoking, as five (5) percent of men aged 15-19 years have smoked their first cigarette before age 15, as opposed to 14 percent of men aged 40-49 years. It is noteworthy that education level does not appear to be associated with smoking before age 15 for women, as almost the same proportion with no education and those with higher education smoked a cigarette before age 15, with four (4) percent and three (3) percent respectively. On the other hand, men with up to primary education are twice as more likely

than more educated men to smoke a cigarette before age 15, with 16 percent, as opposed to 8-9 percent for those with secondary or higher education. Place of residence and ethnicity seem to influence persons smoking before age 15. Women in the urban (3%) areas are more likely than their rural (1%) counterpart to smoke a cigarette before age 15. This pattern is reversed for men where the higher proportion is among rural (11%) men than their urban (6%) counterpart. The highest proportions of men who smoke before age 15 are among those living in households headed by East Indians and Amerindians (11 and 12%, respectively), while for women, the highest proportions are among those living in households with African (2%) and mixed race household heads (3%). Among women and men who are current smokers, seven (7) percent of women and 22 percent of men smoked more than 20 cigarettes in the last 24 hours. In total, 21 percent of women and 41 percent of men smoked ten (10) or more cigarettes in the last 24 hours.

Table TA.2: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use (women) (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Guyana MIC5, 2014										
	Percentage of women who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours					DK/ Missing	Total	Number of women age 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+				
Total	1.7	5,076	57.6	20.5	14.0	7.2	0.7	100.0	114	
Age										
15-19	1.6	1,025	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	
20-24	2.2	843	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10	
25-29	1.4	718	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18	
30-34	1.7	594	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14	
35-39	2.1	648	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	26	
40-44	2.1	673	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16	
45-49	0.9	575	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	27	
Region										
Region 1	1.6	75	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	
Region 2	1.4	253	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	
Region 3	1.3	883	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17	
Region 4	2.6	2,274	55.2	25.4	15.1	4.3	0.0	100.0	73	
Region 5	1.2	322	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5	
Region 6	0.2	767	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6	
Regions 7 & 8	1.2	128	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	
Region 9	0.1	123	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	
Region 10	1.9	251	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3	
Area										
Urban	2.8	1,387	(51.1)	(26.9)	(16.2)	(5.7)	(0.0)	100.0	54	
Rural	1.3	3,689	63.5	14.6	12.0	8.5	1.4	100.0	59	
Location										
Coastal	1.8	4,442	56.6	20.4	15.1	7.1	0.8	100.0	102	
Urban Coastal	2.9	1,201	(49.7)	(27.7)	(16.7)	(5.9)	(0.0)	100.0	53	
Rural Coastal	1.4	3,241	(64.1)	(12.5)	(13.4)	(8.3)	(1.7)	100.0	49	
Interior	1.2	634	(65.6)	(21.4)	(4.6)	(8.4)	(0.0)	100.0	12	

Table TA.2: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Guyana MICSS, 2014										
	Percentage of women who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours						Total	Number of women age 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+	DK/ Missing			
Education										
None	3.8	57	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	
Primary	0.3	683	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20	
Secondary	1.7	3,744	51.5	22.3	16.7	8.6	0.9	100.0	89	
Higher	3.0	592	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	
Under-5s in the same household										
At least one	2.1	1,929	61.0	20.2	9.6	9.2	0.0	100.0	40	
None	1.5	3,147	(55.7)	(20.7)	(16.4)	(6.1)	(1.1)	100.0	73	
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	1.1	864	(64.7)	(24.2)	(6.9)	(4.2)	(0.0)	100.0	24	
Second	1.7	938	(73.1)	(14.7)	(8.8)	(3.5)	(0.0)	100.0	29	
Middle	1.2	1,007	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18	
Fourth	2.1	1,132	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18	
Richest	2.3	1,135	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	25	
Ethnicity of household head^{a, b}										
East Indian	0.9	2,314	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	32	
African	2.4	1,526	51.6	22.8	16.9	7.1	1.5	100.0	54	
Amerindian	0.8	344	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5	
Mixed Race	3.2	877	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	23	
¹ MICS indicator 12.2 - Smoking before age 15										
^a This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head										
^b Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases										
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases										
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases										

Table TA.2M: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use (men) (Continued)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Guyana MIC5, 2014									
	Percentage of men who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 ¹	Number of men age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours						Number of men age 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+	DK/ Missing	Total	
Total	9.4	1,682	41.5	16.9	19.3	21.5	0.8	100.0	346
Age									
15-19	5.3	374	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
20-24	8.8	255	(48.6)	(31.3)	(13.9)	(4.2)	(2.0)	100.0	34
25-29	7.5	253	58.0	16.0	17.3	7.2	1.5	100.0	57
30-34	10.6	194	34.5	28.2	29.9	7.4	0.0	100.0	40
35-39	10.7	226	39.8	15.7	15.7	28.8	0.0	100.0	66
40-44	14.2	212	29.7	10.5	28.3	31.5	0.0	100.0	73
45-49	13.7	168	30.2	15.2	14.1	38.4	2.0	100.0	62
Region									
Region 1	9.3	27	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
Region 2	18.5	90	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
Region 3	7.5	278	22.0	12.4	29.8	35.9	0.0	100.0	58
Region 4	8.4	755	36.3	17.3	18.0	28.0	0.5	100.0	147
Region 5	13.8	122	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21
Region 6	8.6	254	47.5	24.8	23.9	2.9	0.8	100.0	50
Regions 7 & 8	11.3	40	(51.9)	(0.3)	(32.0)	(10.0)	(5.7)	100.0	15
Region 9	16.9	43	(89.7)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(4.0)	100.0	21
Region 10	6.6	74	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Area									
Urban	5.6	441	40.3	27.8	13.0	18.1	0.8	100.0	83
Rural	10.8	1,241	41.9	13.5	21.2	22.6	0.8	100.0	263
Location									
Coastal	9.0	1,475	36.0	18.8	20.3	24.5	0.4	100.0	293
Urban Coastal	5.6	390	38.5	27.3	13.9	19.4	0.9	100.0	78
Rural Coastal	10.3	1,085	35.1	15.7	22.6	26.4	0.2	100.0	215
Interior	12.4	207	71.7	6.6	13.7	4.9	3.2	100.0	53

Alcohol Use

Table TA.3 shows the use of alcohol among women. Twenty-six percent (26%) of women aged 15-49 years had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last one month. Five (5) percent of women of the same age group first drank alcohol before the age of 15, while 40 percent of women never had an alcoholic drink. The proportion of women in the youngest age group (15-19 years) who had at least one drink of alcohol before age 15 is much higher than among the older age groups, with 13 percent, as opposed to five (5) percent or less among each of the other age groups. However, women aged 25-29 years are more likely than those in the other age groups to

have had at least one drink in the last one month (35%) and women aged 15-19 years the least likely (16%).

The proportion of men that consume alcohol is considerably higher than among women (Table TA.3M). Sixty-three percent (63%) of men aged 15-49 years had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last one month. On the other hand, 13 percent of men have never had an alcoholic drink. Use of alcohol before the age of 15 is also much higher among men, with four times higher than among women at 20 percent. As in the case of young women, the proportion of men in the youngest age group (15-19 years) who had at least one drink of alcohol before age 15 is higher than among the older age groups: 30

Table TA.2M: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Guyana MIC5, 2014

	Percentage of men who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 ¹	Number of men age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours						Number of men age 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+	DK/ Missing	Total	
Education^a									
None	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Primary	15.9	229	37.2	15.9	18.9	27.6	0.5	100.0	92
Secondary	8.3	1,210	44.3	16.5	19.9	18.3	1.0	100.0	233
Higher	8.9	232	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19
Under-5s in the same household									
At least one	9.9	524	46.7	18.5	14.4	18.4	1.9	100.0	101
None	9.2	1,158	39.4	16.2	21.2	22.8	0.3	100.0	245
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	11.6	307	64.9	8.2	13.3	11.8	1.7	100.0	97
Second	12.8	372	31.1	21.3	21.4	25.5	0.7	100.0	95
Middle	7.0	347	29.2	21.5	25.4	23.9	0.0	100.0	65
Fourth	9.4	278	(32.8)	(18.0)	(18.8)	(29.3)	(1.0)	100.0	43
Richest	6.7	378	(39.3)	(18.4)	(19.2)	(23.1)	(0.0)	100.0	46
Ethnicity of household head^b									
East Indian	10.6	806	31.4	19.9	18.3	29.9	0.6	100.0	194
African	7.7	508	45.8	17.8	21.4	15.0	0.0	100.0	68
Amerindian	11.5	122	80.9	1.5	9.5	4.4	3.7	100.0	46
Mixed Race	8.3	238	(41.8)	(20.1)	(34.4)	(3.7)	(0.0)	100.0	36

¹ MICS indicator 12.2 - Smoking before age 15^(M)

^a Category "Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

^b This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head.

^c Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

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

percent of men age 15-19 having had alcohol before age 15, compared with 23-24 percent among those aged 25-34 years, and 12-17 percent among the other age groups. However, it should be noted that alcohol consumption in the last month is significantly higher among men aged 20-49 years (between 64 and 77%) as compared with young men aged 15-19 years (35%). It should be noted that up to 43 percent of men have had alcohol before age 15 in Region 5, a figure that is considerably higher than all the other regions (between 12 and 24%).

The use of alcohol by women and men varies greatly by region, ranging from 10 (Region 1) to 31 percent (Regions 3 and 4) among women and from 50 (Region 1) to 76 percent (Region 9) among men. Urban women are more likely to consume alcohol (30%) than rural women (25%), and coastal women (27%) than interior women (23%). Women living in households with an African (32%) or mixed race (31%) household head are more likely to consume alcohol than others. In contrast, alcohol use is similar across levels of education, for both women and men. In addition, though there is no clear pattern with regards to the household wealth, use of alcohol is most prevalent in the richest households for both women and men. On the other hand, alcohol use is similar among men regardless of the areas or location of residence and ethnicity of the household head.

Table TA.3: Use of alcohol (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have never had an alcoholic drink, percentage who first had an alcoholic drink before age 15, and percentage of women who have had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month, Guyana MIC5, 2014

	Percentage of women who:				Number of women age 15-49 years
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15 ¹	Had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month ²		
Total	39.8	5.1	26.0	5,076	
Age					
15-19	52.6	13.2	15.5	1,025	
20-24	35.3	5.0	26.2	843	
25-29	30.2	3.7	34.8	718	
30-34	39.0	3.0	27.4	594	
35-39	38.6	2.8	28.7	648	
40-44	38.3	1.6	28.7	673	
45-49	39.7	1.2	26.1	575	
Region					
Region 1	48.6	4.6	10.1	75	
Region 2	49.0	6.8	21.9	253	
Region 3	36.0	5.7	31.3	883	
Region 4	32.6	5.1	30.9	2,274	
Region 5	45.8	6.0	16.7	322	
Region 6	58.3	2.3	12.4	767	
Regions 7 & 8	36.6	7.2	30.3	128	
Region 9	58.5	2.3	16.6	123	
Region 10	35.1	8.3	28.8	251	
Area					
Urban	33.3	5.3	30.2	1,387	
Rural	42.3	5.0	24.5	3,689	
Location					
Coastal	39.4	5.0	26.5	4,442	
Urban Coastal	33.3	4.9	30.7	1,201	
Rural Coastal	41.7	5.0	24.9	3,241	
Interior	42.5	6.0	22.9	634	
Education					
None	45.0	5.6	28.6	57	
Primary	43.1	2.6	25.5	683	
Secondary	40.1	5.5	25.7	3,744	
Higher	33.4	5.0	28.4	592	
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	45.3	5.0	21.1	864	
Second	38.7	6.1	27.3	938	
Middle	40.3	4.7	25.0	1,007	
Fourth	41.1	5.6	26.4	1,132	
Richest	34.7	4.1	29.3	1,135	
Ethnicity of household head^{a, b}					
East Indian	48.4	3.3	21.9	2,314	
African	30.2	6.3	31.6	1,526	
Amerindian	51.4	4.0	16.7	344	
Mixed Race	29.8	8.1	31.1	877	

¹ MICS indicator 12.4 - Use of alcohol before age 15

² MICS indicator 12.3 - Use of alcohol

^a This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^b Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

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

Table TA.3M: Use of alcohol (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have never had an alcoholic drink, percentage who first had an alcoholic drink before age 15, and percentage of men who have had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month, Guyana MICSS, 2014

	Percentage of men who:			Number of men age 15-49 years
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15 ¹	Had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month ²	
Total	12.5	20.0	63.0	1,682
Age				
15-19	32.7	29.9	35.4	374
20-24	10.7	17.2	64.8	255
25-29	2.7	23.4	76.7	253
30-34	8.6	23.8	69.9	194
35-39	6.0	14.7	72.6	226
40-44	3.7	10.8	75.5	212
45-49	9.5	11.6	64.4	168
Region				
Region 1	14.1	22.1	49.5	27
Region 2	11.0	14.5	60.8	90
Region 3	17.1	20.4	62.3	278
Region 4	10.3	19.1	66.6	755
Region 5	0.4	42.7	61.0	122
Region 6	21.3	11.6	53.1	254
Regions 7 & 8	10.8	24.2	72.8	40
Region 9	6.5	22.8	76.0	43
Region 10	13.6	21.0	60.6	74
Area				
Urban	13.5	13.2	64.0	441
Rural	12.2	22.4	62.6	1,241
Location				
Coastal	12.5	19.7	62.8	1,475
Urban Coastal	13.3	12.6	64.9	390
Rural Coastal	12.3	22.3	62.1	1,085
Interior	12.4	22.2	64.0	207
Education^a				
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Primary	7.2	15.8	68.8	229
Secondary	14.3	19.6	61.8	1,210
Higher	7.8	26.3	63.8	232
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	11.5	21.6	60.9	307
Second	12.2	21.1	63.9	372
Middle	15.2	19.7	59.1	347
Fourth	12.2	19.9	61.5	278
Richest	11.4	18.0	68.3	378
Ethnicity of household head^{b,c}				
East Indian	14.6	17.1	63.4	806
African	8.6	24.0	62.1	508
Amerindian	12.9	19.9	64.5	122
Mixed Race	13.0	21.8	62.3	238

¹ MICS indicator 12.4 - Use of alcohol before age 15^[M]

² MICS indicator 12.3 - Use of alcohol^[M]

^a Category "Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

^b This is based on the ethnic group identified by the respondent of the Household Questionnaire to be that of the household head

^c Category "Others/Missing/DK" has been suppressed from the table due to a small number of unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 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 Guyana MICS 2014 was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for the two geographic sub-areas defined as interior areas and coastal areas. Urban and rural areas in each of the two domains were defined as the sampling strata.

A multi-stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample.

Sample Size and Sample Allocation

The sample size for the Guyana MICS 5 2014 was established as 6,000 households. For the calculation of the sample size, the key indicator used was the underweight prevalence among children age 0-4 years which produced a sample size of 8,623. But the budget allocated for the survey only allowed for sample 6,000 households. The following formula was used to estimate the required sample size for this indicator:

$$n = \frac{[4(r)(1-r)(deff)]}{[(0.12r)^2 (pb)(AveSize)(RR)]}$$

where

- n is the required sample size, expressed as number of households
- 4 is a factor to achieve the 95 percent level of confidence
- r is the predicted or anticipated value of the indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion
- $deff$ is the design effect for the indicator, estimated from a previous survey or using a default value of 1.5
- $0.12r$ is the margin of error to be tolerated at the 95

percent level of confidence, defined as 12 per cent of r (relative margin of error of r)

- pb is the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, r , is based
- $AveSize$ is the average household size (number of persons per household)
- RR is the predicted response rate

For the calculation, r (underweight prevalence) was assumed to be 12.4 percent. The value of $deff$ (design effect) was taken as 1.661 based on estimates from previous surveys, pb (percentage of children age 0-4 years in the total population) was taken as 8.4 percent, $AveSize$ (average household size) was taken as 5 persons, and the response rate was assumed to be 90 percent, based on experience from previous surveys.

The resulting number of households from this exercise was 8,623 households. However, as mentioned earlier, the budget only allowed for a sample of 6,000 households, so the expected relative margin of error will increase to slightly more than 14%.

The number of households selected per cluster for the Guyana MICS 5 2014 was determined as 20 households, based on a number of considerations, including the design effect, the budget available, and the time that would be needed per team to complete one cluster. Dividing the total number of households by the number of sample households per cluster, it was calculated that 300 sample clusters would be needed to be allocated to the two domains across the 10 geographic regions of the country. The allocation of the sample clusters to the two domains (Coastal and Interior) by Urban/Rural is shown in Table SD.1 below. The allocation was not proportional to the size of the domain. The Interior Domain represents 12.52 percent of the population and if proportional allocation had been used, only 30 clusters would have been allocated to the interior domain instead of the 80 seen in Table SD.1. Within each domain the specified number of sample clusters was allocated to the regions approximately in proportion to their size.

Table SD.1: Allocation of Sample Clusters (Primary Sampling Units) to Sampling Strata

Region No	Urban	Rural		Total
	Coastal	Interior		
1			22	22
2	4	12		16
3		36		36
4	44	59		103
5		17		17
6	12	26		38
7			17	17
8			10	10
9			21	21
10	10		10	20
Total	70	150	80	300

Sampling Frame and Selection of Clusters

The 2012 census frame was used for the selection of clusters. Census enumeration areas (or Enumeration Districts in Guyana) were defined as primary sampling units (PSUs), and were selected from each of the sampling strata by using systematic pps (probability proportional to size) sampling procedures, based on the number of households in each enumeration area from the 2012 Population and Housing Census frame. The first stage of sampling was thus completed by selecting the required number of enumeration areas from each of the two domains, separately for the urban and rural strata.

Listing Activities

Even though the sample frame (i.e. the 2012 Population and Housing Census) was relatively up-to-date, the maps and household listings of the selected clusters/EDs were updated prior to selecting the households. A household listing to identify households with children under 5 was done in the field prior to interviewing. This was done to ensure that a certain number of households in the sample would have children and a certain number would not. Therefore, within each PSU the households in the listing were stratified in two groups: (1) households with children under 5 and (2) households without children in that age group.

The mapping and listing exercise was carried out on the coast, from 27th January to 30th March, 2014, prior to the commencement of the field work (prelisted), while this exercise was conducted in the interior areas from 16th April to 6th July 2014 during the actual field work activities. Unlike on the coast where generally the listing was done and the sample was drawn in office, in the case of the interior, the listing was carried out by the data collection teams and the sample households were drawn in the field, prior to conducting interviews.

The listing and mapping exercise utilized 17 teams consisting of two persons in each team: one listed and the other mapped the cluster. All the teams were supervised by checkers. The main responsibilities of the checkers were to identify the boundaries of each of the assigned clusters and verify 10 percent of households in each assigned cluster. The distribution of checkers by Region, number of teams and number of clusters are as follows:

Region No	Number of teams/Number of clusters	Number of Checkers	Remarks
2	1 team/16 clusters	1	All 16 clusters prelisted
3	3 teams/36 clusters	2	35 clusters prelisted and 1 cluster was listed and sample drawn in the field
4	8 teams/103 clusters	4	All 103 clusters prelisted
5	1 team/17 clusters	1	16 clusters prelisted and 1 cluster listed and sample drawn in the field
6	3 teams/38 clusters	1	All 38 clusters prelisted
10 (Coastal)	1 team/10 clusters	1	All 10 clusters prelisted
1, 7, 8, 9 and 10 (Interior)	80 clusters	Data collection supervisor served as Checker	2 clusters in Region 10 prelisted and all other clusters listed and sample drawn in the field. Note: Listing was conducted by the respective data collection teams

Selection of Households

Lists of households for each ED were prepared by the listing teams on the coast and by the data collection teams in the interior areas, identifying the households with and without children under 5 years. The households were then sequentially numbered from 1 to n (the total number of households in the group for each enumeration area), separately for the households with and without children under 5. A total of 20 sample households in each enumeration area allocated to the groups of households with and without children as described below, and within each group the allocated number of households was selected using random systematic selection procedures. Note that selection of the households for the coastal EDs was done in office by the Guyana Bureau of Statistics, while for the interior EDs, this was done in the field by the respective data collection supervisor.

The survey also included a questionnaire for individual men that was to be administered in one-half of the sample of households, with every other household in each sample cluster selected for interviews with all eligible men.

The households listed in each sample cluster were divided into two strata for the second stage selection: Households with children under 5 and households without children under 5. From the household listing sheets 12 households with children under 5 were selected and 8 without children in that age group. If for instance a PSU had only 5 households with children under 5, these were all selected and the other 15 sample households came from the other stratum (without children under 5). A separate sample of households was selected from each group, using a higher sampling rate for households with children under 5. This sampling strategy increased the number of children under 5 in the sample in order to increase the precision of the indicators based on under-5 children.

Calculation of Sample Weights

The Guyana MICS 5 2014 sample is not self-weighting. Essentially, by allocating a disproportionate number of households to each of the domains, different sampling fractions were used in each domain since the sizes of the regions varied. At the second stage different sampling rates were also used for the households with and without children under 5. For these reasons, 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. Based on the sample design, these probabilities were calculated as follows:

$$p_{1hi} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h}$$

n_h = number of sample PSUs selected in stratum h

M_{hi} = number of households in the 2010 Census frame for the i -th sample PSU in stratum h

M_h = total number of households in the 2010 Census frame for stratum h

p_{2hi} = proportion of the PSU listed the i -th sample PSU stratum h (in the case of PSUs that were segmented); for non-segmented PSUs, $p_{2hi} = 1$

$p_{3hi} = \frac{12}{M'_{hi}}$ for the substratum **with** children under 5 and

M'_{hi} = number of households listed in the substratum **with** children under 5.

Otherwise,

$p_{3hi} = \frac{8}{M'_{hi}}$ for the substratum **without** children under 5 and

M'_{hi} = number of households listed in the substratum without children under 5.

In the case of sample EAs with less than 12 households with children under 5, all of the those households were selected with a probability of 1 at the last stage, and p_{3hi} for the households without children under 5 would be based on the actual number of households selected for that group.

The number of households in each enumeration area (PSU) from the 2012 Census frame used for the first stage selection and the updated number of households in the enumeration area from the listing are generally different. Also, different sampling rates were used to select the households with and without children under 5 in each sample EA. For these reasons, individual overall probabilities of selection for the households with and without children under 5 in each sample enumeration area (cluster) were calculated.

A final component in the calculation of sample weights takes into account the level of non-response for the households and individual interviews. The adjustment for household non-response in each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_h}$$

where RR_h is the response rate for the sample households in stratum h , defined as the proportion of the number of interviewed households in stratum h out of the number of selected households found to be occupied during the fieldwork in stratum h .

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

$$\frac{1}{RR_h}$$

where RR_h is the response rate for the individual questionnaires in stratum h , defined as the proportion of eligible individuals (women, men, and under-5 children) in the sample households in stratum h who were successfully interviewed.

After the completion of fieldwork, response rates were calculated for each sampling stratum. These were used to adjust the sample weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates in the Guyana MICS 2015 are shown in Table HH.1 in this report.

The non-response adjustment factors for the individual women, men, and under-5 questionnaires were applied to the adjusted household weights. Numbers

of eligible women, men, 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 inverse of the probabilities of selection by the non-response adjustment factor for each stratum. These weights were then standardized (or normalized) in order to make the weighted sum of the interviewed sample units equal to the total sample size at the national level. Normalization is achieved by dividing the full sample weights (adjusted for nonresponse) by the average of these weights across all households at the national level. This is performed by multiplying the sample weights by a constant factor equal to the unweighted number of households at the national level divided by the weighted total number of households (using the full sample weights adjusted for nonresponse). A similar standardization procedure was followed in obtaining standardized weights for the individual women, men, and under-5 questionnaires. Adjusted (normalized) weights varied between 0.039742092 and 4.89493688 in the 296 sample enumeration areas (clusters). Four PSUs in the Interior domain could not be visited because they were inaccessible during the interview period.

Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting households, women, men, or under-5s with these sample weights.

Since interviews with eligible men were conducted in one-half of the selected households, the raw sample weight for men includes a factor of 2, in addition to the nonresponse adjustment factor.

The last stage probability of selection in each sample EA is different for households with and without children under 5. For this reason separate weights were calculated for each group of households in the sample EA.

Appendix B. List of Personnel Involved in the Survey

Oversight: Ms. Sonya Roopnauth & Mr. Lennox Benjamin

Survey Managers: Mr. Ian Manifold, BoS & Mr. Michael Gillis, UNICEF

Technical Advisor and Chairman of Steering Committee: Dr. Shamdeo Persaud

Survey Coordinator: Ms. Florence Younge

Technical Assistance:-

- ***Sample Design:*** Mr. Ian Manifold, BoS
- ***Data Processing/ Programming:*** Mr. Frederick Deane & Mr. Pornadat Singh

Steering Committee Members:

- Mr. Lennox Benjamin - Chief Statistician, BOS
- Dr. Shamdeo Persaud - Chief Medical Officer, Ministry of Health
- Mr. Olato Sam - Chief Education Officer, Ministry of Education
- Mr. Ian Manifold - Head of Survey Department, Bureau of Statistics
- Mr. Olato Sam - Chief Education Officer, Ministry of Education
- Mr. Mark Wenner - Economist, Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)
- Dr. Bendita Lachmansingh - Epidemiologist, Ministry of Health
- Ms. Dionne Browne - Health Promotion Coordinator, Ministry of Education
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- Mr. Wentworth Tanner - Chief Probation Officer, MoLHSSS
- Ms. Osllyn Crawford - Assistant Chief Probation Officer, MoLHSSS
- Ms. Evelyn Hamilton - Chief Planning Officer, Ministry of Education
- Dr. Yaye Diallo - Strategic Information Officer, UNAIDS
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- Keisha Lynch
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- Travis Rose
- Ava North
- Evadnie Leitch
- Kevin Roberts
- Fauzia Andrews
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- Anita Baker
- Joyclyn Stoby
- Toya Roberts
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Appendix C. Estimates of Sampling Errors

The sample of respondents selected in the Guyana Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey Round 5 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:

- *Standard error (se)*: Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. For survey indicators that are means, proportions or ratios, the Taylor series linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors. For more complex statistics, such as fertility and mortality rates, the Jackknife repeated replication method is used for standard error estimation.
- *Coefficient of variation (se/n)* is the ratio of the standard error to the value (n) of the indicator, and is a measure of the relative sampling error.
- *Design effect (deff)* is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling based on the same sample size. The *square root of the design effect (deff)* is used to show the efficiency of the sample design in relation to the precision. A *deff* value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design of the survey is as efficient as a simple random sample for a particular indicator, while a *deff* value above 1.0 indicates an increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design.
- *Confidence limits* are calculated to show the interval 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, programs developed in CSPro Version 5.0, SPSS Version 21 Complex Samples module and CMRJack¹¹⁰ have 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. Given the use of normalized weights, by comparing the weighted and unweighted counts it is possible to determine whether a particular domain has been under-sampled or over-sampled compared to the average sampling rate. If the weighted count is smaller than the unweighted count, this means that the particular domain had been over-sampled. As explained later in the footnote of Table SE.1, there is an exception in the case of indicators 4.1 and 4.3, for which the unweighted count represents the number of sample households, and the weighted counts reflect the total population.

Sampling errors are calculated for indicators of primary interest, for the national level, for urban and rural areas, for the geographic sub-areas defined as interior and coastal areas, as well as urban coastal and rural coastal areas, and for all regions. Three of the selected indicators are based on household members, 12 are based on women, 3 are based on men, and 4 are based on children under 5. 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.17 show the calculated sampling errors for selected domains.

¹¹⁰CMRJack is a software developed by FAFO, an independent and multidisciplinary research foundation. CMRJack produces mortality estimates and standard errors for surveys with complete birth histories or summary birth histories. See http://www.fafo.no/ais/child_mortality/index.html

Table SE.1: Indicators selected for sampling error calculations

List of indicators selected for sampling error calculations, and base populations (denominators) for each indicator, Guyana MIC5, 2014	
MICS5 Indicator	Base Population
Household members	
4.1 Use of improved drinking water sources	All household members ^a
4.3 Use of improved sanitation	All household members ^a
7.4 Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Children of primary school age
Women	
1.2 Infant mortality rate	Children of interviewed women exposed to the risk of mortality during the first year of life
1.5 Under-five mortality rate	Children of interviewed women exposed to the risk of mortality during the first five years of life
5.1 Adolescent birth rate	Women years of exposure to childbirth during ages 15-19 years
5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate	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 (1+ times, skilled provider)	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
5.5b Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
5.7 Skilled attendant at delivery	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
5.13 Maternal mortality ratio	Women age 15-49 years
7.1 Literacy rate (young women)	Women age 15-24 years
9.1 Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	Women age 15-24 years
9.15 Condom use with non-regular partners	Women age 15-24 years who had a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months
Men	
7.1 Literacy rate (young men)	Men age 15-24 years
9.1 Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	Men age 15-24 years
9.15 Condom use with non-regular partners	Men age 15-24 years who had a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months
Under-5s	
2.1a Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	Children under age 5 years
2.1b Underweight prevalence (severe)	Children under age 5 years
3.18 Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	Children under age 5 years who spent the previous night in the household
3.22 Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	Children under age 5 years with fever in the last 2 weeks

^a To calculate the weighted results of MICS Indicators 4.1 and 4.3, the household weight is multiplied by the number of household members in each household. Therefore the unweighted base population presented in the SE tables reflect the unweighted number of households, whereas the weighted numbers reflect the household population.

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Guyana MIC5, 2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9419	0.0058	0.006	3.175	1.782	19,321	5,077	0.930	0.954
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.8688	0.0074	0.009	2.441	1.562	19,321	5,077	0.854	0.884
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.9698	0.0044	0.005	1.961	1.400	2,166	2,916	0.961	0.979
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	31.7	5.47	0.172	na	na	na	na	20.804	42.689
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	39.2	6.42	0.164	na	na	na	na	26.400	52.083
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	73.7	6.27	0.085	na	na	na	na	61.129	86.195
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.3407	0.0117	0.034	2.294	1.515	3,450	3,758	0.317	0.364
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.2802	0.0102	0.036	1.942	1.394	3,450	3,758	0.260	0.301
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.9073	0.0105	0.012	1.657	1.287	769	1,258	0.886	0.928
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.8673	0.0117	0.013	1.491	1.221	769	1,258	0.844	0.891
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.9245	0.0090	0.010	1.458	1.208	769	1,258	0.906	0.942
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.9799	0.0035	0.004	1.143	1.069	1,868	1,875	0.973	0.987
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.5152	0.0161	0.031	1.943	1.394	1,868	1,875	0.483	0.547
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.5716	0.0417	0.073	1.491	1.221	225	211	0.488	0.655
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.9766	0.0089	0.009	1.923	1.387	629	559	0.959	0.994
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.4015	0.0253	0.063	1.484	1.218	629	559	0.351	0.452
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.8747	0.0158	0.018	0.484	0.696	231	214	0.843	0.906
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.0849	0.0072	0.085	2.051	1.432	3,131	3,075	0.070	0.099
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0215	0.0040	0.184	2.286	1.512	3,131	3,075	0.014	0.029
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.0740	0.0069	0.093	2.290	1.513	3,309	3,315	0.060	0.088
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.0739	0.0193	0.261	2.877	1.696	459	529	0.035	0.112

na: not applicable

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Guyana MIC5, 2014												
	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
										Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se	
Household members												
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9882	0.0053	0.005	2.863	1.692	5,263	1,165	0.978	0.999	
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.9096	0.0107	0.012	1.607	1.268	5,263	1,165	0.888	0.931	
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.9585	0.0118	0.012	2.032	1.426	563	584	0.935	0.982	
Women												
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	7.0	3.46	0.493	na	na	na	na	0.095	13.930	
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	10.7	5.02	0.470	na	na	na	na	0.646	20.734	
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	54.9	9.46	0.172	na	na	na	na	35.969	73.801	
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.3232	0.0305	0.094	3.475	1.864	922	818	0.262	0.384	
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.3218	0.0280	0.087	2.926	1.710	922	818	0.266	0.378	
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.9821	0.0059	0.006	0.506	0.711	184	258	0.970	0.994	
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.8745	0.0254	0.029	1.505	1.227	184	258	0.824	0.925	
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.9975	0.0026	0.003	0.666	0.816	184	258	0.992	1.000	
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.9976	0.0017	0.002	0.521	0.722	494	424	0.994	1.000	
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.6371	0.0334	0.052	2.037	1.427	494	424	0.570	0.704	
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(0.5960)	(0.0931)	(0.1561)	(1.4386)	(1.1994)	46	41	(0.410)	(0.782)	
Men												
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.9729	0.0262	0.027	3.341	1.828	160	129	0.921	1.000	
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.6005	0.0518	0.086	1.432	1.197	160	129	0.497	0.704	
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(0.9361)	(0.0352)	(0.0376)	(0.7851)	(0.8861)	54	39	(0.866)	(1.000)	
Under-5s												
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.0849	0.0127	0.181	1.548	1.244	757	627	0.059	0.110	
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0206	0.0075	0.365	1.759	1.326	757	627	0.006	0.036	
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.0232	0.0056	0.239	0.919	0.959	821	676	0.012	0.034	
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.0111	0.0013	0.113	0.009	0.096	69	66	0.009	0.014	

na: not applicable

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

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Guyana MIC5, 2014												
	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
										Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se	
Household members												
	Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9246	0.0077	0.008	3.300	1.817	14,058	3,912	0.909	0.940
	Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.8535	0.0093	0.011	2.730	1.652	14,058	3,912	0.835	0.872
	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.9737	0.0044	0.004	1.725	1.313	1,603	2,332	0.965	0.982
Women												
	Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	39.2	6.86	0.175	na	na	na	na	25.452	52.898
	Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	47.8	7.99	0.167	na	na	na	na	31.849	63.811
	Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	80.6	7.82	0.097	na	na	na	na	64.967	96.234
	Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.3470	0.0114	0.033	1.680	1.296	2,528	2,940	0.324	0.370
	Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.2650	0.0093	0.035	1.319	1.148	2,528	2,940	0.246	0.284
	Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.8838	0.0136	0.015	1.793	1.339	585	1,000	0.857	0.911
	Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.8650	0.0131	0.015	1.476	1.215	585	1,000	0.839	0.891
	Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.9015	0.0117	0.013	1.544	1.242	585	1,000	0.878	0.925
	Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.9735	0.0047	0.005	1.238	1.113	1,374	1,451	0.964	0.983
	Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.4714	0.0177	0.037	1.814	1.347	1,374	1,451	0.436	0.507
	Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.5653	0.0467	0.083	1.501	1.225	178	170	0.472	0.659
Men												
	Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.9779	0.0078	0.008	1.208	1.099	469	430	0.962	0.993
	Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.3337	0.0269	0.081	1.395	1.181	469	430	0.280	0.387
	Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.8558	0.0175	0.020	0.431	0.656	177	175	0.821	0.891
Under-5s												
	Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.0849	0.0085	0.095	2.193	1.481	2,375	2,448	0.068	0.102
	Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0218	0.0046	0.213	2.463	1.569	2,375	2,448	0.013	0.031
	Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.0908	0.0089	0.098	2.536	1.593	2,488	2,639	0.073	0.109
	Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.0849	0.0224	0.264	2.995	1.731	391	463	0.040	0.130
na: not applicable												

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Coastal

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Guyana MICSS, 2014												
	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
										Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se	
Household members												
	4.1	7.8	0.9814	0.0037	0.004	2.769	1.664	16,526	3,632	0.974	0.989	
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.3	7.9	0.8957	0.0072	0.008	2.014	1.419	16,526	3,632	0.881	0.910	
Use of improved sanitation	7.4	2.1	0.9694	0.0053	0.005	1.629	1.276	1,741	1,731	0.959	0.980	
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)												
Women												
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	35.0	6.90	0.197	na	na	na	na	21.200	48.800	
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	41.1	8.00	0.195	na	na	na	na	25.100	57.100	
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	68.7	6.94	0.101	na	na	na	na	54.798	82.570	
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.3390	0.0129	0.038	2.019	1.421	2,989	2,728	0.313	0.365	
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.2715	0.0115	0.042	1.822	1.350	2,989	2,728	0.248	0.294	
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.9713	0.0063	0.006	1.187	1.089	608	833	0.959	0.984	
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.8816	0.0131	0.015	1.369	1.170	608	833	0.855	0.908	
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.9778	0.0063	0.006	1.540	1.241	608	833	0.965	0.990	
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.9811	0.0039	0.004	1.087	1.042	1,616	1,355	0.973	0.989	
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.5188	0.0179	0.034	1.736	1.318	1,616	1,355	0.483	0.555	
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.5544	0.0467	0.084	1.297	1.139	194	148	0.461	0.648	
Men												
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.9763	0.0099	0.010	1.836	1.355	560	436	0.957	0.996	
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.4004	0.0276	0.069	1.382	1.175	560	436	0.345	0.456	
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.8820	0.0152	0.017	0.334	0.578	196	152	0.852	0.912	
Under-5s												
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.0850	0.0085	0.100	1.935	1.391	2,493	2,071	0.068	0.102	
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0203	0.0047	0.234	2.335	1.528	2,493	2,071	0.011	0.030	
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.0172	0.0043	0.250	2.360	1.536	2,603	2,160	0.009	0.026	
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.0892	0.0273	0.306	2.556	1.599	304	279	0.035	0.144	
na: not applicable												

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Urban Coastal

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Guyana MICS5, 2014												
MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits			
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se		
Household members												
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9951	0.0020	0.002	0.828	0.910	4,594	993	0.991	0.999	
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.9168	0.0118	0.013	1.798	1.341	4,594	993	0.893	0.940	
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.9546	0.0132	0.014	1.948	1.396	493	484	0.928	0.981	
Women												
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	7.1	15.00	2.113	na	na	na	na	0.000	37.100	
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	7.1	15.00	2.113	na	na	na	na	0.000	37.100	
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	59.2	11.07	0.187	na	na	na	na	37.080	81.340	
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.3197	0.0342	0.107	3.654	1.912	805	680	0.251	0.388	
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.3160	0.0316	0.100	3.130	1.769	805	680	0.253	0.379	
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.9866	0.0069	0.007	0.734	0.857	155	205	0.973	1.000	
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.8716	0.0293	0.034	1.562	1.250	155	205	0.813	0.930	
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.9970	0.0030	0.003	0.631	0.794	155	205	0.991	1.000	
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.9971	0.0020	0.002	0.491	0.701	419	341	0.993	1.000	
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.6358	0.0377	0.059	2.091	1.446	419	341	0.560	0.711	
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(0.5532)	(0.0995)	(0.180)	(1.201)	(1.096)	38	31	(0.354)	(0.752)	
Men												
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.9690	0.0299	0.031	3.182	1.784	140	108	0.909	1.000	
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.6223	0.0565	0.091	1.455	1.206	140	108	0.509	0.735	
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(0.9657)	(0.0160)	(0.017)	(0.231)	(0.481)	48	31	(0.934)	(0.998)	
Under-5s												
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.0741	0.0144	0.195	1.573	1.254	641	520	0.045	0.103	
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0201	0.0084	0.419	1.871	1.368	641	520	0.003	0.037	
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.0187	0.0060	0.322	1.109	1.053	696	562	0.007	0.031	
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	60	54	0.000	0.000	

na: not applicable

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

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Rural Coastal

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Guyana MIC5, 2014												
	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
										Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se	
Household members												
	4.1	7.8	0.9761	0.0051	0.005	2.930	1.712	11,932	2,639	0.966	0.986	
Use of improved drinking water sources												
	4.3	7.9	0.8875	0.0089	0.010	2.099	1.449	11,932	2,639	0.870	0.905	
Use of improved sanitation												
	7.4	2.1	0.9752	0.0052	0.005	1.393	1.180	1,249	1,247	0.965	0.986	
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)												
Women												
	1.2	4.2	44.6	8.84	0.198	na	na	na	na	26.926	62.277	
Infant mortality rate												
	1.5	4.1	52.9	10.35	0.196	na	na	na	na	32.195	73.590	
Under five mortality rate												
	5.1	5.4	72.1	8.58	0.119	na	na	na	na	54.943	89.243	
Adolescent birth rate												
	5.3	5.3	0.3461	0.0122	0.035	1.345	1.160	2,184	2,048	0.322	0.370	
Contraceptive prevalence rate												
	5.4	5.6	0.2550	0.0104	0.041	1.165	1.079	2,184	2,048	0.234	0.276	
Unmet need												
	5.5a	5.5	0.9661	0.0081	0.008	1.254	1.120	453	628	0.950	0.982	
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)												
	5.5b	5.5	0.8850	0.0144	0.016	1.283	1.133	453	628	0.856	0.914	
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)												
	5.7	5.2	0.9713	0.0084	0.009	1.595	1.263	453	628	0.954	0.988	
Skilled attendant at delivery												
	7.1	2.3	0.9754	0.0052	0.005	1.134	1.065	1,197	1,014	0.965	0.986	
Literacy rate (young women)												
	9.1	6.3	0.4778	0.0196	0.041	1.552	1.246	1,197	1,014	0.439	0.517	
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)												
	9.15	6.2	0.5547	0.0528	0.095	1.308	1.144	156	117	0.449	0.660	
Condom use with non-regular partners												
Men												
	7.1	2.3	0.9787	0.0086	0.009	1.148	1.072	421	328	0.962	0.996	
Literacy rate (young men)												
	9.1	6.3	0.3267	0.0290	0.089	1.254	1.120	421	328	0.269	0.385	
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)												
	9.15	6.2	0.8549	0.0187	0.022	0.340	0.583	148	121	0.817	0.892	
Condom use with non-regular partners												
Under-5s												
	2.1a	1.8	0.0887	0.0103	0.116	2.031	1.425	1,852	1,551	0.068	0.109	
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)												
	2.1b	1.8	0.0203	0.0057	0.279	2.497	1.580	1,852	1,551	0.009	0.032	
Underweight prevalence (severe)												
	3.18	6.7	0.0166	0.0054	0.327	2.886	1.699	1,907	1,598	0.006	0.027	
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN												
	3.22	6.8	0.1111	0.0331	0.298	2.485	1.576	244	225	0.045	0.177	
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5												
na: not applicable												

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Interior

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Guyana MIC5, 2014												
	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (t)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/t)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
										Lower bound	Upper bound	
												r + 2se
Household members												
	Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.7086	0.0237	0.033	3.929	1.982	2,795	1,445	0.661	0.756
	Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.7098	0.0203	0.029	2.875	1.696	2,795	1,445	0.669	0.750
	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.9714	0.0064	0.007	1.752	1.324	425	1,185	0.959	0.984
Women												
	Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	19.9	4.60	0.231	na	na	na	na	10.730	29.141
	Under-five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	32.5	6.74	0.207	na	na	na	na	19.050	46.026
	Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	104.5	15.27	0.146	na	na	na	na	73.964	135.044
	Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.3516	0.0214	0.061	2.067	1.438	462	1,030	0.309	0.394
	Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.3367	0.0173	0.052	1.387	1.178	462	1,030	0.302	0.371
	Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.6665	0.0330	0.050	2.077	1.441	161	425	0.600	0.732
	Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.8134	0.0242	0.030	1.636	1.279	161	425	0.765	0.862
	Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.7237	0.0269	0.037	1.529	1.236	161	425	0.670	0.777
	Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.9724	0.0070	0.007	0.938	0.969	252	520	0.958	0.986
	Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.4922	0.0262	0.053	1.426	1.194	252	520	0.440	0.545
	Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.6818	0.0646	0.095	1.194	1.093	30	63	0.553	0.811
Men												
	Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.9791	0.0100	0.010	0.602	0.776	69	123	0.959	0.999
	Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.4104	0.0523	0.128	1.381	1.175	69	123	0.306	0.515
	Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.8338	0.0592	0.071	1.546	1.243	35	62	0.715	0.952
Under-5s												
	Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.0845	0.0109	0.129	1.538	1.240	638	1,004	0.063	0.106
	Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0263	0.0058	0.220	1.314	1.146	638	1,004	0.015	0.038
	Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.2840	0.0248	0.087	3.485	1.867	705	1,155	0.234	0.334
	Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.0437	0.0160	0.366	1.528	1.236	155	250	0.012	0.076

na: not applicable

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Region 1

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Guyana MIC5, 2014												
	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
										Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se	
Household members												
	Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.8077	0.0439	4.025	2.006	358	326	0.720	0.895	
	Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.7935	0.0221	0.965	0.982	358	326	0.749	0.838	
	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.9547	0.0121	1.079	1.039	66	318	0.930	0.979	
Women												
	Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	16.4	9.11	na	na	na	na	0.000	34.606	
	Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	16.4	9.11	na	na	na	na	0.000	34.606	
	Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	180.3	26.65	na	na	na	na	126.962	233.580	
	Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.2927	0.0382	1.493	1.222	60	213	0.216	0.369	
	Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.3954	0.0453	1.822	1.350	60	213	0.305	0.486	
	Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.7246	0.0737	2.475	1.573	25	92	0.577	0.872	
	Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.6696	0.1012	4.215	2.053	25	92	0.467	0.872	
	Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.8028	0.0977	5.489	2.343	25	92	0.607	0.998	
	Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.8335	0.0473	1.630	1.277	25	102	0.739	0.928	
	Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.3446	0.0587	1.538	1.240	25	102	0.227	0.462	
	Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	14	(*)	(*)	
Men												
	Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	17	(*)	(*)	
	Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	17	(*)	(*)	
	Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	8	(*)	(*)	
Under-5s												
	Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.0849	0.0211	1.594	1.262	76	210	0.043	0.127	
	Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0334	0.0167	1.797	1.341	76	210	0.000	0.067	
	Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.3373	0.0380	1.715	1.310	95	266	0.261	0.413	
	Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	(0.1091)	(0.0647)	(1.5508)	(1.2453)	16	37	(0.000)	(0.239)	

na: not applicable

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

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

Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Region 2

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Guyana MICS5, 2014												
	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
										Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se	
Household members												
	Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9447	0.0464	12.202	3.493	1,070	297	0.852	1.000	
	Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.9015	0.0225	1.694	1.302	1,070	297	0.856	0.947	
	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.9564	0.0144	0.810	0.900	134	165	0.928	0.985	
Women												
	Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	30.2	19.09	na	na	na	na	0.000	68.392	
	Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	30.2	19.09	na	na	na	na	0.000	68.392	
	Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	84.5	22.55	na	na	na	na	39.356	129.556	
	Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.3415	0.0406	1.501	1.225	163	206	0.260	0.423	
	Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.2506	0.0196	0.421	0.649	163	206	0.211	0.290	
	Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.8939	0.0562	2.266	1.505	40	69	0.782	1.000	
	Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.9570	0.0237	0.926	0.962	40	69	0.910	1.000	
	Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.9424	0.0360	1.620	1.273	40	69	0.870	1.000	
	Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	1.0000	0.0000	na	na	88	104	1.000	1.000	
	Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.6351	0.0665	1.966	1.402	88	104	0.502	0.768	
	Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	11	(*)	(*)	
Men												
	Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	(1.0000)	(0.0000)	na	na	34	33	(1.000)	(1.000)	
	Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	(0.3243)	(0.0971)	(1.377)	(1.174)	34	33	(0.130)	(0.519)	
	Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	15	(*)	(*)	
Under-5s												
	Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.0849	0.0229	2.117	1.455	178	167	0.039	0.131	
	Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0071	0.0054	0.692	0.832	178	167	0.000	0.018	
	Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.0147	0.0086	0.864	0.929	185	172	0.000	0.032	
	Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	33	22	(*)	(*)	

na: not applicable

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

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

Table SE.11: Sampling errors: Region 3

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Guyana MIC5, 2014											
	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9886	0.0073	0.007	3.113	1.764	3,040	664	0.974	1.000
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.8418	0.0221	0.026	2.428	1.558	3,040	664	0.798	0.886
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.9663	0.0106	0.011	1.033	1.016	314	299	0.945	0.988
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	20.8	10.55	0.507	na	na	na	na	0.000	41.870
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	20.8	10.55	0.507	na	na	na	na	0.000	41.870
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	62.5	16.81	0.269	na	na	na	na	28.887	96.114
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.3902	0.0226	0.058	1.104	1.051	580	515	0.345	0.435
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.2576	0.0230	0.089	1.418	1.191	580	515	0.212	0.304
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.9773	0.0106	0.011	0.734	0.857	107	147	0.956	0.998
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.8779	0.0268	0.030	0.976	0.988	107	147	0.824	0.931
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.9662	0.0238	0.025	2.538	1.593	107	147	0.918	1.000
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.9884	0.0051	0.005	0.585	0.765	333	262	0.978	0.999
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.4602	0.0334	0.073	1.172	1.082	333	262	0.393	0.527
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.5306	0.1038	0.196	2.120	1.456	73	50	0.323	0.738
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.9939	0.0058	0.006	0.420	0.648	99	77	0.982	1.000
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.3874	0.0610	0.157	1.191	1.091	99	77	0.265	0.509
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(0.8326)	(0.0495)	(0.059)	(0.422)	(0.649)	29	25	(0.734)	(0.932)
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.0849	0.0197	0.212	1.524	1.234	430	331	0.045	0.124
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0071	0.0041	0.577	0.784	0.886	430	331	0.000	0.015
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.0073	0.0045	0.613	0.961	0.980	451	348	0.000	0.016
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	(0.0181)	(0.0185)	(1.019)	(0.920)	(0.959)	53	49	(0.000)	(0.055)
na: not applicable											
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases											

Table SE.12: Sampling errors: Region 4

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Guyana MIC5, 2014											
	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
	4.1	7.8	0.9805	0.0053	0.005	2.538	1.593	8,555	1,757	0.970	0.991
Use of improved drinking water sources										0.874	0.917
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.8954	0.0109	0.012	2.209	1.486	8,555	1,757	0.948	0.983
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.9651	0.0087	0.009	1.969	1.403	910	872		
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	45.9	10.92	0.238	na	na	na	na	24.042	67.702
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	57.4	13.19	0.230	na	na	na	na	31.042	83.798
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	71.0	9.68	0.136	na	na	na	na	51.607	90.313
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.3302	0.0209	0.063	2.646	1.627	1,561	1,338	0.288	0.372
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.2926	0.0186	0.064	2.233	1.494	1,561	1,338	0.255	0.330
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.9608	0.0107	0.011	1.240	1.114	327	412	0.939	0.982
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.8518	0.0210	0.025	1.443	1.201	327	412	0.810	0.894
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.9767	0.0082	0.008	1.199	1.095	327	412	0.960	0.993
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.9825	0.0058	0.006	1.244	1.115	829	644	0.971	0.994
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.5452	0.0258	0.047	1.722	1.312	829	644	0.494	0.597
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.5272	0.0393	0.075	0.410	0.640	83	67	0.449	0.606
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.9745	0.0124	0.013	1.298	1.139	283	212	0.950	0.999
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.4719	0.0327	0.069	0.906	0.952	283	212	0.406	0.537
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.9092	0.0121	0.013	0.141	0.375	110	81	0.885	0.933
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.0849	0.0105	0.134	1.553	1.246	1,309	1,016	0.064	0.106
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0248	0.0075	0.302	2.350	1.533	1,309	1,016	0.010	0.040
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.0250	0.0078	0.312	2.624	1.620	1,352	1,055	0.009	0.041
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.0790	0.0359	0.454	2.261	1.504	148	129	0.007	0.151
na: not applicable											

Table SE.13: Sampling errors: Region 5

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Guyana MIC5, 2014												
	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
										Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se	
Household members												
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9193	0.0276	0.030	3.189	1.786	1,322	312	0.864	0.974	
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.8637	0.0242	0.028	1.553	1.246	1,322	312	0.815	0.912	
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.9912	0.0050	0.005	0.460	0.678	134	158	0.981	1.000	
Women												
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	5.8	5.85	1.008	na	na		na	0.000	17.507	
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	10.2	6.36	0.622	na	na		na	0.000	22.939	
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	68.8	19.70	0.286	na	na		na	29.394	108.191	
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.3273	0.0361	0.110	1.450	1.204	237	246	0.255	0.400	
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.3010	0.0314	0.104	1.145	1.070	237	246	0.238	0.364	
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.9818	0.0185	0.019	1.397	1.182	52	74	0.945	1.000	
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.8702	0.0381	0.044	0.941	0.970	52	74	0.794	0.947	
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.9709	0.0169	0.017	0.742	0.861	52	74	0.937	1.000	
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.9645	0.0174	0.018	0.950	0.975	117	109	0.930	0.999	
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.2083	0.0509	0.244	1.695	1.302	117	109	0.107	0.310	
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	5	(*)	(*)	
Men												
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	(0.9849)	(0.0066)	(0.0067)	(0.1086)	(0.3296)	49	38	(0.972)	(0.998)	
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	(0.1030)	(0.0763)	(0.7406)	(2.3311)	(1.5268)	49	38	(0.000)	(0.256)	
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	12	(*)	(*)	
Under-5s												
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.0849	0.0297	0.314	2.083	1.443	219	203	0.025	0.144	
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0246	0.0130	0.530	1.430	1.196	219	203	0.000	0.051	
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.0166	0.0063	0.377	0.511	0.715	232	213	0.004	0.029	
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	(0.1613)	(0.0699)	(0.4335)	(1.6980)	(1.3031)	47	48	(0.021)	(0.301)	
na: not applicable												
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases												
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases												

Table SE.14: Sampling errors: Region 6

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Guyana MIC5, 2014												
	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
										Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se	
Household members												
	Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.9892	0.0056	0.006	1.985	1.409	2,831	683	0.978	1.000	
	Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.9601	0.0065	0.007	0.751	0.866	2,831	683	0.947	0.973	
	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	0.9817	0.0088	0.009	1.285	1.134	290	296	0.964	0.999	
Women												
	Infant mortality rate	1.2	36.1	16.65	0.461	na	na	na	na	2.835	69.439	
	Under five mortality rate	1.5	38.6	16.75	0.434	na	na	na	na	5.118	72.107	
	Adolescent birth rate	5.1	63.8	17.06	0.267	na	na	na	na	29.704	97.950	
	Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	0.3027	0.0271	0.089	1.643	1.282	485	475	0.249	0.357	
	Unmet need	5.4	0.2170	0.0190	0.088	1.008	1.004	485	475	0.179	0.255	
	Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	0.9764	0.0115	0.012	0.842	0.918	94	148	0.953	0.999	
	Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	0.9627	0.0142	0.015	0.823	0.907	94	148	0.934	0.991	
	Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.9900	0.0071	0.007	0.750	0.866	94	148	0.976	1.000	
	Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	0.9708	0.0099	0.010	0.900	0.948	277	263	0.951	0.991	
	Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	0.6009	0.0426	0.071	1.980	1.407	277	263	0.516	0.686	
	Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	20	(*)	(*)	
Men												
	Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	0.9551	0.0398	0.042	3.218	1.794	104	88	0.875	1.000	
	Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	0.3880	0.0936	0.241	3.210	1.792	104	88	0.201	0.575	
	Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	(0.7656)	(0.0575)	(0.0751)	(0.4793)	(0.6923)	35	27	(0.651)	(0.881)	
Under-5s												
	Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	0.0849	0.0272	0.269	3.256	1.804	429	401	0.030	0.139	
	Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	0.0207	0.0131	0.632	3.380	1.838	429	401	0.000	0.047	
	Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	441	415	0.000	0.000	
	Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	(0.1521)	(0.1125)	(0.7395)	(4.4138)	(2.1009)	45	46	(0.000)	(0.377)	

na: not applicable

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

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

Table SE.15: Sampling errors: Regions 7&8

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Guyana MICSS, 2014												
	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
										Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>	
Household members												
	Use of improved drinking water sources	7.8	0.6520	0.0453	0.069	3.469	1.863	523	385	0.561	0.743	
	Use of improved sanitation	7.9	0.4599	0.0381	0.083	2.239	1.496	523	385	0.384	0.536	
	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	2.1	0.9686	0.0111	0.011	1.054	1.027	67	263	0.947	0.991	
Women												
	Infant mortality rate	4.2	16.8	7.79	0.464	na	na	na	na	1.223	32.399	
	Under five mortality rate	4.1	25.3	14.99	0.592	na	na	na	na	0.000	55.312	
	Adolescent birth rate	5.4	125.9	36.56	0.290	na	na	na	na	52.798	199.035	
	Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	0.4394	0.0301	0.068	1.068	1.033	98	292	0.379	0.500	
	Unmet need	5.6	0.2716	0.0250	0.092	0.922	0.960	98	292	0.222	0.322	
	Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5	0.7010	0.0368	0.052	0.780	0.883	36	122	0.627	0.775	
	Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5	0.8145	0.0365	0.045	1.068	1.033	36	122	0.742	0.888	
	Skilled attendant at delivery	5.2	0.6526	0.0497	0.076	1.316	1.147	36	122	0.553	0.752	
	Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	0.9630	0.0168	0.017	1.268	1.126	58	161	0.929	0.997	
	Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	6.3	0.3563	0.0376	0.105	0.985	0.992	58	161	0.281	0.431	
	Condom use with non-regular partners	6.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	20	(*)	(*)	
Men												
	Literacy rate (young men)	2.3	(0.9848)	(0.0130)	(0.0132)	(0.3931)	(0.6270)	12	36	(0.959)	(1.000)	
	Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	6.3	(0.5026)	(0.1305)	(0.2597)	(2.3855)	(1.5445)	12	36	(0.242)	(0.764)	
	Condom use with non-regular partners	6.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	16	(*)	(*)	
Under-5s												
	Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	1.8	0.1165	0.0193	0.166	1.037	1.018	146	288	0.078	0.155	
	Underweight prevalence (severe)	1.8	0.0515	0.0136	0.264	1.086	1.042	146	288	0.024	0.079	
	Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	6.7	0.4686	0.0553	0.118	3.989	1.997	161	326	0.358	0.579	
	Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	6.8	0.0449	0.0296	0.6591	1.7761	1.3327	43	88	0.000	0.104	

na: not applicable

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

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

Table SE.16: Sampling errors: Region 9

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Guyana MICSS, 2014

MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.4198	0.0631	0.150	4.968	648	305	0.294	0.546
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.5866	0.0459	0.078	2.642	648	305	0.495	0.678
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.9828	0.0088	0.009	1.485	133	326	0.965	1.000
Women										
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	13.5	6.41	0.477	na	na	na	0.631	26.271
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	23.8	7.91	0.333	na	na	na	7.948	39.573
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	192.5	44.72	0.232	na	na	na	103.039	281.903
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.2759	0.0476	0.173	2.409	98	213	0.181	0.371
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.3623	0.0423	0.117	1.644	98	213	0.278	0.447
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.3604	0.0881	0.244	3.368	44	101	0.184	0.537
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.8044	0.0408	0.051	1.060	44	101	0.723	0.886
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.4599	0.0377	0.082	0.572	44	101	0.384	0.535
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.9861	0.0106	0.011	0.747	43	92	0.965	1.000
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.3823	0.0555	0.145	1.186	43	92	0.271	0.493
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	7	(*)	(*)
Men										
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	22	(*)	(*)
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	22	(*)	(*)
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	14	(*)	(*)
Under-5s										
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.0849	0.0221	0.190	1.224	176	259	0.041	0.129
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0197	0.0127	0.641	2.136	176	259	0.000	0.045
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	6.7	0.4267	0.0332	0.078	1.292	193	288	0.360	0.493
Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	6.8	0.0414	0.0328	0.792	2.140	55	80	0.000	0.107

na: not applicable
 (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.17: Sampling errors: Region 10

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Guyana MIC5, 2014											
	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
	Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.9000	0.0358	0.040	4.941	2.223	974	348	0.828	0.972
	Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.8594	0.0192	0.022	1.060	1.030	974	348	0.821	0.898
	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	0.9715	0.0189	0.020	2.830	1.682	118	219	0.934	1.000
Women											
	Infant mortality rate	1.2	19.8	9.03	0.456	na	na	na	na	1.741	37.858
	Under five mortality rate	1.5	39.2	19.05	0.486	na	na	na	na	1.067	77.259
	Adolescent birth rate	5.1	49.4	12.58	0.255	na	na	na	na	24.268	74.583
	Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	0.3913	0.0442	0.113	2.123	1.457	167	260	0.303	0.480
	Unmet need	5.4	0.3408	0.0343	0.101	1.356	1.164	167	260	0.272	0.409
	Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	(0.9319)	(0.0228)	(0.0245)	(0.7543)	(0.8685)	44	93	0.886	0.978
	Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	(0.8831)	(0.0261)	(0.0295)	(0.6061)	(0.7785)	44	93	0.831	0.935
	Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	(0.9778)	(0.0089)	(0.0091)	(0.3346)	(0.5785)	44	93	0.960	0.996
	Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	98	138	1.000	1.000
	Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	0.6592	0.0485	0.074	1.434	1.197	98	138	0.562	0.756
	Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	17	(*)	(*)
Men											
	Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	(1.0000)	(0.0000)	(0.0000)	na	na	28	36	(1.000)	(1.000)
	Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	(0.4160)	(0.0888)	(0.2135)	(1.1368)	(1.0662)	28	36	(0.238)	(0.594)
	Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	16	(*)	(*)
Under-5s											
	Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	0.0849	0.0202	0.347	1.478	1.216	169	200	0.044	0.125
	Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	0.0161	0.0111	0.690	1.554	1.247	169	200	0.000	0.038
	Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	3.18	0.0570	0.0198	0.347	1.681	1.297	199	232	0.017	0.097
	Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	3.22	(0.0415)	(0.0060)	(0.1437)	(0.0259)	(0.1609)	18	30	(0.030)	(0.053)

na: not applicable

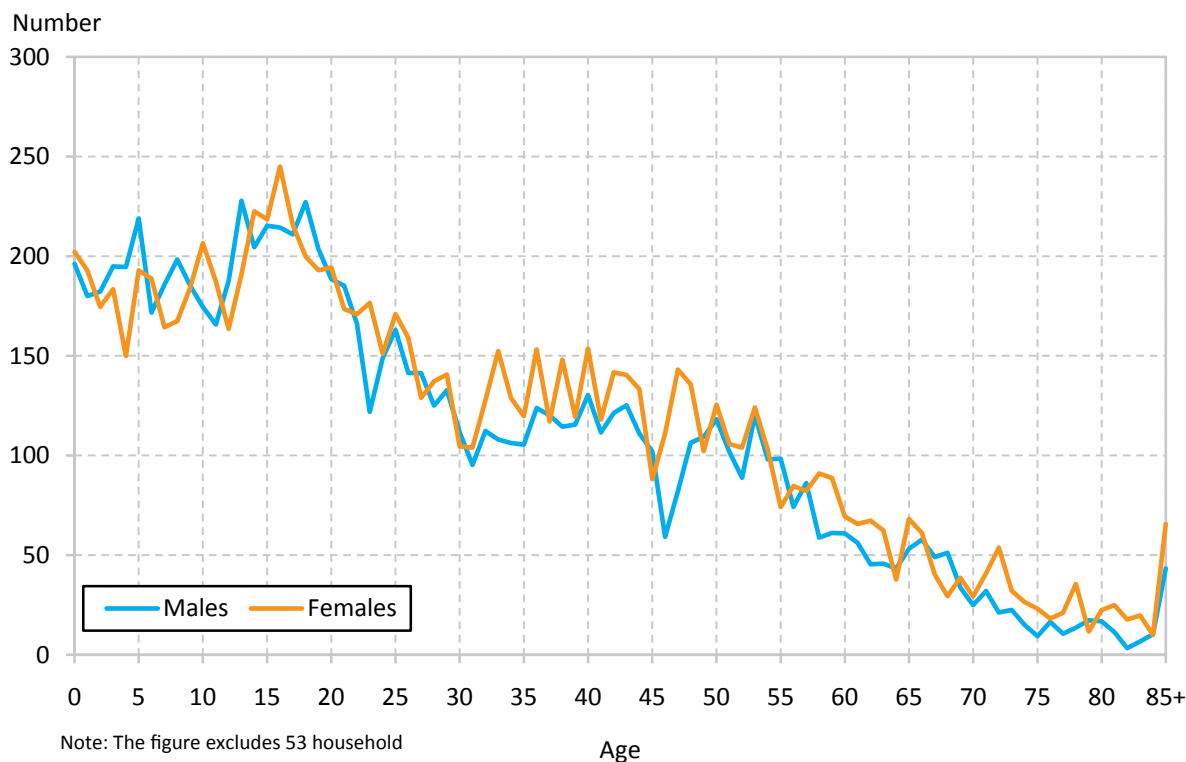
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

Appendix D. Data Quality Tables

DQ.1: Age distribution of household population									
Single-year age distribution of household population by sex, Guyana MIC5, 2014									
	Males		Females		Age	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age					Age				
0	196	2.1	202	2.0	45	102	1.1	88	0.9
1	180	1.9	193	1.9	46	59	0.6	111	1.1
2	182	2.0	175	1.7	47	82	0.9	143	1.4
3	195	2.1	183	1.8	48	106	1.1	136	1.4
4	195	2.1	150	1.5	49	109	1.2	102	1.0
5	219	2.3	193	1.9	50	118	1.3	126	1.3
6	172	1.8	189	1.9	51	102	1.1	106	1.1
7	186	2.0	164	1.6	52	89	1.0	104	1.0
8	198	2.1	167	1.7	53	120	1.3	124	1.2
9	185	2.0	184	1.8	54	98	1.1	103	1.0
10	174	1.9	207	2.1	55	98	1.1	74	0.7
11	166	1.8	187	1.9	56	74	0.8	85	0.8
12	188	2.0	164	1.6	57	86	0.9	82	0.8
13	228	2.4	191	1.9	58	59	0.6	91	0.9
14	205	2.2	223	2.2	59	61	0.7	89	0.9
15	215	2.3	219	2.2	60	61	0.7	69	0.7
16	214	2.3	245	2.5	61	56	0.6	66	0.7
17	211	2.3	216	2.2	62	45	0.5	67	0.7
18	227	2.4	200	2.0	63	46	0.5	62	0.6
19	204	2.2	193	1.9	64	43	0.5	38	0.4
20	188	2.0	194	1.9	65	53	0.6	68	0.7
21	185	2.0	174	1.7	66	58	0.6	61	0.6
22	166	1.8	171	1.7	67	49	0.5	40	0.4
23	122	1.3	177	1.8	68	51	0.5	29	0.3
24	149	1.6	151	1.5	69	34	0.4	39	0.4
25	163	1.7	171	1.7	70	25	0.3	29	0.3
26	141	1.5	159	1.6	71	32	0.3	41	0.4
27	141	1.5	129	1.3	72	21	0.2	54	0.5
28	125	1.3	137	1.4	73	23	0.2	32	0.3
29	133	1.4	141	1.4	74	15	0.2	26	0.3
30	112	1.2	105	1.0	75	9	0.1	23	0.2
31	95	1.0	104	1.0	76	17	0.2	18	0.2
32	112	1.2	128	1.3	77	11	0.1	21	0.2
33	108	1.2	152	1.5	78	14	0.1	36	0.4
34	106	1.1	129	1.3	79	17	0.2	12	0.1
35	105	1.1	120	1.2	80	17	0.2	22	0.2
36	124	1.3	153	1.5	81	11	0.1	25	0.2
37	120	1.3	117	1.2	82	3	0.0	18	0.2
38	114	1.2	148	1.5	83	7	0.1	20	0.2
39	116	1.2	119	1.2	84	10	0.1	10	0.1
40	130	1.4	154	1.5	85+	43	0.5	66	0.7
41	112	1.2	118	1.2					
42	121	1.3	142	1.4	DK/Missing	23	0.2	30	0.3
43	125	1.3	140	1.4					
44	111	1.2	133	1.3	Total	9,326	100.0	9,995	100.0

Figure DQ.1: Household population by single ages, Guyana MIC5, 2014



DQ.2: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women				
Household population of women age 10-54 years, interviewed women age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, Guyana MIC5, 2014				
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	971	na	na	na
15-19	1,072	941	20.2	87.8
20-24	866	771	16.6	88.9
25-29	737	657	14.1	89.2
30-34	617	543	11.7	88.0
35-39	658	593	12.7	90.2
40-44	687	618	13.3	89.9
45-49	580	529	11.4	91.1
50-54	562	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	5,218	4,652	100.0	89.1
Ratio of 50-54 to 45-49	0.97	na	na	na

na: not applicable

DQ.3: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

Household population of men age 10-54 years, in all households and in households selected for men's interviews, interviewed men age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, Guyana MICS5, 2014

Age	Household population of men age 10-54 years		Interviewed men age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible men interviewed (Completion rate)
	All households	Selected households	Number	Percent	
	Number	Number	Number	Percent	
10-14	960	465	na	na	na
15-19	1,071	495	368	22.5	74.4
20-24	811	370	245	15.0	66.4
25-29	704	358	246	15.0	68.7
30-34	534	267	189	11.6	70.9
35-39	579	303	221	13.5	72.9
40-44	599	288	203	12.4	70.4
45-49	459	225	164	10.0	73.0
50-54	527	240	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	4,757	2,306	1,637	100.0	71.0
Ratio of 50-54 to 45-49	1.15	1.07	na	na	na

na: not applicable

DQ.4: Age distribution of children in household and under-5 questionnaires

Household population of children age 0-7 years, children age 0-4 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single years of age, Guyana MICS5, 2014

Age	Household population of children 0-7 years	Under-5s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible under-5s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
	0	398	381	
1	373	360	20.2	96.6
2	357	343	19.2	96.2
3	378	371	20.8	98.1
4	344	332	18.6	96.2
5	412	na	na	na
6	360	na	na	na
7	350	na	na	na
Total (0-4)	1,851	1,787	100.0	96.5
Ratio of 5 to 4	1.2	na	na	na

na: not applicable

DQ.5: Birth date reporting: Household population

Percent distribution of household population by completeness of date of birth information, Guyana MIC5, 2014

	Completeness of reporting of month and year of birth				Total	Number of household members
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Month of birth only	Both missing		
Total	99.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	100.0	22,637
Age						
0-4	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,482
5-14	99.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	5,023
15-24	99.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	4,076
25-49	99.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	6,847
50-64	99.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	100.0	2,174
65-84	98.0	0.8	0.2	1.0	100.0	902
85+	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	71
DK/Missing	na	na	29.0	71.0	100.0	62
Region						
Region 1	96.7	2.3	0.1	1.0	100.0	1,797
Region 2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,221
Region 3	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,706
Region 4	99.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	100.0	7,740
Region 5	99.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,396
Region 6	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,718
Regions 7 & 8	97.8	0.6	0.5	1.1	100.0	1,943
Region 9	99.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	100.0	1,597
Region 10	98.8	0.2	0.4	0.6	100.0	1,519
Area						
Urban	99.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	100.0	5,084
Rural	99.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	100.0	17,553
Coastal	99.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	15,430
Urban Coastal	99.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	100.0	4,305
Rural Coastal	99.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	11,125
Interior	98.1	0.8	0.2	0.8	100.0	7,207
na: not applicable						

DQ.6: Birth date and age reporting: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Guyana MICS5, 2014							
	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of women age 15-49 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/Missing		
Total	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,076
Region							
Region 1	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	271
Region 2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	295
Region 3	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	716
Region 4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,808
Region 5	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	319
Region 6	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	693
Regions 7 & 8	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	363
Region 9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	262
Region 10	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	349
Area							
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,167
Rural	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,909
Coastal	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,760
Urban Coastal	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	969
Rural Coastal	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,791
Interior	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,316

DQ.7: Birth date and age reporting: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Guyana MICS5, 2014							
	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of men age 15-49 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/Missing		
Total	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,682
Region							
Region 1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	53
Region 2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	113
Region 3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	237
Region 4	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	605
Region 5	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	106
Region 6	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	259
Regions 7 & 8	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	120
Region 9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	93
Region 10	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96
Area							
Urban	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	364
Rural	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,318
Coastal	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,282
Urban Coastal	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	306
Rural Coastal	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	976
Interior	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	400

DQ.8: Birth date and age reporting: Under 5s

Percent distribution children under 5 by completeness of date of birth/age information, Guyana MICS5, 2014							
	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of under-5 children
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/Missing		
Total	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,358
Region							
Region 1	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	268
Region 2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	173
Region 3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	349
Region 4	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,073
Region 5	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	214
Region 6	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	417
Regions 7 & 8	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	333
Region 9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	294
Region 10	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	237
Area							
Urban	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	687
Rural	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,671
Coastal	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,182
Urban Coastal	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	571
Rural Coastal	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,611
Interior	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,176

DQ.9: Birth date reporting: Children, adolescents and young people

Percent distribution of children, adolescents and young people age 5-24 years by completeness of date of birth information, Guyana MICS5, 2014						
	Completeness of reporting of month and year of birth				Total	Number of children, adolescents and young people age 5-24 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Month of birth only	Both missing		
Total	99.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	9,099
Region						
Region 1	96.3	2.9	0.1	0.7	100.0	884
Region 2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	484
Region 3	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,025
Region 4	99.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	2,946
Region 5	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	569
Region 6	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,003
Regions 7 & 8	98.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	100.0	840
Region 9	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	707
Region 10	99.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	100.0	641
Area						
Urban	99.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,956
Rural	99.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	100.0	7,143
Coastal	99.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	5,861
Urban Coastal	99.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,626
Rural Coastal	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,235
Interior	98.4	1.1	0.2	0.3	100.0	3,238

DQ.10: Birth date reporting: First and last births

Percent distribution of first and last births to women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth, Guyana MICS5, 2014

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth										
	Date of first birth					Date of last birth					
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Completed years since first birth only	Other/DK/M issuing	Total	Number of first births	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Other/DK/M issuing	Total	
Total	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,773	99.5	0.2	0.3	100.0	2,827
Region											
Region 1	98.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	225	98.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	184
Region 2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	208	99.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	163
Region 3	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	516	99.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	395
Region 4	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,306	99.5	0.1	0.4	100.0	921
Region 5	99.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	247	99.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	194
Region 6	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	507	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	374
Regions 7 & 8	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	289	99.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	218
Region 9	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	222	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	188
Region 10	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	253	99.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	190
Area											
Urban	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	803	99.1	0.4	0.5	100.0	559
Rural	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,970	99.6	0.2	0.2	100.0	2,268
Coastal	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,733	99.5	0.1	0.3	100.0	2,003
Urban Coastal	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	670	99.1	0.2	0.6	100.0	467
Rural Coastal	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,063	99.6	0.1	0.3	100.0	1,536
Interior	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,040	99.5	0.4	0.1	100.0	824

DQ.11: Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations that are missing information for selected questions and indicators, Guyana MIC5, 2014			
Questionnaire and type of missing information	Reference group	Percent with missing/incomplete information ^a	Number of cases
Household			
Salt test result	All households interviewed that have salt	1.3	5,077
Starting time of interview	All households interviewed	0.7	5,077
Ending time of interview	All households interviewed	0.5	5,077
Women			
Date of first marriage/union	All ever married women age 15-49		
Only month		12.9	3,948
Both month and year		6.4	3,948
Age at first marriage/union	All ever married women age 15-49 with year of first marriage not known	1.2	3,948
Age at first intercourse	All women age 15-24 who have ever had sex	1.3	1,039
Time since last intercourse	All women age 15-24 who have ever had sex	1.6	1,039
Starting time of interview	All women interviewed	0.0	5,076
Ending time of interview	All women interviewed	0.0	5,076
Men			
Date of first marriage/union	All ever married men age 15-49		
Only month		16.0	1,100
Both month and year		13.3	1,100
Age at first marriage/union	All ever married men age 15-49 with year of first marriage not known	2.0	1,100
Age at first intercourse	All men age 15-24 who have ever had sex	0.2	363
Time since last intercourse	All men age 15-24 who have ever had sex	0.5	363
Starting time of interview	All men interviewed	0.4	1,682
Ending time of interview	All men interviewed	0.7	1,682
Under-5			
Starting time of interview	All under-5 children	0.3	3,358
Ending time of interview	All under-5 children	0.5	3,358

^a Includes "Don't know" responses

DQ.12: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Underweight

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and weight, Guyana MIC5, 2014								
Valid weight and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis							
	Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured and incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)	Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis		
Total	91.6	7.5	0.1	0.0	0.8	100.0	8.4	3,358
Age								
<6 months	90.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	10.0	290
6-11 months	92.8	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	7.2	346
12-23 months	92.3	7.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	100.0	7.7	688
24-35 months	91.8	7.2	0.1	0.0	0.9	100.0	8.2	684
36-47 months	93.0	6.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	7.0	672
48-59 months	89.2	9.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	10.8	678

DQ.13: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Stunting

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and length or height, Guyana MIC5, 2014								
Valid length/height and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis							
	Length/Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Length/Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)	Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis		
Total	89.0	8.3	0.1	0.0	2.5	100.0	11.0	3,358
Age								
<6 months	86.6	9.3	0.0	0.0	4.1	100.0	13.4	290
6-11 months	91.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	9.0	346
12-23 months	89.8	7.7	0.1	0.0	2.3	100.0	10.2	688
24-35 months	89.2	8.3	0.1	0.0	2.3	100.0	10.8	684
36-47 months	91.1	7.1	0.3	0.0	1.5	100.0	8.9	672
48-59 months	86.1	10.2	0.0	0.0	3.7	100.0	13.9	678

DQ.14: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Wasting

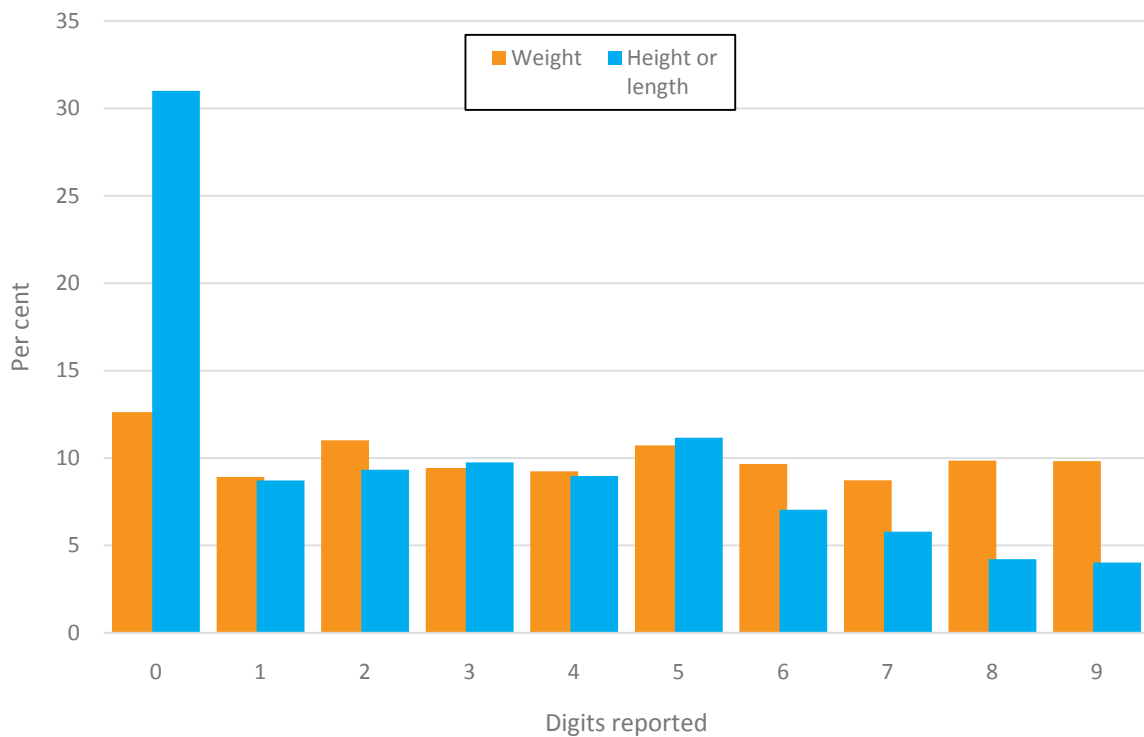
Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on weight and length or height, Guyana MIC5, 2014								
	Reason for exclusion from analysis							
	Valid weight and length/height	Weight not measured	Length/Height not measured	Weight and length/height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)	Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
Total	88.5	0.1	0.9	7.4	3.1	100.0	11.5	3,358
Age								
<6 months	85.2	0.0	1.0	8.3	5.5	100.0	14.8	290
6-11 months	90.5	0.3	0.9	6.4	2.0	100.0	9.5	346
12-23 months	89.7	0.3	1.0	6.7	2.3	100.0	10.3	688
24-35 months	87.7	0.0	1.2	7.2	3.9	100.0	12.3	684
36-47 months	91.1	0.0	0.7	6.4	1.8	100.0	8.9	672
48-59 months	86.0	0.0	0.6	9.6	3.8	100.0	14.0	678

DQ.15: Heaping in anthropometric measurements

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by digits reported for the decimal points, Guyana MIC5, 2014

	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	3,106	100.0	3,109	100.0
Digits				
0	392	12.6	964	31.0
1	277	8.9	271	8.7
2	342	11.0	290	9.3
3	293	9.4	303	9.7
4	287	9.2	279	9.0
5	333	10.7	347	11.2
6	300	9.7	219	7.0
7	271	8.7	180	5.8
8	306	9.9	131	4.2
9	305	9.8	125	4.0
0 or 5	725	23.3	1,311	42.2

Figure DQ.2: Weight and height/length measurements by digits reported for the decimal points, Guyana MIC5, 2014



DQ.16: Observation of birth certificates

Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificates, and percentage of birth certificates seen, Guyana MICS5, 2014							
	Child has birth certificate				Total	Percentage of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under age 5
	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	Child does not have birth certificate	DK/Missing			
Total	61.1	25.1	13.5	0.3	100.0	70.9	3,358
Region							
Region 1	39.6	21.6	38.4	0.4	100.0	64.6	268
Region 2	74.0	10.4	15.6	0.0	100.0	87.7	173
Region 3	73.1	18.9	8.0	0.0	100.0	79.4	349
Region 4	61.7	29.3	8.6	0.5	100.0	67.8	1,073
Region 5	43.9	40.2	15.4	0.5	100.0	52.2	214
Region 6	73.6	17.5	8.9	0.0	100.0	80.8	417
Regions 7 & 8	44.4	37.2	17.4	0.9	100.0	54.4	333
Region 9	75.2	12.6	12.2	0.0	100.0	85.7	294
Region 10	55.3	27.8	16.9	0.0	100.0	66.5	237
Area							
Urban	57.1	33.2	9.6	0.1	100.0	63.2	687
Rural	62.1	23.0	14.5	0.3	100.0	73.0	2,671
Coastal	65.7	25.2	8.9	0.3	100.0	72.3	2,182
Urban Coastal	56.6	35.2	8.1	0.2	100.0	61.6	571
Rural Coastal	68.9	21.6	9.2	0.3	100.0	76.1	1,611
Interior	52.6	24.9	22.1	0.3	100.0	67.9	1,176
Child's age							
0-5 months	32.4	14.5	52.8	0.3	100.0	69.1	290
6-11 months	54.3	23.4	22.3	0.0	100.0	69.9	346
12-23 months	65.8	21.8	12.1	0.3	100.0	75.1	688
24-35 months	66.7	25.0	8.2	0.1	100.0	72.7	684
36-47 months	64.0	28.6	7.1	0.3	100.0	69.1	672
48-59 months	63.6	30.4	5.5	0.6	100.0	67.7	678

DQ.17: Observation of vaccination cards

Percent distribution of children age 0-35 months by presence of a vaccination card, and the percentage of vaccination cards seen by the interviewers, Guyana MICS5, 2014								
	Child does not have vaccination card		Child has vaccination card			Total	Percentage of vaccination cards seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children age 0-35 months
	Had vaccination card previously	Never had vaccination card	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	DK/Missing			
Total	0.9	2.1	89.9	6.7	0.4	100.0	93.1	2,008
Area								
Urban	1.0	2.0	90.0	6.6	0.5	100.0	93.1	408
Rural	0.9	2.2	89.9	6.7	0.4	100.0	93.1	1,600
Child's age								
0-5 months	0.7	11.0	81.4	6.6	0.3	100.0	92.5	290
6-11 months	0.9	0.3	93.9	4.9	0.0	100.0	95.0	346
12-23 months	0.9	0.6	90.0	8.3	0.3	100.0	91.6	688
24-35 months	1.0	0.9	91.4	6.0	0.7	100.0	93.8	684

DQ.18: 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, Guyana MICS5, 2014

	Woman has health card				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
	Woman does not have health card	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	DK/Missing			
Total	18.4	29.6	50.3	1.7	100.0	37.0	1,258
Region							
Region 1	46.7	14.1	39.1	0.0	100.0	26.5	92
Region 2	24.6	26.1	49.3	0.0	100.0	34.6	69
Region 3	27.9	36.7	34.7	0.7	100.0	51.4	147
Region 4	11.7	35.4	50.2	2.7	100.0	41.4	412
Region 5	17.6	16.2	63.5	2.7	100.0	20.3	74
Region 6	12.8	27.0	58.8	1.4	100.0	31.5	148
Regions 7 & 8	18.9	32.0	48.4	0.8	100.0	39.8	122
Region 9	10.9	24.8	63.4	1.0	100.0	28.1	101
Region 10	18.3	26.9	51.6	3.2	100.0	34.2	93
Area							
Urban	16.7	26.4	55.4	1.6	100.0	32.2	258
Rural	18.9	30.4	49.0	1.7	100.0	38.3	1,000
Coastal	16.6	31.6	49.9	1.9	100.0	38.7	833
Urban Coastal	15.6	25.9	56.6	2.0	100.0	31.4	205
Rural Coastal	16.9	33.4	47.8	1.9	100.0	41.2	628
Interior	22.1	25.6	51.1	1.2	100.0	33.4	425
Age							
15-24	16.3	31.8	50.6	1.3	100.0	38.6	541
25-34	21.3	26.3	50.6	1.9	100.0	34.2	540
35-49	16.4	32.8	48.6	2.3	100.0	40.3	177

DQ.19: Observation of bednets and places for handwashing

Percentage of bednets in all households observed by the interviewers, and percent distribution of places for handwashing observed by the interviewers in all interviewed households, Guyana MICS5, 2014

	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 reason		
Total	46.3	10,849	75.5	9.0	13.2	2.1	100.0	5,077
Region								
Region 1	31.4	697	82.8	5.2	11.0	0.9	100.0	326
Region 2	56.6	668	68.0	3.7	11.1	17.2	100.0	297
Region 3	33.3	1,474	81.5	6.9	11.0	0.6	100.0	664
Region 4	47.4	3,791	68.3	7.6	23.0	1.0	100.0	1,757
Region 5	42.6	688	88.8	2.2	6.4	2.6	100.0	312
Region 6	44.6	1,368	86.5	9.1	3.1	1.0	100.0	683
Regions 7 & 8	43.9	846	69.6	19.5	7.0	2.9	100.0	385
Region 9	77.7	735	91.1	4.9	3.0	0.7	100.0	305
Region 10	49.8	582	59.5	26.7	12.9	0.6	100.0	348
Area								
Urban	41.6	2,398	62.4	10.0	25.5	1.8	100.0	1,165
Rural	47.6	8,451	79.4	8.7	9.5	2.2	100.0	3,912
Coastal	43.9	7,827						
Urban Coastal	40.3	2,104						
Rural Coastal	45.2	5,723						
Interior	52.5	3,022						
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	53.8	2,812	75.6	13.0	7.1	4.0	100.0	1,455
Second	44.4	1,898	75.2	10.5	11.5	2.8	100.0	992
Middle	43.6	1,929	75.5	7.8	16.0	0.6	100.0	894
Fourth	41.8	2,063	74.4	6.1	18.7	0.7	100.0	883
Richest	44.8	2,147	76.9	4.9	16.8	1.1	100.0	853

DQ.20: 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 who was interviewed for the under-5 questionnaire, Guyana MICS5, 2014

	Mother in the household		Mother not in the household		Total	Number of children under 5
	Mother interviewed	Father interviewed	Other adult female interviewed	Other adult male interviewed		
Total	91.9	1.1	6.8	0.2	100.0	1,851
Age						
0	95.6	0.2	4.2	0.0	100.0	398
1	95.7	1.1	3.2	0.0	100.0	373
2	93.8	0.9	5.1	0.2	100.0	357
3	87.8	2.0	9.8	0.3	100.0	378
4	85.9	1.4	12.4	0.3	100.0	344

DQ.21: Selection of children age 1-17 years for the child labour and child discipline modules

Percent distribution of households by the number of children age 1-17 years, and the percentage of households with at least two children age 1-17 years where where correct selection of one child for the child labour and child discipline modules was performed, Guyana MIC5, 2014

	Number of children age 1-17 years			Total	Number of households	Percentage of households where correct selection was performed	Number of households with 2 or more children age 1-17 years
	None	One	Two or more				
Total	26.8	23.2	50.0	100.0	5,077	95.8	2,540
Region							
Region 1	17.8	16.6	65.6	100.0	326	96.7	214
Region 2	33.0	21.2	45.8	100.0	297	95.6	136
Region 3	30.4	26.8	42.8	100.0	664	95.8	284
Region 4	29.1	24.3	46.6	100.0	1,757	96.3	819
Region 5	23.4	22.8	53.8	100.0	312	94.6	168
Region 6	28.7	27.5	43.8		683	93.6	299
Regions 7 & 8	19.7	19.2	61.0		385	93.2	235
Region 9	18.0	15.7	66.2		305	99.0	202
Region 10	25.9	21.6	52.6		348	97.3	183
Area							
Urban	30.4	23.8	45.8	100.0	1,165	96.3	534
Rural	25.7	23.0	51.3	100.0	3,912	95.7	2,006
Coastal	29.0	25.1	45.9		3,632	95.7	1,667
Urban Coastal	31.5	23.8	44.7		993	95.9	444
Rural Coastal	28.0	25.7	46.3		2,639	95.6	1,223
Interior	21.2	18.3	60.4		1,445	96.1	873
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	21.4	16.9	61.6	100.0	1,455	95.7	897
Second	28.7	20.7	50.6	100.0	992	96.2	502
Middle	30.3	26.8	42.8	100.0	894	95.6	383
Fourth	28.9	28.3	42.8	100.0	883	96.6	378
Richest	27.7	27.8	44.5	100.0	853	95.3	380

DQ.22: School attendance by single age																						
Distribution of household population age 5-24 years by educational level and grade attended in the current (or most recent) school year, Guyana MICS5, 2014																						
Age at beginning of school year	Not attending school	Nursery school	Currently attending										DK/ Missing	Higher than secondary	Not able to determine	DK/ Missing	Total	Number of household members				
			Primary school					Secondary school														
			Grade	1	2	3	4	5	6	DK/ Missing	1	2							3	4	5	6
5	4.1	49.0	39.4	4.9	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	375
6	2.1	8.8	37.4	45.9	2.7	1.6	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	345
7	1.0	0.2	3.1	37.5	54.8	3.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	384
8	2.9	0.0	0.2	4.0	39.7	47.4	5.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	341
9	0.7	0.2	0.2	1.1	3.4	46.0	42.3	3.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	365
10	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.4	4.1	41.2	49.9	0.4	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	394
11	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	2.4	0.7	45.9	0.4	38.1	7.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	337
12	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	1.5	0.2	45.6	42.5	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	389
13	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	7.7	50.0	33.8	4.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	437
14	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.1	4.2	44.3	32.3	2.9	0.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	428
15	22.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.7	9.0	34.9	29.8	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	438
16	41.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.0	10.8	37.6	1.6	1.2	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	443
17	78.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.2	13.0	1.6	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	435
18	84.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.5	4.5	1.7	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	422
19	88.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.6	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	380
20	90.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.6	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	366
21	93.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	348
22	89.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	316
23	92.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	280
24	37.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	61.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	319

DQ.23: 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, Guyana MIC55, 2014

	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children Deceased			Number of women
	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio at birth	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	
Total	5,693	5,468	1.04	5,414	5,266	1.03	279	202	1.38	5,076
Age										
15-19	104	96	1.08	101	95	1.06	3	1	3.00	916
20-24	573	586	0.98	553	577	0.96	20	9	2.22	959
25-29	920	856	1.07	893	834	1.07	27	22	1.23	889
30-34	1,056	1,046	1.01	1,019	1,018	1.00	37	28	1.32	722
35-39	1,057	1,000	1.06	1,003	962	1.04	54	38	1.42	602
40-44	1,078	999	1.08	1,006	956	1.05	72	43	1.67	546
45-49	905	885	1.02	839	824	1.02	66	61	1.08	442

DQ.24: Births by periods preceding the survey

Number of births, sex ratio at birth, and period ratio by periods preceding the survey, according to living, deceased, and total children (imputed), as reported in the birth histories, Guyana MIC5, 2014

	Number of births			Percent with complete birth date ^a			Sex ratio at birth ^b			Period ratio ^c		
	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total
Total	8,884	465	9,349	99.5	89.1	99.0	103.8	134.7	105.2	na	na	na
Years												
0	379	15	393	100.0	93.1	99.7	96.3	93.5	96.2	na	na	na
1	387	6	393	100.0	94.3	99.9	91.1	329.3	92.8	106.3	48.1	104.3
2	349	11	360	99.7	96.3	99.6	96.5	66.8	95.5	95.3	124.5	96.0
3	346	12	357	99.9	94.5	99.7	108.0	74.7	106.7	104.2	72.0	102.8
4	314	21	335	99.9	83.6	98.9	131.3	135.9	131.6	87.6	144.4	89.8
5	371	18	389	99.6	94.0	99.3	120.0	310.1	124.7	112.9	104.6	112.5
6	344	13	356	99.7	100.0	99.7	82.5	161.3	84.5	98.7	101.8	98.8
7	325	7	333	99.9	89.0	99.7	112.5	17.9	108.9	96.1	41.1	93.5
8	333	22	355	99.5	91.2	99.0	136.1	136.7	136.1	103.3	239.0	107.0
9	320	11	332	99.8	86.8	99.3	100.2	218.3	102.8	11.1	6.5	10.9
10+	5,415	330	5,745	99.4	88.0	98.7	102.7	137.4	104.4	na	na	na
Five-year periods												
0-4	1,775	64	1,839	99.9	90.9	99.6	102.8	106.9	102.9	na	na	na
5-9	1,694	71	1,765	99.7	92.5	99.4	108.8	152.1	110.2	na	na	na
10-14	1,631	59	1,690	99.7	93.9	99.5	98.1	146.3	99.5	na	na	na
15-19	1,754	84	1,838	99.4	93.8	99.1	105.3	133.2	106.4	na	na	na
20+	2,031	187	2,217	99.2	83.5	97.9	104.3	136.6	106.7	na	na	na

na: not applicable

^a Both month and year of birth given. The inverse of the percent reported is the percent with incomplete and therefore imputed date of birth

^b $(B_m/B_t) \times 100$, where B_m and B_t are the numbers of male and female births, respectively

^c $(2 \times B_t / (B_{t-1} + B_{t+1})) \times 100$, where B_t is the number of births in year t preceding the survey

DQ.25: Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of reported deaths under one month of age by age at death in days and the percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0–6 days, by 5-year periods preceding the survey (imputed), Guyana MICS5, 2014

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total (0–19)
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
Age at death (days)					
0	10	11	4	11	37
1	8	9	13	10	40
2	8	0	6	4	18
3	7	5	0	5	18
4	-	3	1	1	5
5	0	0	-	1	2
6	2	-	-	-	2
7	3	2	0	1	6
8	-	-	0	-	0
9	-	0	-	-	0
10	-	-	-	1	1
11	-	1	-	-	1
12	-	1	-	3	4
13	-	-	-	-	-
14	-	1	-	1	2
15	0	-	1	-	1
16	-	-	-	-	-
17	0	-	-	-	0
18	-	-	-	-	-
19	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	-	-
21	1	1	-	1	3
22	-	-	-	-	-
23	1	-	-	-	1
24	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	-	-
26	-	-	-	-	-
27	-	-	-	-	-
28	-	0	-	-	0
29	-	-	-	-	-
30	-	-	-	-	-
Total 0–30 days	42	34	26	39	141
Percent early neonatal ^a	87.2	83.6	95.7	82.5	86.6

^a Deaths during the first 7 days (0-6), divided by deaths during the first month (0-30 days)

DQ.26: Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under two years of age by age at death in months and the percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under one month, for the 5-year periods of birth preceding the survey (imputed), Guyana MICS5, 2014

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total (0-19)
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	
Age at death (months)					
0 ^a	42	34	26	39	141
1	3	2	3	5	12
2	2	1	2	4	10
3	2	3	4	1	9
4	3	0	4	1	8
5	1	2	0	1	4
6	2	3	1	1	7
7	0	4	0	2	6
8	0	1	1	1	3
9	-	-	3	1	3
10	-	1	-	-	1
11	-	1	-	0	1
12	1	2	2	7	12
13	-	3	-	-	3
14	-	0	-	-	0
15	-	-	-	-	-
16	-	-	-	1	1
17	-	-	-	-	-
18	-	-	-	-	-
19	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	-	-
21	-	-	0	1	1
22	-	-	-	-	-
23	-	-	-	-	-
Total 0-11 months	55	51	44	55	206
Percent neonatal ^b	75.7	66.5	58.7	71.5	68.6

^a Includes deaths under one month reported in days

^b Deaths under one month, divided by deaths under one year

Appendix E. Guyana MICS5 Indicators: Numerators and Denominators

MICS INDICATOR ^[M]	Module ⁹³	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference ⁹⁴
MORTALITY⁹⁵				
1.1	Neonatal mortality rate	BH	Probability of dying within the first month of life	
1.2	Infant mortality rate	CM - BH	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	MDG 4.2
1.3	Post-neonatal mortality rate	BH	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates	
1.4	Child mortality rate	BH	Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays	
1.5	Under-five mortality rate	CM - BH	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	MDG 4.1
NUTRITION				
2.1a 2.1b	Underweight prevalence	AN	Number of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of 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 fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) below minus three standard deviations (severe) of 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 fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5
2.4	Overweight prevalence	AN	Number of children under age 5 who are above two standard deviations of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5
2.5	Children ever breastfed	MN	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who breastfed their last live-born child at any time	Total number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years

^[M]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 Questionnaire for Individual Men

⁹³Some indicators are constructed by using questions in several modules in the MICS questionnaires. In such cases, only the module(s) which contains most of the necessary information is indicated.

⁹⁴Millennium Development Goals (MDG) indicators, effective 15 January 2008 - <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Host.aspx?Content=Indicators/OfficialList.htm>, accessed 10 June 2013.

⁹⁵When the Birth History module is used, mortality indicators are calculated for the last 5-year period. When the indicators are estimated indirectly (using the Fertility module only), the rates refer to dates as estimated by the indirect technique.

MICS INDICATOR ^[M]		Module ⁹³	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference ⁹⁴
2.6	Early initiation of breastfeeding	MN	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who put their last newborn to the breast within one hour of birth	Total number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	
2.7	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	BD	Number of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed ⁹⁶	Total number of infants under 6 months of age	
2.8	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	BD	Number of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment ⁹⁷ during the previous day	Total number of infants under 6 months of age	
2.9	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	BD	Number of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	Total number of children age 12-15 months	
2.10	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	BD	Number of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	Total number of children age 20-23 months	
2.11	Duration of breastfeeding	BD	The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day		
2.12	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	BD	Number of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed ⁹⁸ during the previous day	Total number of children age 0-23 months	
2.13	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	BD	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	
2.14	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	BD	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	
2.15	Minimum meal frequency	BD	Number of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times ⁹⁹ or more during the previous day	Total number of children age 6-23 months	

⁹⁶Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines

⁹⁷Infants 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)

⁹⁸Infants age 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed, and children age 6-23 months who are breastfed and ate solid, semi-solid or soft foods

⁹⁹Breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, two times for infants age 6-8 months, and three times for children 9-23 months; Non-breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, or milk feeds, four times for children age 6-23 months

MICS INDICATOR ^[M]		Module ⁹³	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference ⁹⁴
2.1 6	Minimum dietary diversity	BD	Number of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 4 or more food groups ¹⁰⁰ during the previous day	Total number of children age 6–23 months	
2.1 7a 2.1 7b	Minimum acceptable diet	BD	(a) Number of breastfed children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day (b) Number of non-breastfed children age 6–23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity not including milk feeds and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	(a) Number of breastfed children age 6–23 months (b) Number of non-breastfed children age 6–23 months	
2.1 8	Bottle feeding	BD	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	
2.1 9	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 where there was no salt	
2.2 0	Low-birthweight infants	MN	Number of most recent live births in the last 2 years weighing below 2,500 grams at birth	Total number of most recent live births in the last 2 years	
2.2 1	Infants weighed at birth	MN	Number of most recent live births in the last 2 years who were weighed at birth	Total number of most recent live births in the last 2 years	

CHILD HEALTH

3.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12–23 months who received BCG vaccine by 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 the third dose of OPV vaccine (OPV3) by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12–23 months	
3.3	Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage (Pentavalent)	IM	Number of children age 12–23 months who received the third dose of DPT vaccine (DPT3) by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12–23 months	
3.4	Measles immunization coverage ¹⁰¹	IM	Number of children age 24–35 months who received measles vaccine by their second birthday	Total number of children age 24–35 months	MDG 4.3

¹⁰⁰The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 4 out of the 7 following food groups: 1) grains, roots and tubers, 2) legumes and nuts, 3) dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese), 4) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 5) eggs, 6) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 7) other fruits and vegetables

¹⁰¹In countries where measles vaccination is administered at or after 12 months of age according to the vaccination schedule, the indicator is calculated as the proportion of children age 24–35 months who received the measles vaccine by 24 months of age

MICS INDICATOR ^[M]		Module ⁹³	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference ⁹⁴
3.5	Hepatitis B immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hepatitis B vaccine (HepB3) by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.6	Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hib vaccine (Hib3) by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.7	Yellow fever immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 24-35 months who received yellow fever vaccine by their second birthday	Total number of children age 24-35 months	
3.8	Full immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 24-35 months who received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule by their first birthday (measles and yellow fever by second birthday)	Total number of children age 24-35 months	
3.9	Neonatal tetanus protection	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were given at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine within the appropriate interval ¹⁰² prior to the most recent birth	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
3.10	Care-seeking for diarrhoea	CA	Number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	Total number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	
3.S1	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	CA	Number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORS	Total number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	
3.12	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding	CA	Number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	Total number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	
3.13	Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	CA	Number of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	Total number of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks	
3.14	Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms	CA	Number of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks who received antibiotics	Total number of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks	
3.15	Use of solid fuels for cooking	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	

¹⁰²See the MICS tabulation plan for a detailed description

MICS INDICATOR ^[M]		Module ⁹³	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference ⁹⁴
3.1 6a 3.1 6b	Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) ¹⁰³	TN	Number of households with (a) at least one ITN (b) at least one ITN for every two people	Total number of households	
3.1 8	Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	TN	Number of children under age 5 who slept under an ITN the previous night	Total number of children under age 5 who spent the previous night in the interviewed households	MDG 6.7
3.1 9	Population that slept under an ITN	TN	Number of household members who slept under an ITN the previous night	Total number of household members who spent the previous night in the interviewed households	
3.2 0	Care-seeking for fever	CA	Number of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	Total number of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks	
3.2 1	Malaria diagnostics usage	CA	Number of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who had a finger or heel stick for malaria testing	Total number of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks	
3.2 2	Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	CA	Number of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who received any antimalarial treatment	Total number of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks	MDG 6.8
3.2 3	Treatment with Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) among children who received anti-malarial treatment	CA	Number of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who received ACT (or other first-line treatment according to national policy)	Total number of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who received any anti-malarial drugs	
3.2 4	Pregnant women who slept under an ITN	TN – CP	Number of pregnant women who slept under an ITN the previous night	Total number of pregnant women	

¹⁰³An ITN is (a) a conventionally treated net which has been soaked with an insecticide within the past 12 months, (b) factory treated net which does not require any treatment (LLIN), (c) a pretreated net obtained within the last 12 months, or (d) a net that has been soaked with or dipped in insecticide within the last 12 months

MICS INDICATOR ^[M]		Module ⁹³	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference ⁹⁴
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 in households 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 specific place for hand washing where water and soap or other cleansing agent are present	Total number of households	
4.6	Availability of soap or other cleansing agent	HW	Number of households with soap or other cleansing agent	Total number of households	

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH					
5.1	Adolescent birth rate ¹⁰⁴	CM - BH	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years		MDG 5.4
5.2	Early childbearing	CM - BH	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
5.4	Unmet need ¹⁰⁵	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
5.5 a 5.5 b	Antenatal care coverage	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth (a) at least once by skilled health personnel (b) at least four times by any provider	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	MDG 5.5

¹⁰⁴When the Birth History module is used, the indicator is calculated for the last 3-year period. When estimated using the Fertility module only, the rate refers to the last one year

¹⁰⁵See the MICS tabulation plan for a detailed description

MICS INDICATOR ^[M]		Module ⁹³	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference ⁹⁴
5.6	Content of antenatal care	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had their blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples during the last pregnancy that led to a live birth	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.7	Skilled attendant at delivery	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended by skilled health personnel during their most recent live birth	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	MDG 5.2
5.8	Institutional deliveries	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.9	Caesarean section	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years whose most recent live birth in the last 2 years was delivered by caesarean section	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.10	Post-partum stay in health facility	PN	Number of women age 15-49 years who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery of their most recent live birth in the last 2 years	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.11	Post-natal health check for the newborn	PN	Number of last live births in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery	Total number of last live births in the last 2 years	
5.12	Post-natal health check for the mother	PN	Number of women age 15-49 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live birth in the last 2 years	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	

CHILD DEVELOPMENT

6.1	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	
6.2	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 last 3 days	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
6.3	Father's support for learning	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months whose biological father has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
6.4	Mother's support for learning	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months whose biological mother has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	Total number of children age 36-59 months	

MICS INDICATOR ^[M]	Module ⁹³	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference ⁹⁴	
CHILD DEVELOPMENT					
6.5	Availability of 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	
6.6	Availability of playthings	EC	Number of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	Total number of children under age 5	
6.7	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 last week	Total number of children under age 5	
6.8	Early child development index	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	Total number of children age 36-59 months	

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 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

MICS INDICATOR ^[M]		Module ⁹³	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference ⁹⁴
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	
8.2	Child labour	CL	Number of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour ¹⁰⁶	Total number of children age 5-17 years	
8.3	Violent discipline	CD	Number of children age 1-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month	Total number of children age 1-14 years	
8.4	Marriage before age 15 ^[M]	MA	Number of women age 15-49 years who were first married or in union before age 15	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
8.5	Marriage before age 18 ^[M]	MA	Number of women age 20-49 years who were first married or in union before age 18	Total number of women age 20-49 years	
8.6	Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union ^[M]	MA	Number of women age 15-19 years who are married or in union	Total number of women age 15-19 years	
8.7	Polygyny ^[M]	MA	Number of women age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous union	Total number of women age 15-49 years who are married or in union	
8.8 a 8.8 b	Spousal age difference	MA	Number of women who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older, (a) among women age 15-19 years, (b) among women age 20-24 years	Total number of women who are married or in union (a) age 15-19 years, (b) age 20-24 years	
8.1 2	Attitudes towards domestic violence ^[M]	DV	Number of women who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
8.1 3	Children's living arrangements	HL	Number of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	Total number of children age 0-17 years	
8.1 4	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	HL	Number of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	Total number of children age 0-17 years	
8.1 5	Children with at least one parent living abroad	HL	Number of children 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	Total number of children 0-17 years	

¹⁰⁶Children involved in child labour are defined as children involved in economic activities above the age-specific thresholds, children involved in household chores above the age-specific thresholds, and children involved in hazardous work. See the MICS tabulation plan for more detailed information on thresholds and classifications

MICS INDICATOR ^[M]		Module ⁹³	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference ⁹⁴
HIV/AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR					
9.1	Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women ^[M]	HA	Number of women age 15-24 years who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV ¹⁰⁷ , and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission	Total number of women age 15-24 years	MDG 6.3
9.2	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV ^[M]	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means ¹⁰⁸ of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
9.3	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV ^[M]	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years expressing accepting attitudes on all four questions ¹⁰⁹ toward people living with HIV	Total number of women age 15-49 years who have heard of HIV	
9.4	Women who know where to be tested for HIV ^[M]	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	
9.5	Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results ^[M]	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
9.6	Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results ^[M]	HA	Number of women age 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months, who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results	Total number of women age 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months	
9.7	HIV counselling during antenatal care	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years and received antenatal care during the pregnancy of their most recent birth, reporting that they received counselling on HIV during antenatal care	Total number of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years	
9.8	HIV testing during antenatal care	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years and received antenatal care during the pregnancy of their most recent birth, 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 had a live birth in the last 2 years	
9.9	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	
9.10	Sex before age 15 among young women ^[M]	SB	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Total number of women age 15-24 years	
9.11	Age-mixing among sexual partners	SB	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months with a partner who was 10 or more years older	Total number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	

¹⁰⁷Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner

¹⁰⁸Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding

¹⁰⁹Women (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

MICS INDICATOR ^[M]	Module ⁹³	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference ⁹⁴	
HIV/AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR					
9.1 2	Multiple sexual partnerships ^[M]	SB	Number of women age 15-49 years who had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the last 12 months	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
9.1 3	Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships ^[M]	SB	Number of women age 15-49 years who report having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Total number of women age 15-49 years who reported having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months	
9.1 4	Sex with non-regular partners ^[M]	SB	Number of sexually active women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner in the last 12 months	Total number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	
9.1 5	Condom use with non-regular partners ^[M]	SB	Number of women age 15-24 years reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabitating sex partner in the last 12 months	Total number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner in the last 12 months	MDG 6.2
9.1 6	Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans	HL - ED	Proportion attending school among children age 10-14 years who have lost both parents	Proportion attending school among children age 10-14 years whose parents are alive and who are living with one or both parents	MDG 6.4

ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY				
10. 1	Exposure to mass media ^[M]	MT	Number of women age 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television	Total number of women age 15-49 years
10. 2	Use of computers ^[M]	MT	Number of young women age 15-24 years who used a computer during the last 12 months	Total number of women age 15-24 years
10. 3	Use of internet ^[M]	MT	Number of young women age 15-24 who used the internet during the last 12 months	Total number of women age 15-24 years

SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING				
11. 1	Life satisfaction ^[M]	LS	Number of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life, overall	Total number of women age 15-24 years
11. 2	Happiness ^[M]	LS	Number of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy	Total number of women age 15-24 years
11. 3	Perception of a better life ^[M]	LS	Number of women age 15-24 years whose life improved during the last one year, and who expect that their life will be better after one year	Total number of women age 15-24 years

MICS INDICATOR ^[M]		Module ⁹³	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference ⁹⁴
TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE					
12.1	Tobacco use ^[M]	TA	Number of women age 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes, or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products at any time during the last one month	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
12.2	Smoking before age 15 ^[M]	TA	Number of women age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
12.3	Use of alcohol ^[M]	TA	Number of women age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
12.4	Use of alcohol before age 15 ^[M]	TA	Number of women age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15	Total number of women age 15-49 years	

Appendix F. Guyana MICS5 Questionnaires



HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE MICS 5 Guyana

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL		HH
HH1. Cluster number: ___ ___ ___		HH2. Household number: ___ ___
HH3. Interviewer's name and number: Name _____		HH4. Supervisor's name and number: Name _____
HH5. Day / Month / Year of interview: ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 201 4		HH7. Region: Barima-Waini 1 Pomeroon-Supenaam 2 Essequibo Islands-West Demerara 3 Demerara-Mahaica..... 4 Mahaica-Berbice 5 East Berbice-Corentyne..... 6 Cuyuni-Mazaruni 7 Potaro-Siparuni 8 Upper Takutu-Upper Essequibo 9 Upper Demerara-Berbice..... 10
HH6. Area: Urban 1 Rural..... 2	HH7A. Location: Coastal..... 1 Interior..... 2	
HH8. Is the household selected for Questionnaire for Men? Yes 1 No 2		
<p>WE ARE FROM THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. THE DATA COLLECTED WILL BE USED BY POLICY MAKERS TO MAKE DECISIONS THAT WILL BENEFIT YOUR HOUSEHOLD. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THESE SUBJECTS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 50 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS. MAY I START NOW?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, permission is given ⇒ Go to HH18 to record the time and then begin the interview. <input type="checkbox"/> No, permission is not given ⇒ Circle 04 in HH9. Discuss this result with your supervisor.</p>		
HH9. Result of household interview: Completed 01 No household member or no competent respondent at home at time of visit 02 Entire household absent for extended period of time 03 Refused 04 Dwelling vacant / Address not a dwelling 05 Dwelling destroyed..... 06 Dwelling not found 07 Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96		
<p><i>After the household questionnaire has been completed, fill in the following information:</i></p> <p>HH10. Respondent to Household Questionnaire: Name _____</p> <p>HH11. Total number of household members: ___ ___</p> <p>HH12. Number of women age 15-49 years: ___ ___</p> <p><i>If the household is selected for Questionnaire for Men:</i> HH13A. Number of men age 15-49 years: ___ ___</p> <p>HH14. Number of children under age 5: ___ ___</p>		
<p><i>After all questionnaires for the household have been completed, fill in the following information:</i></p> <p>HH13. Number of women's questionnaires completed: ___ ___</p> <p><i>If the household is selected for Questionnaire for Men:</i> HH13B. Number of men's questionnaires completed: ___ ___</p> <p>HH15. Number of under-5 questionnaires completed: ___ ___</p>		
HH16. Field editor's name and number: Name _____		HH17. Main data entry clerk's name and number: Name _____

MICS.HH.1

HH18. Record the time.
 HOUR.....
 Minutes.....

LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

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 List of Household Members have been used.

HL

HL1 Line no.	HL2 Name	HL3 WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP OF (name) TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD?	HL4 IS (name) MALE OR FEMALE? 1 Male 2 Female	For women age 15-49		For men age 15-49		For children age 0-4	For children age 0-17 years						For Children age 0-14
				HL7 Circle line no. if woman age 15-49	HL7A Circle line no. if man age 15-49	HL7B Circle line no. if children age 0-4	HL11 IS (name)'S NATURAL MOTHER ALIVE?		HL12 DOES (name)'S NATURAL MOTHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD?	HL12A WHERE DOES (name)'S NATURAL MOTHER LIVE?	HL13 IS (name)'S NATURAL FATHER ALIVE?	HL14 DOES (name)'S NATURAL FATHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD?	HL14A WHERE DOES (name)'S NATURAL FATHER LIVE?	HL15 Record line no. of mother from HL12 if indicated. If HL12 is blank or '00' ask: WHO IS THE PRIMARY CARETAKER OF (name)?	
				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'.	HL6A DID (name) STAY HERE LAST NIGHT?	HL6B TO WHICH ETHNIC GROUP DOES (name) BELONG?		HL11 IS (name)'S NATURAL MOTHER ALIVE?	HL12 DOES (name)'S NATURAL MOTHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD?	HL12A WHERE DOES (name)'S NATURAL MOTHER LIVE?	HL13 IS (name)'S NATURAL FATHER ALIVE?	HL14 DOES (name)'S NATURAL FATHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD?	HL14A WHERE DOES (name)'S NATURAL FATHER LIVE?	HL15 Record line no. of mother from HL12 if indicated. If HL12 is blank or '00' ask: WHO IS THE PRIMARY CARETAKER OF (name)?
Line	Name	Relation*	M F	Month	Year	Age	Y N	Group**	Y N DK	Mother	Mother	Y N DK	Father	Father	Mother
01		01	1 2				1 2	Group**	1 2 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8
02			1 2				1 2		1 2 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8
03			1 2				1 2		1 2 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8
04			1 2				1 2		1 2 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8
05			1 2				1 2		1 2 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8
06			1 2				1 2		1 2 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8
07			1 2				1 2		1 2 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8
08			1 2				1 2		1 2 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8
09			1 2				1 2		1 2 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8
10			1 2				1 2		1 2 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8
11			1 2				1 2		1 2 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8
12			1 2				1 2		1 2 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 3 8	1 2 3 8

HL1 Line no.	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'.	HL6A. DID (name) STAY HERE LAST NIGHT?	HL6B. TO WHICH ETHNIC GROUP DOES (name) BELONG?	For women age 15-49 HL7. Circle line no. if woman age 15-49 and the household is selected for questionnaire for Men.	For men age 15-49 HL7A. Circle line no. if man age 15-49 and the household is selected for questionnaire for Men.	For children age 0-4 HL7B.	For children age 0-17 years						For Children age 0-14 HL15. Record line no. of mother from HL12 if indicated. If HL12 is blank or '00', ask: WHO IS THE PRIMARY CARETAKER OF (name)?			
											HL11. IS (name)'S NATURAL MOTHER ALIVE? 1 Yes 2 No 8 DK HL13 line no. of mother and go to HL13. If "No", record 00.	HL12. DOES (name)'S NATURAL MOTHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? If "Yes", record line no. of mother and go to HL15. If "No", record 00.	HL12A. WHERE DOES (name)'S NATURAL MOTHER LIVE? 1 In another household in this country 2 Institution in this country 3 Abroad 8 DK	HL13. IS (name)'S NATURAL FATHER ALIVE? 1 Yes 2 No 8 DK HL15 line no. of father and go to HL15. If "No", record 00.	HL14. DOES (name)'S FATHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? If "Yes", record line no. of father and go to HL15. If "No", record 00.	HL14A. WHERE DOES (name)'S NATURAL FATHER LIVE? 1 In another household in this country 2 Institution in this country 3 Abroad 8 DK		HL15. Record line no. of mother from HL12 if indicated. If HL12 is blank or '00', ask: WHO IS THE PRIMARY CARETAKER OF (name)?		
13			M	F	Age	Y	N	Group**	15-49	15-49	0-4	Y	N	DK	Mother	1	2	3	8	Mother
14			1	2	---	1	2	---	13	13	13	1	2	8	Father	1	2	3	8	---
15			1	2	---	1	2	---	14	14	14	1	2	8	---	1	2	3	8	---
15			1	2	---	1	2	---	15	15	15	1	2	8	---	1	2	3	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 man age 15-49 years, write his name and line number and other identifying information in the information panel of a separate Individual Man'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, each eligible man, and each child under five in the household.

* Codes for HL3: Relationship to head of household:	01 Head 02 Spouse / Partner 03 Son / Daughter	04 Son-In-Law / Daughter-In-Law 05 Grandchild 06 Parent	07 Parent-In-Law 08 Brother / Sister 09 Brother-In-Law / Sister-In-Law	10 Uncle / Aunt 11 Niece / Nephew 12 Other relative	13 Adopted / Foster/ Stepchild 14 Servant (Live-in)	96 Other (Not related) 98 DK
** Codes for HL6B: Ethnicity of household member:	01 East Indian 02 African 03 Portuguese	04 Amerindian 05 Mixed Race 06 Chinese	96 Other 98 DK			

EDUCATION		For household members age 5 and above				For household members age 5-24 years				ED
ED1. Line number	ED2. Name and age Copy from HL2 and HL6	ED3. HAS (name) EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR NURSERY	ED4A. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL (name) HAS ATTENDED?	ED4B. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE /YEAR (name) COMPLETED AT THIS LEVEL?	ED5. DURING THE CURRENT SCHOOL YEAR, THAT IS 2013-2014, DID (name) ATTEND SCHOOL OR NURSERY AT ANY TIME?	ED6. DURING THIS/THAT SCHOOL YEAR, WHICH GRADE /YEAR IS/WAS (name) ATTENDING?	ED7. DURING THE PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR, THAT IS 2012-2013 DID (name) ATTEND SCHOOL OR NURSERY AT ANY TIME?	ED8. DURING THAT PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR, WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE /YEAR DID (name) ATTEND?		
Line	Name	Age	Level	Grade/year	Yes	No	Level	Grade/year	Level	Grade/year
01		___	0 1 2 3 8	___	1	2	0 1 2 3 8	___	0 1 2 3 8	___
02		___	0 1 2 3 8	___	1	2	0 1 2 3 8	___	0 1 2 3 8	___
03		___	0 1 2 3 8	___	1	2	0 1 2 3 8	___	0 1 2 3 8	___
04		___	0 1 2 3 8	___	1	2	0 1 2 3 8	___	0 1 2 3 8	___
05		___	0 1 2 3 8	___	1	2	0 1 2 3 8	___	0 1 2 3 8	___
06		___	0 1 2 3 8	___	1	2	0 1 2 3 8	___	0 1 2 3 8	___
07		___	0 1 2 3 8	___	1	2	0 1 2 3 8	___	0 1 2 3 8	___
08		___	0 1 2 3 8	___	1	2	0 1 2 3 8	___	0 1 2 3 8	___
09		___	0 1 2 3 8	___	1	2	0 1 2 3 8	___	0 1 2 3 8	___
10		___	0 1 2 3 8	___	1	2	0 1 2 3 8	___	0 1 2 3 8	___
11		___	0 1 2 3 8	___	1	2	0 1 2 3 8	___	0 1 2 3 8	___
12		___	0 1 2 3 8	___	1	2	0 1 2 3 8	___	0 1 2 3 8	___
13		___	0 1 2 3 8	___	1	2	0 1 2 3 8	___	0 1 2 3 8	___
14		___	0 1 2 3 8	___	1	2	0 1 2 3 8	___	0 1 2 3 8	___
15		___	0 1 2 3 8	___	1	2	0 1 2 3 8	___	0 1 2 3 8	___

SELECTION OF ONE CHILD FOR CHILD LABOUR/CHILD DISCIPLINE

SL

SL1. Check HL6 in the List of Household Members and write the total number of children age 1-17 years.

Total number _ _

SL2. Check the number of children age 1- 17 years in SL1:

Zero ⇒ Go to HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS module

One ⇒ Go to SL9 and record the rank number as '1', enter the line number, child's name and age

Two or more ⇒ Continue with SL2A

SL2A. List each of the children age 1-17 years below in the order they appear in the List of Household Members. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 1-17 years. Record the line number, name, sex, and age for each child.

SL3. Rank number	SL4. Line number from HL1	SL5. Name from HL2	SL6. Sex from HL4		SL7. 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	_ _

SL8. 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.

Check the total number of children age 1-17 years in SL1 above. This is the number of the column you should go to in the table below

Find the box where the row and the column meet and circle the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number (SL3) of the selected child.

Last Digit of Household Number (from HH2)	Total Number of Eligible Children in the Household (from SL1)						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

SL9. Record the rank number (SL3), line number (SL4), name (SL5) and age (SL7) of the selected child

Rank number _

Line number _

Name _____

Age _

MICS.HH.5

CHILD LABOUR		CL															
CL1. Check selected child's age from SL9: <input type="checkbox"/> 1-4 years ⇒ Go to Next Module <input type="checkbox"/> 5- 17 years ⇒ Continue with CL2																	
CL2. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ANY WORK CHILDREN IN THIS HOUSEHOLD MAY DO. SINCE LAST (<i>day of the week</i>), DID (<i>name</i>) DO ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES, EVEN FOR ONLY ONE HOUR?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[A] DID (<i>name</i>) DO ANY WORK OR HELP ON HIS/HER OWN OR THE HOUSEHOLD'S PLOT/FARM/FOOD GARDEN OR LOOKED AFTER ANIMALS? FOR EXAMPLE, GROWING FARM PRODUCE, HARVESTING, OR FEEDING, GRAZING, MILKING ANIMALS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B] DID (<i>name</i>) HELP IN FAMILY BUSINESS OR RELATIVE'S BUSINESS WITH OR WITHOUT PAY, OR RUN HIS/HER OWN BUSINESS?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[C] DID (<i>name</i>) PRODUCE OR SELL ARTICLES, HANDICRAFTS, CLOTHES, AND FOOD OR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[D] SINCE LAST (<i>day of the week</i>), DID (<i>name</i>) ENGAGE IN ANY OTHER ACTIVITY IN RETURN FOR INCOME IN CASH OR IN KIND, EVEN FOR ONLY ONE HOUR?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>If "No", Probe:</i> PLEASE INCLUDE ANY ACTIVITY (<i>name</i>) PERFORMED AS A REGULAR OR CASUAL EMPLOYEE, SELF-EMPLOYED OR EMPLOYER; OR AS AN UNPAID FAMILY WORKER HELPING OUT IN HOUSEHOLD BUSINESS OR FARM.</p>		Yes	No	[A] DID (<i>name</i>) DO ANY WORK OR HELP ON HIS/HER OWN OR THE HOUSEHOLD'S PLOT/FARM/FOOD GARDEN OR LOOKED AFTER ANIMALS? FOR EXAMPLE, GROWING FARM PRODUCE, HARVESTING, OR FEEDING, GRAZING, MILKING ANIMALS	1	2	[B] DID (<i>name</i>) HELP IN FAMILY BUSINESS OR RELATIVE'S BUSINESS WITH OR WITHOUT PAY, OR RUN HIS/HER OWN BUSINESS?	1	2	[C] DID (<i>name</i>) PRODUCE OR SELL ARTICLES, HANDICRAFTS, CLOTHES, AND FOOD OR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS?	1	2	[D] SINCE LAST (<i>day of the week</i>), DID (<i>name</i>) ENGAGE IN ANY OTHER ACTIVITY IN RETURN FOR INCOME IN CASH OR IN KIND, EVEN FOR ONLY ONE HOUR?	1	2	
	Yes	No															
[A] DID (<i>name</i>) DO ANY WORK OR HELP ON HIS/HER OWN OR THE HOUSEHOLD'S PLOT/FARM/FOOD GARDEN OR LOOKED AFTER ANIMALS? FOR EXAMPLE, GROWING FARM PRODUCE, HARVESTING, OR FEEDING, GRAZING, MILKING ANIMALS	1	2															
[B] DID (<i>name</i>) HELP IN FAMILY BUSINESS OR RELATIVE'S BUSINESS WITH OR WITHOUT PAY, OR RUN HIS/HER OWN BUSINESS?	1	2															
[C] DID (<i>name</i>) PRODUCE OR SELL ARTICLES, HANDICRAFTS, CLOTHES, AND FOOD OR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS?	1	2															
[D] SINCE LAST (<i>day of the week</i>), DID (<i>name</i>) ENGAGE IN ANY OTHER ACTIVITY IN RETURN FOR INCOME IN CASH OR IN KIND, EVEN FOR ONLY ONE HOUR?	1	2															
CL3. Check CL2, A to D <input type="checkbox"/> There is at least one 'Yes' ⇒ continue with CL4 <input type="checkbox"/> All answers are 'No' ⇒ Go to CL8																	
CL4. SINCE LAST (<i>day of the week</i>) ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID (<i>name</i>) ENGAGE IN THIS ACTIVITY/THESE ACTIVITIES, IN TOTAL? <i>If less than one hour, record "00"</i>	Number of hours ____																
CL5. DOES THE ACTIVITY/DO THESE ACTIVITIES REQUIRE CARRYING HEAVY LOADS?	Yes 1 No 2	1 ⇒ CL8															
CL6. DOES THE ACTIVITY/DO THESE ACTIVITIES REQUIRE WORKING WITH DANGEROUS TOOLS (KNIVES ETC.) OR OPERATING HEAVY MACHINERY?	Yes 1 No 2	1 ⇒ CL8															

<p>CL7. HOW WOULD YOU DESCRIBE THE WORK ENVIRONMENT OF (name)?</p> <p>[A] IS (name) EXPOSED TO DUST, FUMES OR GAS?</p> <p>[B] IS (name) EXPOSED TO EXTREME COLD, HEAT OR HUMIDITY?</p> <p>[C] IS (name) EXPOSED TO LOUD NOISE OR VIBRATION?</p> <p>[D] IS (name) REQUIRED TO WORK AT HEIGHTS?</p> <p>[E] IS (name) REQUIRED TO WORK WITH CHEMICALS (PESTICIDES, GLUES, ETC.) OR EXPLOSIVES?</p> <p>[F] IS (name) EXPOSED TO OTHER THINGS, PROCESSES OR CONDITIONS BAD FOR (name)'S HEALTH OR SAFETY?</p>	<p>Yes1 No2</p> <p>Yes1 No2</p> <p>Yes1 No2</p> <p>Yes1 No2</p> <p>Yes1 No2</p> <p>Yes1 No2</p>	<p>1⇒ CL8</p> <p>1⇒ CL8</p> <p>1⇒ CL8</p> <p>1⇒ CL8</p> <p>1⇒ CL8</p>																								
<p>CL8. SINCE LAST (day of the week), DID (name) FETCH WATER OR COLLECT FIREWOOD FOR HOUSEHOLD USE</p>	<p>Yes1 No2</p>	<p>2⇒ CL10</p>																								
<p>CL9. IN TOTAL, HOW MANY HOURS DID (name) SPEND ON FETCHING WATER OR COLLECTING FIREWOOD FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, SINCE LAST (day of the week)?</p> <p><i>If less than one hour, record "00"</i></p>	<p>Number of hours _ _</p>																									
<p>CL10. SINCE LAST (day of the week), DID (name) DO ANY OF THE FOLLOWING FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD?</p> <p>[A] SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD?</p> <p>[B] REPAIR ANY HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT?</p> <p>[C] COOKING OR CLEANING UTENSILS FOR THE HOUSE?</p> <p>[D] WASHING CLOTHES?</p> <p>[E] CARING FOR CHILDREN?</p> <p>[F] CARING FOR THE OLD OR SICK?</p> <p>[G] OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS?</p>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Yes</th> <th style="text-align: center;">No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Shopping for household</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Repair household equipment</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cooking/cleaning utensils/house</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Washing clothes</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Caring for children</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Caring for old/sick</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other household tasks</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Shopping for household	1	2	Repair household equipment	1	2	Cooking/cleaning utensils/house	1	2	Washing clothes	1	2	Caring for children	1	2	Caring for old/sick	1	2	Other household tasks	1	2	
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<p>CL11. Check CL10, A to G</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> There is at least one 'Yes' ⇒ Continue with CL12</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> All answers are 'No' ⇒ Go to Next Module</p>																										
<p>CL12. SINCE LAST (day of the week), ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID (name) ENGAGE IN THIS ACTIVITY/THESE ACTIVITIES, IN TOTAL?</p> <p><i>If less than one hour, record "00"</i></p>	<p>Number of hours..... _ _</p>																									

CHILD DISCIPLINE		CD																																				
CD1. Check selected child's age from SL9: <input type="checkbox"/> 1-14 years ⇒ Continue with CD2 <input type="checkbox"/> 15-17 years ⇒ Go to Next Module																																						
CD2. Write the line number and name of the child from SL9.	Line number ____ Name _____																																					
CD3. ADULTS USE CERTAIN WAYS TO TEACH CHILDREN THE RIGHT BEHAVIOUR OR TO ADDRESS A BEHAVIOUR PROBLEM. I WILL READ VARIOUS METHODS THAT ARE USED. PLEASE TELL ME IF <u>YOU OR ANYONE ELSE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD</u> HAS USED THIS METHOD WITH <u>(name) IN THE PAST MONTH</u> .	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[A] TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES, FORBADE SOMETHING (name) LIKED OR DID NOT ALLOW HIM/HER TO LEAVE THE HOUSE.</td> <td>Took away privileges 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B] EXPLAINED WHY (name)'S BEHAVIOUR WAS WRONG.</td> <td>Explained wrong behaviour 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[C] SHOOK HIM/HER.</td> <td>Shook him/her 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[D] SHOUTED, YELLED AT OR SCREAMED AT HIM/HER.</td> <td>Shouted, yelled, screamed 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[E] GAVE HIM/HER SOMETHING ELSE TO DO.</td> <td>Gave something else to do 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[F] SPANKED, HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND.</td> <td>Spanked, hit, slapped on bottom with bare hand 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[G] HIT HIM/HER ON THE BOTTOM OR ELSEWHERE ON THE BODY WITH SOMETHING LIKE A BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT.</td> <td>Hit with belt, hairbrush, stick, or other hard object 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(H) CALLED HIM/HER DUMB, LAZY, OR ANOTHER NAME LIKE THAT.</td> <td>Called dumb, lazy, or another name 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[I] HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS.</td> <td>Hit/slapped on the face, head or ears 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[J] HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE HAND, ARM, OR LEG.</td> <td>Hit/slapped on hand, arm or leg 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[K] BEAT HIM/HER UP, THAT IS HIT HIM/HER OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD.</td> <td>Beat child up, hit over and over as hard as one could 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	[A] TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES, FORBADE SOMETHING (name) LIKED OR DID NOT ALLOW HIM/HER TO LEAVE THE HOUSE.	Took away privileges 1	2	[B] EXPLAINED WHY (name)'S BEHAVIOUR WAS WRONG.	Explained wrong behaviour 1	2	[C] SHOOK HIM/HER.	Shook him/her 1	2	[D] SHOUTED, YELLED AT OR SCREAMED AT HIM/HER.	Shouted, yelled, screamed 1	2	[E] GAVE HIM/HER SOMETHING ELSE TO DO.	Gave something else to do 1	2	[F] SPANKED, HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND.	Spanked, hit, slapped on bottom with bare hand 1	2	[G] HIT HIM/HER ON THE BOTTOM OR ELSEWHERE ON THE BODY WITH SOMETHING LIKE A BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT.	Hit with belt, hairbrush, stick, or other hard object 1	2	(H) CALLED HIM/HER DUMB, LAZY, OR ANOTHER NAME LIKE THAT.	Called dumb, lazy, or another name 1	2	[I] HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS.	Hit/slapped on the face, head or ears 1	2	[J] HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE HAND, ARM, OR LEG.	Hit/slapped on hand, arm or leg 1	2	[K] BEAT HIM/HER UP, THAT IS HIT HIM/HER OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD.	Beat child up, hit over and over as hard as one could 1	2	
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CD4. DO YOU BELIEVE THAT IN ORDER TO BRING UP, RAISE, OR EDUCATE A CHILD PROPERLY, THE CHILD NEEDS TO BE PHYSICALLY PUNISHED?	Yes 1 No 2 DK / No opinion 8																																					

MICS.HH.8

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
HC1A. WHAT IS THE RELIGION OF THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?	Christian..... 1 Hindu 2 Muslim 3 Rastafarian 4 Bahai 5 Other religion (<i>specify</i>)_____ 6 No religion..... 7	
HC2. HOW MANY ROOMS IN THIS HOUSEHOLD ARE USED FOR SLEEPING?	Number of rooms__ __	
HC3. <i>Main material of the dwelling floor.</i> <i>Record observation.</i>	Natural floor Earth / Sand..... 11 Dung..... 12 Rudimentary floor Wood planks 21 Palm / Bamboo 22 Finished floor Parquet or polished wood 31 Vinyl or asphalt strips 32 Ceramic tiles 33 Cement 34 Carpet..... 35 Other (<i>specify</i>)_____ 96	
HC4. <i>Main material of the roof.</i> <i>Record observation.</i>	Natural roofing No Roof 11 Thatch / Palm leaf 12 Rudimentary roofing Rustic mat..... 21 Palm / Bamboo 22 Wood planks 23 Cardboard..... 24 Finished roofing Metal..... 31 Wood 32 Calamine / Cement fibre..... 33 Ceramic tiles 34 Cement 35 Roofing shingles..... 36 Roof tiles 37 Other (<i>specify</i>)_____ 96	

MICS.HH.9

<p>HC5. Main material of the exterior walls.</p> <p><i>Record observation.</i></p>	<p>Natural walls</p> <p>No walls 11 Cane / Palm / Trunks..... 12 Dirt..... 13</p> <p>Rudimentary walls</p> <p>Bamboo with mud 21 Stone with mud 22 Uncovered adobe..... 23 Plywood 24 Cardboard 25 Reused wood 26 Finished(wooden)walls.....27C ement..... 31 Stone with lime / cement 32 Bricks..... 33 Cement blocks 34 Covered adobe 35 Wood planks / shingles..... 36</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>																						
<p>HC6. WHAT TYPE OF FUEL DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD MAINLY USE FOR COOKING?</p>	<p>Electricity 01 Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)..... 02 Natural gas 03 Biogas..... 04 Kerosene 05</p> <p>Coal / Lignite 06 Charcoal 07 Wood 08 Straw / Shrubs / Grass 09 Animal dung..... 10 Agricultural crop residue..... 11</p> <p>No food cooked in household95</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>	<p>01⇒HC8 02⇒HC8 03⇒HC8 04⇒HC8 05⇒HC8</p> <p>95⇒HC8</p>																					
<p>HC7. IS THE COOKING USUALLY DONE IN THE HOUSE, IN A SEPARATE BUILDING, OR OUTDOORS?</p> <p><i>If 'In the house', probe: IS IT DONE IN A SEPARATE ROOM USED AS A KITCHEN?</i></p>	<p>In the house</p> <p> In a separate room used as kitchen 1 Elsewhere in the house 2</p> <p>In a separate building 3 Outdoors..... 4</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6</p>																						
<p>HC8. DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE:</p> <p>[A] ELECTRICITY?</p> <p>[B] A RADIO?</p> <p>[C] A TELEVISION?</p> <p>[D] LANDLINE TELEPHONE</p> <p>[E] A REFRIGERATOR?</p> <p>[F] STOVE THAT WORKS WITH SOLAR ENERGY</p>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Electricity</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Radio</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Television.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Non-mobile telephone</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Refrigerator.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Solar stove.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Electricity	1	2	Radio	1	2	Television.....	1	2	Non-mobile telephone	1	2	Refrigerator.....	1	2	Solar stove.....	1	2	
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Solar stove.....	1	2																					

[G] A COMPUTER (DESKTOP, LAPTOP, TABLET)	Computer.....	1	2	
[H] CONNECTION TO CABLE TV	Cable TV.....	1	2	
[I] A LAND DREDGE FOR MINING	Land dredge for mining.....	1	2	
[J] A TRACTOR/COMBINE	Tractor/Combine	1	2	
[K] A MATTRESS FOR SLEEPING	Mattress for sleeping	1	2	
[L] A SET OF TABLE AND CHAIRS	Set of table and chairs.....	1	2	
[M] A SOLAR PANEL	Solar panel.....	1	2	
[N] A GENERATOR	Generator.....	1	2	
[O] A WASHING MACHINE	Washing machine.....	1	2	
HC9. DOES ANY MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD OWN:		Yes	No	
[A] A WATCH?	Watch	1	2	
[B] A MOBILE TELEPHONE?	Mobile telephone.....	1	2	
[C] A BICYCLE?	Bicycle	1	2	
[D] A MOTORCYCLE OR SCOOTER?	Motorcycle / Scooter	1	2	
[E] CATTLE/DONKEY/HORSE CART?	Cattle/ Donkey/ Horse Cart	1	2	
[F] A CAR OR TRUCK?	Car / Truck.....	1	2	
[G] A BOAT WITH A MOTOR?	Boat with motor	1	2	
[H] BUS	Bus	1	2	
[I] DIGITAL PHOTO CAMERA	Digital photo camera	1	2	
HC10. DO YOU OR SOMEONE LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN THIS DWELLING?	Own	1		
	Rent.....	2		
<i>If "No", then ask: DO YOU RENT THIS DWELLING FROM SOMEONE NOT LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD?</i>	Other (specify) _____	6		
<i>If "Rented from someone else", circle "2". For other responses, circle "6".</i>				
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 ACRES OF AGRICULTURAL LAND DO MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN?	Acres	___	___	
<i>If less than 1, record "00". If 95 or more, record '95'. If unknown, record '98'.</i>				
HC13. DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN ANY LIVESTOCK, HERDS, OTHER FARM ANIMALS, OR POULTRY?	Yes	1		
	No.....	2		2⇒HC15

<p>HC14. HOW MANY OF THE FOLLOWING ANIMALS DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE?</p> <p>[A] CATTLE, MILK COWS, OR BULLS?</p> <p>[B] HORSES, DONKEYS, OR MULES?</p> <p>[C] GOATS?</p> <p>[D] SHEEP?</p> <p>[E] CHICKENS/DUCKS/TURKEYS</p> <p>[F] PIGS?</p> <p>(G) OTHER (SPECIFY)</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'. If 95 or more, record '95'. If unknown, record '98'.</i></p>	<p>Cattle, milk cows, or bulls __ __</p> <p>Horses, donkeys, or mules __ __</p> <p>Goats __ __</p> <p>Sheep __ __</p> <p>Chickens __ __</p> <p>Pigs __ __</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____</p>	
<p>HC15. I DO NOT WANT TO KNOW HOW MUCH MONEY IS IN THE ACCOUNT; DOES ANY MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE A BANK ACCOUNT?</p>	<p>Yes.....1</p> <p>No.....2</p> <p>DK3</p>	

MICS.HH.12

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 ____ ____	
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 type of mosquito net. <i>If type is unknown and you cannot observe the net, show pictures of typical net types to respondent.</i>	Long-lasting treated net 11 Pre-treated net 21 Other net (specify) 36 DK type..... 98	Long-lasting treated net 11 Pre-treated net..... 21 Other net (specify) 36 DK type 98	Long-lasting treated net 11 Pre-treated net 21 Other net (specify) 36 DK type..... 98
TN6. HOW MANY MONTHS AGO DID YOUR HOUSEHOLD GET THE MOSQUITO NET? <i>If less than one month, record "00"</i>	Months ago ____ ____ More than 36 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) ⇒ TN11 <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-treated (21) ⇒ TN9 <input type="checkbox"/> Else ⇒ Continue	<input type="checkbox"/> Long-lasting (11) ⇒ TN11 <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-treated (21) ⇒ TN9 <input type="checkbox"/> Else ⇒ Continue	<input type="checkbox"/> Long-lasting (11) ⇒ TN11 <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-treated (21) ⇒ TN9 <input type="checkbox"/> Else ⇒ Continue
TN8. WHEN YOU GOT THE NET, WAS IT ALREADY TREATED WITH AN INSECTICIDE TO KILL OR REPEL MOSQUITOES?	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 MOSQUITOES?	Yes 1 No..... 2 ⇒ TN11 DK / Not sure..... 8 ⇒ TN11	Yes..... 1 No 2 ⇒ TN11 DK / Not sure 8 ⇒ TN11	Yes 1 No..... 2 ⇒ TN11 DK / Not sure..... 8 ⇒ TN11

MICS.HH.13

<p>TN10. HOW MANY MONTHS AGO WAS THE NET LAST SOAKED OR DIPPED?</p> <p><i>If less than one month, record "00"</i></p>	<p>Months ago __ __</p> <p>More than 24 mo. ago... 95</p> <p>DK / Not sure..... 98</p>	<p>Months ago..... __ __</p> <p>More than 24 mo. ago...95</p> <p>DK / Not sure98</p>	<p>Months ago __ __</p> <p>More than 24 mo. ago... 95</p> <p>DK / Not sure..... 98</p>
<p>TN11. DID ANYONE SLEEP UNDER THIS MOSQUITO NET LAST NIGHT?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">⇒ TN13</p> <p>DK / Not sure..... 8</p> <p style="text-align: center;">⇒ TN13</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">⇒ TN13</p> <p>DK / Not sure..... 8</p> <p style="text-align: center;">⇒ TN13</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">⇒ TN13</p> <p>DK / Not sure..... 8</p> <p style="text-align: center;">⇒ TN13</p>
<p>TN12. WHO SLEPT UNDER THIS MOSQUITO NET LAST NIGHT?</p> <p><i>Record the person's line number from the List of Household Members</i></p> <p><i>If someone not in the List of Household Members slept under the mosquito net, record "00"</i></p>	<p>Name _____</p> <p>Line number __ __</p> <p>Name _____</p> <p>Line number __ __</p> <p>Name _____</p> <p>Line number __ __</p> <p>Name _____</p> <p>Line number __ __</p>	<p>Name _____</p> <p>Line number..... __ __</p> <p>Name _____</p> <p>Line number..... __ __</p> <p>Name _____</p> <p>Line number..... __ __</p> <p>Name _____</p> <p>Line number..... __ __</p>	<p>Name _____</p> <p>Line number __ __</p> <p>Name _____</p> <p>Line number __ __</p> <p>Name _____</p> <p>Line number __ __</p> <p>Name _____</p> <p>Line number __ __</p>
<p>TN13.</p>	<p><i>Go back to TN4 for next net. If no more nets, go to next module</i></p>	<p><i>Go back to TN4 for next net. If no more nets, go to next module</i></p>	<p><i>Go back to TN4 in first column of a new questionnaire for next net. If no more nets, go to next module</i></p>
<p><i>Tick here if additional questionnaire used</i> <input type="checkbox"/></p>			

WATER AND SANITATION		WS
WS1. WHAT IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?	Piped water	
	Piped into dwelling..... 11	11⇒WS6
	Piped into compound, yard or plot..... 12	12⇒WS6
	Piped to neighbour..... 13	13⇒WS6
	Public tap / standpipe..... 14	14⇒WS3
	Tube Well, Borehole 21	21⇒WS3
	Dug well	31⇒WS3
	Protected well 31	32⇒WS3
	Unprotected well 32	41⇒WS3
	Water from spring	42⇒WS3
	Protected spring 41	51⇒WS3
	Unprotected spring 42	61⇒WS3
	Rainwater collection..... 51	71⇒WS3
	Tanker-truck 61	
	Cart with small tank / drum..... 71	81⇒WS3
Surface water (river, stream, lake, pond, canal, creek/stream irrigation channel) 81		
Bottled water 91		
Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96	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	11⇒WS6
	Piped into compound, yard or plot..... 12	12⇒WS6
	Piped to neighbour..... 13	13⇒WS6
	Public tap / standpipe..... 14	
	Tube Well, Borehole 21	
	Dug well	
	Protected well 31	
	Unprotected well 32	
	Water from spring	
	Protected spring 41	
	Unprotected spring 42	
	Rainwater collection..... 51	
	Tanker-truck 61	
	Cart with small tank / drum..... 71	
Surface water (river, creek/stream, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel) 81		
Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96		
WS3. WHERE IS THAT WATER SOURCE LOCATED?	In own dwelling..... 1	1⇒WS6
	In own yard / plot 2	2⇒WS6
	Elsewhere 3	
WS4. HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO GO THERE, GET WATER, AND COME BACK?	Number of minutes _____	
	DK..... 998	

<p>WS5. WHO USUALLY GOES TO THIS SOURCE TO COLLECT THE WATER FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> IS THIS PERSON UNDER AGE 15? WHAT SEX?</p>	<p>Adult woman (age 15+ years)..... 1 Adult man (age 15+ years) 2 Female child (under 15) 3 Male child (under 15)..... 4</p> <p>DK 8</p>	
<p>WS6. DO YOU DO ANYTHING TO THE WATER TO MAKE IT SAFER TO DRINK?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No..... 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2⇒WS8 8⇒WS8</p>
<p>WS7. WHAT DO YOU USUALLY DO TO MAKE THE WATER SAFER TO DRINK?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> ANYTHING ELSE?</p> <p><i>Record all items mentioned.</i></p>	<p>Boil A Add bleach / chlorine..... B Strain it through a cloth C Use water filter (ceramic, sand, composite, etc.)..... D Solar disinfection..... E Let it stand and settle F</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ X DK Z</p>	
<p>WS8. WHAT KIND OF TOILET FACILITY DO MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD USUALLY USE?</p> <p><i>If “flush” or “pour flush”, probe:</i> WHERE DOES IT FLUSH TO?</p> <p><i>If not possible to determine, ask permission to observe the facility.</i></p>	<p>Flush / Pour flush Flush to piped sewer system 11 Flush to septic tank 12 Flush to pit (latrine)..... 13 Flush to somewhere else..... 14 Flush to unknown place / Not sure / DK where 15</p> <p>Pit latrine Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP) 21 Pit latrine with slab 22 Pit latrine without slab / Open pit..... 23</p> <p>Composting toilet 31 Bucket..... 41 Hanging toilet, Hanging latrine..... 51</p> <p>No facility, Bush, Field..... 95</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>	<p>95⇒Next Module</p>
<p>WS9. DO YOU SHARE THIS FACILITY WITH OTHERS WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No..... 2</p>	<p>2⇒Next Module</p>
<p>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?</p>	<p>Other households only (not public) 1 Public facility 2</p>	<p>2⇒Next Module</p>
<p>WS11. HOW MANY HOUSEHOLDS IN TOTAL USE THIS TOILET FACILITY, INCLUDING YOUR OWN HOUSEHOLD?</p>	<p>Number of households (if less than 10) 0 ___</p> <p>Ten or more households 10</p> <p>DK 98</p>	

HANDWASHING		HW
HW1. WE WOULD LIKE TO LEARN ABOUT THE PLACES THAT HOUSEHOLDS USE TO WASH THEIR HANDS. CAN YOU PLEASE SHOW ME WHERE MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD <u>MOST OFTEN</u> WASH THEIR HANDS?	Observed 1	
	Not observed	
	Not in dwelling / plot / yard 2	2 ⇒HW4
	No permission to see..... 3	3 ⇒HW4
	Other reason (specify)..... 6	6 ⇒HW4
HW2. Observe presence of water at the place for handwashing. <i>Verify by checking the tap/pump, or basin, bucket, water container or similar objects for presence of water.</i>	Water is available..... 1	
	Water is not available 2	
HW3A. Is soap, detergent or ash/mud/sand present at the place for hand washing?	Yes, present..... 1	
	No, not present 2	2⇒HW4
HW3B. Record your observation. <i>Circle all that apply.</i>	Bar soap A	A⇒HH19
	Detergent (Powder / Liquid / Paste)..... B	B⇒HH19
	Liquid soap C	C⇒HH19
	Ash / Mud / Sand D	D⇒HH19
HW4. DO YOU HAVE ANY SOAP OR DETERGENT OR ASH/MUD/SAND IN YOUR HOUSE FOR WASHING HANDS?	Yes 1	
	No..... 2	2⇒HH19
HW5A. CAN YOU PLEASE SHOW IT TO ME?	Yes, shown 1	
	No, not shown 2	2⇒HH19
HW5B. Record your observation. <i>Circle all that apply.</i>	Bar soap A	
	Detergent (Powder / Liquid / Paste)..... B	
	Liquid soap C	
	Ash / Mud / Sand D	

MICS.HH.17

HH19. Record the time.	Hour and minutes..... ____ : ____	
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SALT IODIZATION		SI
<p>SI1. WE WOULD LIKE TO CHECK WHETHER THE SALT USED IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD IS IODIZED/IODATED. MAY I HAVE A SAMPLE OF THE SALT USED <u>TO COOK MEALS</u> IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD?</p> <p><i>Test salt for iodine using the iodate test kit. Remember to use the re-check solution on a fresh sample if no reaction is observed.</i></p> <p><i>Once you have tested the salt, circle number that corresponds to test outcome.</i></p>	<p>Not iodized - 0 PPM1 More than 0 PPM & less than 15 PPM2 15 PPM or more.....3</p> <p>No salt in the house4</p> <p>Salt not tested (specify reason) _____ 5</p>	<p>2 ⇨ HH20 3 ⇨ HH20 4 ⇨ HH20 5 ⇨ HH20</p>
<p>SI2. AS THE FIRST TEST WAS NEGATIVE I WILL NEED TO REPEAT IT USING ANOTHER METHOD. MAY I HAVE ANOTHER SAMPLE OF THE SAME SALT?</p> <p><i>Test salt for iodine using the iodide test kit.</i></p> <p><i>Once you have tested the salt, circle number that corresponds to test outcome.</i></p>	<p>Not iodized - 0 PPM1 More than 0 PPM & less than 15 PPM2 15 PPM or more.....3</p>	

HH20. Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and check the List of Household Members:

A separate *QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN* has been issued for each woman age 15-49 years in the List of Household Members (HL7)

Check HH8. If the household is selected for *QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL MEN*:

A separate *Questionnaire for Individual Men* has been issued for each man age 15-49 years in the List of Household Members (HL7A)

A separate *QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE* has been issued for each child under age 5 years in the List of Household Members (HL7B)

Return to the cover page and make sure that the result of the household interview (HH 9) the name and line number of the respondent to the household questionnaire (HH 10) and the number of eligible women (HH12), Men HH13A and under-fives (HH 14) are entered.

Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.

Interviewer's Observations

Field Editor's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL		WM
<i>This questionnaire is to be administered to all women age 15 through 49 (see List of Household Members, column HL7). A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible woman.</i>		
WM1. Cluster number: _____	WM2. Household number: _____	
WM3. Woman's name: Name _____	WM4. Woman's line number: _____	
WM5. Interviewer's name and number: Name _____	WM6. Day/Month/Year of interview: _____/_____/2014	

<p><i>Repeat greeting if not already read to this woman:</i></p> <p>WE ARE FROM THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. THE DATA COLLECTED WILL BE USED BY POLICY MAKERS TO MAKE DECISIONS THAT WILL BENEFIT WOMEN IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THESE SUBJECTS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 40 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.</p>	<p><i>If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this woman, then read the following:</i></p> <p>NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU MORE ABOUT YOUR HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 40 MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.</p>
<p>MAY I START NOW?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes, permission is given ⇒ Go to WM10 to record the time and then begin the interview.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>No, permission is not given ⇒ Circle '03' in WM7. Discuss this result with your supervisor.</i></p>	

WM7. Result of woman's interview	Completed 01 Not at home 02 Refused 03 Partly completed 04 Incapacitated 05 Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96
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WM8. Field editor's name and number: Name _____	WM9. Main data entry clerk's name and number: Name _____
---	--

WM10. Record the time.	Hour and minutes..... ____ : ____	
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WOMAN'S BACKGROUND		WB
WB1. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WERE YOU BORN?	Date of birth Month..... ____ DK month..... 98 Year ____ DK year..... 9998	
WB2. HOW OLD ARE YOU? <i>Probe: HOW OLD WERE YOU AT YOUR LAST BIRTHDAY?</i> <i>Compare and correct WB1 and/or WB2 if inconsistent</i>	Age (in completed years) ____	
WB3. HAVE YOU EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR NURSERY?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒WB7
WB4. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL YOU ATTENDED?	Nursery 0 Primary 1 Secondary 2 Higher 3	0⇒WB7
WB5. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE/YEAR YOU COMPLETED AT THAT LEVEL? <i>If the first grade at this level is not completed - enter "00"</i>	Grade/Year ____	
WB6. Check WB4: <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary or higher (WB4=2 or 3) ⇒ Go to Next Module <input type="checkbox"/> Primary (WB4=1) ⇒ Continue with WB7		
WB7. NOW I WOULD LIKE YOU TO READ THIS SENTENCE TO ME. <i>Show sentence on the card to the respondent. If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:</i> CAN YOU READ PART OF THE SENTENCE TO ME?	Cannot read at all..... 1 Able to read only parts of sentence 2 Able to read whole sentence 3 No sentence in required language _____ 4 <i>(specify language)</i> Blind/visually impaired..... 5	

MICS.WM.2

ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

MT

MT1. Check WB7:

- Question left blank (Respondent has secondary or higher education) ⇒ Continue with MT2
- Able to read or no sentence in required language (WB7 = 2, 3 or 4) ⇒ Continue with MT2
- Cannot read at all or blind/visually impaired (WB7 = 1 or 5) ⇒ Go to MT3

MT2. HOW OFTEN DO YOU READ A NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day1 At least once a week2 Less than once a week3 Not at all4	
MT3. DO YOU LISTEN TO THE RADIO ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day1 At least once a week2 Less than once a week3 Not at all4	
MT4. HOW OFTEN DO YOU WATCH TELEVISION: WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOU WATCH ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day1 At least once a week2 Less than once a week3 Not at all4	
MT5. Check WB2: Age of respondent?		
<input type="checkbox"/> Age 15-24 ⇒ Continue with MT6 <input type="checkbox"/> Age 25-49 ⇒ Go to Next Module		
MT6. HAVE YOU EVER USED A COMPUTER?	Yes1 No2	2 ⇒ MT9
MT7. HAVE YOU USED A COMPUTER FROM ANY LOCATION IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes1 No2	2 ⇒ MT9
MT8. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW OFTEN DID YOU USE A COMPUTER: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day1 At least once a week2 Less than once a week3 Not at all4	
MT9. HAVE YOU EVER USED THE INTERNET?	Yes1 No2	2 ⇒ Next Module
MT10. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU USED THE INTERNET? <i>If necessary, probe for use from any location, with any device.</i>	Yes1 No2	2 ⇒ Next Module
MT11. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW OFTEN DID YOU USE THE INTERNET: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day1 At least once a week2 Less than once a week3 Not at all4	

MICS.WM.3

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY		CM
CM 1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ALL THE BIRTHS YOU HAVE HAD DURING YOUR LIFE. HAVE YOU EVER GIVEN BIRTH?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒CM8
CM4. DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS TO WHOM YOU HAVE GIVEN BIRTH WHO ARE NOW LIVING WITH YOU?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒CM6
CM5. HOW MANY SONS LIVE WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS LIVE WITH YOU? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	Sons at home __ __ Daughters at home __ __	
CM6. DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS TO WHOM YOU HAVE GIVEN BIRTH WHO ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒CM8
CM7. HOW MANY SONS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	Sons elsewhere __ __ Daughters elsewhere __ __	
CM8. HAVE YOU EVER GIVEN BIRTH TO A BOY OR GIRL WHO WAS BORN ALIVE BUT LATER DIED? <i>If "No" probe by asking: I MEAN, TO A CHILD WHO EVER BREATHED OR CRIED OR SHOWED OTHER SIGNS OF LIFE – EVEN IF HE OR SHE LIVED ONLY A FEW MINUTES OR HOURS?</i>	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒CM10
CM9. HOW MANY BOYS HAVE DIED? HOW MANY GIRLS HAVE DIED? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	Boys dead __ __ Girls dead __ __	
CM10. <i>Sum answers to CM5, CM7, and CM9.</i>	Sum __ __	
CM11. JUST TO MAKE SURE THAT I HAVE THIS RIGHT, YOU HAVE HAD IN TOTAL (<i>total number in CM10</i>) LIVE BIRTHS DURING YOUR LIFE. IS THIS CORRECT?		
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes. Check below:</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>No live births ⇒ Go to CM12B</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>One or more live births ⇒ Continue with the BIRTH HISTORY module</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>No. ⇒ Check responses to CM1-CM10 and make corrections as necessary before proceeding to the BIRTH HISTORY Module or CM12B</i>		

MICS.WM.4

BIRTH HISTORY

BH

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO RECORD THE NAMES OF ALL OF YOUR BIRTHS, WHETHER STILL ALIVE OR NOT, STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE YOU HAD.
Record names of all of the births in BH1. Record twins and triplets on separate lines. If there are more than 14 births, use an additional questionnaire.

BH Line No.	BH1. WHAT NAME WAS GIVEN TO YOUR (first/next) BABY?	BH2. WERE ANY OF THESE BIRTHS TWINS? 1 Single 2 Multiple	BH3. IS (name) A BOY OR A GIRL? 1 Boy 2 Girl	BH4. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WAS (name) BORN? Probe: WHAT IS HIS/HER BIRTHDAY?		BH5. IS (name) STILL ALIVE? 1 Yes 2 No	BH6. HOW OLD WAS (name) AT HIS/HER LAST BIRTHDAY? Record age in completed years.	BH7. IS (name) LIVING WITH YOU? 1 Yes 2 No	BH8. Record household line number of child (from HLI) Record "00" if child is not listed.	BH9. If dead: HOW OLD WAS (name) WHEN HE/SHE DIED? If "1 year", probe: HOW MANY MONTHS OLD WAS (name)? Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years			BH10. WERE THERE ANY OTHER LIVE BIRTHS BETWEEN (name of previous birth) AND (name), INCLUDING ANY CHILDREN WHO DIED AFTER BIRTH? 1 Yes 2 No	
				Month	Year					Y	N	Unit		Number
Line	Name	SM	BG				Age	Y	N	Line No	Days1 Months.....2 Years.....3	Number	Y	N
01		1 2	1 2			1 2 ⇨ BH9		1 2		⇨ Next Line				
02		1 2	1 2			1 2 ⇨ BH9		1 2		⇨ BH10	Days1 Months.....2 Years.....3		1 2 Add Next Birth	
03		1 2	1 2			1 2 ⇨ BH9		1 2		⇨ BH10	Days1 Months.....2 Years.....3		1 2 Add Next Birth	
04		1 2	1 2			1 2 ⇨ BH9		1 2		⇨ BH10	Days1 Months.....2 Years.....3		1 2 Add Next Birth	
05		1 2	1 2			1 2 ⇨ BH9		1 2		⇨ BH10	Days1 Months.....2 Years.....3		1 2 Add Next Birth	
06		1 2	1 2			1 2 ⇨ BH9		1 2		⇨ BH10	Days1 Months.....2 Years.....3		1 2 Add Next Birth	
07		1 2	1 2			1 2 ⇨ BH9		1 2		⇨ BH10	Days1 Months.....2 Years.....3		1 2 Add Next Birth	

MICS.WM.5

BH Line No.	BH1. WHAT NAME WAS GIVEN TO YOUR (first/next) BABY?	BH2. WERE ANY OF THESE BIRTHS TWINS? 1 Single 2 Multiple	BH3. IS (name) A BOY OR A GIRL? 1 Boy 2 Girl	BH4. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WAS (name) BORN? <i>Probe: WHAT IS HIS/HER BIRTHDAY?</i>	BH5. IS (name) STILL ALIVE? 1 Yes 2 No	BH6. HOW OLD WAS (name) AT HIS/HER LAST BIRTHDAY? <i>Record age in completed years.</i>	BH7. IS (name) LIVING WITH YOU? 1 Yes 2 No	BH8. <i>Record household line number of child (from HL1)</i> <i>Record "00" if child is not listed.</i>	BH9. <i>If dead:</i> HOW OLD WAS (name) WHEN HE/SHE DIED? <i>If "1 year", probe:</i> HOW MANY MONTHS OLD WAS (name)? <i>Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years</i>	BH10. WERE THERE ANY OTHER LIVE BIRTHS BETWEEN (name of previous birth) AND (name), INCLUDING ANY CHILDREN WHO DIED AFTER BIRTH? 1 Yes 2 No
08		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2 Days 1 Months 2 Years 3	1 2 Add Birth Next Birth	
09		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2 Days 1 Months 2 Years 3	1 2 Add Birth Next Birth	
10		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2 Days 1 Months 2 Years 3	1 2 Add Birth Next Birth	
11		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2 Days 1 Months 2 Years 3	1 2 Add Birth Next Birth	
12		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2 Days 1 Months 2 Years 3	1 2 Add Birth Next Birth	
13		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2 Days 1 Months 2 Years 3	1 2 Add Birth Next Birth	
14		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2 Days 1 Months 2 Years 3	1 2 Add Birth Next Birth	
BH11. HAVE YOU HAD ANY LIVE BIRTHS SINCE THE BIRTH OF (name of last birth in BIRTH HISTORY Module)?										
Yes..... 1 No 2										
1 → Record birth(s) in Birth History										

MICS.WM.6

CM12A. Compare number in CM10 with number of births in the BIRTH HISTORY Module above and check:

Numbers are same ⇒ Continue with CM12B.

Numbers are different ⇒ Probe and reconcile.

<p>CM12B. SOMETIMES WOMEN HAVE PREGNANCIES THAT MIGHT NOT END WITH A LIVE BIRTH.</p> <p>HAVE YOU EVER HAD ANY PREGNANCY THAT WAS MISCARRIED, ENDED IN A STILLBIRTH, OR THAT WAS ABORTED?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	<p>2⇒CM12G</p>
<p>CM12C. HOW MANY MISCARRIAGES HAVE YOU HAD DURING YOUR LIFETIME?</p> <p>BY MISCARRIAGE, I MEAN AN EARLY AND INVOLUNTARY END OF PREGNANCY WITHIN THE FIRST 5 MONTHS OF PREGNANCY.</p>	<p>None 00</p> <p>Number of miscarriages..... __ __</p>	
<p>CM12D. IN HOW MANY CASES HAVE YOUR PREGNANCIES ENDED WITH A STILLBIRTH?</p> <p>BY STILLBIRTH, I MEAN A BIRTH THAT TOOK PLACE AFTER THE 5TH MONTH OF PREGNANCY, BUT THE CHILD DID NOT SHOW ANY SIGNS OF LIFE.</p>	<p>None 00</p> <p>Number of stillbirths..... __ __</p>	
<p>CM12E. AND HOW MANY ABORTIONS HAVE YOU HAD DURING YOUR LIFETIME?</p> <p>BY ABORTION, I MEAN A PREGNANCY THAT WAS VOLUNTARILY TERMINATED WITHIN THE FIRST 5 MONTHS OF PREGNANCY.</p>	<p>None 00</p> <p>Number of abortions __ __</p>	<p>00⇒CM12G</p>
<p>CM12F. WHEN DID YOUR (LAST) ABORTION TAKE PLACE?</p> <p><i>Month and year must be recorded.</i></p>	<p>Date of (last) abortion</p> <p>Month __ __</p> <p>Year __ __ __ __</p>	
<p>CM12G. IF A WOMAN WANTS TO HAVE AN ABORTION IN GUYANA, DO YOU THINK THERE IS ADEQUATE SUPPORT AVAILABLE IN THE HEALTH CARE SYSTEM FOR HER TO DO SO?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	

CM13. Check BH4 in BIRTH HISTORY Module: Last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since (month of interview) in 2012 (if the month of interview and the month of birth are the same, and the year of birth is 2012 consider this as a birth within the last 2 years)

No live birth in last 2 years. ⇒ Go to ILLNESS SYMPTOMS Module.

One or more live births in last 2 years. ⇒ Record name of last born child and continue with Next Module.

Name of last-born child _____

If child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.

DESIRE FOR LAST BIRTH		DB
<p><i>This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the date of interview. Record name of last-born child from CM13 here _____. Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.</i></p>		
<p>DB1. WHEN YOU GOT PREGNANT WITH (<i>name</i>), DID YOU WANT TO GET PREGNANT AT THAT TIME?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No 2</p>	1⇒Next Module
<p>DB2. DID YOU WANT TO HAVE A BABY LATER ON, OR DID YOU NOT WANT ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?</p>	<p>Later..... 1 No more 2</p>	2⇒Next Module
<p>DB3. HOW MUCH LONGER DID YOU WANT TO WAIT?</p> <p><i>Record the answer as stated by respondent.</i></p>	<p>Months 1 __ __ Years..... 2 __ __ DK..... 998</p>	

MICS.WM.8

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH		MN															
<p><i>This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the date of interview. Record name of last-born child from CM13 here _____. Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.</i></p>																	
<p>MN1. DID YOU SEE ANYONE FOR ANTENATAL CARE DURING YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (name)?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No 2</p>	2⇒MN5															
<p>MN2. WHOM DID YOU SEE?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> ANYONE ELSE?</p> <p><i>Probe for the type of person seen and circle all answers given.</i></p>	<p>Health professional: Doctor.....A Nurse/MidwifeB Single midwifeC MedexD Other person Traditional birth attendantF Community health workerG Other (specify) _____ X</p>																
<p>MN2A. HOW MANY WEEKS OR MONTHS PREGNANT WERE YOU WHEN YOU FIRST RECEIVED ANTENATAL CARE FOR THIS PREGNANCY?</p> <p><i>Record the answer as stated by respondent.</i></p>	<p>Weeks 1 ___ Months 2 0 ___ DK..... 998</p>																
<p>MN3. HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU RECEIVE ANTENATAL CARE DURING THIS PREGNANCY?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the number of times antenatal care was received. If a range is given, record the minimum number of times antenatal care received.</i></p>	<p>Number of times ___ DK..... 98</p>																
<p>MN4. AS PART OF YOUR ANTENATAL CARE DURING THIS PREGNANCY, WERE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING DONE AT LEAST ONCE:</p> <p>[A] WAS YOUR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURED? [B] DID YOU GIVE A URINE SAMPLE? [C] DID YOU GIVE A BLOOD SAMPLE? [D] WERE YOU TESTED FOR MALARIA?</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Yes</td> <td style="text-align: center;">No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Blood pressure</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Urine sample</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Blood sample.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tested for malaria.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </table>		Yes	No	Blood pressure	1	2	Urine sample	1	2	Blood sample.....	1	2	Tested for malaria.....	1	2	
	Yes	No															
Blood pressure	1	2															
Urine sample	1	2															
Blood sample.....	1	2															
Tested for malaria.....	1	2															
<p>MN5. DO YOU HAVE A CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT WITH YOUR OWN IMMUNIZATIONS LISTED?</p> <p>MAY I SEE IT PLEASE?</p> <p><i>If a card is presented, use it to assist with answers to the following questions.</i></p>	<p>Yes (card seen) 1 Yes (card not seen) 2 No 3 DK..... 8</p>																
<p>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?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8</p>	2⇒MN9 8⇒MN9															
<p>MN7. HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU RECEIVE THIS TETANUS INJECTION DURING YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (name)?</p>	<p>Number of times ___ DK..... 8</p>	8⇒MN9															

<p>MN8. How many tetanus injections during last pregnancy were reported in MN7?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> At least two tetanus injections during last pregnancy. ⇒ Go to MN17</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Only one tetanus injection during last pregnancy. ⇒ Continue with MN9</p>		
<p>MN9. DID YOU RECEIVE ANY TETANUS INJECTION AT ANY TIME BEFORE YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (name), EITHER TO PROTECT YOURSELF OR ANOTHER BABY?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒MN17</p> <p>8⇒MN17</p>
<p>MN10. HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU RECEIVE A TETANUS INJECTION BEFORE YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (name)?</p> <p><i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i></p>	<p>Number of times _</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>8⇒MN17</p>
<p>MN11. HOW MANY YEARS AGO DID YOU RECEIVE THE LAST TETANUS INJECTION BEFORE YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (name)?</p> <p><i>If less than 1 year, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>Years ago..... _ _</p>	
<p>MN17. WHO ASSISTED WITH THE DELIVERY OF (name)?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> ANYONE ELSE?</p> <p><i>Probe for the type of person assisting and circle all answers given.</i></p> <p><i>If respondent says no one assisted, probe to determine whether any adults were present at the delivery.</i></p>	<p>Health professional:</p> <p>Doctor.....A</p> <p>Nurse / Midwife.....B</p> <p>Single midwife C</p> <p>Medex D</p> <p>Other person</p> <p>Traditional birth attendant F</p> <p>Community health worker G</p> <p>Relative / Friend..... H</p> <p>Other (specify) _____ X</p> <p>No one Y</p>	
<p>MN18. WHERE DID YOU GIVE BIRTH TO (name)?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>Home</p> <p>Respondent's home 11</p> <p>Other home 12</p> <p>Public sector</p> <p>Government hospital 21</p> <p>Government clinic/health centre 22</p> <p>Government health post..... 23</p> <p>Other public (specify) _____ 26</p> <p>Private Medical Sector</p> <p>Private hospital 31</p> <p>Private clinic 32</p> <p>Private maternity home 33</p> <p>Other private medical (specify) _____ 36</p> <p>Other (specify) _____ 96</p>	<p>11⇒MN20</p> <p>12⇒MN20</p> <p>96⇒MN20</p>
<p>MN19. WAS (name) DELIVERED BY CAESAREAN SECTION? THAT IS, DID THEY CUT YOUR BELLY OPEN TO TAKE THE BABY OUT?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	<p>2⇒MN20</p>
<p>MN19A. WHEN WAS THE DECISION MADE TO HAVE THE CAESAREAN SECTION?</p> <p>WAS IT BEFORE OR AFTER YOUR LABOUR PAINS STARTED?</p>	<p>Before 1</p> <p>After 2</p>	

MICS.WM.10

MN20. WHEN (<i>name</i>) WAS BORN, WAS HE/SHE VERY LARGE, LARGER THAN AVERAGE, AVERAGE, SMALLER THAN AVERAGE, OR VERY SMALL?	Very large..... 1 Larger than average 2 Average..... 3 Smaller than average..... 4 Very small 5 DK..... 8	
MN21. WAS (<i>name</i>) WEIGHED AT BIRTH?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8	2⇒MN23 8⇒MN23
MN22. HOW MUCH DID (<i>name</i>) WEIGH? <i>If a card is available, record weight from card.</i>	From card..... 1 (kg) __ __ __ __ From recall 2 (kg) __ __ __ __ DK..... 99998	
MN23. HAS YOUR MENSTRUAL PERIOD RETURNED SINCE THE BIRTH OF (<i>name</i>)?	Yes..... 1 No 2	
MN24. DID YOU EVER BREASTFEED (<i>name</i>)?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒Next Module
MN25. HOW LONG AFTER BIRTH DID YOU FIRST PUT (<i>name</i>) TO THE BREAST? <i>If less than 1 hour, record '00' hours. If less than 24 hours, record hours. Otherwise, record days.</i>	Immediately..... 000 Hours 1 __ __ Days..... 2 __ __ DK/Don't remember..... 998	
MN26. IN THE FIRST THREE DAYS AFTER DELIVERY, WAS (<i>name</i>) GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK OTHER THAN BREAST MILK?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒Next Module
MN27. WHAT WAS (<i>name</i>) GIVEN TO DRINK? <i>Probe:</i> 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 (<i>specify</i>) _____ X	

MICS.WM.11

POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS

PN

*This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the date of interview.
Record name of last-born child from CM13 here _____.
Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.*

PN1. Check MN18: Was the child delivered in a health facility?

Yes, the child was delivered in a health facility (MN18=21-26 or 31-36) ⇒ Continue with PN2

No, the child was not delivered in a health facility (MN18=11-12 or 96) ⇒ Go to PN6

PN2. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT WHAT HAPPENED IN THE HOURS AND DAYS AFTER THE BIRTH OF (name).

YOU HAVE SAID THAT YOU GAVE BIRTH IN (name or type of facility in MN18). HOW LONG DID YOU STAY THERE AFTER THE DELIVERY?

*If less than one day, record hours.
If less than one week, record days.
Otherwise, record weeks.*

Hours 1 ___
Days 2 ___
Weeks 3 ___
DK / Don't remember 998

PN3. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT CHECKS ON (name)'S HEALTH AFTER DELIVERY – FOR EXAMPLE, SOMEONE EXAMINING (name), CHECKING THE CORD, OR SEEING IF (name) IS OK.

BEFORE YOU LEFT THE (name or type of facility in MN18), DID ANYONE CHECK ON (name)'S HEALTH?

Yes 1
No 2

PN4. AND WHAT ABOUT CHECKS ON YOUR HEALTH – I MEAN, SOMEONE ASSESSING YOUR HEALTH, FOR EXAMPLE ASKING QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR HEALTH OR EXAMINING YOU?

DID ANYONE CHECK ON YOUR HEALTH BEFORE YOU LEFT (name or type of facility in MN18)?

Yes 1
No 2

PN5. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT WHAT HAPPENED AFTER YOU LEFT (name or type of facility in MN18).

DID ANYONE CHECK ON (name)'S HEALTH AFTER YOU LEFT (name or type of facility in MN18)?

Yes 1
No 2

1⇒PN11
2⇒PN16

PN6. Check MN17: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker assist with the delivery?

Yes, delivery assisted by a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker (MN17=A-G) ⇒ Continue with PN7

No, delivery not assisted by a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker (A-G not circled in MN17) ⇒ Go to PN10

MICS.WM.12

<p>PN7. YOU HAVE ALREADY SAID THAT (<i>person or persons in MN17</i>) ASSISTED WITH THE BIRTH. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT CHECKS ON (<i>name</i>)’S HEALTH AFTER DELIVERY, FOR EXAMPLE EXAMINING (<i>name</i>), CHECKING THE CORD, OR SEEING IF (<i>name</i>) IS OK.</p> <p>AFTER THE DELIVERY WAS OVER AND BEFORE (<i>person or persons in MN17</i>) LEFT YOU, DID (<i>person or persons in MN17</i>) CHECK ON (<i>name</i>)’S HEALTH?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No 2</p>	
<p>PN8. AND DID (<i>person or persons in MN17</i>) CHECK ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH BEFORE LEAVING?</p> <p>BY CHECK ON YOUR HEALTH, I MEAN ASSESSING YOUR HEALTH, FOR EXAMPLE ASKING QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR HEALTH OR EXAMINING YOU.</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No 2</p>	
<p>PN9. AFTER THE (<i>person or persons in MN17</i>) LEFT YOU, DID ANYONE CHECK ON THE HEALTH OF (<i>name</i>)’?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No 2</p>	<p>1⇒PN11 2⇒PN18</p>
<p>PN10. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT CHECKS ON (<i>name</i>)’S HEALTH AFTER DELIVERY – FOR EXAMPLE, SOMEONE EXAMINING (<i>name</i>), CHECKING THE CORD, OR SEEING IF THE BABY IS OK.</p> <p>AFTER (<i>name</i>) WAS DELIVERED, DID ANYONE CHECK ON HIS/HER HEALTH?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No 2</p>	<p>2⇒PN19</p>
<p>PN11. DID SUCH A CHECK HAPPEN ONLY ONCE, OR MORE THAN ONCE?</p>	<p>Once 1 More than once 2</p>	<p>1⇒PN12A 2⇒PN12B</p>
<p>PN12A. HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THAT CHECK HAPPEN?</p> <p>PN12B. HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THE FIRST OF THESE CHECKS HAPPEN?</p> <p><i>If less than one day, record hours. If less than one week, record days. Otherwise, record weeks.</i></p>	<p>Hours 1 ___</p> <p>Days..... 2 ___</p> <p>Weeks 3 ___</p> <p>DK / Don’t remember 998</p>	
<p>PN13. WHO CHECKED ON (<i>name</i>)’S HEALTH AT THAT TIME?</p>	<p>Health professional</p> <p>Doctor.....A</p> <p>Nurse / Midwife.....B</p> <p>Single midwife C</p> <p>Medex D</p> <p>Other person</p> <p>Traditional birth attendantF</p> <p>Community health worker G</p> <p>Relative / Friend..... H</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) X</p>	

<p>PN14. WHERE DID THIS CHECK TAKE PLACE?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>Home</p> <p>Respondent's home 11</p> <p>Other home 12</p> <p>Public sector</p> <p>Government hospital 21</p> <p>Government clinic/health centre 22</p> <p>Government health post 23</p> <p>Other public (specify) _____ 26</p> <p>Private medical sector</p> <p>Private hospital 31</p> <p>Private clinic 32</p> <p>Private maternity home 33</p> <p>Other private medical (specify) _____ 36</p> <p>Other (specify) _____ 96</p>	
<p>PN15. Check MN18: Was the child delivered in a health facility?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, the child was delivered in a health facility (MN18=21-26 or 31-36) ⇒ Continue with PN16</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, the child was not delivered in a health facility (MN18=11-12 or 96) ⇒ Go to PN17</p>		
<p>PN16. AFTER YOU LEFT (name or type of facility in MN18), DID ANYONE CHECK ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	<p>1⇒PN20</p> <p>2⇒Next Module</p>
<p>PN17. Check MN17: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker assist with the delivery?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, delivery assisted by a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker (MN17=A-G) ⇒Continue with PN18</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, delivery not assisted by a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker (A-G not circled in MN17) ⇒ Go to PN19</p>		
<p>PN18. AFTER THE DELIVERY WAS OVER AND (person or persons in MN17) LEFT, DID ANYONE CHECK ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	<p>1⇒PN20</p> <p>2⇒Next Module</p>
<p>PN19. AFTER THE BIRTH OF (name), DID ANYONE CHECK ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH?</p> <p>I MEAN SOMEONE ASSESSING YOUR HEALTH, FOR EXAMPLE ASKING QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR HEALTH OR EXAMINING YOU.</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	<p>2⇒Next Module</p>
<p>PN20. DID SUCH A CHECK HAPPEN ONLY ONCE, OR MORE THAN ONCE?</p>	<p>Once 1</p> <p>More than once 2</p>	<p>1⇒PN21A</p> <p>2⇒PN21B</p>

MICS.WM.14

<p>PN21A. HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THAT CHECK HAPPEN?</p> <p>PN21B. HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THE FIRST OF THESE CHECKS HAPPEN?</p> <p><i>If less than one day, record hours. If less than one week, record days. Otherwise, record weeks.</i></p>	<p>Hours 1 ___</p> <p>Days..... 2 ___</p> <p>Weeks 3 ___</p> <p>DK / Don't remember 998</p>	
<p>PN22. WHO CHECKED ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH AT THAT TIME?</p>	<p>Health professional</p> <p>Doctor.....A</p> <p>Nurse / Midwife.....B</p> <p>Single midwife C</p> <p>Medex.....D</p> <p>Other person</p> <p>Traditional birth attendant F</p> <p>Community health worker G</p> <p>Relative / Friend..... H</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p>	
<p>PN23. WHERE DID THIS CHECK TAKE PLACE?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(<i>Name of place</i>)</p>	<p>Home</p> <p>Respondent's home 11</p> <p>Other home 12</p> <p>Public sector</p> <p>Government hospital 21</p> <p>Government clinic/health centre 22</p> <p>Government health post..... 23</p> <p>Other public (<i>specify</i>) _____ 26</p> <p>Private medical sector</p> <p>Private hospital 31</p> <p>Private clinic 32</p> <p>Private maternity home 33</p> <p>Other private medical (<i>specify</i>) _____ 36</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>	

MICS.WM.15

ILLNESS SYMPTOMS

IS

IS1. Check List of Household Members, columns HL7B and HL15

Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child under age 5?

Yes ⇒ Continue with IS2.

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 A CHILD UNDER THE AGE OF 5 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 fever C
- Child has fast breathing D
- Child has difficulty breathing E
- Child has blood in stool F
- Child is drinking poorly G
- Child is vomiting for more than 1 week H
- Child has diarrhoea for more than 1 week I
- Child has rashes for more than 1 month J

Other (specify) _____ X

Other (specify) _____ Y

Other (specify) _____ Z

MICS.WM.16

CONTRACEPTION		CP
CP1. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT ANOTHER SUBJECT – FAMILY PLANNING. ARE YOU PREGNANT NOW?	Yes, currently pregnant..... 1	1⇒CP2A
	No2	
	Unsure or DK..... 8	
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?	Yes..... 1	1⇒CP3
	No2	
CP2A. HAVE YOU EVER DONE SOMETHING OR USED ANY METHOD TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT?	Yes..... 1	1⇒Next Module 2⇒Next Module
	No2	
CP3. WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO DELAY OR AVOID A PREGNANCY? <i>Do not prompt.</i> <i>If more than one method is mentioned, circle each one.</i>	Female sterilization.....A	
	Male sterilization.....B	
	IUD.....C	
	Injectable.....D	
	Implants.....E	
	Pill.....F	
	Male condom.....G	
	Female condom.....H	
	Diaphragm.....I	
	Foam/ Jelly.....J	
	Periodic abstinence/RhythmL	
WithdrawalM		
Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ X		

MICS.WM.17

UNMET NEED		UN
UN1. Check CPI. 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 / DK 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 / DK 8	2⇒UN9 3⇒UN11 8⇒UN9
UN7. HOW LONG WOULD YOU LIKE TO WAIT BEFORE THE BIRTH OF (A/ANOTHER) CHILD? <i>Record the answer as stated by respondent.</i>	Months 1 ___ Years 2 ___ Does not want to wait (soon/now) 993 Says she cannot get pregnant 994 After marriage 995 Other 996 DK 998	994⇒UN11
UN8. Check CPI. Currently pregnant? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, currently pregnant ⇒ Go to UN13 <input type="checkbox"/> No, unsure or DK ⇒ Continue with UN9		

MICS.WM.18

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 womb)D Has been trying to get pregnant for 2 years or more without result.....E Postpartum amenorrheicF Breastfeeding.....G Too old.....H Fate.....I Other (<i>specify</i>).....X DK.....Z	
UN12. Check UN11. "Never menstruated" mentioned? <input type="checkbox"/> Mentioned ⇒ Go to Next Module <input type="checkbox"/> Not mentioned ⇒ Continue with UN13		
UN13. WHEN DID YOUR LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD START? <i>Record the answer using the same unit stated by the respondent</i>	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	

MICS.WM.19

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

DV

<p>DV1. SOMETIMES A HUSBAND IS ANNOYED OR ANGERED BY THINGS THAT HIS WIFE DOES. IN YOUR OPINION, IS A HUSBAND RIGHT IN HITTING OR BEATING HIS WIFE IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS:</p>		Yes	No	DK
		[A] IF SHE GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING HIM?	Goes out without telling.....	1
[B] IF SHE NEGLECTS THE CHILDREN?	Neglects children	1	2	8
[C] IF SHE ARGUES WITH HIM?	Argues with him	1	2	8
[D] IF SHE REFUSES TO HAVE SEX WITH HIM?	Refuses sex	1	2	8
[E] IF SHE BURNS THE FOOD	Burns food	1	2	8

MICS.WM.20

MARRIAGE/UNION		MA
MA1. ARE YOU CURRENTLY MARRIED, LIVING TOGETHER WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED OR IN A VISITING RELATIONSHIP?	Yes, currently married 1 Yes, living with a partner 2 Yes, have a visiting partner 0 No, not in union 3	3⇒MA5
MA2. HOW OLD IS YOUR HUSBAND/PARTNER? <i>Probe:</i> HOW OLD WAS YOUR HUSBAND/PARTNER ON HIS LAST BIRTHDAY?	Age in years __ __ DK98	
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	2⇒MA7
MA4. HOW MANY OTHER WIVES OR PARTNERS DOES HE HAVE?	Number __ __ DK98	⇒MA7 98⇒MA7
MA5. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED TOGETHER WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED OR WERE IN A VISITING RELATIONSHIP?	Yes, formerly married 1 Yes, formerly lived with a man 2 Yes, formerly had a visiting partner 0 No 3	3 ⇒Next Module
MA6. WHAT IS YOUR MARITAL STATUS NOW: ARE YOU WIDOWED, DIVORCED, SEPARATED OR NO LONGER IN A VISITING RELATIONSHIP?	Widowed 1 Divorced 2 Separated 3 No longer in a visiting relationship 4	
MA7. HAVE YOU BEEN MARRIED, LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY OR IN A VISITING RELATIONSHIP ONCE OR MORE THAN ONCE?	Only once 1 More than once 2	1 ⇒MA8A 2 ⇒MA8B
MA8A. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU MARRY, START LIVING WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED OR START THE VISITING RELATIONSHIP? MA8B. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU <u>FIRST</u> MARRY, START LIVING WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED OR START THE VISITING RELATIONSHIP?	Date of (first) marriage Month __ __ DK month98 Year __ __ __ __ DK year9998	⇒MA10
MA9. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU FIRST STARTED LIVING WITH YOUR (<u>FIRST</u>) HUSBAND/PARTNER OR STARTED YOUR FIRST VISITING RELATIONSHIP?	Age in years __ __	
MA10: WAS THIS A MARRIAGE, WERE YOU LIVING WITH HIM, OR WAS IT A VISITING RELATION?	Married 1 Living with a partner 2 Visiting partner 0	

MICS.WM.21

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

SB

Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy.

<p>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.</p> <p>THE INFORMATION YOU SUPPLY WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.</p> <p>HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE FOR THE VERY FIRST TIME?</p>	<p>Never had intercourse 00</p> <p>Age in years _ _</p> <p>First time when started living with (first) husband/partner 95</p>	<p>00⇒ next module</p>
<p>SB2. THE FIRST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK / Don't remember 8</p>	
<p>SB3. WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE?</p> <p><i>Record answers in days, weeks or months if less than 12 months (one year). If 12 months (one year) or more, answer must be recorded in years.</i></p> <p><i>Record 00 for today or last night.</i></p>	<p>Days ago 1 _ _</p> <p>Weeks ago 2 _ _</p> <p>Months ago 3 _ _</p> <p>Years ago 4 _ _</p>	<p>4⇒SB15</p>
<p>SB4. THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	
<p>SB5. WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS PERSON WITH WHOM YOU LAST HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE?</p> <p><i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i></p> <p><i>If 'boyfriend', then ask: WERE YOU LIVING TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED? If 'yes', circle '2'. If 'no', circle '3'.</i></p>	<p>Husband 1</p> <p>Cohabiting partner 2</p> <p>Boyfriend 3</p> <p>Casual acquaintance 4</p> <p>Friend 7</p> <p>Visiting partner 0</p> <p>Other (specify) 6</p>	<p>3⇒SB7</p> <p>4⇒SB7</p> <p>7⇒SB7</p> <p>6⇒SB7</p>
<p>SB 6. Check MAI:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Currently married, living with a man or in a visiting relationship (MAI = 1, 2 or 0) ⇒ Go to SB8</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not married / Not in union / Not in a visiting relationship (MAI = 3) ⇒ Continue with SB7</p>		
<p>SB7. HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?</p> <p><i>If response is DK, probe: ABOUT HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?</i></p>	<p>Age of sexual partner _ _</p> <p>DK 98</p>	
<p>SB8. HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	<p>2⇒SB15</p>
<p>SB9. THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH THIS OTHER PERSON, WAS A CONDOM USED?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	

MICS.WM.22

<p>SB10. WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS PERSON?</p> <p><i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i></p> <p><i>If 'boyfriend' then ask:</i> WERE YOU LIVING TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED? <i>If 'yes', circle '2'. If 'no', circle '3'.</i></p>	<p>Husband 1 Cohabiting partner..... 2 Boyfriend..... 3 Casual acquaintance..... 4 Friend..... 7 Visiting partner 0 Other (<i>specify</i>)..... 6</p>	<p>3⇒SB12 4⇒SB12 7⇒SB12 6⇒SB12</p>
<p>SB11. Check MA1 and MA7:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Currently married, living with a man or in a visiting relationship (MA1 = 1, 2 or 0) AND Married only once, lived with a man only once or in a visiting relationship only once(MA7 = 1) ⇒ Go to SB13</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Else ⇒ Continue with SB12</i></p>		
<p>SB12. HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?</p> <p><i>If response is DK, probe:</i> ABOUT HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?</p>	<p>Age of sexual partner __ __ DK..... 98</p>	
<p>SB13. OTHER THAN THESE TWO PERSONS, HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No..... 2</p>	<p>2⇒SB15</p>
<p>SB14. IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PEOPLE HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?</p>	<p>Number of partners __ __</p>	
<p>SB15. IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PEOPLE HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN YOUR LIFETIME?</p> <p><i>If a non-numeric answer is given, probe to get an estimate.</i></p> <p><i>If number of partners is 95 or more, write '95'.</i></p>	<p>Number of lifetime partners..... __ __ DK..... 98</p>	

MICS.WM.23

PREVENTION	PR	
<p>PR1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES TO PREVENT CERTAIN DISEASES.</p> <p>A VISUAL INSPECTION OF THE PELVIS WITH ACETIC ACID (VIA) IS A TEST FOR CANCER OF THE CERVIX WHICH IS DONE DURING A PELVIC EXAMINATION BY A DOCTOR OR A NURSE.</p> <p>HAVE YOU EVER HAD A VISUAL INSPECTION OF THE PELVIS WITH ACETIC ACID?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK / Don't remember 8</p>	<p>2⇒PR3</p> <p>8⇒PR3</p>
<p>PR2. HOW LONG HAS IT BEEN SINCE YOUR LAST VISUAL INSPECTION OF THE PELVIS WITH ACETIC ACID (VIA)?</p> <p><i>If less than one month, record days.</i></p>	<p>Days 1 ___</p> <p>Months 2 ___</p> <p>Years 3 ___</p> <p>DK / Don't remember 998</p>	
<p>PR3. HPV VACCINE PROTECT AGAINST SOME OF THE MOST COMMON TYPES OF HUMAN PAPILLOMA VIRUS. IT IS ADMINISTERED IN THREE DOSES</p> <p>HAVE YOU EVER RECEIVED A COURSE OF THE HPV VACCINE??</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK / Don't remember 8</p>	<p>2⇒PR5</p> <p>8⇒PR5</p>
<p>PR4. HOW MANY DOSES OF THE HPV VACCINE HAVE YOU RECEIVED?</p>	<p>Number of doses of HPV received ___</p> <p>DK / Don't remember 98</p>	
<p>PR5. PAP SMEAR IS A SCREENING TEST FOR CERVICAL CANCER IN WHICH CELLS ARE GENTLY SCRAPED FROM THE CERVIX AREA. THE CERVIX IS THE LOWER PART OF THE UTERUS (WOMB) THAT OPENS AT THE TOP OF THE VAGINA. THIS SAMPLE OF CELLS IS SENT TO A LAB FOR EXAMINATION.</p> <p>HAVE YOU EVER HAD A PAP SMEAR TEST?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK / Don't remember 8</p>	<p>2⇒Next module</p> <p>8⇒Next module</p>
<p>PR6. HOW LONG HAS IT BEEN SINCE YOUR LAST PAP SMEAR TEST?</p> <p><i>If less than one month, record days.</i></p>	<p>Days 1 ___</p> <p>Months 2 ___</p> <p>Years 3 ___</p> <p>DK / Don't remember 998</p>	

MICS.WM.24

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⇒Next Module																
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/OBEAH 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 THE AIDS VIRUS?	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?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Yes</th> <th style="text-align: center;">No</th> <th style="text-align: center;">DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>During pregnancy</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>During delivery</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>By breastfeeding</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	DK	During pregnancy	1	2	8	During delivery	1	2	8	By breastfeeding	1	2	8	
	Yes	No	DK															
During pregnancy	1	2	8															
During delivery	1	2	8															
By breastfeeding	1	2	8															
HA9. IN YOUR OPINION, IF A FEMALE TEACHER HAS THE AIDS VIRUS BUT IS NOT SICK, SHOULD SHE BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE TEACHING IN SCHOOL?	Yes..... 1 No 2 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?	Yes..... 1 No 2 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?	Yes..... 1 No 2 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?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK/Not sure/Depends..... 8																	

<p>HA13. Check CM13: Any live birth in last 2 years?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No live birth in last 2 years (CM13="No" or blank) ⇒ Go to HA24.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> One or more live births in last 2 years ⇒ Continue with HA14.</p>																						
<p>HA14. Check MN1: Received antenatal care?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Received antenatal care ⇒ Continue with HA15.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Did not receive antenatal care ⇒ Go to HA24.</p>																						
<p>HA15. DURING ANY OF THE ANTENATAL VISITS FOR YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (<i>name</i>),</p> <p>WERE YOU GIVEN ANY INFORMATION ABOUT:</p> <p>[A] BABIES GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS FROM THEIR MOTHER?</p> <p>[B] THINGS THAT YOU CAN DO TO PREVENT GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS?</p> <p>[C] GETTING TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?</p> <p>WERE YOU:</p> <p>[D] OFFERED A TEST FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?</p>	<table> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Y</th> <th>N</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>AIDS from mother.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Things to do.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tested for AIDS.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Offered a test.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Y	N	DK	AIDS from mother.....	1	2	8	Things to do.....	1	2	8	Tested for AIDS.....	1	2	8	Offered a test.....	1	2	8	
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Offered a test.....	1	2	8																			
<p>HA16. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT WERE YOU TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS AS PART OF YOUR ANTENATAL CARE?</p>	<p>Yes.....1</p> <p>No2</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	<p>2⇒HA19</p> <p>8⇒HA19</p>																				
<p>HA17. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?</p>	<p>Yes.....1</p> <p>No2</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	<p>2⇒HA22</p> <p>8⇒HA22</p>																				
<p>HA18. REGARDLESS OF THE RESULT, ALL WOMEN WHO ARE TESTED ARE SUPPOSED TO RECEIVE COUNSELLING AFTER GETTING THE RESULT.</p> <p>AFTER YOU WERE TESTED, DID YOU RECEIVE COUNSELLING?</p>	<p>Yes.....1</p> <p>No2</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	<p>1⇒HA22</p> <p>2⇒HA22</p> <p>8⇒HA22</p>																				
<p>HA19. Check MN17: Birth delivered by health professional (A, B, C or D)?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, birth delivered by health professional (MN17 = A, B, C or D) ⇒Continue with HA20.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, birth not delivered by health professional (MN17 = else) ⇒Go to HA24.</p>																						
<p>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?</p>	<p>Yes.....1</p> <p>No2</p>	<p>2⇒HA24</p>																				
<p>HA21. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?</p>	<p>Yes.....1</p> <p>No2</p>																					
<p>HA22. HAVE YOU BEEN TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS SINCE THAT TIME YOU WERE TESTED DURING YOUR PREGNANCY?</p>	<p>Yes.....1</p> <p>No2</p>	<p>1⇒HA25</p>																				

MICS.WM.26

HA23. WHEN WAS THE MOST RECENT TIME YOU WERE TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?	Less than 12 months ago..... 1 12-23 months ago..... 2 2 or more years ago..... 3	1⇒Next Module 2⇒Next Module 3⇒Next Module
HA24. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TESTED TO SEE IF YOU HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒HA27
HA25. WHEN WAS THE MOST RECENT TIME YOU WERE TESTED?	Less than 12 months ago..... 1 12-23 months ago..... 2 2 or more years ago 3	
HA26. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8	1⇒Next Module 2⇒Next Module 8⇒Next Module
HA27. DO YOU KNOW OF A PLACE WHERE PEOPLE CAN GO TO GET TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes..... 1 No 2	

MICS.WM.27

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE		TA
TA1. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED CIGARETTE SMOKING, EVEN ONE OR TWO PUFFS?	Yes1 No.....2	2⇒TA6
TA2. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE FOR THE FIRST TIME?	Never smoked a whole cigarette00 Age.....__ __	00⇒TA6
TA3. DO YOU CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES?	Yes1 No.....2	2⇒TA6
TA4. IN THE LAST 24 HOURS, HOW MANY CIGARETTES DID YOU SMOKE?	Number of cigarettes.....__ __	
TA5. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU SMOKE CIGARETTES? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10". If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle "30"</i>	Number of days.....0 __ 10 days or more but less than a month.....10 Every day / Almost every day30	
TA6. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS OTHER THAN CIGARETTES, SUCH AS CIGARS, WATER PIPE, OR PIPE?	Yes1 No.....2	2⇒TA10
TA7. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS?	Yes1 No.....2	2⇒TA10
TA8. WHAT TYPE OF SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE OR SMOKE DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH? <i>Circle all mentioned.</i>	CigarsA Water pipeB PipeD Other (<i>specify</i>).....X	
TA9. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE/SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10". If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle "30"</i>	Number of days.....0 __ 10 days or more but less than a month.....10 Every day / Almost every day30	
TA10. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY FORM OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS, SUCH AS CHEWING TOBACCO, SNUFF, OR DIP?	Yes1 No.....2	2 ⇒TA14
TA11. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS?	Yes1 No.....2	2 ⇒TA14
TA11. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS?	Yes1 No.....2	2 ⇒TA14

MICS.WM.28

<p>TA12. WHAT TYPE OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH?</p> <p><i>Circle all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>Chewing tobacco A Snuff B Dip C Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p>	
<p>TA13. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS?</p> <p><i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10". If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle "30"</i></p>	<p>Number of days..... 0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month..... 10 Every day / Almost every day 30</p>	
<p>TA14. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT DRINKING ALCOHOL.</p> <p>HAVE YOU EVER DRUNK ALCOHOL?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2</p>	<p>2⇒Next Module</p>
<p>TA15. WE COUNT ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL AS ONE CAN OR BOTTLE OF BEER, ONE GLASS OF WINE, OR ONE SHOT OF COGNAC, VODKA, WHISKEY OR RUM.</p> <p>HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD YOUR FIRST DRINK OF ALCOHOL, OTHER THAN A FEW SIPS?</p>	<p>Never had one drink of alcohol 00 Age ____ ____</p>	<p>00⇒Next Module</p>
<p>TA16. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU HAVE AT LEAST ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL?</p> <p><i>If respondent did not drink, circle "00". If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10". If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle "30"</i></p>	<p>Did not have one drink in last one month.. 00 Number of days..... 0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month..... 10 Every day / Almost every day 30</p>	<p>00⇒Next Module</p>
<p>TA17. IN THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON THE DAYS THAT YOU DRANK ALCOHOL, HOW MANY DRINKS DID YOU USUALLY HAVE PER DAY?</p>	<p>Number of drinks.....</p>	

MICS.WM.29

CHRONIC ILLNESS CONTROL			CI	
CI1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT YOUR CONSUMPTION OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. I AM INTERESTED TO KNOW WHETHER YOU HAD THE ITEM EVEN IF COMBINED WITH OTHER FOODS. DID YOU EAT YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR THE NIGHT:		Yes	No	DK
[A]	PUMPKIN, CARROTS, SQUASH OR SWEET POTATOES THAT ARE YELLOW OR ORANGE INSIDE?	1	2	8
[B]	ANY DARK GREEN, LEAFY VEGETABLES, SUCH AS SPINACH, CALLALOO, CABBAGE/PAK CHOI?	1	2	8
[C]	RIPE MANGOES, PAPAYAS, ORANGES, CHERRIES, GUAVAS OR POMEGRANATE?	1	2	8
[D]	NATURAL JUICE OF MANGO, PAPAYA, ORANGE OR POMEGRANATE?	1	2	8
[E]	ANY OTHER FRUITS OR VEGETABLES, LIKE OCHRO, PEAR, PINEAPPLE, WATERMELON, AVOCADO?	1	2	8
[F]	ANY FOODS MADE FROM BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, OR NUTS?	1	2	8
CI2. IN THE PAST WEEK HAVE YOU ENGAGED IN PHYSICAL ACTIVITY (EXERCISE)?		Yes	1	2⇒ Next Module 8⇒ Next Module
		No.....	2	
		DK / Don't remember	8	
CI3. SINCE LAST (<i>day of the week</i>) ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID YOU ENGAGE IN PHYSICAL ACTIVITY (EXERCISE) IN TOTAL? <i>If less than one hour, record minutes.</i>		Minutes.....	1	__
		Hours.....	2	__
		DK / Don't remember	998	

MICS.WM.30

LIFE SATISFACTION

LS

LS1. Check WB2: Age of respondent is between 15 and 24?

Age 25-49 ⇒ Go to WM11

Age 15-24 ⇒ Continue with LS2

<p>LS2. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME SIMPLE QUESTIONS ON HAPPINESS AND SATISFACTION.</p> <p>FIRST, TAKING ALL THINGS TOGETHER, WOULD YOU SAY YOU ARE VERY HAPPY, SOMEWHAT HAPPY, NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY, SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY OR VERY UNHAPPY?</p> <p>YOU CAN ALSO LOOK AT THESE PICTURES TO HELP YOU WITH YOUR RESPONSE.</p> <p><i>Show side 1 of response card and explain what each symbol represents. Circle the response code selected by the respondent.</i></p>	<p>Very happy 1 Somewhat happy 2 Neither happy nor unhappy 3 Somewhat unhappy 4 Very unhappy 5</p>	
<p>LS3. NOW I WILL ASK YOU QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR LEVEL OF SATISFACTION IN DIFFERENT AREAS.</p> <p>IN EACH CASE, WE HAVE FIVE POSSIBLE RESPONSES: PLEASE TELL ME, FOR EACH QUESTION, WHETHER YOU ARE VERY SATISFIED, SOMEWHAT SATISFIED, NEITHER SATISFIED NOR UNSATISFIED, SOMEWHAT UNSATISFIED OR VERY UNSATISFIED.</p> <p>AGAIN, YOU CAN LOOK AT THESE PICTURES TO HELP YOU WITH YOUR RESPONSE.</p> <p><i>Show side 2 of response card and explain what each symbol represents. Circle the response code selected by the respondent, for questions LS3 to LS13.</i></p> <p>HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FAMILY LIFE?</p>	<p>Very satisfied 1 Somewhat satisfied 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied 5</p>	
<p>LS4. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FRIENDSHIPS?</p>	<p>Very satisfied 1 Somewhat satisfied 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied 5</p>	
<p>LS5. DURING THE 2013-2014 SCHOOL YEAR, DID YOU ATTEND SCHOOL AT ANY TIME?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ LS7</p>
<p>LS6. HOW SATISFIED (are/were) YOU WITH YOUR SCHOOL?</p>	<p>Very satisfied 1 Somewhat satisfied 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied 5</p>	

<p>LS7. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT JOB?</p> <p><i>If the respondent says that she does not have a job, circle "0" and continue with the next question. Do not probe to find out how she feels about not having a job, unless she tells you herself.</i></p>	<p>Does not have a job 0</p> <p>Very satisfied 1</p> <p>Somewhat satisfied 2</p> <p>Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3</p> <p>Somewhat unsatisfied 4</p> <p>Very unsatisfied 5</p>	
<p>LS8. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR HEALTH?</p>	<p>Very satisfied 1</p> <p>Somewhat satisfied 2</p> <p>Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3</p> <p>Somewhat unsatisfied 4</p> <p>Very unsatisfied 5</p>	
<p>LS9. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH WHERE YOU LIVE?</p> <p><i>If necessary, explain that the question refers to the living environment, including the neighbourhood and the dwelling.</i></p>	<p>Very satisfied 1</p> <p>Somewhat satisfied 2</p> <p>Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3</p> <p>Somewhat unsatisfied 4</p> <p>Very unsatisfied 5</p>	
<p>LS10. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH HOW PEOPLE AROUND YOU GENERALLY TREAT YOU?</p>	<p>Very satisfied 1</p> <p>Somewhat satisfied 2</p> <p>Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3</p> <p>Somewhat unsatisfied 4</p> <p>Very unsatisfied 5</p>	
<p>LS11. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH THE WAY YOU LOOK?</p>	<p>Very satisfied 1</p> <p>Somewhat satisfied 2</p> <p>Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3</p> <p>Somewhat unsatisfied 4</p> <p>Very unsatisfied 5</p>	
<p>LS12. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR LIFE, OVERALL?</p>	<p>Very satisfied 1</p> <p>Somewhat satisfied 2</p> <p>Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3</p> <p>Somewhat unsatisfied 4</p> <p>Very unsatisfied 5</p>	
<p>LS13. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT INCOME?</p> <p><i>If the respondent says that she does not have any income, circle "0" and continue with the next question. Do not probe to find out how she feels about not having any income, unless she tells you herself.</i></p>	<p>Does not have any income 0</p> <p>Very satisfied 1</p> <p>Somewhat satisfied 2</p> <p>Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3</p> <p>Somewhat unsatisfied 4</p> <p>Very unsatisfied 5</p>	
<p>LS14. COMPARED TO THIS TIME LAST YEAR, WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOUR LIFE HAS IMPROVED, STAYED MORE OR LESS THE SAME, OR WORSENEDED, OVERALL?</p>	<p>Improved 1</p> <p>More or less the same 2</p> <p>Worsened 3</p>	
<p>LS15. AND IN ONE YEAR FROM NOW, DO YOU EXPECT THAT YOUR LIFE WILL BE BETTER, WILL BE MORE OR LESS THE SAME, OR WILL BE WORSE, OVERALL?</p>	<p>Better 1</p> <p>More or less the same 2</p> <p>Worse 3</p>	

MICS.WM.32

WM11. <i>Record the time.</i>	Hour and minutes..... ____ : ____	
--------------------------------------	-----------------------------------	--

<p>WM12. <i>Check List of Household Members, columns HL7B and HL15:</i> <i>Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes ⇒ Proceed to complete the result of woman's interview (WM7) on the cover page and then go to QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>No ⇒ End the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation and proceed to complete the result of woman's interview (WM7) on the cover page.</i></p>

MICS.WM.33

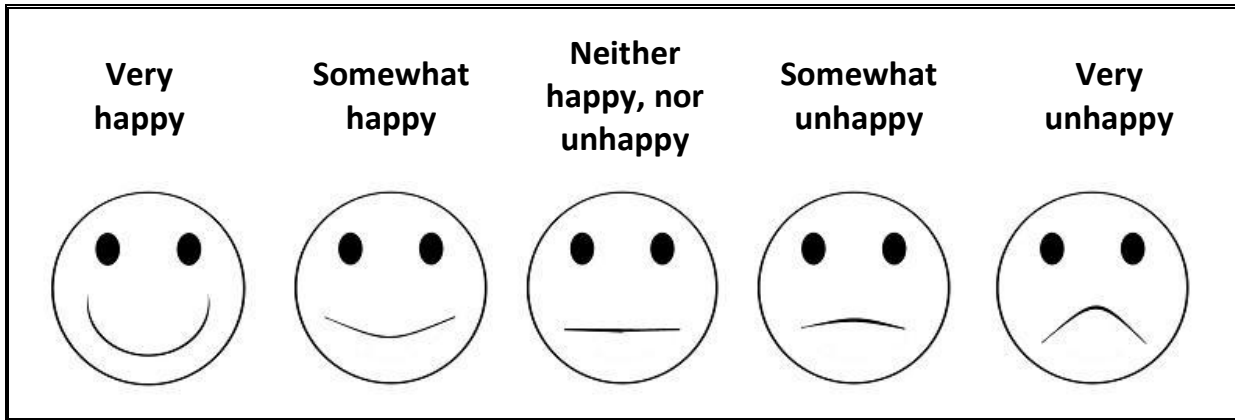
Interviewer's Observations

Field Editor's Observations

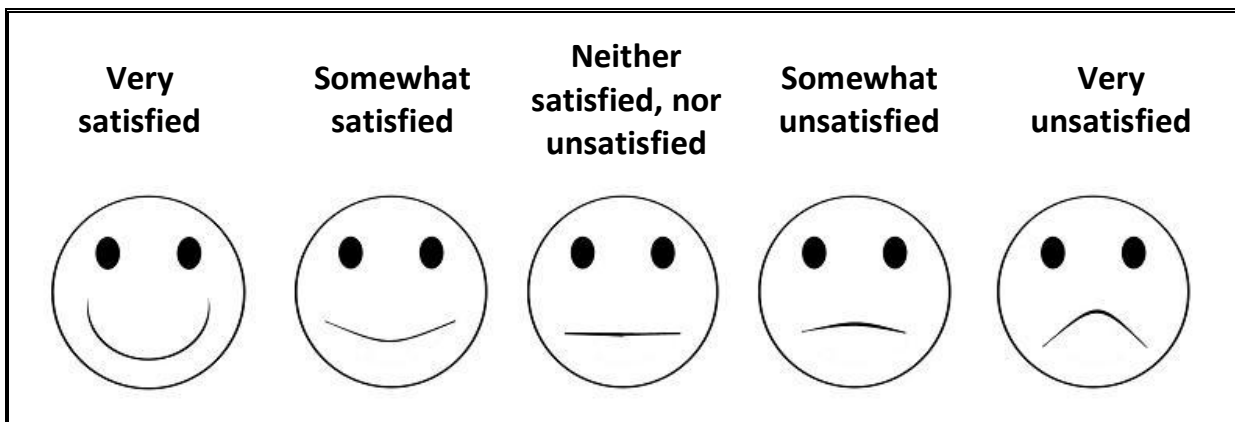
Supervisor's Observations

RESPONSE CARD:

SIDE 1



SIDE 2



MICS.WM.35

MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL		MWM
<p><i>This questionnaire is to be administered to all men age 15 through 49 (see List of Household Members, column HL7A).</i></p> <p><i>A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible man.</i></p>		
MWM1. Cluster number: <div style="text-align: right;">_ _ _ _</div>	MWM2. Household number: <div style="text-align: right;">_ _ _ _</div>	
MWM3. Man's name: Name _____	MWM4. Man's line number: <div style="text-align: right;">_ _ _ _</div>	
MWM5. Interviewer's name and number: Name _____	MWM6. Day / Month / Year of interview: <div style="text-align: right;">_ _ _ / _ _ _ / 2014</div>	

<p><i>Repeat greeting if not already read to this man:</i></p> <p>WE ARE FROM THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. THE DATA COLLECTED WILL BE USED BY POLICY MAKERS TO MAKE DECISIONS THAT WILL BENEFIT MEN. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THESE SUBJECTS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 30 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.</p>	<p><i>If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this man, then read the following:</i></p> <p>NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU MORE ABOUT YOUR HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 30 MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.</p>
<p>MAY I START NOW?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, permission is given ⇒ Go to MWM10 to record the time and then begin the interview.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, permission is not given ⇒ Circle '03' in MWM7. Discuss this result with your supervisor.</p>	

MWM7. Result of man's interview	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>Completed</td> <td style="text-align: right;">01</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not at home</td> <td style="text-align: right;">02</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Refused</td> <td style="text-align: right;">03</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Partly completed</td> <td style="text-align: right;">04</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incapacitated</td> <td style="text-align: right;">05</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____</td> <td style="text-align: right;">96</td> </tr> </table>	Completed	01	Not at home	02	Refused	03	Partly completed	04	Incapacitated	05	Other (<i>specify</i>) _____	96
Completed	01												
Not at home	02												
Refused	03												
Partly completed	04												
Incapacitated	05												
Other (<i>specify</i>) _____	96												

MWM8. Field editor's name and number: Name _____	MWM9. Main data entry clerk's name and number: Name _____
--	---

MWM10. Record the time.	Hour and minutes :	
--------------------------------	--------------------------------	--

MAN'S BACKGROUND		MWB
MWB1. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WERE YOU BORN?	Date of birth Month DK month 98 Year DK year 9998	
MWB2. HOW OLD ARE YOU? <i>Probe: HOW OLD WERE YOU AT YOUR LAST BIRTHDAY?</i> <i>Compare and correct MWB1 and/or MWB2 if inconsistent</i>	Age (in completed years).....	
MWB3. HAVE YOU EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR NURSERY?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒MWB7
MWB4. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL YOU ATTENDED?	Nursery 0 Primary 1 Secondary 2 Higher 3	0⇒MWB7
MWB5. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE/YEAR YOU COMPLETED AT THAT LEVEL? <i>If the first grade at this level is not completed, enter "00".</i>	Grade/Year	
MWB6. Check MWB4: <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary or higher (MWB4 = 2 or 3) ⇒ Go to Next Module <input type="checkbox"/> Primary (MWB4 = 1) ⇒ Continue with MWB7		
MWB7. NOW I WOULD LIKE YOU TO READ THIS SENTENCE TO ME. <i>Show sentence on the card to the respondent. If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:</i> CAN YOU READ PART OF THE SENTENCE TO ME?	Cannot read at all 1 Able to read only parts of sentence 2 Able to read whole sentence 3 No sentence in required language _____ 4 <i>(specify language)</i> Blind/visually impaired 5	

MICS.ME.2

ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY **MMT**

MMT1. Check MWB7:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Question left blank (Respondent has secondary or higher education) ⇒ Continue with MMT2 <input type="checkbox"/> Able to read or no sentence in required language (MWB7 = 2, 3 or 4) ⇒ Continue with MMT2 <input type="checkbox"/> Cannot read at all or blind/visually impaired (MWB7 = 1 or 5) ⇒ Go to MMT3		
MMT2. HOW OFTEN DO YOU READ A NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week..... 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all 4	
MMT3. DO YOU LISTEN TO THE RADIO ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week..... 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all 4	
MMT4. HOW OFTEN DO YOU WATCH TELEVISION: WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOU WATCH ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week..... 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all 4	
MMT5. Check MWB2: Age of respondent?		
<input type="checkbox"/> Age 15-24 ⇒ Continue with MMT6 <input type="checkbox"/> Age 25-49 ⇒ Go to Next Module		
MMT6. HAVE YOU EVER USED A COMPUTER?	Yes 1 No 2	2 ⇒ MMT9
MMT7. HAVE YOU USED A COMPUTER FROM ANY LOCATION IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes 1 No 2	2 ⇒ MMT9
MMT8. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW OFTEN DID YOU USE A COMPUTER: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week..... 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all 4	
MMT9. HAVE YOU EVER USED THE INTERNET?	Yes 1 No 2	2 ⇒ Next Module
MMT10. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU USED THE INTERNET? <i>If necessary, probe for use from any location, with any device.</i>	Yes 1 No 2	2 ⇒ Next Module
MMT11. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW OFTEN DID YOU USE THE INTERNET: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week..... 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all 4	

MICS.ME.3

FERTILITY		MCM
<p>MCM1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ALL THE CHILDREN YOU HAVE HAD IN YOUR LIFE. I AM INTERESTED IN ALL OF THE CHILDREN THAT ARE BIOLOGICALLY YOURS, EVEN IF THEY ARE NOT LEGALLY YOURS OR DO NOT HAVE YOUR LAST NAME.</p> <p>HAVE YOU EVER FATHERED ANY CHILDREN WITH ANY WOMAN?</p>	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒MCM8 8⇒MCM8
<p>MCM3. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOUR FIRST CHILD WAS BORN?</p>	Age in years __ __	
<p>MCM4. DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS THAT YOU HAVE FATHERED WHO ARE NOW LIVING WITH YOU?</p>	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒MCM6
<p>MCM5. HOW MANY SONS LIVE WITH YOU?</p> <p>HOW MANY DAUGHTERS LIVE WITH YOU?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	Sons at home __ __ Daughters at home __ __	
<p>MCM6. DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS THAT YOU HAVE FATHERED WHO ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU?</p>	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒MCM8
<p>MCM7. HOW MANY SONS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU?</p> <p>HOW MANY DAUGHTERS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	Sons elsewhere __ __ Daughters elsewhere __ __	
<p>MCM8. HAVE YOU EVER FATHERED A SON OR DAUGHTER WHO WAS BORN ALIVE BUT LATER DIED?</p> <p><i>If "No" probe by asking: I MEAN, A CHILD WHO EVER BREATHED OR CRIED OR SHOWED OTHER SIGNS OF LIFE – EVEN IF HE OR SHE LIVED ONLY A FEW MINUTES OR HOURS?</i></p>	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒MCM10
<p>MCM9. HOW MANY BOYS HAVE DIED?</p> <p>HOW MANY GIRLS HAVE DIED?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	Boys dead __ __ Girls dead __ __	
<p>MCM10. <i>Sum answers to MCM5, MCM7, and MCM9.</i></p>	Sum..... __ __	

MICS.ME.4

<p>MCM11. JUST TO MAKE SURE THAT I HAVE THIS RIGHT, YOU HAVE FATHERED IN TOTAL (<i>total number in MCM10</i>) LIVE BIRTHS DURING YOUR LIFE. IS THIS CORRECT?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes. Check below:</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> <i>No live births ⇒ Go to Next Module</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> <i>One or more live births ⇒ Continue with MCM11A</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>No ⇒ Check responses to MCM1-MCM10 and make corrections as necessary</i></p>		
<p>MCM11A. DID ALL THE CHILDREN YOU HAVE FATHERED HAVE THE SAME BIOLOGICAL MOTHER?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	<p>1⇒MCM12</p>
<p>MCM11B. IN ALL, HOW MANY WOMEN HAVE YOU FATHERED CHILDREN WITH?</p>	<p>Number of women ____</p>	
<p>MCM12. OF THESE (<i>total number in MCM10</i>) BIRTHS YOU HAVE FATHERED, WHEN WAS THE LAST ONE BORN (EVEN IF HE OR SHE HAS DIED)?</p> <p><i>Month and year must be recorded.</i></p>	<p>Date of last birth</p> <p>Month ____</p> <p>Year ____</p>	

MICS.ME.5

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE		MDV		
<p>MDV1. SOMETIMES A HUSBAND IS ANNOYED OR ANGERED BY THINGS THAT HIS WIFE DOES. IN YOUR OPINION, IS A HUSBAND RIGHT IN HITTING OR BEATING HIS WIFE IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS:</p>				
		Yes	No	DK
[A] IF SHE GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING HIM?	Goes out without telling	1	2	8
[B] IF SHE NEGLECTS THE CHILDREN?	Neglects children.....	1	2	8
[C] IF SHE ARGUES WITH HIM?	Argues with him.....	1	2	8
[D] IF SHE REFUSES TO HAVE SEX WITH HIM?	Refuses sex	1	2	8
[E] IF SHE BURNS THE FOOD?	Burns food	1	2	8

MICS.ME.6

MARRIAGE/UNION		MA
MMA1. ARE YOU CURRENTLY MARRIED, LIVING TOGETHER WITH A WOMAN AS IF MARRIED OR IN A VISITING RELATIONSHIP?	Yes, currently married.....1 Yes, living with a partner.....2 Yes, have a visiting partner.....0 No, not in union.....3	3⇒MMA5
MMA3. DO YOU HAVE OTHER WIVES, PARTNERS OR DO YOU LIVE WITH OTHER WOMEN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes (More than one)1 No (Only one).....2	2⇒MMA7
MMA4. HOW MANY OTHER WIVES, LIVE-IN PARTNERS OR VISITING RELATIONSHIPS DO YOU HAVE?	Number __ __	⇒MMA7
MMA5. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED TOGETHER WITH A WOMEN AS IF MARRIED OR WERE IN A VISITING RELATIONSHIP?	Yes, formerly married.....1 Yes, formerly lived with a woman.....2 Yes, formerly had a visiting partner.....0 No.....3	3 ⇒Next Module
MMA6. WHAT IS YOUR MARITAL STATUS NOW: ARE YOU WIDOWED, DIVORCED, SEPARATED OR NO LONGER IN A VISITING RELATIONSHIP?	Widowed.....1 Divorced.....2 Separated.....3 No longer in a visiting relationship.....4	
MMA7. HAVE YOU BEEN MARRIED, LIVED WITH A WOMAN ONLY OR IN A VISITING RELATIONSHIP ONCE OR MORE THAN ONCE?	Only once.....1 More than once.....2	1 ⇒MMA8A 2 ⇒MMA8B
MMA8A. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU MARRY, START LIVING WITH A WOMAN AS IF MARRIED OR START THE VISITING RELATIONSHIP? MMA8B. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU <u>FIRST</u> MARRY, START LIVING WITH A WOMAN AS IF MARRIED OR START THE VISITING RELATIONSHIP?	Date of (first) marriage Month __ __ DK month98 Year __ __ __ __ DK year 9998	⇒MMA10
MMA9. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU FIRST STARTED LIVING WITH YOUR (FIRST) WIFE /PARTNER OR STARTED YOUR FIRST VISITING RELATIONSHIP?	Age in years __ __	
MMA10: WAS THIS A MARRIAGE, WERE YOU LIVING WITH HER, OR WAS IT A VISITING RELATION?	Married.....1 Living with a partner.....2 Visiting partner.....0	

MICS.ME.7

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

MSB

Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy.

<p>MSB1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT SEXUAL ACTIVITY IN ORDER TO GAIN A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF SOME IMPORTANT LIFE ISSUES.</p> <p>THE INFORMATION YOU SUPPLY WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.</p> <p>HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE FOR THE VERY FIRST TIME?</p>	<p>Never had intercourse.....00</p> <p>Age in years..... _ _</p> <p>First time when started living with (first) wife/partner95</p>	<p>00⇒Next Module</p>
<p>MSB2. THE FIRST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?</p>	<p>Yes.....1</p> <p>No.....2</p> <p>DK / Don't remember8</p>	
<p>MSB3. WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE?</p> <p><i>Record answers in days, weeks or months if less than 12 months (one year). If more than 12 months (one year), answer must be recorded in years.</i></p> <p><i>Record 00 for today or last night.</i></p>	<p>Days ago 1 _ _</p> <p>Weeks ago.....2 _ _</p> <p>Months ago.....3 _ _</p> <p>Years ago4 _ _</p>	<p>4⇒MSB15</p>
<p>MSB4. THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?</p>	<p>Yes.....1</p> <p>No.....2</p>	
<p>MSB5. WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS PERSON WITH WHOM YOU LAST HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE?</p> <p><i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i></p> <p><i>If 'girlfriend', then ask: WERE YOU LIVING TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED? If 'yes', circle '2'.If 'no', circle '3'.</i></p>	<p>Wife.....1</p> <p>Cohabiting partner2</p> <p>Girlfriend.....3</p> <p>Casual acquaintance.....4</p> <p>Prostitute5</p> <p>Friend7</p> <p>Visiting partner.....0</p> <p>Other (specify) _____ 6</p>	
<p>MSB8. HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?</p>	<p>Yes.....1</p> <p>No.....2</p>	<p>2⇒MSB15</p>
<p>MSB9. THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH THIS OTHER PERSON, WAS A CONDOM USED?</p>	<p>Yes.....1</p> <p>No.....2</p>	

MICS.ME.8

<p>MSB10. WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS PERSON?</p> <p><i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i></p> <p><i>If 'girlfriend' then ask:</i> WERE YOU LIVING TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED? <i>If 'yes', circle '2'. If 'no', circle '3'.</i></p>	<p>Wife 1 Cohabiting partner 2 Girlfriend 3 Casual acquaintance 4 Prostitute 5 Friend 7 Visiting partner 0 Other (specify) _____ 6</p>	
<p>MSB13. OTHER THAN THESE TWO PERSONS, HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2</p>	2⇒MSB15
<p>MSB14. IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PEOPLE HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?</p>	<p>Number of partners ___</p>	
<p>MSB15. IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PEOPLE HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN YOUR LIFETIME?</p> <p><i>If a non-numeric answer is given, probe to get an estimate.</i></p> <p><i>If number of partners is 95 or more, write '95'.</i></p>	<p>Number of lifetime partners ___</p> <p>DK 98</p>	

MICS.ME.9

HIV/AIDS		MHA
MHA1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT SOMETHING ELSE. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF AN ILLNESS CALLED AIDS?	Yes.....1	2⇒ Next Module
	No2	
MHA2. 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	
	No2	
	DK.....8	
MHA3. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BECAUSE OF WITCHCRAFT/OBEAH OR OTHER SUPERNATURAL MEANS?	Yes.....1	
	No2	
	DK.....8	
MHA4. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS BY USING A CONDOM EVERY TIME THEY HAVE SEX?	Yes.....1	
	No2	
	DK.....8	
MHA5. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS FROM MOSQUITO BITES?	Yes.....1	
	No2	
	DK.....8	
MHA6. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BY SHARING FOOD WITH A PERSON WHO HAS THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes.....1	
	No2	
	DK.....8	
MHA7. IS IT POSSIBLE FOR A HEALTHY-LOOKING PERSON TO HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes.....1	
	No2	
	DK.....8	
MHA8. 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	
MHA9. IN YOUR OPINION, IF A FEMALE TEACHER HAS THE AIDS VIRUS BUT IS NOT SICK, SHOULD SHE BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE TEACHING IN SCHOOL?	Yes.....1	
	No2	
	DK/Not sure/Depends8	
MHA10. WOULD YOU BUY FRESH VEGETABLES FROM A SHOPKEEPER OR VENDOR IF YOU KNEW THAT THIS PERSON HAD THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes.....1	
	No2	
	DK/Not sure/Depends8	
MHA11. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY GOT INFECTED WITH THE AIDS VIRUS, WOULD YOU WANT IT TO REMAIN A SECRET?	Yes.....1	
	No2	
	DK/Not sure/Depends8	
MHA12. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY BECAME SICK WITH AIDS, WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO CARE FOR HER OR HIM IN YOUR OWN HOUSEHOLD?	Yes.....1	
	No2	
	DK/Not sure/Depends8	

MICS.ME.10

MHA24. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TESTED TO SEE IF YOU HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒MHA27
MHA25. WHEN WAS THE MOST RECENT TIME YOU WERE TESTED?	Less than 12 months ago 1 12-23 months ago 2 2 or more years ago 3	
MHA26. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	1⇒Next Module 2⇒Next Module 8⇒Next Module
MHA27. DO YOU KNOW OF A PLACE WHERE PEOPLE CAN GO TO GET TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes 1 No 2	

MICS.ME.11

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE		MTA
MTA1. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED CIGARETTE SMOKING, EVEN ONE OR TWO PUFFS?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒MTA6
MTA2. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE FOR THE FIRST TIME?	Never smoked a whole cigarette 00 Age ____	00⇒MTA6
MTA3. DO YOU CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒MTA6
MTA4. IN THE LAST 24 HOURS, HOW MANY CIGARETTES DID YOU SMOKE?	Number of cigarettes ____	
MTA5. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU SMOKE CIGARETTES? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10". If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle "30"</i>	Number of days 0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month 10 Every day / Almost every day..... 30	
MTA6. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS OTHER THAN CIGARETTES, SUCH AS CIGARS, WATER PIPE, OR PIPE?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒MTA10
MTA7. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒MTA10
MTA8. WHAT TYPE OF SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE OR SMOKE DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH? <i>Circle all mentioned.</i>	Cigars.....A Water pipe.....B Pipe.....D Other (<i>specify</i>).....X	
MTA9. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10". If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle "30"</i>	Number of days 0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month 10 Every day / Almost every day..... 30	

MICS.ME.12

MTA10. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY FORM OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS, SUCH AS CHEWING TOBACCO, SNUFF, OR DIP?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2 ⇒MTA14
MTA11. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2 ⇒MTA14
MTA12. WHAT TYPE OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH? <i>Circle all mentioned.</i>	Chewing tobaccoA Snuff.....B Dip C Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ X	
MTA13. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10". If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle "30"</i>	Number of days 0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month 10 Every day / Almost every day..... 30	
MTA14. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT DRINKING ALCOHOL. HAVE YOU EVER DRUNK ALCOHOL?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒Next Module
MTA15. WE COUNT ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL AS ONE CAN OR BOTTLE OF BEER, ONE GLASS OF WINE, OR ONE SHOT OF COGNAC, VODKA, WHISKEY OR RUM. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD YOUR FIRST DRINK OF ALCOHOL, OTHER THAN A FEW SIPS?	Never had one drink of alcohol..... 00 Age ____ ____	00⇒Next Module
MTA16. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU HAVE AT LEAST ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL? <i>If respondent did not drink, circle "00". If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10". If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle "30"</i>	Did not have one drink in last one month . 00 Number of days 0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month 10 Every day / Almost every day..... 30	00⇒Next Module
MTA17. IN THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON THE DAYS THAT YOU DRANK ALCOHOL, HOW MANY DRINKS DID YOU USUALLY HAVE PER DAY?	Number of drinks ____ ____	

MICS.ME.13

CHRONIC ILLNESS CONTROL		MCI
<p>MCI1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT YOUR CONSUMPTION OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. I AM INTERESTED TO KNOW WHETHER YOU HAD THE ITEM EVEN IF COMBINED WITH OTHER FOODS.</p> <p>DID YOU EAT YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR THE NIGHT:</p>		
	Yes No DK	
[A] PUMPKIN, CARROTS, SQUASH OR SWEET POTATOES THAT ARE YELLOW OR ORANGE INSIDE?	1 2 8	
[B] ANY DARK GREEN, LEAFY VEGETABLES, SUCH AS SPINACH, CALLALOO, CABBAGE/PAK CHOI?	1 2 8	
[C] RIPE MANGOES, PAPAYAS, ORANGES, CHERRIES, GUAVAS OR POMEGRANATE?	1 2 8	
[D] NATURAL JUICE OF MANGO, PAPAYA, ORANGE OR POMEGRANATE?	1 2 8	
[E] ANY OTHER FRUITS OR VEGETABLES, LIKE OCHRO, PEAR, PINEAPPLE, WATERMELON, AVOCADO?	1 2 8	
[F] ANY FOODS MADE FROM BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, OR NUTS?	1 2 8	
<p>MCI2. IN THE PAST WEEK HAVE YOU ENGAGED IN PHYSICAL ACTIVITY (EXERCISE)?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK / Don't remember 8</p>	<p>2⇒ Next Module</p> <p>8⇒ Next Module</p>
<p>MCI3. SINCE LAST (<i>day of the week</i>) ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID YOU ENGAGE IN PHYSICAL ACTIVITY (EXERCISE) IN TOTAL?</p> <p><i>If less than one hour, record minutes.</i></p>	<p>Minutes 1 __ __</p> <p>Hours 2 __ __</p> <p>DK / Don't remember 998</p>	

MICS.ME.14

LIFE SATISFACTION

MLS

MLS1. Check MWB2: Age of respondent is between 15 and 24?

Age 25-49 ⇒ Go to MWM11

Age 15-24 ⇒ Continue with MLS2

MLS2. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME SIMPLE QUESTIONS ON HAPPINESS AND SATISFACTION.

FIRST, TAKING ALL THINGS TOGETHER, WOULD YOU SAY YOU ARE VERY HAPPY, SOMEWHAT HAPPY, NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY, SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY OR VERY UNHAPPY?

YOU CAN ALSO LOOK AT THESE PICTURES TO HELP YOU WITH YOUR RESPONSE.

Show side 1 of response card and explain what each symbol represents. Circle the response code selected by the respondent.

- Very happy 1
- Somewhat happy 2
- Neither happy nor unhappy 3
- Somewhat unhappy 4
- Very unhappy 5

MLS3. NOW I WILL ASK YOU QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR LEVEL OF SATISFACTION IN DIFFERENT AREAS.

IN EACH CASE, WE HAVE FIVE POSSIBLE RESPONSES: PLEASE TELL ME, FOR EACH QUESTION, WHETHER YOU ARE VERY SATISFIED, SOMEWHAT SATISFIED, NEITHER SATISFIED NOR UNSATISFIED, SOMEWHAT UNSATISFIED OR VERY UNSATISFIED.

AGAIN, YOU CAN LOOK AT THESE PICTURES TO HELP YOU WITH YOUR RESPONSE.

Show side 2 of response card and explain what each symbol represents. Circle the response code selected by the respondent, for questions MLS3 to MLS13.

HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FAMILY LIFE?

- Very satisfied 1
- Somewhat satisfied 2
- Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3
- Somewhat unsatisfied 4
- Very unsatisfied 5

MLS4. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FRIENDSHIPS?

- Very satisfied 1
- Somewhat satisfied 2
- Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3
- Somewhat unsatisfied 4
- Very unsatisfied 5

MLS5. DURING THE 2013-2014 SCHOOL YEAR, DID YOU ATTEND SCHOOL AT ANY TIME?

- Yes 1
- No 2

2 ⇒ MLS7

<p>MLS6. HOW SATISFIED (<i>are/were</i>) YOU WITH YOUR SCHOOL?</p>	<p>Very satisfied 1 Somewhat satisfied 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5</p>	
<p>MLS7. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT JOB?</p> <p><i>If the respondent says that he does not have a job, circle "0" and continue with the next question. Do not probe to find out how he feels about not having a job, unless he tells you himself.</i></p>	<p>Does not have a job 0</p> <p>Very satisfied 1 Somewhat satisfied 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5</p>	
<p>MLS8. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR HEALTH?</p>	<p>Very satisfied 1 Somewhat satisfied 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5</p>	
<p>MLS9. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH WHERE YOU LIVE?</p> <p><i>If necessary, explain that the question refers to the living environment, including the neighbourhood and the dwelling.</i></p>	<p>Very satisfied 1 Somewhat satisfied 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5</p>	
<p>MLS10. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH HOW PEOPLE AROUND YOU GENERALLY TREAT YOU?</p>	<p>Very satisfied 1 Somewhat satisfied 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5</p>	
<p>MLS11. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH THE WAY YOU LOOK?</p>	<p>Very satisfied 1 Somewhat satisfied 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5</p>	
<p>MLS12. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR LIFE, OVERALL?</p>	<p>Very satisfied 1 Somewhat satisfied 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5</p>	
<p>MLS13. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT INCOME?</p> <p><i>If the respondent says that he does not have any income, circle "0" and continue with the next question. Do not probe to find out how he feels about not having any income, unless he tells you himself.</i></p>	<p>Does not have any income 0</p> <p>Very satisfied 1 Somewhat satisfied 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5</p>	
<p>MLS14. COMPARED TO THIS TIME LAST YEAR, WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOUR LIFE HAS IMPROVED, STAYED MORE OR LESS THE SAME, OR WORSENERD, OVERALL?</p>	<p>Improved 1 More or less the same 2 Worsened 3</p>	
<p>MLS15. AND IN ONE YEAR FROM NOW, DO YOU EXPECT THAT YOUR LIFE WILL BE BETTER, WILL BE MORE OR LESS THE SAME, OR WILL BE WORSE, OVERALL?</p>	<p>Better 1 More or less the same 2 Worse 3</p>	

MICS.ME.16

MWM11. <i>Record the time.</i>	Hour and minutes ____ : ____	
---------------------------------------	------------------------------------	--

<p>MWM12. <i>Check List of Household Members, columns HL7B and HL15:</i> <i>Is the respondent the caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes ⇒ Proceed to complete the result of man's interview (MWM7) on the cover page and then go to QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>No ⇒ End the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation and proceed to complete the result of man's interview (MWM7) on the cover page.</i></p>
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MICS.ME.17






Interviewer's Observations

Field Editor's Observations






Supervisor's Observations

RESPONSE CARD:

SIDE 1

Very happy	Somewhat happy	Neither happy, nor unhappy	Somewhat unhappy	Very unhappy
				

SIDE 2

Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Neither satisfied, nor unsatisfied	Somewhat unsatisfied	Very unsatisfied
				

MICS.ME.19

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		UF
<p><i>This questionnaire is to be administered to all mothers or caretakers (see List of Household Members, column HL15) who care for a child that lives with them and is under the age of 5 years (see List of Household Members, column HL7B). A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible child.</i></p>		
UF1. Cluster number: <div style="text-align: right;">_ _ _</div>	UF2. Household number: <div style="text-align: right;">_ _</div>	
UF3. Child's name: Name _____	UF4. Child's line number: <div style="text-align: right;">_ _</div>	
UF5. Mother's/Caretaker's name: Name _____	UF6. Mother's/Caretaker's line number: <div style="text-align: right;">_ _</div>	
UF7. Interviewer's name and number: Name _____	UF8. Day/Month/Year of interview: <div style="text-align: right;">_ _ / _ _ / 2014</div>	

<p><i>Repeat greeting if not already read to this respondent:</i></p> <p>WE ARE FROM THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT (<i>child's name from UF3</i>)'S HEALTH AND WELL-BEING. THE DATA COLLECTED WILL BE USED BY POLICY MAKERS TO MAKE DECISIONS FOR THE BENEFIT OF YOUR CHILD. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 30 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.</p>	<p><i>If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this person, then read the following:</i></p> <p>NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU MORE ABOUT (<i>child's name from UF3</i>)'S HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 30 MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.</p>
<p>MAY I START NOW?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, permission is given ⇒ Go to UF12 to record the time and then begin the interview.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, permission is not given ⇒ Circle '03' in UF9. Discuss this result with your supervisor</p>	

UF9. Result of interview for children under 5 <i>Codes refer to mother/caretaker.</i>	Completed.....01 Not at home.....02 Refused.....03 Partly completed.....04 Incapacitated.....05 Other (<i>specify</i>).....96
---	--

UF10. Field editor's name and number: Name _____	UF11. Main data entry clerk's name and number: Name _____
--	---

UF12. Record the time.	Hour and minutes : ..	
-------------------------------	-----------------------------	--

AGE	AG
<p>AG1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH OF (<i>name</i>).</p> <p>ON WHAT DAY, MONTH AND YEAR WAS (<i>name</i>) BORN?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> WHAT IS HIS/HER BIRTHDAY?</p> <p><i>If the mother/caretaker knows the exact birth date, also enter the day; otherwise, circle 98 for day</i></p> <p><i>Month and year must be recorded.</i></p>	<p>Date of birth Day _ _</p> <p>DK day 98</p> <p>Month _ _</p> <p>Year 20 _ _</p>
<p>AG2. HOW OLD IS (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> HOW OLD WAS (<i>name</i>) AT HIS/HER LAST BIRTHDAY?</p> <p><i>Record age in completed years.</i></p> <p><i>Record '0' if less than 1 year.</i></p> <p><i>Compare and correct AG1 and/or AG2 if inconsistent.</i></p>	<p>Age (in completed years) _</p>

MICS.U5.2

BIRTH REGISTRATION		BR
BR1. DOES (name) HAVE A BIRTH CERTIFICATE? <i>If yes, ask:</i> MAY I SEE IT?	Yes, seen..... 1 Yes, not seen 2 No..... 3 DK 8	1⇒Next Module 2⇒Next Module
BR1A. DOES (name) HAVE A BIRTH REGISTRATION FORM? <i>If yes, ask:</i> 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 GENERAL REGISTRATION OFFICE?	Yes 1 No..... 2 DK 8	1⇒Next Module
BR3. DO YOU KNOW HOW TO REGISTER (name)'S BIRTH?	Yes 1 No..... 2	

MICS.U5.3

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT		EC																
<p>EC1. HOW MANY CHILDREN'S BOOKS OR PICTURE BOOKS DO YOU HAVE FOR <i>(name)</i>?</p>	<p>None.....00</p> <p>Number of children's books0 __</p> <p>Ten or more books 10</p>																	
<p>EC2. I AM INTERESTED IN LEARNING ABOUT THE THINGS THAT <i>(name)</i> PLAYS WITH WHEN HE/SHE IS AT HOME.</p> <p>DOES HE/SHE PLAY WITH:</p> <p>[A] HOMEMADE TOYS (SUCH AS DOLLS, CARS, OR OTHER TOYS MADE AT HOME)?</p> <p>[B] TOYS FROM A SHOP OR MANUFACTURED TOYS?</p> <p>[C] HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS (SUCH AS BOWLS OR POTS) OR OBJECTS FOUND OUTSIDE (SUCH AS STICKS, ROCKS, ANIMAL SHELLS OR LEAVES)?</p> <p><i>If the respondent says "YES" to the categories above, then probe to learn specifically what the child plays with to ascertain the response</i></p>	<table> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Y</th> <th>N</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Homemade toys.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Toys from a shop</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Household objects or outside objects.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Y	N	DK	Homemade toys.....	1	2	8	Toys from a shop	1	2	8	Household objects or outside objects.....	1	2	8	
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Homemade toys.....	1	2	8															
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<p>EC3. SOMETIMES ADULTS TAKING CARE OF CHILDREN HAVE TO LEAVE THE HOUSE TO GO SHOPPING, WASH CLOTHES, OR FOR OTHER REASONS AND HAVE TO LEAVE YOUNG CHILDREN.</p> <p>ON HOW MANY DAYS IN THE PAST WEEK WAS <i>(name)</i>:</p> <p>[A] LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR?</p> <p>[B] LEFT IN THE CARE OF ANOTHER CHILD, THAT IS, SOMEONE LESS THAN 10 YEARS OLD, FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR?</p> <p><i>If 'none' enter '0'. If 'don't know' enter '8'</i></p>	<p>Number of days left alone for more than an hour.....__</p> <p>Number of days left with other child for more than an hour.....__</p>																	
<p>EC4. Check AG2: Age of child</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Child age 0, 1 or 2 ⇒ Go to Next Module</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Child age 3 or 4 ⇒ Continue with EC5</p>																		
<p>EC5. DOES <i>(name)</i> ATTEND ANY ORGANIZED LEARNING OR EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMME, SUCH AS A PRIVATE OR GOVERNMENT FACILITY, INCLUDING KINDERGARTEN OR COMMUNITY CHILD CARE?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No.....2</p> <p>DK8</p>																	

MICS.U5.4

<p>EC7. IN THE PAST 3 DAYS, DID YOU OR ANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AGE 15 OR OVER ENGAGE IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES WITH <i>(name)</i>:</p> <p><i>If yes, ask:</i> WHO ENGAGED IN THIS ACTIVITY WITH <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p><i>Circle all that apply.</i></p> <p>[A] READ BOOKS TO OR LOOKED AT PICTURE BOOKS WITH <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p>[B] TOLD STORIES TO <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p>[C] SANG SONGS TO <i>(name)</i> OR WITH <i>(name)</i>, INCLUDING LULLABIES?</p> <p>[D] TOOK <i>(name)</i> OUTSIDE THE HOME OR YARD?</p> <p>[E] PLAYED WITH <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p>[F] NAMED, COUNTED, OR DREW THINGS TO OR WITH <i>(name)</i>?</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Mother</th> <th>Father</th> <th>Other</th> <th>No one</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Read books</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Told stories</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sang songs</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Took outside</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Played with</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Named/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	
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<p>EC8. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF <i>(name)</i>. CHILDREN DO NOT ALL DEVELOP AND LEARN AT THE SAME RATE. FOR EXAMPLE, SOME WALK EARLIER THAN OTHERS. THESE QUESTIONS ARE RELATED TO SEVERAL ASPECTS OF <i>(name)</i>'S DEVELOPMENT.</p> <p>CAN <i>(name)</i> IDENTIFY OR NAME AT LEAST TEN LETTERS OF THE ALPHABET?</p>	<p>Yes1</p> <p>No.....2</p> <p>DK8</p>																																				
<p>EC9. CAN <i>(name)</i> READ AT LEAST FOUR SIMPLE, POPULAR WORDS?</p>	<p>Yes1</p> <p>No.....2</p> <p>DK8</p>																																				
<p>EC10. DOES <i>(name)</i> KNOW THE NAME AND RECOGNIZE THE SYMBOL OF ALL NUMBERS FROM 1 TO 10?</p>	<p>Yes1</p> <p>No.....2</p> <p>DK8</p>																																				
<p>EC11. CAN <i>(name)</i> PICK UP A SMALL OBJECT WITH TWO FINGERS, LIKE A STICK OR A PEBBLE FROM THE GROUND?</p>	<p>Yes1</p> <p>No.....2</p> <p>DK8</p>																																				
<p>EC12. IS <i>(name)</i> SOMETIMES TOO SICK TO PLAY?</p>	<p>Yes1</p> <p>No.....2</p> <p>DK8</p>																																				

MICS.U5.5

EC13. DOES <i>(name)</i> FOLLOW SIMPLE DIRECTIONS ON HOW TO DO SOMETHING CORRECTLY?	Yes1 No.....2 DK8	
EC14. WHEN GIVEN SOMETHING TO DO, IS <i>(name)</i> ABLE TO DO IT ON HIS/HER OWN?	Yes1 No.....2 DK8	
EC15. DOES <i>(name)</i> GET ALONG WELL WITH OTHER CHILDREN?	Yes1 No.....2 DK8	
EC16. DOES <i>(name)</i> KICK, BITE, OR HIT OTHER CHILDREN OR ADULTS?	Yes1 No.....2 DK8	
EC17. DOES <i>(name)</i> GET DISTRACTED EASILY?	Yes1 No.....2 DK8	

MICS.U5.6

BREASTFEEDING AND DIETARY INTAKE		BD																																												
BD1. Check AG2: Age of child <input type="checkbox"/> Child age 0, 1 or 2 ⇒ Continue with BD2 <input type="checkbox"/> Child age 3 or 4 ⇒ Go to CARE OF ILLNESS Module																																														
BD2. HAS (name) EVER BEEN BREASTFED?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒BD4 8⇒BD4																																												
BD3. IS (name) STILL BEING BREASTFED?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8																																													
BD4. YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT, DID (name) DRINK ANYTHING FROM A BOTTLE WITH A NIPPLE?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8																																													
BD5. DID (name) DRINK ORS (ORAL REHYDRATION SOLUTION) YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8																																													
BD6. DID (name) DRINK OR EAT SPRINKLES/MULTI VITAMIN (BUILDERS) SUPPLEMENTS OR ANY MEDICINES YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8																																													
BD7. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT (OTHER) LIQUIDS THAT (name) MAY HAVE HAD YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR THE NIGHT. I AM INTERESTED TO KNOW WHETHER (name) HAD THE ITEM EVEN IF COMBINED WITH OTHER FOODS. PLEASE INCLUDE LIQUIDS CONSUMED OUTSIDE OF YOUR HOME. DID (name) DRINK (Name of item) YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR THE NIGHT:	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[A] PLAIN WATER?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B] VITAMIN A RICH FRESH JUICE (MANGO, PAPAYA, ORANGE OR POMEGRANATE)?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B1] OTHER FRESH JUICES?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B2] PRE-PACKAGED JUICE DRINKS?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[C] CLEAR SOUP WITH NO FOOD PIECES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[D] MILK SUCH AS TINNED, POWDERED, OR FRESH ANIMAL MILK (LIQUID MILK)?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>If yes: HOW MANY TIMES DID (name) DRINK MILK? If 7 or more times, record '7'. If unknown, record '8'.</i></td> <td colspan="3">Number of times drank milk</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[E] INFANT FORMULA?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>If yes: HOW MANY TIMES DID (name) DRINK INFANT FORMULA? If 7 or more times, record '7'. If unknown, record '8'.</i></td> <td colspan="3">Number of times drank infant formula.....</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[F] ANY OTHER LIQUIDS? (Specify) _____</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	DK	[A] PLAIN WATER?	1	2	8	[B] VITAMIN A RICH FRESH JUICE (MANGO, PAPAYA, ORANGE OR POMEGRANATE)?	1	2	8	[B1] OTHER FRESH JUICES?	1	2	8	[B2] PRE-PACKAGED JUICE DRINKS?	1	2	8	[C] CLEAR SOUP WITH NO FOOD PIECES	1	2	8	[D] MILK SUCH AS TINNED, POWDERED, OR FRESH ANIMAL MILK (LIQUID MILK)?	1	2	8	<i>If yes: HOW MANY TIMES DID (name) DRINK MILK? If 7 or more times, record '7'. If unknown, record '8'.</i>	Number of times drank milk			[E] INFANT FORMULA?	1	2	8	<i>If yes: HOW MANY TIMES DID (name) DRINK INFANT FORMULA? If 7 or more times, record '7'. If unknown, record '8'.</i>	Number of times drank infant formula.....			[F] ANY OTHER LIQUIDS? (Specify) _____	1	2	8	
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MICS.U5.7

<p>BD8. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT (OTHER) FOODS THAT (<i>name</i>) MAY HAVE HAD YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR THE NIGHT. AGAIN, I AM INTERESTED TO KNOW WHETHER (<i>name</i>) HAD THE ITEM EVEN IF COMBINED WITH OTHER FOODS.</p> <p>PLEASE INCLUDE FOODS CONSUMED OUTSIDE OF YOUR HOME.</p> <p>DID (<i>name</i>) EAT (<i>Name of food</i>) YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR THE NIGHT:</p>				
		Yes	No	DK
[B] ANY NESTUM	Nestum	1	2	8
[C] BREAD, PURI, FLOAT BAKE, BARAH, SAMOSAS, RICE, NOODLES, CHOWMEIN OR OTHER FOODS MADE FROM GRAINS?	Foods made from grains	1	2	8
[D] PUMPKIN, CARROTS, SQUASH OR SWEET POTATOES THAT ARE YELLOW OR ORANGE INSIDE?	Pumpkin, carrots, squash, etc.	1	2	8
[E] WHITE POTATOES, WHITE YAMS, CASSAVA, OR ANY OTHER FOODS MADE FROM ROOTS?	White potatoes, white yams, , cassava, etc.	1	2	8
[F] ANY DARK GREEN, LEAFY VEGETABLES?	Dark green, leafy vegetables	1	2	8
[G] RIPE MANGOES, PAPAYAS	Ripe mangoes	1	2	8
[H] ANY OTHER FRUITS OR VEGETABLES?	Other fruits or vegetables	1	2	8
[I] LIVER, KIDNEY, HEART OR OTHER ORGAN MEATS?	Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats	1	2	8
[J] ANY MEAT, SUCH AS BEEF, PORK, LAMB, GOAT, CHICKEN, OR DUCK?	Meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, etc.	1	2	8
[K] EGGS?	Eggs	1	2	8
[L] FRESH OR DRIED FISH OR SHELLFISH OR OTHER TYPES OF FISH? E.G. BUTTER FISH, BANGA MARY, TROUT, MACKEREL, LOBSTER, SHRIMP, CRAB, ETC.	Fresh, dried fish or shell fish	1	2	8
[M] ANY FOODS MADE FROM KIDNEY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, OR NUTS, PEANUTS OR COCONUTS/COCONUT MILK?	Foods made from beans, peas, coconut, etc.	1	2	8
[N] CHEESE OR OTHER FOOD MADE FROM MILK LIKE YOGURT?	Cheese or other food made from milk	1	2	8
[O] ANY OTHER SOLID, SEMI-SOLID, OR SOFT FOOD THAT I HAVE NOT MENTIONED? (Specify) _____	Other solid, semi-solid, or soft food	1	2	8
<p>BD9. Check BD8 (Categories "A" through "O")</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> At least one "Yes" or all "DK" ⇒ Go to BD11</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Else ⇒ Continue with BD10</p>				
<p>BD10. Probe to determine whether the child ate any solid, semi-solid or soft foods yesterday during the day or night</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The child did not eat or the respondent does not know ⇒ Go to Next Module</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The child ate at least one solid, semi-solid or soft food item mentioned by the respondent ⇒ Go back to BD8 and record food eaten yesterday [A to O]. When finished, continue with BD11</p>				
<p>BD11. HOW MANY TIMES DID (<i>name</i>) EAT ANY SOLID, SEMI-SOLID OR SOFT FOODS YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?</p> <p>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</p>		<p>Number of times _</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>		

MICS.U5.8

IMMUNIZATION							IM	
<p><i>If an immunization (child health) card is available, copy the dates in IM3 for each type of immunization recorded on the card. IM6-IM17E will only be asked if a card is not available.</i></p>								
IM1. DO YOU HAVE A CARD WHERE (name)'S VACCINATIONS ARE WRITTEN DOWN? <i>If yes: MAY I SEE IT PLEASE?</i>				Yes, seen 1 Yes, not seen 2 No card 3		1⇒IM3 2⇒IM6		
IM2. DID YOU EVER HAVE A VACCINATION (child health) 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 (BACILLE CALMETTE GUERIN)								
1 ST DOSE OF POLIO VACCINE (OPV)								
2 ND DOSE OF POLIO VACCINE (OPV)								
3 ^A DOSE OF POLIO VACCINE (OPV)								
1 ST DOSE OF PENTAVALENT VACCINE (HEPATITIS B + DPT + HIB)								
2 ND DOSE OF PENTAVALENT VACCINE (HEPATITIS B + DPT + HIB)								
3 RD DOSE OF PENTAVALENT VACCINE (HEPATITIS B + DPT + HIB)								
1 ST DOSE OF ROTAVIRUS (ROTATEQ)								
2 ND DOSE OF ROTAVIRUS (ROTATEQ)								
3 RD DOSE OF ROTAVIRUS (ROTATEQ)								
1 ST DOSE OF PNEUMOCOCCAL VACCINE								
2 ND DOSE OF PNEUMOCOCCAL VACCINE								
3 RD DOSE OF PNEUMOCOCCAL VACCINE								
MEASLES MUMPS AND RUBELLA (MMR)								
YELLOW FEVER (YF)								
BOOSTER OPV								
BOOSTER DPT								
IM4. Check IM3. Are all vaccines (BCG to BOOSTER DPT) recorded? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒Go to IM19 <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒Continue with IM5								

MICS.U5.9

<p>IM5. IN ADDITION TO WHAT IS RECORDED ON THIS CARD, DID (<i>name</i>) RECEIVE ANY OTHER VACCINATIONS – INCLUDING VACCINATIONS RECEIVED IN CAMPAIGNS OR IMMUNIZATION DAYS OR CHILD HEALTH DAYS?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes</i> ⇒ Go back to IM3 and probe for these vaccinations and write ‘66’ in the corresponding day column for each vaccine mentioned. When finished, skip to IM19</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>No/DK</i> ⇒ Go to IM19</p>		
<p>IM6. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED ANY VACCINATIONS TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING DISEASES, INCLUDING VACCINATIONS RECEIVED IN A CAMPAIGN OR IMMUNIZATION DAY OR CHILD HEALTH DAY?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒IM19</p> <p>8⇒IM19</p>
<p>IM7. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED A BCG VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE ARM OR SHOULDER THAT USUALLY CAUSES A SCAR?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	
<p>IM8. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED ANY “VACCINATION DROPS IN THE MOUTH” TO PROTECT HIM/HER FROM POLIO?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒IM11A</p> <p>8⇒IM11A</p>
<p>IM9. WAS THE FIRST POLIO VACCINE RECEIVED IN THE FIRST EIGHT WEEKS AFTER BIRTH?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	
<p>IM10. HOW MANY TIMES WAS THE POLIO VACCINE RECEIVED?</p>	<p>Number of times..... _</p>	
<p>IM11A. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED A PENTAVALENT VACCINATION – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE THIGH TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING TETANUS, WHOOPING COUGH, DIPHTHERIA, HEPATITIS B OR INFLUENZA TYPE B?</p> <p><i>Probe by indicating that Pentavalent vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as Polio</i></p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒IM16</p> <p>8⇒IM16</p>
<p>IM11B. HOW MANY TIMES WAS THE PENTAVALENT VACCINE RECEIVED?</p>	<p>Number of times..... _</p>	
<p>IM16. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED A MMR INJECTION– THAT IS, A SHOT IN THE ARM AT THE AGE OF 12 MONTHS OR OLDER - TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING MEASLES?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	
<p>IM17. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED THE YELLOW FEVER VACCINATION – THAT IS, A SHOT IN THE ARM AT THE AGE OF 12 MONTHS OR OLDER - TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING YELLOW FEVER?</p> <p><i>Probe by indicating that the Yellow Fever vaccine is sometimes given at the same time as the measles vaccine</i></p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	
<p>IM17A. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED APNEUMOCOCCAL VACCINE, THAT IS, A VACCINE AGAINST THE PNEUMOCOCCAL BACTERIA TO AVOID PNEUMONIA AND MENINGITIS?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒IM17C</p> <p>8⇒IM17C</p>

IM17B. HOW MANY TIMES WAS THE PNEUMOCOCCAL VACCINE RECEIVED?	Number of times..... _	
IM17C. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED AN ORAL VACCINE AGAINST ROTAVIRUS, THAT IS, A VACCINE AGAINST A VIRUS THAT CAUSED DIARRHEA, VOMITING, AND FEVER?	Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8	2⇒IM17E 8⇒IM17E
IM17D. HOW MANY TIMES WAS THE ROTAVIRUS VACCINE RECEIVED?	Number of times..... _	
IM17E. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED A DPT BOOSTER THAT IS, A SHOT IN THE TIGHT AT THE AGE OF 18MONTHS OR OLDER - TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING TETANUS, WHOOPING COUGH OR DIPHTHERIA?	Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8	
IM19. PLEASE TELL ME IF (NAME) HAS PARTICIPATED IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING CAMPAIGNS, NATIONAL IMMUNIZATION DAYS:		Y N DK
[A] VACCINATION WEEK IN APRIL	Vaccination week (April)	1 2 8
[B] VACCINATION MOP UP ACTIVITIES DONE EVERY QUARTER	Quarterly mop up Activities	1 2 8
IM20. <i>Is a copy of the vaccination card of the child kept at the health facility?</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes ⇒ Issue a “QUESTIONNAIRE FORM FOR VACCINATION RECORDS AT HEALTH FACILITY” for this child. Complete the Information Panel on that questionnaire and continue with Next Module.</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>No ⇒ Continue with Next Module</i>		

MICS.U5.11

CARE OF ILLNESS		CA
<p>CA1. IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, HAS (<i>name</i>) HAD DIARRHOEA?</p>	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒CA6A 8⇒CA6A
<p>CA2. I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW HOW MUCH (<i>name</i>) WAS GIVEN TO DRINK DURING THE DIARRHOEA (INCLUDING BREAST MILK).</p> <p>DURING THE TIME (<i>name</i>) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS HE/SHE GIVEN LESS THAN USUAL TO DRINK, ABOUT THE SAME AMOUNT, OR MORE THAN USUAL?</p> <p><i>If 'less', probe:</i> WAS HE/SHE GIVEN MUCH LESS THAN USUAL TO DRINK, OR SOMEWHAT LESS?</p>	Much less 1 Somewhat less 2 About the same 3 More 4 Nothing to drink 5 DK 8	
<p>CA3. DURING THE TIME (<i>name</i>) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS HE/SHE GIVEN LESS THAN USUAL TO EAT, ABOUT THE SAME AMOUNT, MORE THAN USUAL, OR NOTHING TO EAT?</p> <p><i>If 'less', probe:</i> WAS HE/SHE GIVEN MUCH LESS THAN USUAL TO EAT OR SOMEWHAT LESS?</p>	Much less than usual 1 Somewhat less than usual 2 About the same 3 More 4 Stopped food 5 Never gave food 6 DK 8	
<p>CA3A. DID YOU SEEK ANY ADVICE OR TREATMENT FOR THE DIARRHOEA FROM ANY SOURCE?</p>	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒CA4 8⇒CA4
<p>CA3B. FROM WHERE DID YOU SEEK ADVICE OR TREATMENT?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> ANYWHERE ELSE?</p> <p><i>Circle all providers mentioned, but do NOT prompt with any suggestions.</i></p> <p><i>Probe to identify each type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine if public or private sector, write the name of the place.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(<i>Name of place</i>)</p>	Public sector Government hospital A Government health centre B Government health post C Community health worker D Mobile / Outreach clinic E Other public (<i>specify</i>) _____ H Private medical sector Private hospital / clinic I Private physician J Private pharmacy K Mobile clinic L Other private medical (<i>specify</i>) _____ O Other source Relative / Friend P Shop Q Traditional practitioner R Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ X	

<p>CA4. DURING THE TIME (name) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS (name) GIVEN TO DRINK</p> <p>[A] A FLUID MADE FROM A SPECIAL PACKET CALLED ORS PACKET SOLUTION?</p> <p>[B] A PRE-PACKAGED ORS FLUID FOR DIARRHOEA?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Y N DK</p> <p>Fluid from ORS packet 1 2 8</p> <p>Pre-packaged ORS fluid 1 2 8</p>	
<p>CA4A. Check CA4: ORS.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Child was given ORS ('Yes' circled in 'A' or 'B' in CA4) ⇒ Continue with CA4B.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Child was not given ORS ⇒ Go to CA5</p>		
<p>CA4B. WHERE DID YOU GET THE ORS?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Name of place)</i></p>	<p>Public sector</p> <p>Government hospital 11</p> <p>Government health centre 12</p> <p>Government health post 13</p> <p>Community health worker 14</p> <p>Mobile / Outreach clinic 15</p> <p>Other public (<i>specify</i>) _____ 16</p> <p>Private medical sector</p> <p>Private hospital / clinic 21</p> <p>Private physician 22</p> <p>Private pharmacy 23</p> <p>Mobile clinic 24</p> <p>Other private medical (<i>specify</i>) _____ 26</p> <p>Other source</p> <p>Relative / Friend 31</p> <p>Shop 32</p> <p>Traditional practitioner 33</p> <p>Already had at home 40</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>	
<p>CA5. WAS ANYTHING (ELSE) GIVEN TO TREAT THE DIARRHOEA?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2⇒CA6A</p> <p>8⇒CA6A</p>
<p>CA6. WHAT (ELSE) WAS GIVEN TO TREAT THE DIARRHOEA?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i></p> <p>ANYTHING ELSE?</p> <p><i>Record all treatments given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Name)</i></p>	<p>Pill or Syrup</p> <p>Antibiotic A</p> <p>Antimotility B</p> <p>Other pill or syrup (Not antibiotic, antimotility) G</p> <p>Unknown pill or syrup H</p> <p>Injection</p> <p>Antibiotic L</p> <p>Non-antibiotic M</p> <p>Unknown injection N</p> <p>Intravenous O</p> <p>Home remedy Q</p>	

	Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ X	
CA6A. IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, HAS (<i>name</i>) BEEN ILL WITH A FEVER AT ANY TIME?	Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8	2⇒CA7 8⇒CA7
CA6B. AT ANY TIME DURING THE ILLNESS, DID (<i>name</i>) HAVE BLOOD TAKEN FROM HIS/HER FINGER OR HEEL FOR TESTING?	Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8	
CA7. AT ANY TIME IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, HAS (<i>name</i>) HAD AN ILLNESS WITH A COUGH?	Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8	2⇒CA9A 8⇒CA9A
CA8. WHEN (<i>name</i>) HAD AN ILLNESS WITH A COUGH, DID HE/SHE BREATHE FASTER THAN USUAL WITH SHORT, RAPID BREATHS OR HAVE DIFFICULTY BREATHING?	Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8	2⇒CA10 8⇒CA10
CA9. WAS THE FAST OR DIFFICULT BREATHING DUE TO A PROBLEM IN THE CHEST OR A BLOCKED OR RUNNY NOSE?	Problem in chest only 1 Blocked or runny nose only 2 Both 3 Other (<i>specify</i>) 6 DK..... 8	1⇒CA10 2⇒CA10 3⇒CA10 6⇒CA10 8⇒CA10
CA9A. Check CA6A: Had fever? <input type="checkbox"/> Child had fever ⇒ Continue with CA10 <input type="checkbox"/> Child did not have fever ⇒ Go to CA14		
CA10. DID YOU SEEK ANY ADVICE OR TREATMENT FOR THE ILLNESS FROM ANY SOURCE?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒CA12 8⇒CA12
CA11. FROM WHERE DID YOU SEEK ADVICE OR TREATMENT? <i>Probe:</i> ANYWHERE ELSE? <i>Circle all providers mentioned, but do NOT prompt with any suggestions.</i> <i>Probe to identify each type of source.</i> <i>If unable to determine if public or private sector, write the name of the place.</i> _____ (Name of place)	Public sector Government hospital A Government health centre B Government health post C Community health worker D Mobile / Outreach clinic E Other public (<i>specify</i>) H Private medical sector Private hospital/clinic I Private physician J Private pharmacy K Mobile clinic L Other private medical (<i>specify</i>) O Other source Relative / Friend P Shop Q Traditional practitioner R Other (<i>specify</i>) X	
CA12. AT ANY TIME DURING THE ILLNESS, WAS (<i>name</i>) GIVEN ANY MEDICINE FOR THE	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒CA14

ILLNESS?	DK 8	8⇒CA14
CA13. WHAT MEDICINE WAS (name) GIVEN? <i>Probe:</i> ANY OTHER MEDICINE? <i>Circle all medicines given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.</i> <hr/> <i>(Names of medicines)</i>	Anti-malarials..... SP / Fansidar A Chloroquine B Amodiaquine..... C Quinine D Combination with Artemisinin E Other anti-malarial (specify) _____ H Antibiotics: Pill / Syrup.....I InjectionJ Other medications: Paracetamol/ Panadol /Acetaminophen . P Aspirin.....Q Ibuprofen..... R Other (specify) _____ X DK Z	
CA13A. Check CA13: Antibiotic mentioned (codes I or J)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒Continue with CA13B <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Go to CA13C		
CA13B. WHERE DID YOU GET THE (name of medicine from CA13)? <i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i> <i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.</i> <hr/> <i>(Name of place)</i>	Public sector Government hospital 11 Government health centre 12 Government health post 13 Community health worker 14 Mobile / Outreach clinic 15 Other public (specify) _____ 16 Private medical sector Private hospital / clinic 21 Private physician 22 Private pharmacy 23 Mobile clinic 24 Other private medical (specify) _____ 26 Other source Relative / Friend 31 Shop 32 Traditional practitioner 33 Already had at home 40 Other (specify) _____ 96	
CA13C. Check CA13: Anti-malarial mentioned (codes A - H)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒Continue with CA13D <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Go to CA14		

MICS.U5.15

<p>CA13D. WHERE DID YOU GET THE (name of medicine from CA13)?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>Public sector</p> <p>Government hospital11</p> <p>Government health centre12</p> <p>Government health post13</p> <p>Community health worker14</p> <p>Mobile / Outreach clinic15</p> <p>Other public (<i>specify</i>) _____16</p> <p>Private medical sector</p> <p>Private hospital / clinic21</p> <p>Private physician22</p> <p>Private pharmacy23</p> <p>Mobile clinic24</p> <p>Other private medical (<i>specify</i>) _____26</p> <p>Other source</p> <p>Relative / Friend31</p> <p>Shop32</p> <p>Traditional practitioner33</p> <p>Already had at home40</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____96</p>	
<p>CA13E. HOW LONG AFTER THE FEVER STARTED DID (name) FIRST TAKE (name of anti-malarial from CA13)?</p> <p><i>If multiple anti-malarial mentioned in CA13, name all anti-malarial medicines mentioned.</i></p>	<p>Same day0</p> <p>Next day1</p> <p>2 days after the fever2</p> <p>3 days after the fever3</p> <p>4 or more days after the fever4</p> <p>DK8</p>	
<p>CA14. Check AG2: Age of child</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Child age 0, 1 or 2 ⇒ Continue with CA15</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Child age 3 or 4 ⇒ Go to UF13</p>		
<p>CA15. THE LAST TIME (name) PASSED STOOLS, WHAT WAS DONE TO DISPOSE OF THE STOOLS?</p>	<p>Child used toilet/latrine.....01</p> <p>Put / Rinsed into flush toilet or latrine02</p> <p>Put / Rinsed into drain or ditch03</p> <p>Thrown into garbage (solid waste).....04</p> <p>Buried.....05</p> <p>Left in the open.....06</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____96</p> <p>DK98</p>	
<p>UF13. Record the time.</p> <p>Hour and minutes..... ____ : ____</p>		

MICS.U5.16

UF14. Check List of Household Members, columns HL7B and HL15.

Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of another child age 0-4 living in this household?

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

No ⇒ End the interview with this respondent by thanking her/him for her/his cooperation and tell her/him that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child before you leave the household

Check to see if there are other woman's, man's or under-5 questionnaires to be administered in this household.

MICS.U5.17

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 in the List of Household Members before recording measurements.

AN1. <i>Measurer's name and number:</i>	Name _____	
AN2. <i>Result of height/length and weight measurement</i>	Either or both measured	1
	Child not present	2 2⇒AN6
	Child or mother/caretaker refused	3 3⇒AN6
	Other (<i>specify</i>)	6 6⇒AN6
AN3. <i>Child's weight</i>	Kilograms (kg)-____	
	Weight not measured	99.9
AN3A. <i>Was the child undressed to the minimum?</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes		
<input type="checkbox"/> No, the child could not be undressed to the minimum		
AN3B. <i>Check age of child in AG2:</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Child under 2 years old. ⇒ Measure length (lying down).		
<input type="checkbox"/> Child age 2 or more years. ⇒ Measure height (standing up).		
AN4. <i>Child's length or height</i>	Length / Height.....	
	Length/ Height not measured	999.9 ⇒AN6
AN4A. <i>How was the child actually measured? Lying down or standing up?</i>	Lying down.....	1
	Standing up.....	2

AN6. *Is there another child in the household who is eligible for measurement?*

Yes ⇒ Record measurements for next child.

No ⇒ Check if there are any other individual questionnaires to be completed in the household.

MICS.U5.18

Interviewer's Observations

Field Editor's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

Measurer's Observations

MICS.U5.19



QUESTIONNAIRE FORM FOR VACCINATION RECORDS AT HEALTH FACILITY

MICS 5 Guyana

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		HF
<p><i>This questionnaire form is to be used at health facilities to record information on the vaccinations of children age 0-2 years. A separate questionnaire form should be used for each eligible child.</i></p> <p><i>The Questionnaire for Under Five Children must be completed for the child prior to completing this form. This panel should be completed before visiting the health facility.</i></p> <p><i>This questionnaire form must be appended to the Questionnaire for Under Five Children for each child.</i></p>		
HF1. Cluster number _____ ED number _____ 	HF2. Household number: _____ 	
HF3. Child's name: Name _____	HF4. Child's line number: _____ 	
HF5. Mother's / Caretaker's name: Name _____	HF6. Mother's / Caretaker's line number: _____ 	
HF7. Interviewer name and number: Name _____	HF8. Day / Month / Year of facility visit: <div style="text-align: right;">_____ / _____ / 2014</div>	
HF9. Day, month and year of birth <i>(From AG1 in Under-5 Questionnaire)</i> <div style="text-align: center;">_____ / _____ / 201 _____</div>	HF10. Name of health facility: _____	

HF11. Result of health facility visit	Vaccination record seen..... 01 Vaccination record not seen..... 02 Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96
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HF11A. Field editor name and number: Name _____	HF11B. Main data entry clerk name and number: Name _____
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MICS.HF.1

IMMUNIZATION										HF
HF12. Record day, month and year of birth as written on vaccination record		____ / ____ / 2 0 1 ____								
HF13. (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									
DPT 1	DPT1									
DPT 2	DPT2									
DPT 3	DPT3									
HEPB AT BIRTH	HEP0									
HEPB 1	HEP1									
HEPB 2	HEP2									
HEPB 3	HEP3									
HIB 1	HIB1									
HIB 2	HIB2									
HIB 3	HIB3									
MEASLES (OR MMR OR MR)	MEASLES									
YELLOW FEVER	YF									
VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)	VITA									

MICS.HF.2

