



GUYANA

MONITORING THE SITUATION
OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019 - 2020

Government of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana

Guyana Bureau of Statistics

United Nations Children's Fund



GUYANA

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019 - 2020



Survey Findings Report

September, 2023



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The Guyana Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was conducted from 2019-2020 by the Guyana Bureau of Statistics (BoS) in collaboration with UNICEF Guyana, as part of the Global MICS Programme. Technical and financial support was provided by the Government of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

The Global MICS Programme was developed by UNICEF in the 1990s as an international multi-purpose household survey programme to support countries in collecting internationally comparable, statistically rigorous data on a wide range of indicators on the situation of children and women. MICS surveys measure key indicators that have allowed countries to generate data to inform policies, programmes, and national development plans, and to monitor progress towards internationally agreed upon commitments such as the Millennium Development Goals, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), among other international commitments.

MICS reports have served as a source of data for Guyana's national development strategies such as the Green State Development Strategy (2019) and will inform the expanded Low Carbon Development Strategy currently being prepared. It also informs the development and adjustments of Sector Plans/Strategies and the Guyana (UN) Country Implementation Plan (CIP). It provides data to measure progress of the Government of Guyana-UNICEF 5-year joint programme.

The objective of this report is to facilitate the timely dissemination and use of results from the 2019-2020 Guyana MICS. The report contains detailed information on the survey methodology, and all standard MICS tables. The report is accompanied by a series of Statistical Snapshots of the main findings of the survey. Comparisons across MICS reports of any period are discouraged. Comparisons should only be made with a thorough statistical understanding of the definition of the indicators and the method of computation of the indicators that are compared, and the limitations of each report.

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

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Suggested citation:

Government of Guyana and UNICEF. 2021. *Guyana Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019-2020, Survey Findings Report*. Georgetown, Guyana: UNICEF

SUMMARY TABLE OF SURVEY

<i>Survey sample and implementation</i>			
Sample frame	Guyana 2012 Population and Housing Census - Updated 2014	Questionnaires	Household Women (age 15-49) Men (age 15-49) Children under five Children age 5-17 Water Quality Testing
Interviewer training	May 2019	Fieldwork	June 2019 – February 2020
Survey Sample			
Households		Children under five	
- Sampled	8,285	- Eligible	2,910
- Occupied	7,520	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	2,786
- Interviewed	7,072	- Response rate (Per cent)	95.7
- Response rate (Per cent)	94.0		
Women (age 15-49)		Children age 5-17	
- Eligible for interviews	6,578	- Eligible	3,421
- Interviewed	5,887	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	3,242
- Response rate (Per cent)	89.5	- Response rate (Per cent)	94.8
Men (age 15-49)		Water Quality Testing	
- Eligible for interviews	2,920	- Eligible	1,771
- Interviewed	2,214	- Interviewed	1,605
- Response rate (Per cent)	75.8	- Response rate (Per cent)	90.6

<i>Survey population</i>			
Average household size	3.5	Percentage of population living in	
Percentage of population under:		- Urban areas	24.8
- Age 5	9.0	- Rural areas	75.2
- Age 18	32.1	- Region 1: Barima-Waini	2.6
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	14.2	- Region 2: Pomeroon-Supenaam	6.3
		- Region 3: Essequibo Islands-West Demerara	18.2
		- Region 4: Demerara-Mahaica	42.2
		- Region 5: Mahaica-Berbice	6.1
		- Region 6: East Berbice-Corentyne	14.0
		- Region 7: Cuyuni-Mazaruni	1.7
		- Region 8: Potaro-Siparuni	0.7
		- Region 9: Upper Takatu-Upper Essequibo	3.3
		- Region 10: Upper Demerara-Berbice	4.9

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LIST 02 SURVEY

ACT	Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rates
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (Tuberculosis)
C-section	Caesarean section
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CONFEMEN	Conference of the Ministers of Education of French speaking countries
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DTP	Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis
<i>E. coli</i>	Escherichia coli
ECDI	Early Child Development Index
FGM	Female genital mutilation
FCT	Field Check Table
g	Grams
GAM	Global AIDS Monitoring
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GPI	Gender Parity Index
Hib	Haemophilus influenzae type B
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HPV	Human papillomavirus
ICLS	International Conference of Labour Statisticians
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorders
IFSS	Internet File Streaming System
IPT	Intermittent Preventive Treatment
IPTp	Intermittent Preventive Treatment for malaria in pregnancy
IPTp-SP	Intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy with Sulphadoxine-Pyrimethamine)
IPV	Inactivated Polio Vaccine
IQ	Intelligence quotient
IRS	Indoor Residual Spraying
ITN	Insecticide-Treated Net
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
JMP	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
LBW	Low birth weight
LLECE	The Latin American Laboratory for Assessment of the Quality of Education
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MICS6	Sixth global round of Multiple Indicator Clusters Surveys programme
MMR	Measles, Mumps, and Rubella
MMRate	Maternal Mortality Rate
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salt Solution
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine

ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
PASEC	Analysis Programme of the CONFEMEN Education Systems
PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment
PNC	Post-natal Care
ppm	Parts Per Million
SACMEQ	The Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SP	Sulfadoxine-Pyrimethamine
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TIMSS	Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study
UN	United Nations
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WG	Washington Group on Disability Statistics
WHO	World Health Organization
WHO-MCEE	WHO Maternal Child Epidemiology Estimation

MESSAGE: REPRESENTATIVE, UNICEF GUYANA & SURINAME



Ensuring that we reach all children, especially the most disadvantaged, is at the heart of UNICEF's work and programming. This Survey Findings Report, based on the sixth round of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), provides SDG-related data that can be used to improve the lives of Guyanese children and their families.

The conduct of MICS-6 is part of an ongoing collaboration between the Government of Guyana and UNICEF. This collaboration signals shared interests in evidence-informed actions and aligns with Guyana's international commitments and obligations related to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the global 2030 agenda. MICS-6 provides up-to-date, statistically sound, and internationally comparable disaggregated data, on priorities related to children's rights to survival, development, learning, safety and justice, and equity and participation. Its culmination is a fundamental step towards eradicating inequities and enhancing intergenerational equity. It is also essential in strengthening children and adolescents' ability to reach their full potential as productive, engaged, and capable citizens.

This report provides data on children ages 0-5 and 5-17, women 15-49, men 15-49 and households across the country. It helps the government and all stakeholders to understand disparities and the wider development challenges in the country. For us at UNICEF, this evidence allows us to effectively focus resources on interventions that will respond to the needs and make a difference in the lives of Guyanese children and families.

As the government scale-up, decentralizes and intensifies its strategic joint action to deliver on programme and project commitments and related targets for women and children, the utility of this key findings report can never be overstated. We encourage all government staff, partners, communities, academia and the private sector to take an in-depth analysis of the MICS data and use it for planning, formulation of evidence-based policies, advocacy, including design of programme interventions aimed at addressing challenges facing Guyana, to accelerate development efforts and achieve SDG targets.

On behalf of UNICEF, I thank Minister of Finance, Dr. Ashni Singh and his team, the Bureau of Statistics and other Government partners for landing this journey with a product that is already in high demand. A special thank you to my UNICEF family and the UN at large for their consistent support to Government's evidence-generation efforts towards the realization of the rights of women and children.

The publication of this report is not the end – now more than ever we must build on our gains and renew our commitment to ensure a better future for every child!

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'N. Charles Pron'.

Nicolas Charles Pron

Area Representative to Guyana & Suriname

Special Representative to the Caribbean Community (CARICOM)

MESSAGE: BUREAU OF STATISTICS

The Bureau of Statistics (BOS) is once again pleased to be involved in all aspects of the implementation of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) round 6, including the preparatory activities, fieldwork, data processing and the preparation and dissemination of the survey report. This report is the result of the Bureau of Statistics collaborative work with the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Health and other line Ministries and UNICEF, who provided technical guidance on the issues important to Guyana.



The MICS6-data coverage is very extensive and speaks to issues affecting households such as child labour and discipline, water and sanitation, hand washing, etc. Matters pertaining to women's health, fertility and birth history, contraception use, domestic violence and others are widely addressed. Focus is also on men's issues, which are similar in some instances to those of the female, but importantly the man's perspective is captured.

MICS reports are a treasure trove of information for policy makers, academia, the private sector, international partners and others. The MICS6 report is no different and provides another snapshot of the issues pertaining to the health and welfare of women, children and men in Guyana.

The BOS would like to thank UNICEF and its MICS technical team for the work done with the BOS staff over the years, starting with the three rounds of MICS in the years 2000, 2006 and 2014 and also in 2019/2020. The BOS' staff has benefitted from training in all aspects of survey planning, execution, report writing and dissemination. The BOS looks forward to many more years of collaboration with UNICEF in developing the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) for the benefit of the peoples of Guyana and the rest of the world.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Ian Manifold".

Ian Manifold

Deputy Chief Statistician

1 INTRODUCTION

This report is based on the Guyana Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), conducted in 2019-2020 by the national Bureau of Statistics. The survey provides statistically sound and internationally comparable data essential for developing evidence-based policies and programmes, and for monitoring progress toward national goals and global commitments.

A Commitment to Action: National and International Reporting Responsibilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Guyana has made progress in implementing the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 70/1 entitled: Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its predecessor, the United Nations Millennium Declaration. The country’s achievements include achieving food security and reducing hunger, increasing access to clean water and sanitation, expanding climate change mitigation measures and improving natural resource management.

Guiding Guyana’s national and international development objectives is the development and implementation of plans and strategies such as the Low Carbon Development Strategy, Health Vision 2020, a National Health Strategy for Guyana 2013-2020, the Education Sector Plan 2021-2025, the Child Protection Act, the Domestic Violence Act 1996, the Sexual Offences Act 2010, the Prevention of Discrimination Act 1997, the Strategic Plan of Action for Prevention and Control of Non Communicable Diseases for Guyana (2013-2020), the Regional

Health Framework of the Caribbean Cooperation in Health Phase IV (CCH IV) 2016 - 2025, and the Sustainable Health Agenda for the Americas 2018 - 2030.

Guyana’s vision to forge a low- carbon, environmentally sustainable economy and provide a model for the world of how climate change can be addressed through low carbon and sustainable development has been outlined in the Low Carbon Development Strategy (2010-2012) and the 2013 – 2015 update of the strategy. The strategy is currently being updated to reflect the opportunities and challenges that have emerged since it was first produced, and it is being expanded into a comprehensive strategy focused on environmental, economic and social development. The first LCDS outlined eight priority areas – i. Renewable Energy; ii. Amerindian Development; iii. Amerindian Land Titling; iv. Expanding the Digital Economy and Avoiding a Digital Divide; v. Support for MSE and Vulnerable Groups Low Carbon Livelihoods; vi. Centre for Bio-Diversity Research and Curriculum Development; vii. Climate Resilience and Adaptation; and viii. Monitoring Reporting and Verifying (MRV) and other LCDS Supporting Tasks, which predate the SDGs, though it embodies many of the Goals. The expanded LCDS will outline how Guyana can achieve its national transformation, decarbonize its future, while participating in the global economic transition that will take place in the coming decades.

The Guyana MICS 2019-2020 results are critically important for the purposes of SDG monitoring, as the survey produces information on 31 global SDG indicators¹ adopted by the Government of Guyana, either in their entirety or partially.

The Guyana MICS 2019-2020 has as its primary objectives:

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

This report presents the results of the Guyana MICS 2019-2020. Following Chapter 2 on survey methodology, including sample design and implementation, all indicators covered by the survey, with their definitions, are presented in “Indicators and definitions”. Prior to presenting the survey results, organized into thematic chapters, the coverage of the sample and the main characteristics of respondents is covered in Chapter 4, “Sample coverage and characteristics of respondents”. From Chapter 5, all survey results are presented in seven thematic chapters. In each chapter, a brief introduction of the topic and the description of all tables, are followed by the tabulations.

Chapter 5, **“Survive”, includes findings on under-5 mortality.**

This is followed by Chapter 6, **“Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health”,** which presents findings on fertility, early childbearing, contraception, unmet need, antenatal care, neonatal tetanus, delivery care, birthweight, and post-natal care, adult, and HIV.

¹ SDG Indicators are 1.2.2, 1.3.1, 1.4.1, 2.2.1, 2.2.2, 3.a.1, 3.b.1, 3.1.2, 3.2.1, 3.2.2, 3.7.1, 3.7.2, 3.8.1, 4.1.1, 4.2.1, 4.2.2, 4.4.1, 4.5.1, 5.b.1, 5.3.1, 6.1.1, 6.2.1, 7.1.1, 7.1.2, 8.7.1, 10.3.1, 16.b.1, 16.1.4, 16.2.1, 16.3.1, 16.9.1

The following chapter, **“Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development”** presents findings on immunisation, disease episodes, diarrhoea, household energy use, symptoms of acute respiratory infection, malaria, infant and young child feeding, malnutrition, salt iodisation, and early childhood development.

“Learning” is the topic of the next chapter, where survey findings on early childhood education, educational attendance, paternal involvement in children’s education, and foundational learning skills are covered.

The next chapter, **“Protected from violence and exploitation”**, includes survey results on birth registration, child discipline, child labour, child marriage, victimisation, feelings of safety, and attitudes toward domestic violence.

Chapter 10, **“Live in a safe and clean environment”**, covers the topics of drinking water, handwashing, sanitation, and menstrual hygiene.

The final thematic chapter is on equity – titled **“Equitable chance in life”**, the chapter presents findings on a range of equity-related topics, including child functioning, social transfers, discrimination and harassment. The report ends with appendices, with detailed information on the sample design, personnel involved in the survey, estimates of sampling errors, data quality, and the questionnaires used.

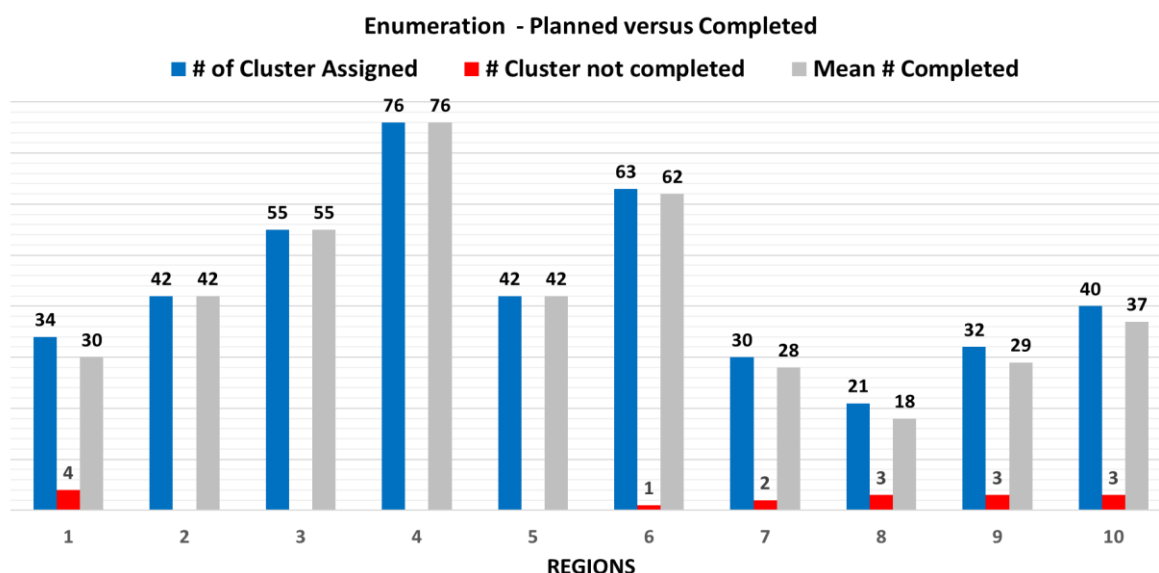
unicef 

2 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1 Sample Design

The sample for the Guyana MICS 2019-2020 was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for the ten [10], regions: Barima-Waini, Pomeroon-Supenaam, Essequibo Islands-West Demerara, Demerara-Mahaica, Mahaica-Berbice, East Berbice-Corentyne, Cuyuni-Mazaruni, Potaro-Siparuni, Upper Takutu-Upper Essequibo, Upper Demerara-Berbice. The urban and rural areas within each region were identified as the main sampling strata and the sample of households was selected in two stages. (**Urban:** Of or relating to cities and the people who live in them or relating to the characteristics constituting a city. **Interior:** Lying away or remote from the border or seashore. **Rural:** Of or relating to the country and the people who live there, instead of the city or relating to the country people or life relating to agriculture. **Coastal:** The land along or near a sea or ocean or the land along a main river.) Within each stratum, a specified number of census enumeration areas were selected systematically with probability proportional to size. After a household listing was carried out within the selected enumeration areas, a systematic sample of 20 households were drawn in each sample enumeration area. A total of 435 EDs and 8700 households were selected for the survey. Sixteen (16) enumeration areas were not visited because they were inaccessible due to the following reasons: unavailable transportation, the presence of Syndicato (Venezuela gang) in and around a MICS Cluster, inaccessible and not listed due to inclement weather.

Please see below an outlay of the assignment of clusters by region, those that were not completed, and the mean number of clusters completed by region. There were incomplete clusters in administrative regions 1, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10. Most of the incomplete clusters were from Region 1 (4). There were equal number of incomplete clusters in regions 8, 9 and 10 (3) and one (1) incomplete cluster in Region 6, bringing the number of incomplete clusters to 16.



As the sample is not self-weighting, sample weights are used for reporting survey results. A more detailed description of the sample design can be found in Appendix A: Sample Design.

2.2 Questionnaires

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

² Children age 15-17 years living without their mother and with no identified caretaker in the household were considered emancipated and the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years was administered directly to them. This slightly reworded questionnaire that only includes the Child's Background, Child Labour and Child Functioning modules is not reproduced in Appendix E.

Household Questionnaire		Questionnaire for Individual Women [15-49 years]		Questionnaire for Individual Men [15-49 years]		Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 Years		Questionnaire for Children Under 5	
HH	Household Information Panel	WM	Woman's Information Panel	MWM	Man's Information Panel	FS	5-7 Child Information Panel	UF	Under 5 Child Information Panel
HL	List of Household Members	WB	Woman's Background	MWB	Man's Background	CB	Child's Background	UB	Under-Five's Background
ED	Education [3+]	MT	Mass Media and ICT	MMT	Mass Media and ICT	CL	Child Labour	BR	Birth Registration
HC	Household Characteristics	CM / BH	Fertility/Birth History	MCM	Fertility	FCD	Child Discipline [5-14 years]	EC	Early Childhood Development
ST	Social Transfers	DB	Desire for Last Birth	MDV	Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence	FCF	Child Functioning	UCD	Child Discipline [1-4 years]
EU	Household Energy Use	MN	Maternal and Newborn Health	MVT	Victimisation	PR	Parental Involvement [7-14 years]	UCF	Child Functioning [2-4 years]
TN	Insecticide Treated Nets	PN	Post-natal Health Checks	MMA	Marriage/Union	FL	Foundational Learning Skills [7-14 years]	BD	Breastfeeding and Dietary Intake [0-2 years]
WS	Water and Sanitation	CP	Contraception	MAF	Adult Functioning			IM	Immunisation [0-2 years]
HW	Handwashing	UN	Unmet Need	MSB	Sexual Behaviour			CA	Care of Illness
SA	Salt Iodisation	DV	Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence	MHA	HIV/AIDS			AN	Anthropometry
		VT	Victimisation	MTA	Tobacco and Alcohol Use				
Water Quality Testing Questionnaire		MA	Marriage/Union						
		AF	Adult Functioning						
WQ	<i>For a subset of households within each cluster</i>	SB	Sexual Behaviour						
		HA	HIV/AIDS						
		MM	Maternal Mortality						
		TA	Tobacco and Alcohol Use						

Additionally, for all children age 0-2 years with a completed Questionnaire for Children Under Five, the Questionnaire Form for Vaccination Records at Health Facility, was used to record vaccinations from the registers at health facilities.

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

The questionnaires were based on the MICS6 standard questionnaires.³ From the MICS6 model English version, the questionnaires were customised and translated into other languages and were pre-tested in urban, rural and interior areas in regions 3 and 4 during March, 2019. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires. A copy of the Guyana MICS 2019-2020 questionnaires is provided in Appendix E.

2.3 Ethical Protocol

The survey protocol was approved by the Institutional Review Board in January 2019. The protocol included a Protection Protocol which outlines the potential risks during the life cycle of the survey and management strategies to mitigate these.

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

2.4 Data Collection Method

MICS surveys utilise Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The data collection application was based on the CSPro (Census and Survey Processing System) software, Version 6.3, including a MICS dedicated data management platform. Procedures and standard programs⁴ developed under the global MICS programme were adapted to the Guyana MICS 2019-2020 final questionnaires and used throughout. The CAPI application was tested in urban, rural and interior areas in regions 3 and 4 during March 2019. Based on the results of the CAPI-test, modifications were made to the questionnaires and application.

2.5 Training

Training for the fieldwork was conducted for fifteen (15) days in May 2019. Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires, and mock interviews between trainees to gain practice in asking questions. Participants first completed full training on paper questionnaires, followed by

³ The standard MICS6 questionnaires can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

⁴ The standard MICS6 data collection application can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing>.

training on the CAPI application. The trainees spent two days in field practice and one day on a full pilot survey in urban, rural and interior areas in regions 3 and 4. The training agenda was based on the template MICS6 training agenda.⁵

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

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



2.6 Fieldwork

The data were collected by twenty-four (24) teams; each comprised of four interviewers, one driver, one measurer and a supervisor. Fieldwork began in June, 2019 and concluded in February, 2020.

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

2.7 Fieldwork Quality Control Measures

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

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

Throughout the fieldwork, field check tables (FCTs) were produced weekly for analysis and action with field teams. The FCTs were customised versions of the standard tables produced by the MICS Programme.⁶

2.8 Data Management, Editing and Analysis

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

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

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

During data collection and following the completion of fieldwork, data were edited according to editing process described in detail in the Guidelines for Secondary Editing, a customised version of the standard MICS6 documentation.⁷

Data were analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software, Version 23. Model syntax and tabulation plan developed by UNICEF were customised and used for this purpose.⁸

2.9 Data Sharing

Unique identifiers such as location and names collected during interviews were removed from datasets to ensure privacy. These anonymised data files are made available on national Bureau of Statistics website and on the MICS website⁹ and can be freely downloaded for legitimate research purposes. Users are required to submit final research to entities listed in the included readme file, strictly for information purposes.

The MICS 2019-2020 data archiving process is ongoing and will be available on the national Bureau of Statistics website and is expected to be completed by December 31, 2021.

⁷ The standard guidelines can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018.

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

⁸ The standard tabulation plan and syntax files can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018.

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

⁹ The survey datasets can be found at: "Surveys." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 24, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/surveys>.



3 INDICATORS AND DEFINITIONS

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value
SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS					
SR.1	Access to electricity	7.1.1	HC	Percentage of household members with access to electricity	92.4
SR.2	Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)		WB	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education Women Men	92.0 90.2
SR.3	Exposure to mass media		MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television Women Men	18.5 26.2
SR.4	Households with a radio		HC	Percentage of households that have a radio	44.2
SR.5	Households with a television		HC	Percentage of households that have a television	83.1
SR.6	Households with a telephone		HC – MT	Percentage of households that have a telephone (fixed line or mobile phone)	93.9
SR.7	Households with a computer		HC	Percentage of households that have a computer	40.5
SR.8	Households with internet		HC	Percentage of households that have access to the internet by any device from home	47.3
SR.9	Use of computer		MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used a computer during the last 3 months Women Men	38.7 68.3
SR.10	Ownership of mobile phone	5.b.1	MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who own a mobile phone Women Men	87.9 87.8
SR.11	Use of mobile phone		MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used a mobile telephone during the last 3 months Women Men	89.8 93.1

¹⁰ Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicators, <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/>. The Inter-agency Working Group on SDG Indicators is continuously updating the metadata of many SDG indicators and changes are being made to the list of SDG indicators. MICS covers many SDG indicators with an exact match of their definitions, while some indicators are only partially covered by MICS. The latter cases are included here as long as the current international methodology allows for only the way that the MICS indicator is defined, and/or a significant part of the SDG indicator can be generated by the MICS indicator. For more information on the metadata of the SDG indicators, see <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/>

¹¹ Some indicators are constructed by using questions in several modules in the MICS questionnaires. In such cases, only the module(s) which contains most of the necessary information is indicated.

¹² All MICS indicators are or can be disaggregated, where relevant, by wealth quintiles, sex, age, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location (as per the reporting domains), or other characteristics, as recommended by the Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators: <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Official%20List%20of%20Proposed%20SDG%20Indicators.pdf>

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Value
SR.12a SR.12b	Use of internet	17.8.1	MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used the internet Women (a) during the last 3 months (b) at least once a week during the last 3 months Men (a) during the last 3 months (b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	69.1 63.9 74.5 69.2
SR.13a SR.13b	ICT skills	4.4.1	MT	Percentage of women and men who have carried out at least one of nine specific computer related activities during the last 3 months Women (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49 Men (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	37.7 27.6 45.7 34.1
SR.14a	Use of tobacco	3.a.1	TA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products at any time during the last one month Women Men	2.5 21.2
SR.14b	Non-smokers	3.8.1	TA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who did not smoke cigarettes or any other smoked tobacco product during the last one month Women Men	97.2 78.5
SR.15	Smoking before age 15		TA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 Women Men	3.1 13.1
SR.16	Use of alcohol		TA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month Women Men	28.3 64.2
SR.17	Use of alcohol before age 15		TA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15 Women Men	6.5 21.4
SR.18	Children's living arrangements		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	9.6
SR.19	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	5.8
SR.20	Children with at least one parent living abroad		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	6.3

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Description ¹²	Value
SURVIVE¹³					
CS.1	Neonatal mortality rate	3.2.2	BH	Probability of dying within the first month of life	15
CS.2	Post-neonatal mortality rate		BH	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates	8
CS.3	Infant mortality rate		CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	23
CS.4	Child mortality rate		BH	Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays	2
CS.5	Under-five mortality rate	3.2.1	CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	25

¹³ Mortality indicators are calculated for the last 5-year period.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Description ¹²	Value
THRIVE - REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH					
TM.1	Adolescent birth rate	3.7.2	CM / BH	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years	65
TM.2	Early childbearing		CM / BH	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18	13.5
TM.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate		CP	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	29.9
TM.4	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception ¹⁴	3.7.1 & 3.8.1	UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern contraceptive methods	47.4
TM.5a TM.5b TM.5c	Antenatal care coverage	3.8.1	MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth were attended (a) at least once by skilled health personnel (b) at least four times by any provider (c) at least eight times by any provider	89.1 84.7 49.6
TM.6	Content of antenatal care		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, at least once, had blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples as part of antenatal care	87.3
TM.7	Neonatal tetanus protection		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth were given at least two doses of tetanus toxoid containing vaccine or had received the appropriate number of doses with appropriate interval ¹⁵ prior to the most recent birth	23.9
TM.8	Institutional deliveries		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	97.7
TM.9	Skilled attendant at delivery	3.1.2	MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was attended by skilled health personnel	97.6
TM.10	Caesarean section		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered by caesarean section	21.6
TM.11	Children weighed at birth		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth	93.9
TM.12	Post-partum stay in health facility		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery	96.9
TM.13	Post-natal health check for the newborn		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery	94.6
TM.14	Newborns dried		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth	72.5
TM.15	Skin-to-skin care		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was placed on the mother's bare chest after birth	37.3

¹⁴ See Table TM.3.3 for a detailed description

¹⁵ See Table TM.5.1 for a detailed description

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Description ¹²	Value
TM.16	Delayed bathing		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was first bathed more than 24 hours after birth	51.0
TM.17	Cord cut with clean instrument		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live-born child outside a facility whose umbilical cord was cut with a new blade or boiled instrument	33.8
TM.18	Nothing harmful applied to cord		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live-born child outside a facility who had nothing harmful applied to the cord	71.1
TM.19	Post-natal signal care functions ¹⁶		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom the most recent live-born child received a least 2 post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth	92.9
TM.20	Post-natal health check for the mother		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live birth	93.5
TM.22	Multiple sexual partnerships		SB	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months Women Men	1.7 11.4
TM.23	Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships		SB	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years reporting having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months who reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex Women Men	44.1 54.6
TM.24	Sex before age 15 among young people		SB	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who had sex before age 15 Women Men	5.0 16.5
TM.25	Young people who have never had sex		SB	Percentage of never married women and men age 15-24 years who have never had sex Women Men	66.4 46.4
TM.26	Age-mixing among sexual partners		SB	Percentage of women age 15-24 years reporting having had sex in the last 12 months who had a partner 10 or more years older	12.9
TM.27	Sex with non-regular partners		SB	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years reporting having had sex in the last 12 months who had a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner Women Men	45.3 78.4
TM.28	Condom use with non-regular partners		SB	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years reporting having had sex in the last 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner who reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex Women Men	47.1 72.2
TM.29	Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who correctly identify the two ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV ¹⁷ , who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive and who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission Women Men	41.3 43.6

¹⁶ Signal functions are 1) Checking the cord, 2) Counseling on danger signs, 3) Assessing temperature, 4) Observing/counseling on breastfeeding, and 5) Weighing the baby (where applicable).

¹⁷ Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Description ¹²	Value
TM.30	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means ¹⁸ of mother-to-child transmission of HIV Women Men	50.0 40.3
TM.31	Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 reporting having heard of HIV who report discriminatory attitudes ¹⁹ toward people living with HIV Women Men	42.0 36.8
TM.32	People who know where to be tested for HIV		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV Women Men	89.6 86.9
TM.33	People who have been tested for HIV and know the results		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who report having been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know their results Women Men	27.7 20.8
TM.34	Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years reporting having had sex in the last 12 months, who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know their results Women Men	25.9 16.2
TM.35a TM.35b	HIV counselling during antenatal care		HA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care at least once by skilled health personnel during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth and during an ANC visit received (a) counselling on HIV ²⁰ information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results	52.6 40.1
TM.36	HIV testing during antenatal care		HA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care at least once by skilled health personnel during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth and during an ANC visit were offered and accepted an HIV test and received test results	79.4

¹⁸ Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding

¹⁹ Respondents who answered no to either of the following two questions: 1) Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV? 2) Do you think children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative?

²⁰ Someone talked with the respondent about all three of the following topics: 1) Babies getting the HIV from their mother, 2) preventing HIV and 3) getting tested for HIV

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Description ¹²	Value
THRIVE - CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT					
TC.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received BCG containing vaccine at any time before the survey	90.4
TC.2	Polio immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received third/fourth dose of either IPV or Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) vaccines at any time before the survey	74.7
TC.3	Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	3.b.1 & 3.8.1	IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of DTP containing vaccine (DTP3) at any time before the survey	87.6
TC.4	Hepatitis B immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third/fourth dose of Hepatitis B containing vaccine (HepB3) at any time before the survey	87.4
TC.5	Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hib containing vaccine (Hib3) at any time before the survey	87.4
TC.6	Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	3.b.1	IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Pneumococcal (Conjugate) vaccine (PCV3) at any time before the survey	84.0
TC.7	Rotavirus immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the second/ of Rotavirus vaccine (Rota2/3) at any time before the survey	81.1
TC.8	Rubella immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received rubella containing vaccine at any time before the survey	81.2
TC.9	Yellow fever immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received yellow fever containing vaccine at any time before the survey	80.7
TC.10	Measles immunization coverage	3.b.1	IM	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received the second measles containing vaccine at any time before the survey	63.4
TC.11a TC.11b	Full immunization coverage ²¹		IM	Percentage of children who at age (a) 12-23 months had received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey (b) 24-35 months had received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule	70.6 55.4
TC.12	Care-seeking for diarrhoea		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	45.5
TC.13a	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received (a) ORS	39.7
TC.14	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	36.8

²¹ Basic vaccinations include: BCG, 3 doses of polio, 3 doses of DTP and 1 dose of measles vaccination. All vaccinations include all doses of vaccinations recommended for children under age 2 years in the national schedule.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Description ¹²	Value
TC.15	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (living in households that reported cooking)	76.1
TC.17	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting (living in households that reported the use of lighting)	96.3
TC.18	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting	7.1.2	EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting ²²	75.1
TC.19	Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	3.8.1	CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	(83.7)
TC.20	Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks who received antibiotics	(35.5)
TC.21a TC.21b	Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)		TN	Percentage of households with (a) at least one ITN (b) at least one ITN for every two people	8.5 5.7
TC.22	Population that slept under an ITN	3.8.1	TN	Percentage of household members who spent the previous night in the interviewed households and slept under an ITN	7.4
TC.23	Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN		TN	Percentage of children under age 5 who spent the previous night in the interviewed households and slept under an ITN	11.1
TC.24	Pregnant women who slept under an ITN		TN – CP	Percentage of pregnant women who spent the previous night in the interviewed households and slept under an ITN	10.0
TC.26	Care-seeking for fever		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	58.7
TC.30	Children ever breastfed		MN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed	91.9
TC.31	Early initiation of breastfeeding		MN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	46.0
TC.32	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed ²³	28.8
TC.33	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment ²⁴ during the previous day	43.5
TC.34	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year		BD	Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	53.9

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

²³ Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines

²⁴ Infants age 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed, and children age 6-23 months who are breastfed and ate solid, semi-solid or soft foods

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Description ¹²	Value
TC.35	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years		BD	Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	43.8
TC.36	Duration of breastfeeding		BD	The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day	19.5
TC.37	Age-appropriate breastfeeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed ²⁵ during the previous day	47.2
TC.38	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods		BD	Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	84.4
TC.39a TC.39b	Minimum acceptable diet		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day (a) breastfed children (b) non-breastfed children	10.4 21.6
TC.40	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children		BD	Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	75.4
TC.41	Minimum dietary diversity		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 5 or more food groups ²⁶ during the previous day	40.3
TC.42	Minimum meal frequency		BD	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times ²⁷ or more during the previous day	38.1
TC.43	Bottle feeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	69.3
TC.44a TC.44b	Underweight prevalence		AN	Percentage 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	9.4 2.0
TC.45a TC.45b	Stunting prevalence	2.2.1	AN	Percentage 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	9.5 2.7
TC.46a TC.46b	Wasting prevalence	2.2.2	AN	Percentage 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	6.5 1.9
TC.47a TC.47b	Overweight prevalence	2.2.2	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who are above (a) two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	6.5 2.4

²⁵ Infants age 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed, and children age 6-23 months who are breastfed and ate solid, semi-solid or soft foods

²⁶ The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 5 out of the 8 following food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables

²⁷ Breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, two times for infants age 6-8 months, and three times for children 9-23 months; Non-breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, or milk feeds, four times for children age 6-23 months

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Description ¹²	Value
TC.48	Iodized salt consumption		SA	Percentage of households with salt testing positive for any iodide/iodate among households in which salt was tested or where there was no salt	93.0
TC.49a TC.49b TC.49c	Early stimulation and responsive care		EC	Percentage of children age 24-59 months engaged in four or more activities to provide early stimulation and responsive care in the last 3 days with (a) Any adult household member (b) Father (c) Mother	90.2 22.2 70.8
TC.50	Availability of children's books		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	47.0
TC.51	Availability of playthings		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	74.7
TC.52	Inadequate supervision		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	6.6
TC.53	Early child development index	4.2.1	EC	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	86.5

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Description ¹²	Value
LEARN					
LN.1	Attendance to early childhood education		UB	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	46.7
LN.2	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	4.2.2	ED	Percentage of children in the relevant age group (one year before the official primary school entry age) who are attending an early childhood education programme or primary school	97.3
LN.3	School readiness		ED	Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended early childhood education programme during the previous school year	93.0
LN.4	Net intake rate in primary education		ED	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	86.1
LN.5a LN.5b LN.5c	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)		ED	Percentage of children of (a) primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school (b) lower secondary school age currently attending lower secondary school or higher (c) upper secondary school age currently attending upper secondary school or higher	96.6 90.3 74.3
LN.6a LN.6b LN.6c	Out-of-school rate		ED	Percentage of children of (a) primary school age who are not attending primary or lower secondary school (b) lower secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher (c) upper secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	2.5 5.3 17.7
LN.7a LN.7b	Gross intake rate to the last grade		ED	Percentage of children of completion age (age appropriate to final grade) attending the last grade (excluding repeaters) (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	99.1 85.8
LN.8a LN.8b LN.8c	Completion rate	4.1.2	ED	Percentage of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade who have completed that grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school (c) Upper secondary school	97.6 82.2 61.3
LN.9	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school		ED	Percentage of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are not repeating the last grade of primary school and in the first grade of lower secondary school during the current school year	95.8
LN.10a LN.10b	Over-age for grade		ED	Percentage of students attending in each grade who are 2 or more years older than the official school age for grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	1.3 4.0

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Description ¹²	Value
LN.11a LN.11b LN.11c LN.11d	Education Parity Indices (a) Gender (b) Wealth (c) Area (d) Functioning	4.5.1	ED	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	
				(a) Organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age)	1.01
				(b) Primary school	1.00
				(c) Lower secondary school	1.04
				(d) Upper secondary school	1.18
				Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the poorest quintile divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the richest quintile	
				(a) Organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age)	0.96
				(b) Primary school	0.99
				(c) Lower secondary school	0.86
				(d) Upper secondary school	0.60
Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for rural residents divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for urban residents					
(a) Organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age)	0.98				
(b) Primary school	0.98				
(c) Lower secondary school	0.96				
(d) Upper secondary school	0.92				
Percentage of girls with foundational learning skills divided by percentage of boys with foundational learning skills					
(a) Reading, age 7-14 years	1.16				
(b) Numeracy, age 7-14 years	1.21				
(c) Reading, age for grade 2/3	1.24				
(d) Numeracy, age for grade 2/3	1.25				
(e) Reading, attending grade 2/3	1.14				
(f) Numeracy, attending grade 2/3	1.28				
Percentage of children with foundational learning skills in the poorest wealth quintile divided by percentage of children with foundational learning skills in the richest wealth quintile					
(a) Reading, age 7-14 years	0.66				
(b) Numeracy, age 7-14 years	0.65				
Percentage of children with foundational learning skills in rural areas divided by percentage of children with foundational learning skills in urban areas					
(a) Reading, age 7-14 years	1.00				
(b) Numeracy, age 7-14 years	0.94				
Percentage of children with foundational learning skills among children with functional difficulties divided by percentage of children with foundational learning skills among children without functional difficulties					
(a) Reading age, 7-14 years	0.82				
(b) Numeracy age, 7-14 years	0.83				
LN.12	Availability of information on children's school performance		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending schools who provided student report cards to parents	91.0
LN.13	Opportunity to participate in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending schools whose school governing body is open to parental participation, as reported by respondents	93.8
LN.14	Participation in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member participated in school governing body meetings	85.6
LN.15	Effective participation in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member attended a school governing body meeting in which key education/financial issues were discussed	77.1

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Description ¹²	Value
LN.16	Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member discussed child's progress with teachers	89.1
LN.17	Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who could not attend class due to teacher strike or absence and for whom an adult household member contacted school representatives when child could not attend class	41.4
LN.18	Availability of books at home		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years who have three or more books to read at home	69.3
LN.19	Reading habit at home		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years who read books or are read to at home	90.6
LN.20	School and home languages		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school whose home language is used at school	98.7
LN.21	Support with homework		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who have homework and received help with homework	89.6
LN.22a LN.22b LN.22c LN.22d LN.22e LN.22f	Children with foundational reading and number skills	4.1.1	FL	Percentage of children who successfully completed three foundational reading tasks	
(a) Age 7-14				61.6	
(b) Age for grade 2/3				57.8	
(c) Attending grade 2/3				46.5	
Percentage of children who successfully completed four foundational number tasks					
(d) Age 7-14				60.2	
(e) Age for grade 2/3	55.0				
(f) Attending grade 2/3	47.6				

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Description ¹²	Value
PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION					
PR.1	Birth registration	16.9.1	BR	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered with a civil authority	98.1
PR.2	Violent discipline	16.2.1	UCD – FCD	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past one month	72.5
PR.3	Child labour	8.7.1	CL	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour ²⁸	6.4
PR.4a PR.4b	Child marriage	5.3.1	MA	Percentage of women and men age 20-24 years who were first married or in union Women (a) before age 15 (b) before age 18 Men (a) before age 15 (b) before age 18	6.3 32.3 1.4 11.9
PR.5	Young people age 15-19 years currently married or in union		MA	Percentage of women and men age 15-19 years who are married or in union Women Men	10.4 2.6
PR.6	Polygyny		MA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous union Women Men	2.8 1.5
PR.7a PR.7b	Spousal age difference		MA	Percentage of women who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older, (a) age 15-19 years, (b) age 20-24 years	6.4 16.0
PR.12	Experience of robbery and assault		VT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault within the last 12 months Women Men	5.6 9.8
PR.13	Crime reporting	16.3.1	VT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years experiencing physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last 12 months and reporting the last incidences of robbery and/or assault experienced to the police Women Men	59.7 48.5
PR.14	Safety	16.1.4	VT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark Women Men	57.6 79.2
PR.15	Attitudes towards domestic violence		DV	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food Women Men	10.8 10.3

²⁸ Child labourers are defined as children involved in economic activities or in household chores above the age-specific thresholds. While the concept of child labour includes exposure to hazardous working conditions, and this is collected in MICS and was previously included in the reported indicator, the present definition, which is also used for SDG reporting, does not include children who are working under hazardous conditions. See Tables PR.3.1-4 for more detailed information on thresholds and classifications.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Description ¹²	Value
LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT					
WS.1	Use of improved drinking water sources		WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	97.0
WS.2	Use of basic drinking water services	1.4.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water either in their dwelling/yard/plot or within 30 minutes round trip collection time	94.6
WS.3	Availability of drinking water		WS	Percentage of household members with a water source that is available when needed	89.1
WS.4	Faecal contamination of source water		WQ	Percentage of household members whose source water was tested and with <i>E. coli</i> contamination in source water	48.4
WS.5	Faecal contamination of household drinking water		WQ	Percentage of household members whose household drinking water was tested and with <i>E. coli</i> contamination in household drinking water	60.5
WS.6	Use of safely managed drinking water services	6.1.1	WS – WQ	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source on premises, whose source water was tested and free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed	39.1
WS.7	Handwashing facility with water and soap	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	HW	Percentage of household members with a handwashing facility where water and soap or detergent are present	85.7
WS.8	Use of improved sanitation facilities	3.8.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities	98.0
WS.9	Use of basic sanitation services	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	90.6
WS.10	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities from which waste has never been emptied or has been buried in a covered pit	78.8
WS.11	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members using an improved on-site sanitation facility from which a service provide has removed waste fro treatment off-site	19.8
WS.12	Menstrual hygiene management		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months and using menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home	90.7
WS.13	Exclusion from activities during menstruation		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation	20.3

MICS INDICATOR	SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Description ¹²	Value	
EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE					
EQ.1	Children with functional difficulty		UCF – FCF	Percentage of children age 2-17 years reported with functional difficulty in at least one domain	14.5
EQ.2a EQ.2b EQ.2c	Health insurance coverage		WB CB UB	Percentage of women, men and children covered by health insurance (a) women age 15-49 men age 15-49 (b) children age 5-17 (c) children under age 5	21.6 26.6 5.1 7.3
EQ.3	Population covered by social transfers	1.3.1	ST – ED	Percentage of household members living in households that received any type of social transfers and benefits in the last 3 months	54.5
EQ.4	External economic support to the poorest households		ST – ED	Percentage of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	47.5
EQ.5	Children in the households that received any type of social transfers		ST – ED	Percentage of children under age 18 living in the households that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	66.1
EQ.6	School-related support		ED	Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years currently attending school that received any type of school-related support in the current/most recent academic year	62.9
EQ.7	Discrimination	10.3.1 & 16.b.1	VT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law Women Men	14.7 14.2



4 SAMPLE COVERAGE & CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

4.1 Results of Interview

Table SR.1.1 presents results of the sample implementation, including response rates. Of the 8,285 households selected for the sample, 7,520 were found occupied. Of these, 7,072 (91 per cent) were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 94 percent.

The Water Quality Testing Questionnaire was administered to 1,946 randomly selected households in each cluster. Of these 1,605 were successfully tested for household drinking water yielding a response rate of 90.6 percent. Also, 1,446 were successfully tested for source drinking water quality yielding a response rate of 81.6 percent.

In the interviewed households, 6,578 women (age 15-49 years) were identified. Of these, 5,887 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 89.5 percent within the interviewed households.

The survey also sampled men (age 15-49) but required only a sub-sample. All men (age 15-49) were identified in every 5,899 household; 2,920 men (age 15-49 years) were listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 2,214 eligible men, which corresponds to a response rate of 71.3 percent within eligible interviewed households.

There were 2910 children under age five listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 2,786 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 95.7 percent within interviewed households.

A sub-sample of children age 5-17 years was used to administer the questionnaire for children age 5-17. Only one child was selected randomly in each household interviewed, and there were 6,608 children age 5-17 years listed in the household questionnaires. Of these, 3,421 children were selected, and questionnaires were completed for 3,242 which correspond to a response rate of 94.8 percent within the interviewed households.

Overall response rates of 84.2 percent, 71.3 percent, 90.0 percent, and 89.1 percent are calculated for the individual interviews of women, men, under-5s, and children age 5-17 years, respectively.

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

Number of households, households selected for water quality testing, women, men, children under 5, and children age 5-17 by interview results, according to area of residence and regions, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Total	Area		Location		Region									
		Urban	Rural	Coastal	Interior	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)
Households															
Sampled	8285	2489	5796	6260	2025	597	840	1100	1520	840	1240	507	350	571	720
Occupied	7520	2234	5286	5673	1847	537	787	1012	1358	763	1122	443	346	521	631
Interviewed	7072	2089	4983	5271	1801	519	746	900	1255	707	1080	423	345	514	583
Household completion rate	85.4	83.9	86.0	84.2	88.9	86.9	88.8	81.8	82.6	84.2	87.1	83.4	98.6	90.0	81.0
Household response rate	94.0	93.5	94.3	92.9	97.5	96.6	94.8	88.9	92.4	92.7	96.3	95.5	99.7	98.7	92.4
Water quality testing															
Sampled	1946	573	1373	1497	449	140	202	266	360	202	301	105	81	123	166
Occupied	1771	517	1254	1356	415	131	188	243	330	185	271	93	80	111	139
Household water quality test															
Completed	1605	458	1147	1200	405	128	170	209	294	162	255	89	80	108	110
Completion rate	82.5	79.9	83.5	80.2	90.2	91.4	84.2	78.6	81.7	80.2	84.7	84.8	98.8	87.8	66.3
Response rate	90.6	88.6	91.5	88.5	97.6	97.7	90.4	86.0	89.1	87.6	94.1	95.7	100.0	97.3	79.1
Source water quality test															
Completed	1446	417	1029	1054	392	122	111	203	277	153	200	89	76	105	110
Completion rate	74.3	72.8	74.9	70.4	87.3	87.1	55.0	76.3	76.9	75.7	66.4	84.8	93.8	85.4	66.3
Response rate	81.6	80.7	82.1	77.7	94.5	93.1	59.0	83.5	83.9	82.7	73.8	95.7	95.0	94.6	79.1
Women age 15-49 years															
Eligible	6578	1916	4662	4930	1648	523	620	952	1175	693	920	379	283	463	570
Interviewed	5887	1716	4171	4322	1565	492	550	795	1029	586	852	357	273	443	510
Women's response rate	89.5	89.6	89.5	87.7	95.0	94.1	88.7	83.5	87.6	84.6	92.6	94.2	96.5	95.7	89.5
Women's overall response rate	84.2	83.7	84.3	81.5	92.6	90.9	84.1	74.3	80.9	78.4	89.1	89.9	96.2	94.4	82.7
Men age 15-49 years															
Number of men in interviewed households	5899	1544	4355	4336	1563	483	540	859	1060	610	825	353	278	449	442
Eligible	2920	731	2189	2165	755	231	281	414	522	315	424	168	138	218	209

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

Number of households, households selected for water quality testing, women, men, children under 5, and children age 5-17 by interview results, according to area of residence and regions, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Total	Area		Location		Region										
		Urban	Rural	Coastal	Interior	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)	
Interviewed	2214	551	1663	1579	635	208	201	276	400	207	348	117	123	187	147	
Men's response rate	75.8	75.4	76.0	72.9	84.1	90.0	71.5	66.7	76.6	65.7	82.1	69.6	89.1	85.8	70.3	
Men's overall response rate	71.3	70.5	71.6	67.8	82.0	87.0	67.8	59.3	70.8	60.9	79.0	66.5	88.9	84.6	65.0	
Children under 5 years																
Eligible	2910	832	2078	1971	939	286	275	375	430	263	365	214	155	284	263	
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	2786	792	1994	1862	924	279	268	342	398	251	357	211	154	280	246	
Under-5's response rate	95.7	95.2	96.0	94.5	98.4	97.6	97.5	91.2	92.6	95.4	97.8	98.6	99.4	98.6	93.5	
Under-5's overall response rate	90.0	89.0	90.5	87.8	96.0	94.3	92.4	81.1	85.5	88.4	94.1	94.1	99.1	97.3	86.4	
Children age 5-17 years																
Number of children in interviewed households	6608	1809	4799	4321	2287	720	613	752	983	610	807	412	378	777	556	
Eligible	3421	984	2437	2402	1019	301	320	426	569	318	465	210	175	333	304	
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	3242	925	2317	2245	997	296	299	391	509	299	455	206	171	324	292	
Children age 5-17's response rate	94.8	94.0	95.1	93.5	97.8	98.3	93.4	91.8	89.5	94.0	97.8	98.1	97.7	97.3	96.1	
Children age 5-17's overall response rate	89.1	87.9	89.6	86.8	95.4	95.0	88.6	81.6	82.7	87.1	94.2	93.7	97.4	96.0	88.7	
^ The Water Quality Testing Questionnaire was administered to 1605 randomly selected households in each cluster. The response rate within completed households is presented in Table DQ.3.2																
^ The Individual Questionnaire for Men was administered to all men age 15-49 years in every other household																
^ The Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 was administered to one randomly selected child in each interviewed household																

4.2 Housing and Household Characteristics

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

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

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

Table SR.2.3 shows how the household populations in areas and regions are distributed according to household wealth quintiles. (A quintile is one-fifth of a group. In the case of the MICS6 report, the population is divided into five groups, namely, Poorest, Second, Middle, Fourth and Richest.)

Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, according to area of residence and regions, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Total	Area		Location		Region										
		Urban	Rural	Coastal	Interior	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)	
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
Electricity																
Yes, interconnected grid	87.0	94.1	84.5	91.3	28.6	27.0	72.3	93.4	93.7	84.5	91.8	46.9	21.8	20.6	94.4	
Yes, off-grid (Generator/ Solar Panel/ Isolated System)	5.8	1.0	7.6	3.1	43.7	38.4	11.9	2.5	2.1	5.3	1.9	39.4	52.6	47.9	3.1	
No	7.1	4.9	7.9	5.6	27.7	34.5	15.7	4.1	4.2	10.0	6.3	13.8	25.2	31.5	2.5	
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	
Energy use for cooking^A																
Clean fuels and technologies	75.4	80.4	73.6	76.6	59.7	46.2	67.9	79.7	84.1	68.1	56.7	65.0	49.7	68.8	85.8	
Other fuels	24.0	18.8	25.8	22.8	39.8	53.2	31.4	20.3	15.2	30.4	42.8	34.4	48.5	31.2	14.0	
No cooking done in the household	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.8	0.0	0.2	
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Internet access at home																
Yes	47.3	52.0	45.6	49.0	24.0	21.5	31.5	55.7	54.3	45.8	36.6	40.3	17.8	17.6	45.6	
No	52.6	47.9	54.3	50.9	75.9	78.5	68.2	44.1	45.6	53.9	63.4	59.5	82.2	82.1	54.3	
DK/Missing	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	
Main material of flooring^B																
Natural floor	2.1	1.8	2.2	1.0	16.6	5.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	4.4	4.1	3.3	27.0	30.0	0.1	
Rudimentary floor	31.9	26.0	34.0	31.7	34.7	58.8	42.2	27.9	30.8	36.1	28.7	53.5	54.1	1.6	43.4	
Finished floor	63.6	68.9	61.7	65.2	41.5	32.3	56.2	70.9	67.2	50.1	66.5	25.1	15.8	63.7	55.2	
Other	1.3	2.4	0.9	0.9	6.6	2.0	0.5	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.6	17.2	3.1	4.6	1.2	
DK/Missing	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.6	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.7	9.4	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Main material of roof^B																
Natural roofing	1.4	0.3	1.7	0.3	16.4	9.8	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	6.8	32.7	0.0	
Rudimentary roofing	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.8	3.3	2.0	1.6	1.1	1.0	3.0	5.2	0.2	2.0	
Finished roofing	96.0	98.0	95.3	97.2	79.6	84.8	95.5	96.6	98.2	89.4	98.7	91.9	86.4	67.1	97.7	

Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, according to area of residence and regions, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Total	Area		Location		Region										
		Urban	Rural	Coastal	Interior	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)	
Other	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.4	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	3.9	1.5	0.0	0.3	
DK/Missing	0.7	0.1	1.0	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.9	0.0	0.1	9.1	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Main material of exterior walls^B																
Natural walls	1.3	0.3	1.7	1.1	4.0	4.0	2.2	3.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	2.3	3.7	5.0	0.5	
Rudimentary walls	17.8	13.4	19.3	17.0	28.4	55.6	26.1	9.0	14.7	12.9	31.0	6.5	31.1	21.0	14.0	
Finished walls	77.5	80.7	76.3	78.8	59.2	32.2	69.8	86.9	83.3	77.1	60.0	72.0	54.4	72.4	84.1	
Other	2.7	5.5	1.6	2.3	7.8	6.9	0.6	0.3	1.4	0.0	8.8	18.2	10.7	1.6	1.3	
DK/Missing	0.8	0.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.1	9.8	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Rooms used for sleeping																
1	30.7	28.9	31.4	29.8	43.3	46.2	32.1	25.7	28.3	35.6	37.1	41.7	59.6	38.4	24.2	
2	38.3	39.4	37.8	38.6	33.6	32.3	39.6	36.6	39.5	38.1	37.6	34.0	26.1	36.0	40.8	
3 or more	30.9	31.7	30.7	31.5	23.1	21.5	27.1	37.6	32.3	26.3	25.2	24.3	14.3	25.5	35.0	
DK/Missing	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Number of households	7072	1870	5202	6591	481	137	454	1242	3010	434	1107	111	43	189	343	
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	1.82	1.66	1.87	1.76	2.62	2.89	1.84	1.76	1.76	1.85	1.70	2.32	2.60	2.60	1.68	
Percentage of household members with access to electricity in the household¹	92.4	94.8	91.6	94.2	72.2	68.9	82.2	95.8	95.8	89.1	93.5	86.8	73.7	67.1	97.8	
Number of household members	24744	6134	18610	22699	2045	636	1553	4509	10438	1514	3466	420	162	827	1219	

¹ MICS indicator SR.1 - Access to electricity; SDG Indicator 7.1.1

^A Calculated for households. For percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, please refer to Table TC.4.1

^B See Table SR.9.2 for details and indicators on ICT devices in households

^C Please refer Household Questionnaire in Appendix E, questions HC4, HC5 and HC6 for definitions of natural, rudimentary, finished and other

Table SR.2.2: Household and personal assets

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, according to area of residence and regions, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Total	Area		Location		Region									
		Urban	Rural	Coastal	Interior	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)
Percentage of households that own a															
Television	83.1	87.2	81.6	86.4	38.4	37.6	71.7	86.7	90.2	78.2	83.5	60.9	32.9	27.0	90.2
Refrigerator	80.5	86.0	78.5	83.9	33.3	29.3	68.1	85.2	86.9	78.8	82.0	55.0	29.9	24.1	87.5
Boiler	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.3	1.0	0.4	1.1	3.0	2.1	2.6	2.4	2.2	1.8	0.6	1.6
Connection to Cable TV	17.5	23.4	15.4	17.9	12.6	8.0	34.6	19.9	17.2	14.4	12.3	27.1	9.1	8.3	17.2
Washing Machine	41.2	52.4	37.2	43.2	14.9	11.5	31.5	46.2	43.3	34.4	41.8	30.2	15.6	8.1	62.3
Dryer	16.0	20.1	14.5	16.6	6.7	2.8	11.0	17.9	18.2	12.5	13.7	14.6	5.9	5.1	21.0
Water Heater	2.7	4.5	2.0	2.8	1.1	0.4	1.5	1.8	2.7	2.9	4.2	2.4	1.4	0.7	4.3
Microwave	44.1	53.2	40.8	46.5	10.5	4.8	29.5	46.1	51.5	36.4	39.9	24.8	10.5	6.2	61.4
Water Pump	23.0	24.8	22.4	24.2	7.6	4.7	12.2	29.5	27.1	12.6	22.2	13.5	8.1	6.0	15.8
Stove	5.1	8.3	3.9	5.3	2.0	0.3	2.1	4.0	5.6	2.7	2.0	5.8	1.8	1.0	26.1
Air condition	5.1	6.0	4.8	5.3	2.1	0.7	2.3	5.8	6.7	2.3	3.1	4.7	1.7	1.7	6.7
Fan	67.2	79.8	62.7	70.2	25.5	15.6	51.8	67.7	77.1	54.5	62.9	49.3	26.1	18.5	87.0
Percentage of households that own															
Agricultural land	11.6	7.8	12.9	9.0	46.1	41.3	22.3	10.0	5.4	13.1	9.4	32.0	42.3	58.7	13.1
Farm animals/Livestock/Herd/Poultry	14.2	9.2	15.9	13.0	29.8	19.1	25.6	14.6	7.8	21.0	17.1	12.8	12.4	51.5	12.9
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a															
Wristwatch	76.5	77.8	76.0	77.9	57.1	62.8	77.0	80.5	79.4	75.8	72.6	63.5	51.2	50.6	75.6
Bicycle	55.2	48.7	57.5	56.5	36.4	15.9	52.5	59.1	54.4	64.1	63.2	23.7	15.2	63.6	40.9
Motorcycle or scooter	10.7	13.1	9.9	10.1	18.9	2.3	14.4	10.9	7.6	11.5	14.1	7.9	14.9	38.2	9.5
Animal-drawn cart	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.3	1.7	2.4	0.0	1.3	3.2	0.0
Car, truck, or van	25.1	27.6	24.2	26.2	9.7	5.2	22.1	26.2	29.7	21.3	21.8	16.1	15.0	7.9	21.3
Boat with a motor	3.2	1.4	3.9	2.8	8.6	12.1	10.6	3.1	1.6	6.0	1.8	16.8	4.4	2.1	2.4
ATV	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.6	3.6	2.9	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.6	1.2	5.2	9.2	1.9	0.9
Tractor	1.7	1.0	2.0	1.8	0.7	0.6	3.7	2.2	0.7	5.0	2.8	0.2	0.4	1.1	1.1

Table SR.2.2: Household and personal assets

Mini Bus	3.7	4.0	3.6	3.9	1.9	1.6	2.1	5.4	4.3	4.4	1.7	0.9	1.6	2.7	3.5	
Paddle Boat	2.7	1.1	3.2	1.6	16.9	29.8	8.8	2.5	0.4	2.7	0.5	19.4	8.2	7.9	2.5	
Computer or tablet	40.5	47.7	38.0	42.1	19.5	13.2	27.7	43.6	48.1	33.3	32.0	30.3	18.5	18.1	46.4	
Mobile telephone	87.7	90.6	86.7	89.2	68.1	79.5	89.1	94.6	88.7	87.9	83.5	81.0	51.8	55.9	94.3	
Bank account	61.5	68.4	59.0	63.7	30.6	16.8	42.7	66.3	68.4	52.3	57.8	43.0	19.8	35.7	74.8	
Ownership of dwelling																
Own	74.8	66.9	77.7	73.6	91.3	94.5	85.0	74.5	70.0	81.6	74.8	83.5	86.6	94.6	72.9	
Not owned	24.9	32.5	22.2	26.1	8.5	5.4	14.7	25.4	29.6	18.2	25.1	16.4	13.4	4.9	26.8	
Rent	13.5	19.0	11.6	14.2	4.8	2.5	7.5	13.4	17.2	9.0	11.1	11.1	9.3	1.8	15.4	
Other	11.4	13.5	10.7	12.0	3.7	3.0	7.1	11.9	12.4	9.2	14.0	5.3	4.2	3.1	11.4	
Number of households	7072	1870	5202	6591	481	137	454	1242	3010	434	1107	111	43	189	343	

^A See Table SR.9.2 for details and indicators on ICT devices in households

Table SR.2.3: Wealth Quintiles

Percent distribution of the household population by wealth index quintile, according to area of residence and regions, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Wealth index quintile					Total	Number of household members
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest		
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	24744
Area							
Urban	12.4	16.9	20.0	24.0	26.8	100.0	6134
Rural	22.6	21.0	20.0	18.7	17.8	100.0	18610
Location							
Coastal	14.5	21.0	21.4	21.6	21.5	100.0	22699
Interior	81.0	9.0	4.2	2.0	3.9	100.0	2045
Region							
Barima Waini (1)	87.0	9.4	2.5	0.5	0.6	100.0	636
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	40.4	22.5	16.0	12.3	8.8	100.0	1553
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	11.3	20.9	19.5	23.3	25.1	100.0	4509
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	9.5	17.9	22.8	24.1	25.7	100.0	10438
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	23.8	25.8	22.3	17.6	10.5	100.0	1514
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	20.1	26.8	21.5	16.8	14.8	100.0	3466
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	61.5	15.1	8.8	6.5	8.2	100.0	420
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	82.8	11.0	2.5	0.9	2.9	100.0	162
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	85.8	5.1	3.4	1.2	4.5	100.0	827
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	9.7	22.8	22.2	25.0	20.3	100.0	1219

4.3 Household Composition

Tables SR.3.1 provides the distribution of households by selected background characteristics, including the sex of the household head, region, area, number of household members, education of household head, and ethnicity²⁹. Both unweighted and weighted numbers are presented. Such information is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and provide background information on the representativeness of the survey sample. The remaining tables in this report are presented only with weighted numbers.³⁰

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

The weighted and unweighted total number of households are equal, since sample weights were normalized.³⁰ The table also shows the weighted mean household size estimated by the survey.

²⁹ This was determined by asking respondents about their ethnic identity for which five were noted: African/Black, Amerindian, East Indian, Mixed Race and Other ethnicity.

³⁰ See Appendix A: Sample design, for more details on sample weights.

Table SR.3.1: Household composition

Percent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	7072	7072
Sex of household head			
Male	61.1	4318	4488
Female	38.9	2754	2584
Age of household head			
18-34	17.2	1217	1294
35-64	66.0	4668	4575
65-84	15.7	1110	1110
85+	1.1	77	93
Area			
Urban	26.4	1870	2089
Rural	73.6	5202	4983
Location			
Coastal	93.2	6591	5271
Interior	6.8	481	1801
Region			
Barima Waini (1)	1.9	137	519
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	6.4	454	746
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	17.6	1242	900
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	42.6	3010	1255
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	6.1	434	707
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	15.7	1107	1080
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	1.6	111	423
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	0.6	43	345
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	2.7	189	514
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	4.8	343	583
Education of household head			
Pre-primary or none	3.2	228	289
Primary	26.5	1876	1951
Secondary	50.3	3560	3655
Higher	13.7	972	768
Missing/DK	6.2	437	409
Number of household members			
1	15.8	1118	1050
2	20.6	1460	1356
3	19.0	1345	1236
4	18.6	1314	1278
5	10.5	745	844
6	7.6	534	588
7+	7.9	556	720
Ethnicity of household head			
African/Black	29.3	2072	1818
Amerindian	7.0	493	1338
East Indian	46.0	3255	2581
Mixed Race	17.4	1232	1306
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	0.3	19	29

Table SR.3.1: Household composition

Percent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Households with ^A			
At least one child under age 5 years	24.5	1735	2189
At least one child age 5-17 years	45.6	3226	3421
At least one child age <18 years	54.3	3842	4158
At least one woman age 15-49 years	64.9	4591	4737
At least one man age 15-49 years	61.8	4368	4374
No member age <50	18.7	1322	1260
Mean household size	3.5	7072	7072

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

4.4 Age Structure of Household Population

The weighted age and sex distribution of the survey population is provided in Table SR.4.1. In the households successfully interviewed in the survey, a weighted total of 24,744 household members was listed. Of these, 11,960 were males, and 12,784 were females.³¹

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

Percent and frequency distribution of the household population by five-year age groups, dependency age groups, and by child (age 0-17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more), by sex, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	11960	100.0	12784	100.0	24744	100.0
Age						
0-4	1147	9.6	1084	8.5	2232	9.0
5-9	1132	9.5	1162	9.1	2294	9.3
10-14	1079	9.0	1045	8.2	2123	8.6
15-19	1143	9.6	1088	8.5	2231	9.0
15-17	660	5.5	638	5.0	1298	5.2
18-19	483	4.0	451	3.5	934	3.8
20-24	1070	8.9	1233	9.6	2303	9.3
25-29	908	7.6	1064	8.3	1972	8.0
30-34	707	5.9	788	6.2	1495	6.0
35-39	732	6.1	708	5.5	1440	5.8
40-44	650	5.4	811	6.3	1461	5.9
45-49	741	6.2	778	6.1	1519	6.1
50-54	774	6.5	871	6.8	1645	6.6
55-59	592	5.0	653	5.1	1246	5.0
60-64	498	4.2	525	4.1	1024	4.1
65-69	326	2.7	371	2.9	697	2.8
70-74	221	1.8	250	2.0	471	1.9
75-79	118	1.0	167	1.3	285	1.2
80-84	50	0.4	92	0.7	142	0.6
85+	73	0.6	92	0.7	165	0.7
Child and adult populations						
Children age 0-17 years	4018	33.6	3929	30.7	7947	32.1
Adults age 18+ years	7942	66.4	8855	69.3	16798	67.9

^A As this table includes all household members listed in interviewed households, the numbers and distributions by sex do not match those found for individuals in tables SR.5.1W/M, SR.5.2 and SR.5.3 where interviewed individuals are weighted with individual sample weights.

³¹ The single year age distribution is provided in Table DQ.1.1 in Appendix D: Data quality

4.5 Respondents' Background Characteristics

Tables SR.5.1W, SR.5.1M, SR.5.2, and SR.5.3 provide information on the background characteristics of female and male respondents 15-49 years of age, children under age 5 and children age 5-17 years. In all these tables, the total numbers of weighted and unweighted observations are equal, since sample weights have been normalized (standardized).³⁰ Note that in Table SR.5.3, an additional column is presented (Weighted total number of children age 5-17 years) to account for the random selection of one child in households with at least one child age 5-17 years. The final weight of each child is the weight of the household multiplied by the number of children age 5-17 years in the household.

In addition to providing useful information on the background characteristics of women, men, children age 5-17, and children under age five, the tables are also intended to show the numbers of observations in each background category. These categories are used in the subsequent tabulations of this report.

Tables SR.5.1W and SR.5.1M provide background characteristics of female and male respondents, age 15-49 years. The tables include information on the distribution of women and men according to area, region, age, education³², marital/union status, motherhood/fatherhood status, health insurance, functional difficulties (for age 18-49), ethnicity of the household head, and wealth index quintiles.^{33, 34}

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

³² Throughout this report when used as a background variable, unless otherwise stated, "education" refers to highest educational level ever attended by the respondent.

³³ 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 MICS 2019-2020, 48 variables were used in these calculations. The wealth index is assumed to capture the underlying long-term wealth through information on the household assets and is intended to produce a ranking of households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The wealth index does not provide information on absolute poverty, current income or expenditure levels. The wealth scores calculated are applicable for only the particular data set they are based on. Further information on the construction of the wealth index can be found in:

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

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

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

³⁴ When describing survey results by wealth quintiles, appropriate terminology is used when referring to individual household members, such as for instance "women in the richest population quintile", which is used interchangeably with "women in the wealthiest survey population", "women living in households in the richest population wealth quintile", and similar.

Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	5887	5887
Area			
Urban	24.2	1424	1716
Rural	75.8	4463	4171
Location			
Coastal	93.1	5480	4322
Interior	6.9	407	1565
Region			
Barima Waini (1)	2.2	130	492
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	5.7	333	550
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	18.9	1110	795
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	43.6	2565	1029
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	6.3	372	586
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	13.5	797	852
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	1.5	89	357
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	0.6	33	273
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	2.6	156	443
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	5.1	302	510
Age			
15-19	16.9	997	1004
15-17	10.0	591	593
18-19	6.9	406	411
20-24	18.3	1079	1104
25-29	16.7	981	1011
30-34	12.3	723	728
35-39	11.0	647	696
40-44	12.9	759	688
45-49	11.9	700	656
Education			
Pre-primary or none	1.3	75	102
Primary	9.1	535	624
Secondary	71.2	4193	4315
Higher	18.1	1063	830
Missing/DK	0.4	21	16
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union/visiting relationship	67.7	3984	4050
Widowed	0.7	40.8	40
Divorced	0.9	53.4	36
Separated	5.7	337	296
No longer in a visiting relationship	2.7	162	159
Never married/in union	22.0	1296	1283
Missing	0.2	14	23

Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

Motherhood and recent births			
Never gave birth	34.7	2040	1798
Ever gave birth	65.3	3847	4089
Gave birth in last two years	14.2	833	1072
No birth in last two years	51.2	3013	3017
Health insurance			
Has coverage	21.6	1273	1093
Has no coverage	78.2	4605	4782
Missing/DK	0.2	9	12
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)			
Has functional difficulty	3.3	173	176
Has no functional difficulty	96.7	5123	5118
Ethnicity of household head			
African/Black	30.2	1780	1519
Amerindian	7.3	429	1174
East Indian	43.7	2572	1988
Mixed Race	18.6	1093	1187
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	0.2	12	19
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	16.9	993	1862
Second	19.1	1122	1122
Middle	21.1	1240	1014
Fourth	22.4	1318	974
Richest	20.6	1213	915

Table SR.5.1M: Men's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of men age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	2214	2214
Area			
Urban	21.0	465	551
Rural	79.0	1749	1663
Location			
Coastal	92.5	2047	1579
Interior	7.5	167	635
Region			
Barima Waini (1)	2.3	51	208
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	5.2	115	201
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	20.2	448	276
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	43.2	956	400
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	6.2	137	207
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	13.4	297	348
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	1.7	37	117
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	0.6	14	123
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	2.9	64	187
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	4.3	95	147
Age			
15-19	19.1	424	434
15-17	9.7	215	238
18-19	9.4	209	196
20-24	16.3	360	369
25-29	15.2	337	327
30-34	12.8	284	282
35-39	12.5	276	269
40-44	11.8	262	267
45-49	12.3	273	266
Education			
Pre-primary or none	1.5	33.1	47
Primary	11.8	261	312
Secondary	70.7	1566	1558
Higher	15.6	345	286
Missing/DK	0.4	9	11
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union/visiting relationship	56.5	1250	1301
Widowed	0.5	11	10
Divorced	0.8	19	13
Separated	4.3	94	75
No longer in a visiting relationship	2.6	57.5	46
Never married/in union	35.1	776	762
Missing	0.3	7	7
Fatherhood status			
Has at least one living child	51.2	1134	1194
Has no living children	48.8	1080	1020

Table SR.5.1M: Men's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of men age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Health insurance			
Has coverage	26.6	589	502
Has no coverage	73.2	1621	1707
Missing/DK	0.2	4	5
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)			
Has functional difficulty	3.0	59	58
Has no functional difficulty	97.0	1940	1918
Ethnicity of household head			
African/Black	26.9	595	490
Amerindian	7.0	155	462
East Indian	48.6	1077	817
Mixed Race	17.4	385	441
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	0.1	2	4
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	19.9	440	791
Second	19.9	441	410
Middle	20.6	457	345
Fourth	19.6	433	344
Richest	20.0	444	324

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

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years of age by selected background characteristics, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	2786	2786
Sex			
Male	50.8	1416	1457
Female	49.2	1370	1329
Area			
Urban	25.1	699	792
Rural	74.9	2087	1994
Location			
Coastal	88.1	2455	1862
Interior	11.9	331	924
Region			
Barima Waini (1)	3.7	103	279
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	6.1	169	268
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	16.6	463	342
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	39.4	1097	398
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	7.2	202	251
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	12.6	352	357
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	2.5	69	211
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	0.9	25	154
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	4.8	134	280
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	6.2	172	246
Age in months			
0-5	8.5	238	219
6-11	11.4	318	310
12-23	20.0	556	565
24-35	17.4	486	490
36-47	23.0	641	629
48-59	19.6	547	573
Mother's education^A			
Pre-primary or none	1.5	42	68
Primary	9.1	255	293
Secondary	74.5	2077	2083
Higher	13.5	376	312
Missing/DK	1.3	36	30
Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire			
Mother	93.3	2598	2609
Other primary caretaker	6.7	188	177
Health insurance			
Has coverage	7.3	204	162
Has no coverage	92.6	2580	2621
Missing/DK	0.0	1	3
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)^{B,C}			
Has functional difficulty	4.3	71	61
Has no functional difficulty	95.7	1606	1636

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

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years of age by selected background characteristics, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Mother's functional difficulties^D			
Has functional difficulty	1.7	48	57
Has no functional difficulty	91.9	2561	2543
No information	6.3	176	186
Ethnicity of household head			
African/Black	30.1	839	664
Amerindian	12.8	358	747
East Indian	35.8	996	755
Mixed Race	21.2	592	618
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	0.0	1	2
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	28.0	781	1170
Second	20.8	579	528
Middle	17.8	495	401
Fourth	17.6	489	348
Richest	15.8	442	339

^A In this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother's education refers to educational attainment of the respondent: Mothers (or caretakers, interviewed only if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere).

^B The results of the Child Functioning module are presented in Chapter 11.1.

^C Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-4 years.

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

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

Percent and frequency distribution of children age 5-17 years by selected background characteristics, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Weighted percent	Weighted total number of children age 5-17 years ^A	Number of households with at least one child age 5-17 years	
			Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	5729	3242	3242
Sex				
Male	47.9	2745	1572	1588
Female	52.1	2984	1670	1654
Area				
Urban	22.7	1303	769	925
Rural	77.3	4426	2473	2317
Location				
Coastal	88.4	5067	2952	2245
Interior	11.6	662	290	997
Region				
Barima Waini (1)	3.5	203	82	296
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	6.7	383	193	299
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	17.1	978	568	391
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	40.3	2309	1387	509
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	5.9	336	189	299
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	12.9	738	438	455
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	2.0	114	58	206
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	0.9	49	22	171
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	5.2	296	127	324
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	5.6	323	178	292
Age				
5-9	38.2	2189	1280	1407
10-14	39.7	2273	1171	1140
15-17	22.1	1267	791	695
Mother's education^B				
Pre-primary or none	2.8	158	80	115
Primary	18.8	1078	544	628
Secondary	61.7	3535	2010	2052
Higher	13.0	742	473	347
Missing/DK	3.1	175	101	74
Emancipated ^C	0.7	40	33	26
Respondent to the children age 5-17 questionnaire				
Mother	82.8	4744	2640	2623
Other primary caretaker	16.5	944	569	593
Emancipated ^C	0.7	40	33	26
Health insurance				
Has coverage	5.1	294	203	167
Has no coverage	94.7	5423	3034	3069
Missing/DK	0.2	12	5	6
Child's functional difficulties^D				
Has functional difficulty	17.6	1006	548	562
Has no functional difficulty	82.4	4723	2694	2680
Mother's functional difficulties^E				
Has functional difficulty	2.7	156	73	84

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

Percent and frequency distribution of children age 5-17 years by selected background characteristics, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Weighted percent	Weighted total number of children age 5-17 years ^A	Number of households with at least one child age 5-17 years	
			Weighted	Unweighted
Has no functional difficulty	77.0	4413	2418	2399
No information	20.2	1160	751	759
Ethnicity of household head				
African/Black	27.5	1575	925	757
Amerindian	13.1	752	320	811
East Indian	37.2	2133	1326	1003
Mixed Race	22.0	1261	666	660
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	0.2	9	5	11
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	25.1	1440	669	1189
Second	20.3	1166	613	588
Middle	19.8	1137	674	545
Fourth	18.2	1046	662	476
Richest	16.4	941	624	444

^A As one child is randomly selected in each household with at least one child age 5-17 years, the final weight of each child is the weight of the household multiplied with the number of children age 5-17 years in the household. This column is the basis for the weighted percent distribution, i.e. the distribution of all children age 5-17 years in sampled households.

^B In this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother's education refers to educational attainment of the respondent: Mothers (or caretakers, interviewed only if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere). The category of "Emancipated" applies to children age 15-17 years as described in note C. This category is not presented in individual tables..

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

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

^E In this table and throughout the report, mother's functional difficulties refer to functional difficulty of the respondent as described in note B. The category of "No information" applies to mothers or caretakers to whom the Adult Functioning module was not administered. Emancipated children are also included in this category. This category is not presented in individual tables. Please refer to Tables 8.1W and 8.1M for results of the Adult Functioning module.

4.6 Literacy

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

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

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

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

Table SR.6.1W: Literacy (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy							Total	Total percentage literate ¹	Number of women
	Pre-primary or none		Primary		Lower Secondary ^A	Higher ^A	Missing/DK			
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Literate				
Total	0.1	1.2	2.6	6.5	71.2	18.1	0.4	100.0	92.0	5887
Area										
Urban	0.0	0.8	1.6	3.2	66.7	27.5	0.2	100.0	95.8	1424
Rural	0.1	1.4	2.9	7.6	72.7	15.0	0.4	100.0	90.7	4463
Location										
Coastal	0.0	1.1	2.4	6.3	70.8	19.0	0.4	100.0	92.3	5480
Interior	0.2	3.3	5.4	9.0	77.0	5.1	0.0	100.0	87.7	407
Region										
Barima Waini (1)	0.0	7.1	7.6	12.3	69.0	4.1	0.0	100.0	80.6	130
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	0.3	1.4	1.9	13.6	74.1	8.0	0.7	100.0	84.3	333
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	0.1	1.4	2.1	5.6	73.1	17.6	0.2	100.0	93.0	1110
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	0.0	0.7	2.4	4.4	68.3	23.8	0.4	100.0	94.5	2565
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	0.3	2.1	2.4	7.4	77.4	9.8	0.7	100.0	89.9	372
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	0.0	1.6	3.5	11.9	72.1	10.7	0.2	100.0	86.3	797
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	0.6	2.3	8.0	5.8	76.9	6.4	0.0	100.0	91.9	89
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	1.5	1.9	4.4	11.0	77.2	4.0	0.0	100.0	87.1	33
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	0.0	0.9	2.3	7.8	83.6	5.4	0.0	100.0	91.3	156
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	0.0	0.4	0.9	1.7	68.1	28.7	0.2	100.0	97.9	302
Age										
15-24 ¹	0.0	0.4	0.6	1.4	80.0	17.5	0.1	100.0	98.1	2076
15-19	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	87.5	11.1	0.1	100.0	98.8	997
15-17	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.0	92.6	5.9	0.2	100.0	98.6	591
18-19	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.9	80.2	18.8	0.1	100.0	99.0	406
20-24	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.7	73.0	23.5	0.0	100.0	97.6	1079
25-34	0.1	1.1	2.0	5.6	70.2	21.0	0.1	100.0	93.2	1704

Table SR.6.1W: Literacy (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy							Total	Total percentage literate ¹	Number of women
	Pre-primary or none		Primary		Lower Secondary ^A	Higher ^A	Missing/DK			
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Literate				
35-49	0.1	2.1	5.0	12.3	63.4	16.2	0.8	100.0	84.9	2106
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	0.0	2.9	1.2	19.2	61.1	9.8	5.8	100.0	72.1	173
Has no functional difficulty	0.1	1.3	2.9	6.7	69.1	19.7	0.2	100.0	91.9	5123
Ethnicity of household head										
African/Black	0.0	0.2	1.0	1.8	66.3	30.6	0.1	100.0	98.0	1780
Amerindian	0.2	3.8	5.4	11.1	74.4	4.9	0.2	100.0	84.9	429
East Indian	0.1	1.7	3.3	9.8	74.3	10.5	0.4	100.0	88.2	2572
Mixed Race	0.0	0.9	2.3	4.4	71.0	20.7	0.8	100.0	94.1	1093
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.2	5.0	3.5	13.1	73.7	3.6	0.9	100.0	81.2	993
Second	0.0	0.4	3.3	10.9	77.1	8.1	0.1	100.0	88.5	1122
Middle	0.1	0.9	2.6	4.2	77.1	14.9	0.3	100.0	94.6	1240
Fourth	0.0	0.2	2.3	4.3	66.1	26.6	0.5	100.0	95.1	1318
Richest	0.0	0.3	1.5	1.9	63.2	33.1	0.0	100.0	97.8	1213
¹ MICS indicator SR.2 - Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)										
^A Respondents who have attended secondary school or higher are considered literate and are not tested.										
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.										

Table SR.6.1M: Literacy (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy						Total	Total percentage literate ¹	Number of men
	Pre-primary or none	Primary		Lower Secondary ^A	Higher ^A	Missing/DK			
	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Literate				
Total	1.5	3.9	7.9	70.7	15.6	0.4	100.0	90.2	2214
Area									
Urban	0.3	2.1	4.4	69.4	22.8	1.0	100.0	94.3	465
Rural	1.8	4.3	8.9	71.1	13.7	0.2	100.0	89.1	1749
Location									
Coastal	1.4	3.6	7.6	70.4	16.6	0.4	100.0	90.6	2047
Interior	2.9	6.9	11.8	74.4	3.8	0.2	100.0	85.1	167
Region									
Barima Waini (1)	4.8	8.8	11.8	71.7	2.9	0.0	100.0	83.4	51
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	3.4	3.2	9.9	78.6	4.9	0.0	100.0	86.7	115
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	2.4	3.7	6.9	68.0	19.0	0.0	100.0	90.7	448
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	0.7	4.0	6.0	70.7	18.5	0.1	100.0	93.2	956
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	2.8	3.3	14.5	64.3	14.6	0.5	100.0	82.3	137
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	1.2	3.6	11.9	72.2	8.9	2.2	100.0	84.7	297
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	2.4	4.2	7.8	80.9	4.7	0.0	100.0	89.8	37
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	6.4	11.2	13.8	60.5	8.1	0.0	100.0	79.8	14
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	0.9	6.2	13.8	75.6	3.0	0.5	100.0	84.8	64
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	0.0	0.0	0.9	72.5	26.6	0.0	100.0	99.1	95
Age									
15-24 ¹	0.2	0.7	1.7	81.0	16.3	0.1	100.0	98.0	783
15-19	0.0	0.2	1.7	84.0	14.2	0.0	100.0	98.3	424
15-17	0.0	0.2	2.3	92.9	4.6	0.0	100.0	97.7	215
18-19	0.0	0.1	1.0	74.9	24.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	209
20-24	0.4	1.3	1.8	77.4	18.8	0.3	100.0	97.5	360
25-34	1.9	4.6	6.5	68.3	18.7	0.0	100.0	91.5	620
35-49	2.4	6.4	15.0	62.6	12.6	1.0	100.0	81.6	810

Table SR.6.1M: Literacy (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy						Total	Total percentage literate ¹	Number of men
	Pre-primary or none	Primary		Lower Secondary ^A	Higher ^A	Missing/DK			
	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Literate				
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	5.5	10.8	17.4	64.4	1.9	0.0	100.0	77.1	59
Has no functional difficulty	1.5	4.0	8.3	68.5	17.2	0.5	100.0	89.7	1940
Ethnicity of household head									
African/Black	0.5	1.8	1.1	70.0	26.5	0.0	100.0	98.4	595
Amerindian	3.4	8.5	11.8	70.5	5.5	0.2	100.0	84.5	155
East Indian	2.1	4.8	12.2	70.8	9.9	0.3	100.0	85.4	1077
Mixed Race	0.6	2.2	5.0	72.0	18.9	1.2	100.0	93.1	385
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	*	100.0	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	3.4	4.1	12.4	74.7	4.9	0.4	100.0	83.8	440
Second	0.5	3.8	9.1	77.9	8.3	0.3	100.0	90.1	441
Middle	1.3	5.7	7.9	70.9	13.3	0.9	100.0	89.9	457
Fourth	1.6	3.2	6.4	67.2	21.3	0.4	100.0	91.7	433
Richest	0.7	2.4	3.8	62.9	30.2	0.0	100.0	95.5	444
¹ MICS indicator SR.2 - Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)									
^A Respondents who have attended secondary school or higher are considered literate and are not tested.									
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.									

4.7 Migratory Status

The Background module of the Guyana MICS 2019-2020 asked respondents to the Individual Questionnaire for Women and Men how long they have been continuously living in the current residence and, if they were not living there since birth, whether they lived in a city, town or rural area and the name of the region they lived in before moving to their current place of residence. Tables SR.7.1W and 7.1.M present the percentage of women and men who have changed residence according to the time since last move and also compares the place of residence of each individual at the time of the survey with that of the last place of residence and the type of residence.

Table SR.7.1W: Migratory status of women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of women who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Years since most recent migration						Total	Number of women	Most recent migration was from:					Total	Number of women who ever migrated
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Missing			Urban	Rural	Coastal	Interior	Missing		
Total	26.5	5.1	19.3	14.8	34.2	0.0	100.0	5887	21.1	51.7	18.6	5.4	3.3	100.0	4327
Area															
Urban	31.8	5.5	18.6	14.0	30.1	0.0	100.0	1424	33.6	43.7	16.3	4.6	1.8	100.0	971
Rural	24.8	5.0	19.5	15.1	35.5	0.0	100.0	4463	17.5	54.0	19.2	5.6	3.7	100.0	3355
Location															
Coastal	24.7	5.4	19.9	15.1	34.9	0.0	100.0	5480	21.4	52.6	19.3	3.3	3.4	100.0	4129
Interior	51.5	2.3	10.8	10.7	24.5	0.2	100.0	407	14.3	32.8	2.6	49.0	1.4	100.0	197
Region															
Barima Waini (1)	43.0	3.4	13.2	15.3	25.2	0.0	100.0	130	6.3	27.0	3.3	61.9	1.4	100.0	74
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	22.4	5.6	17.7	16.3	38.0	0.0	100.0	333	8.3	18.5	52.0	19.6	1.6	100.0	259
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	8.5	5.0	25.1	18.9	42.5	0.0	100.0	1110	30.4	52.7	13.0	1.7	2.3	100.0	1016
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	28.3	6.2	19.7	14.8	31.0	0.0	100.0	2565	20.8	58.9	15.9	0.8	3.7	100.0	1839
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	20.9	3.6	18.6	14.4	42.3	0.1	100.0	372	15.6	63.0	9.8	2.1	9.4	100.0	294
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	33.7	4.9	16.3	12.3	32.8	0.0	100.0	797	13.4	42.1	34.3	7.6	2.7	100.0	529
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	35.8	3.1	9.6	8.8	42.4	0.3	100.0	89	15.2	53.4	2.1	27.7	1.6	100.0	57
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	63.6	0.7	9.3	8.7	17.2	0.4	100.0	33	15.8	33.8	10.6	38.1	1.7	100.0	12
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	65.0	1.2	9.8	8.5	15.2	0.4	100.0	156	23.8	18.9	0.3	56.1	1.0	100.0	54
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	36.4	2.6	16.5	10.8	33.7	0.0	100.0	302	29.2	50.7	16.0	3.3	0.8	100.0	192
Age															
15-19	39.9	6.7	18.3	11.8	23.3	0.0	100.0	997	16.7	50.5	20.0	6.2	6.6	100.0	599
15-17	43.1	5.3	17.5	10.5	23.6	0.0	100.0	591	17.7	52.2	18.3	5.8	6.0	100.0	336
18-19	35.3	8.8	19.4	13.6	22.8	0.1	100.0	406	15.5	48.3	22.2	6.7	7.2	100.0	263
20-24	30.5	8.9	25.7	13.0	21.8	0.0	100.0	1079	18.0	52.4	18.9	5.8	4.8	100.0	750
25-29	24.3	5.0	25.6	19.3	25.7	0.0	100.0	981	21.8	53.4	16.5	5.6	2.7	100.0	743
30-34	19.8	4.7	24.4	18.7	32.4	0.0	100.0	723	24.1	52.0	16.2	5.1	2.6	100.0	580
35-39	24.4	3.2	16.2	19.2	36.9	0.1	100.0	647	22.5	51.7	18.4	6.0	1.3	100.0	489

Table SR.7.1W: Migratory status of women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of women who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Years since most recent migration						Total	Number of women	Most recent migration was from:					Total	Number of women who ever migrated
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Missing			Urban	Rural	Coastal	Interior	Missing		
40-44	22.7	2.6	9.3	12.2	53.2	0.0	100.0	759	22.4	53.5	17.5	4.5	2.1	100.0	587
45-49	17.2	2.1	10.5	10.5	59.7	0.0	100.0	700	23.2	47.6	23.0	4.3	2.0	100.0	580
Education															
Pre-primary or none	12.4	3.7	20.8	22.9	40.1	0.0	100.0	75	17.3	43.0	19.2	20.2	0.4	100.0	66
Primary	20.0	5.1	15.1	12.4	47.5	0.0	100.0	535	14.0	57.5	18.0	9.0	1.6	100.0	428
Secondary	27.1	5.0	20.0	14.2	33.7	0.0	100.0	4193	19.9	52.1	19.0	5.4	3.5	100.0	3058
Higher	28.9	6.0	18.3	17.6	29.2	0.0	100.0	1063	30.4	46.4	17.5	2.2	3.5	100.0	756
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
Marital status															
Ever married/in union/ in a visiting relationship	21.7	5.8	20.8	16.1	35.6	0.0	100.0	4578	22.1	52.2	17.7	5.4	2.6	100.0	3587
Never married/in union/ in a visiting relationship	43.5	2.8	14.0	10.3	29.4	0.0	100.0	1296	15.9	49.4	23.0	5.5	6.3	100.0	732
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)															
Has functional difficulty	19.9	7.1	15.2	14.0	43.8	0.0	100.0	173	16.7	63.7	15.2	4.2	0.2	100.0	139
Has no functional difficulty	24.8	5.1	19.6	15.3	35.1	0.0	100.0	5123	21.6	51.2	18.7	5.4	3.1	100.0	3852
Ethnicity of household head															
African/Black	26.2	4.5	19.0	15.2	35.1	0.0	100.0	1780	25.3	48.7	17.4	2.6	5.9	100.0	1313
Amerindian	43.2	4.9	15.3	12.2	24.3	0.1	100.0	429	10.8	30.6	8.9	46.9	2.7	100.0	244
East Indian	26.3	4.1	17.7	15.1	36.9	0.0	100.0	2572	17.6	55.4	22.8	1.7	2.6	100.0	1897
Mixed Race	21.0	8.7	25.2	14.5	30.5	0.1	100.0	1093	25.5	53.6	14.1	5.9	0.9	100.0	863
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	31.1	5.3	21.0	12.6	29.9	0.1	100.0	993	11.0	49.2	17.0	20.3	2.5	100.0	684
Second	25.8	5.4	21.1	14.7	33.0	0.0	100.0	1122	17.7	52.9	22.6	4.0	2.8	100.0	832
Middle	27.5	4.6	16.6	12.8	38.5	0.0	100.0	1240	20.9	52.3	20.6	2.1	4.1	100.0	899
Fourth	26.4	4.7	20.4	15.2	33.3	0.0	100.0	1318	25.3	51.5	18.0	2.1	3.1	100.0	970
Richest	22.4	5.8	17.9	18.5	35.4	0.0	100.0	1213	27.4	51.9	14.9	2.2	3.7	100.0	941

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

Table SR.7.1W: Migratory status of women [cont'd]

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of women who migrated, by place of last residence, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Most recent migration was from:												Total	Number of women who ever migrated
	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)	Outside Guyana	Missing		
Total	2.6	6.7	20.8	38.1	7.1	12.3	1.6	0.6	1.5	4.8	2.3	1.8	100.0	4327
Area														
Urban	2.1	5.2	5.9	43.6	1.5	20.0	2.6	0.3	0.9	14.8	2.5	0.6	100.0	971
Rural	2.7	7.2	25.1	36.5	8.7	10.0	1.3	0.6	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.1	100.0	3355
Location														
Coastal	1.1	6.9	21.7	39.5	7.4	12.8	0.7	0.4	0.5	5.0	2.1	1.8	100.0	4129
Interior	33.4	3.1	1.5	8.7	0.6	0.5	19.0	3.7	21.8	1.3	6.1	0.4	100.0	197
Region														
Barima Waini (1)	85.3	2.2	1.3	7.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	74
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	6.6	82.5	2.3	4.0	0.1	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.8	100.0	259
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	1.4	2.8	70.0	16.3	1.1	1.9	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.8	2.4	1.2	100.0	1016
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	0.6	2.1	9.0	75.6	2.3	1.9	0.6	0.5	0.7	2.2	2.3	2.1	100.0	1839
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	0.5	0.2	1.5	9.5	77.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.4	1.7	4.3	100.0	294
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	0.2	0.1	0.8	3.3	4.2	86.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.6	1.9	100.0	529
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	3.1	7.5	2.0	10.4	0.5	1.3	63.9	1.3	1.3	1.7	6.8	0.1	100.0	57
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	3.3	1.5	5.0	16.5	2.0	0.3	8.0	45.9	6.5	6.0	4.4	0.6	100.0	12
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	1.0	0.0	0.5	6.9	1.2	0.0	0.3	1.0	75.3	1.5	11.0	1.3	100.0	54
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	0.8	1.1	2.6	10.2	1.3	4.6	0.2	0.8	0.2	76.8	1.5	0.0	100.0	192
Age														
15-19	2.7	6.6	19.7	34.5	7.6	10.2	2.7	1.1	1.3	6.3	2.9	4.4	100.0	599
15-17	2.6	5.7	20.4	36.0	9.0	6.6	2.8	1.8	0.9	6.3	3.3	4.6	100.0	336
18-19	2.9	7.7	18.7	32.5	5.8	14.8	2.7	0.1	1.7	6.3	2.4	4.2	100.0	263
20-24	3.5	6.8	19.5	30.4	10.7	13.7	1.6	0.6	0.7	6.5	2.4	3.6	100.0	750
25-29	2.3	7.3	20.0	41.3	5.9	10.6	2.2	0.8	3.5	3.7	1.6	0.6	100.0	743
30-34	2.1	7.0	19.7	44.9	4.7	12.8	0.8	0.1	1.4	2.4	3.1	0.9	100.0	580

Table SR.7.1W: Migratory status of women [cont'd]

35-39	3.3	5.2	19.6	42.5	5.6	12.5	1.4	0.6	1.2	5.8	1.7	0.7	100.0	489
40-44	2.7	6.4	22.4	38.9	7.6	12.5	1.0	0.1	1.0	4.5	2.4	0.6	100.0	587
45-49	1.5	7.2	24.9	36.5	6.7	13.7	1.1	0.5	0.8	4.3	1.9	1.0	100.0	580
Education														
Pre-primary or none	12.6	6.2	14.8	28.3	9.0	14.3	4.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	10.2	0.0	100.0	66
Primary	5.5	11.4	18.6	25.9	7.8	21.6	2.0	0.2	1.2	1.5	3.5	0.9	100.0	428
Secondary	2.5	6.8	21.6	37.6	7.6	11.5	1.7	0.7	1.8	4.3	1.9	2.0	100.0	3058
Higher	0.5	3.6	19.2	48.0	4.7	10.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	9.1	2.1	1.4	100.0	756
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
Marital status														
Ever married/in union/ in a visiting relationship	2.8	6.7	20.5	39.7	6.5	12.3	1.5	0.5	1.7	4.4	2.2	1.3	100.0	3587
Never married/in union/ in a visiting relationship	1.8	6.4	22.0	30.9	9.9	12.1	1.8	0.9	0.6	6.6	2.9	4.1	100.0	732
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)														
Has functional difficulty	0.8	5.3	19.5	32.7	4.7	18.6	3.0	0.1	2.0	7.1	6.1	0.0	100.0	139
Has no functional difficulty	2.7	6.8	20.8	38.5	7.0	12.5	1.4	0.5	1.5	4.6	2.0	1.6	100.0	3852
Ethnicity of household head														
African/Black	0.4	3.3	16.9	45.2	7.0	12.3	0.8	0.4	0.2	8.1	2.2	3.2	100.0	1313
Amerindian	24.4	17.5	7.9	6.5	4.1	2.8	8.8	2.3	15.9	5.9	3.0	0.8	100.0	244
East Indian	0.7	7.8	25.3	35.2	9.7	15.0	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.7	2.5	1.5	100.0	1897
Mixed Race	3.9	6.6	20.5	43.1	2.6	8.4	2.5	1.2	1.0	8.5	1.5	0.4	100.0	863
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	11.3	13.1	13.5	20.0	8.7	14.5	4.3	0.8	6.5	2.6	3.4	1.3	100.0	684
Second	2.4	9.0	23.8	27.6	11.0	16.0	1.2	0.7	1.0	3.9	2.1	1.3	100.0	832
Middle	1.2	4.0	16.9	47.0	6.9	12.1	1.1	0.5	0.6	5.8	1.5	2.3	100.0	899
Fourth	0.2	4.7	23.6	44.5	4.9	10.7	0.4	0.7	0.1	5.5	2.7	2.1	100.0	970
Richest	0.4	4.7	24.2	45.6	5.0	9.1	1.6	0.1	0.5	5.4	2.0	1.6	100.0	941

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

Table SR.7.1M: Migratory status of men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of men who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Years since most recent migration					Missing	Total	Number of men	Most recent migration was from:					Total	Number of men who ever migrated
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more				Urban	Rural	Coastal	Interior	Missing		
Total	50.2	3.8	13.7	9.7	22.5	0.1	100.0	2214	37.9	32.6	22.5	5.7	1.3	100.0	1102
Area															
Urban	47.1	2.1	13.9	11.3	25.6	0.0	100.0	465	60.2	21.4	10.6	4.2	3.5	100.0	246
Rural	51.1	4.3	13.7	9.2	21.7	0.1	100.0	1749	31.5	35.8	25.9	6.2	0.7	100.0	856
Location															
Coastal	49.3	3.8	14.0	9.7	23.0	0.1	100.0	2047	38.8	34.1	23.1	2.7	1.3	100.0	1038
Interior	61.5	3.7	9.9	8.6	16.3	0.1	100.0	167	23.0	8.2	12.2	55.1	1.5	100.0	64
Region															
Barima Waini (1)	58.4	4.1	11.7	10.9	14.9	0.0	100.0	51	16.2	6.4	6.3	70.4	0.8	100.0	21
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	55.4	4.0	7.3	9.4	23.9	0.0	100.0	115	11.0	29.0	36.2	12.6	11.2	100.0	51
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	32.6	5.9	24.0	12.2	24.8	0.4	100.0	448	25.3	34.4	39.8	0.0	0.6	100.0	302
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	51.1	3.3	13.9	9.2	22.6	0.0	100.0	956	55.2	23.2	17.7	3.9	0.0	100.0	467
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	56.6	3.2	7.7	9.6	22.9	0.0	100.0	137	34.8	61.3	2.5	0.4	1.0	100.0	59
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	58.2	3.8	7.8	7.5	22.6	0.0	100.0	297	29.2	55.5	9.0	1.9	4.3	100.0	124
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	58.9	1.9	14.9	9.6	14.7	0.0	100.0	37	(28.3)	(13.0)	(23.4)	(35.4)	(0.0)	100.0	15
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	54.0	3.9	5.0	7.0	30.1	0.0	100.0	14	29.1	19.1	10.6	40.2	1.0	100.0	6
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	67.0	4.4	6.5	6.5	15.4	0.3	100.0	64	24.1	3.4	10.5	58.6	3.4	100.0	21
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	64.2	0.5	4.9	11.4	19.0	0.0	100.0	95	15.8	64.3	17.7	2.2	0.0	100.0	34
Age															
15-19	64.8	2.9	8.4	9.1	14.9	0.0	100.0	424	43.2	27.2	24.9	4.2	0.6	100.0	149
15-17	69.4	3.6	6.4	8.9	11.7	0.0	100.0	215	57.0	21.3	13.8	6.6	1.3	100.0	66
18-19	60.1	2.2	10.3	9.2	18.1	0.0	100.0	209	32.2	31.8	33.7	2.3	0.0	100.0	83
20-24	56.2	6.5	18.8	3.7	14.8	0.0	100.0	360	32.4	41.4	15.1	7.3	3.8	100.0	158
25-29	53.1	5.1	16.0	11.4	13.9	0.5	100.0	337	45.4	31.6	17.0	5.6	0.5	100.0	158
30-34	40.2	3.8	15.9	12.9	27.2	0.0	100.0	284	39.2	34.7	21.6	4.4	0.2	100.0	170

Table SR.7.1M: Migratory status of men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of men who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Years since most recent migration					Missing	Total	Number of men	Most recent migration was from:					Total	Number of men who ever migrated
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more				Urban	Rural	Coastal	Interior	Missing		
35-39	47.4	2.2	9.9	13.4	27.1	0.0	100.0	276	38.6	29.2	26.9	5.0	0.3	100.0	145
40-44	38.5	5.8	19.5	7.5	28.7	0.1	100.0	262	33.7	27.8	30.0	6.8	1.7	100.0	161
45-49	40.7	0.0	8.5	11.3	39.6	0.0	100.0	273	33.1	35.8	22.1	7.0	1.9	100.0	162
Education															
Pre-primary or none	(22.2)	(8.2)	(5.5)	(11.2)	(52.9)	(0)	100.0	33	(5.4)	(45.6)	(25.9)	(20.8)	(2.2)	100.0	26
Primary	47.8	5.5	11.4	11.0	24.2	0.0	100.0	261	18.3	38.3	32.3	10.5	0.5	100.0	136
Secondary	51.0	4.1	13.2	9.7	22.0	0.1	100.0	1566	39.3	32.4	21.3	5.3	1.7	100.0	767
Higher	51.0	1.0	18.3	8.6	21.0	0.1	100.0	345	51.7	27.8	18.7	1.7	0.1	100.0	169
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Marital status															
Ever married/in union/ in a visiting relationship	41.6	4.8	15.2	12.2	26.1	0.1	100.0	1436	36.9	32.5	22.9	6.4	1.2	100.0	839
Never married/in union/ in a visiting relationship	66.2	2.0	11.0	5.0	15.8	0.0	100.0	776	41.0	33.0	20.9	3.6	1.6	100.0	263
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)															
Has functional difficulty	53.2	5.1	24.8	3.6	13.4	0.0	100.0	59	(46.1)	(24.4)	(20.5)	(9.1)	(0.0)	100.0	28
Has no functional difficulty	48.0	3.8	14.2	9.9	24.0	0.1	100.0	1940	36.4	33.6	23.1	5.6	1.3	100.0	1009
Ethnicity of household head															
African/Black	45.0	1.9	17.1	11.7	24.2	0.0	100.0	595	52.4	25.5	19.6	2.2	0.3	100.0	327
Amerindian	60.6	4.7	7.7	9.1	17.8	0.1	100.0	155	16.7	20.0	9.0	52.8	1.6	100.0	61
East Indian	55.5	4.2	11.1	8.2	21.0	0.0	100.0	1077	26.7	39.7	29.5	1.9	2.2	100.0	480
Mixed Race	39.6	5.5	18.1	10.8	25.6	0.4	100.0	385	46.3	30.8	15.7	6.4	0.8	100.0	233
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	50.2	4.9	10.8	8.5	25.5	0.0	100.0	440	31.3	35.3	14.3	17.5	1.6	100.0	219
Second	46.1	3.9	18.3	10.5	20.9	0.4	100.0	441	35.9	37.6	21.9	3.5	1.1	100.0	237
Middle	57.1	3.0	8.5	7.4	24.0	0.0	100.0	457	42.8	29.0	22.8	3.6	1.8	100.0	196
Fourth	45.0	5.0	18.8	9.6	21.6	0.0	100.0	433	36.1	28.1	33.2	1.9	0.6	100.0	238
Richest	52.3	2.4	12.5	12.4	20.4	0.0	100.0	444	44.3	32.6	19.2	2.4	1.5	100.0	212

Table SR.7.1M: Migratory status of men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of men who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Years since most recent migration					Missing	Total	Number of men	Most recent migration was from:					Total	Number of men who ever migrated
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more				Urban	Rural	Coastal	Interior	Missing		

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

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

Table SR.7.1: Migratory status of men [cont'd]

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of men who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Most recent migration was from:												Total	Number of men who ever migrated	
	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)	Outside country	Missing			
Total	3.2	4.9	18.3	43.6	5.8	12.2	1.4	0.8	1.8	3.2	4.1	0.8	100.0	1102	
Area															
Urban	2.2	3.6	6.1	49.4	1.2	19.0	2.5	1.3	0.6	5.2	6.9	2.1	100.0	246	
Rural	3.5	5.2	21.8	41.9	7.1	10.3	1.1	0.7	2.2	2.6	3.3	0.4	100.0	856	
Location															
Coastal	2.1	4.8	19.1	44.9	6.1	12.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	3.3	4.1	0.7	100.0	1038	
Interior	20.2	5.5	5.5	22.6	0.6	0.7	13.1	5.0	20.5	1.8	3.2	1.3	100.0	64	
Region															
Barima Waini (1)	57.9	8.9	7.2	11.3	0.7	2.2	4.9	2.9	1.4	1.9	0.0	0.8	100.0	21	
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	6.5	68.7	3.1	4.9	0.0	0.0	3.1	1.1	0.0	0.3	8.9	3.4	100.0	51	
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	0.6	3.6	56.8	23.9	3.3	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	6.2	0.0	100.0	302	
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	3.7	0.0	4.9	80.0	0.4	2.4	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.7	3.7	0.0	100.0	467	
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	0.0	0.0	0.4	7.5	82.1	6.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	2.1	1.0	100.0	59	
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	0.0	1.9	0.7	3.2	1.4	86.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	4.4	100.0	124	
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(1.9)	(3.5)	(3.5)	(39.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(44.1)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(0.7)	(4.9)	(0.0)	100.0	15	
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	1.5	3.3	9.2	22.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.0	6.1	10.2	9.9	5.0	100.0	6	
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	1.2	4.1	4.1	22.0	1.0	0.0	2.8	1.0	58.9	0.0	3.2	1.7	100.0	21	

Table SR.7.1: Migratory status of men [cont'd]

Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	0.0	4.8	2.2	25.7	2.6	10.9	3.1	0.0	3.1	44.6	3.0	0.0	100.0	34
Age														
15-19	2.8	4.0	17.1	44.5	4.4	10.2	1.9	0.1	2.9	4.9	7.0	0.4	100.0	149
15-17	3.1	3.7	19.1	47.5	2.1	4.1	1.0	0.0	4.9	3.7	10.0	0.8	100.0	66
18-19	2.5	4.3	15.5	42.1	6.1	15.0	2.6	0.3	1.3	5.8	4.5	0.0	100.0	83
20-24	4.7	5.1	11.1	51.3	6.6	8.8	2.3	0.5	1.3	4.7	0.6	3.0	100.0	158
25-29	1.2	3.5	24.9	35.3	3.8	15.1	0.7	0.7	2.6	5.9	6.1	0.2	100.0	158
30-34	2.0	4.5	16.7	52.3	3.7	15.1	1.6	0.5	0.8	1.3	1.3	0.2	100.0	170
35-39	1.9	6.9	15.4	42.8	7.4	12.2	1.3	1.7	1.9	2.9	5.5	0.1	100.0	145
40-44	7.9	4.0	21.3	42.7	3.2	9.6	1.2	2.1	1.3	2.1	3.7	0.8	100.0	161
45-49	1.7	6.2	21.1	35.9	11.3	14.2	0.9	0.2	2.0	0.8	4.9	0.7	100.0	162
Education														
Pre-primary or none	(5.0)	(12.8)	(37.0)	(10.1)	(0.0)	(16.2)	(3.5)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.2)	(2.6)	100.0	26
Primary	2.9	5.3	23.0	26.6	13.1	14.6	2.8	2.5	5.3	0.2	3.3	0.2	100.0	136
Secondary	3.6	5.5	16.7	46.4	4.4	12.8	0.9	0.6	1.6	2.8	3.8	1.0	100.0	767
Higher	1.3	0.6	19.2	49.8	6.7	6.1	2.5	0.1	0.1	8.1	5.4	0.1	100.0	169
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Marital status														
Ever married/in union/ in a visiting relationship	3.6	5.2	19.8	41.9	6.3	11.3	1.6	1.0	1.9	2.7	4.1	0.6	100.0	839
Never married/in union/ in a visiting relationship	1.8	3.8	13.6	49.2	4.1	14.9	0.7	0.2	1.6	4.7	4.2	1.3	100.0	263
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)														
Has functional difficulty	(0.4)	(8.5)	(23.3)	(53.0)	(5.8)	(7.8)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(0.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	28
Has no functional difficulty	3.3	4.8	18.1	43.1	6.0	12.9	1.5	0.9	1.6	3.2	3.8	0.8	100.0	1009
Ethnicity of household head														
African/Black	3.6	2.5	8.8	57.0	5.3	13.8	0.6	0.0	0.8	4.8	2.8	0.1	100.0	327
Amerindian	23.1	12.3	4.6	10.8	5.8	2.5	8.3	3.7	21.4	3.1	3.4	1.1	100.0	61
East Indian	0.1	6.1	29.5	33.8	8.4	13.6	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.6	4.9	1.1	100.0	480
Mixed Race	3.8	3.8	12.0	54.0	1.0	9.0	3.0	0.6	1.2	6.3	4.5	0.8	100.0	233
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Wealth index quintile														

Table SR.7.1: Migratory status of men [cont'd]

Poorest	7.9	8.2	11.3	31.2	7.9	17.3	3.8	1.5	5.8	2.0	1.8	1.4	100.0	219
Second	0.7	6.5	20.0	45.5	5.4	14.2	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.1	0.5	100.0	237
Middle	1.7	4.3	14.0	43.8	8.8	14.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	6.3	5.3	0.9	100.0	196
Fourth	5.4	3.6	28.5	42.4	3.7	6.0	0.9	0.1	0.8	3.5	4.7	0.5	100.0	238
Richest	0.1	1.5	16.0	55.5	3.5	9.6	0.8	1.4	1.0	3.0	6.9	0.6	100.0	212

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

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

4.8 Adult Functioning

The Adult Functioning module is based on the “short set” of questions developed by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG) – a UN City Group established under the United Nations Statistical Commission. These questions reflect six domains for measuring disability: seeing, hearing, walking, cognition, self-care and communication. This module is recommended for disaggregation of SDG indicators for adults.³⁵

The MICS6 standard questionnaires include these questions in the individual questionnaires as specified previously. For women and men age 18-49, data are obtained directly from the respondents themselves.³⁶

Information at the individual level can also be obtained through a proxy respondent using a roster approach to these questions in the household questionnaire. This would require a single proxy respondent answering on behalf of all adult household members. A proxy respondent can identify a large proportion of difficulties, but tend to under-identify persons with functional difficulties, either deliberately or inadvertently.³⁷

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

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

The recommendation of the WG is to use a proxy respondent for those individuals who cannot respond for themselves, as this would allow estimation of prevalence in the household population age 18-49 years. This approach is not currently sought by MICS, as the majority of data captured in individual questionnaires cannot be collected through a proxy respondent (e.g. the SDG indicators on fertility, child mortality, family planning, delivery attendance, maternal mortality, early marriage, FGM, etc.).

³⁵ IAEG-SDG's. *Disability Data Disaggregation*. Joint Statement by the Disability Sector, Geneva, 2016. <http://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Joint-statement-on-disaggregation-of-data-by-disability-Final.pdf>.

³⁶ Note that the Adult Functioning module does not cover adults over age 49 years which is the population most at risk of having a functional limitation due to aging.

³⁷ "Using the Washington Group Tools for the First Time." Washington Group on Disability Statistics. Accessed August 24, 2018. <http://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/frequently-asked-questions/using-the-wg-questions-for-the-first-time/>.

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

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

Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who:		Percentage of women age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:						Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain ^A	Number of women age 18-49 years	Percentage of women with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/ contact lenses	Number of women age 18-49 years who wear glasses/ contact lenses	Percentage of women with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of women age 18-49 years who use hearing aid
	Wear glasses/ contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Remembering						
Total	32.2	1.4	1.6	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.4	1.0	3.3	5296	1.6	1704	1.5	75
Area														
Urban	37.3	1.3	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.4	2.3	1303	1.9	486	(*)	17
Rural	30.5	1.5	1.7	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.4	1.2	3.6	3993	1.5	1217	1.9	58
Location														
Coastal	33.3	1.5	1.6	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.3	1.1	3.3	4935	1.6	1644	0.9	72
Interior	16.6	0.8	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.7	3.4	361	1.7	60	(*)	3
Region														
Barima Waini (1)	12.6	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.7	113	1.5	14	(*)	1
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	27.0	2.3	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	2.6	4.4	301	0.9	81	(*)	7
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	39.2	1.8	2.4	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.2	1.6	4.5	1003	2.0	393	(*)	18
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	35.5	0.6	0.9	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.8	2.5	2293	0.1	814	(*)	15
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	22.8	3.7	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	2.2	332	4.9	76	(*)	12
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	25.8	2.7	2.3	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.0	3.5	735	4.4	190	(*)	20
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	25.5	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.5	2.7	80	1.3	20	(*)	1
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	15.7	1.5	1.9	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	3.4	30	(1.8)	5	(*)	0
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	15.0	0.8	2.4	1.8	0.3	0.1	1.2	1.4	6.1	138	2.1	21	(*)	1
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	33.2	0.6	2.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.8	4.1	271	6.0	90	(*)	2
Age														
18-19	23.9	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.3	1.7	406	3.5	97	(*)	3
20-24	23.4	1.7	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	2.1	1079	3.3	253	(*)	18
25-29	28.2	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.5	981	0.7	277	(*)	12
30-34	24.1	1.4	1.4	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.2	1.3	3.5	723	0.0	174	(*)	10

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

Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who:		Percentage of women age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:						Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain ^A	Number of women age 18-49 years	Percentage of women with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/ contact lenses	Number of women age 18-49 years who wear glasses/ contact lenses	Percentage of women with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of women age 18-49 years who use hearing aid
	Wear glasses/ contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Remembering						
35-39	31.1	1.6	2.0	0.2	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.8	3.2	647	1.9	201	(*)	10
40-44	41.6	1.6	1.7	0.1	1.4	0.3	0.1	1.0	3.4	759	0.8	316	(*)	12
45-49	55.2	1.4	3.4	0.0	2.1	0.3	1.3	2.5	8.2	700	2.1	386	(*)	10
Education														
Pre-primary or none	10.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.6	3.7	6.7	74	(*)	8	(*)	0
Primary	29.2	2.2	2.3	0.1	2.1	0.2	0.9	2.3	6.7	529	2.9	155	(*)	11
Secondary	28.5	1.3	1.5	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.9	2.9	3646	1.6	1041	1.0	49
Higher	48.3	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.7	1028	1.1	497	(*)	15
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	4	(*)	0
Ethnicity of household head														
African/Black	36.3	1.5	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.9	1583	1.3	574	(0.0)	24
Amerindian	12.5	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.9	2.6	381	1.4	48	(*)	3
East Indian	32.2	1.4	1.8	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.3	1.4	3.8	2358	1.6	758	(0.0)	33
Mixed Race	33.4	1.5	2.2	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.5	1.2	4.4	962	2.5	321	(*)	15
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	2	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	12.1	1.3	2.0	0.6	0.9	0.0	1.0	2.6	5.5	866	3.1	105	(*)	11
Second	24.4	1.4	2.1	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.3	1.3	4.1	1014	1.0	248	(*)	15
Middle	29.5	2.1	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	2.5	1117	2.8	329	(*)	24
Fourth	42.1	1.2	1.9	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.7	3.2	1201	1.3	506	(*)	14
Richest	47.0	1.1	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.7	1098	1.3	517	(*)	12

^A In MICS, the adult functioning module is asked to individual respondents age 18-49 for the purpose of disaggregation. No information is collected on eligible household members who, for any reason, were unable to complete the interview. It is expected that a significant proportion of the 47 cases of respondents for whom the response code "Incapacitated" was indicated for the individual interview are indeed incapacitated due to functional difficulties. The percentage of women with functional difficulties presented here is therefore not representing a full measure and should not be used for reporting on prevalence in the population.

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

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

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

Percentage of men age 18-49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men who:		Percentage of men age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:						Percentage of men age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain ^A	Number of men age 18-49 years	Percentage of men with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/ contact lenses	Number of men age 18-49 years who wear glasses/ contact lenses	Percentage of men with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of men age 18-49 years who use hearing aid
	Wear glasses/ contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Remembering						
Total	11.6	0.8	1.3	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.5	3.0	1999	3.5	232	(*)	16
Area														
Urban	15.3	0.8	2.2	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.3	3.8	420	4.9	64	(*)	3
Rural	10.6	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.6	2.8	1578	2.9	167	(*)	13
Location														
Coastal	11.7	0.8	1.1	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.5	2.8	1860	2.4	217	(*)	15
Interior	10.4	0.6	3.7	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	5.0	140	20.1	15	(*)	1
Region														
Barima Waini (1)	9.4	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	5.8	44	(*)	4	(*)	0
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	10.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	3.0	103	(*)	10	(*)	0
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	19.1	2.4	0.5	0.0	1.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.2	411	(0)	79	(*)	10
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	9.1	0.2	1.6	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.7	3.8	866	(6.5)	79	(*)	1
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	11.8	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.0	123	(*)	15	(*)	0
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	9.0	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	277	(0)	25	(*)	2
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	11.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	31	(*)	3	(*)	0
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	9.8	3.9	3.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	4.1	12	(*)	1	(*)	0
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	11.0	0.6	3.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.8	6.8	53	(*)	6	(*)	0
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	12.3	1.8	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.2	80	(*)	10	(*)	1
Age														
18-19	5.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.1	209	(*)	12	(*)	1
20-24	10.3	0.8	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	2.6	360	(0)	37	(*)	3
25-29	7.6	2.1	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	1.5	3.5	337	(*)	26	(*)	7
30-34	7.7	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.6	284	(*)	22	(*)	1

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

35-39	8.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.1	3.0	276	(*)	24	(*)	2
40-44	17.7	0.6	1.5	0.0	2.1	2.1	0.5	0.1	3.7	262	(4.5)	46	(*)	2
45-49	23.8	0.2	1.8	0.1	2.8	0.0	0.1	0.2	4.9	273	5.5	65	(*)	1
Education														
Pre-primary or none	(11.5)	(0.3)	(7.8)	(0.6)	(1.8)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(9.8)	33	(*)	4	(*)	0
Primary	11.6	0.8	0.6	0.0	3.5	2.1	2.0	0.6	6.6	256	(4.5)	30	(*)	2
Secondary	9.8	0.8	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.6	2.8	1366	3.2	135	(*)	10
Higher	19.0	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	335	0.0	64	(*)	4
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	0	(*)	0
Ethnicity of household head														
African/Black	11.2	0.1	1.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	3.1	531	(3.9)	59	(*)	0
Amerindian	8.6	0.5	3.9	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.1	5.9	131	(20.8)	11	(*)	1
East Indian	12.6	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	3.0	993	1.7	125	(*)	10
Mixed Race	10.6	1.4	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.7	343	(3.6)	36	(*)	5
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	0	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	9.3	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.6	2.8	387	8.1	36	(*)	2
Second	10.4	0.2	1.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.8	3.7	394	(2.0)	41	(*)	1
Middle	9.1	1.6	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	1.2	2.5	420	(0.0)	38	(*)	7
Fourth	12.0	0.1	1.1	0.0	2.3	1.4	0.2	0.0	3.6	396	(4.9)	47	(*)	0
Richest	17.1	1.7	1.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	402	2.9	69	(*)	7

^a In MICS, the adult functioning module is asked to individual respondents age 18-49 for the purpose of disaggregation. No information is collected on eligible household members who, for any reason, were unable to complete the interview. It is expected that a significant proportion of the 19 cases of respondents for whom the response code "Incapacitated" was indicated for the individual interview are indeed incapacitated due to functional difficulties. The percentage of men with functional difficulties presented here is therefore not representing a full measure and should not be used for reporting on prevalence in the population.

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

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

4.9 Mass Media and ICT

The Guyana MICS 2019-2020 collected information on exposure to mass media and the use of computers and the internet. Information was collected on exposure to newspapers/magazines, radio and television among women and men age 15-49 years and is presented in Tables SR.9.1W and SR.9.1M.

In Table SR.9.2 presents information on the household ownership of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) equipment (radio, television, fixed telephone line or mobile telephone³⁸ and computer) and access to internet.

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

³⁸ In addition to the specific question in the Household Questionnaire about whether any member of this household has a mobile phone, households are considered as owning mobile phone if any individual woman (or man) age 15-49 years responded yes to the question about ownership of mobile telephones in the individual questionnaires for women and men age 15-49 years.

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who:			All three media at least once a week ¹	Any media at least once a week	Number of women
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week			
Total	40.2	41.0	71.8	18.5	84.8	5887
Area						
Urban	45.8	50.4	75.0	24.6	89.1	1424
Rural	38.5	38.0	70.7	16.6	83.4	4463
Location						
Coastal	39.7	41.5	73.5	18.9	85.6	5480
Interior	47.6	34.2	48.8	13.5	74.5	407
Region						
Barima Waini (1)	56.2	23.7	56.5	10.4	79.5	130
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	43.7	34.6	61.2	19.8	73.7	333
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	47.2	48.0	74.7	21.1	89.5	1110
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	38.0	43.5	74.3	20.4	85.8	2565
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	32.4	37.0	73.8	13.7	85.3	372
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	36.3	27.3	75.0	13.9	83.5	797
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	45.2	34.5	64.8	15.6	81.3	89
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	24.2	18.7	31.9	6.0	48.2	33
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	46.8	46.0	36.8	16.4	71.9	156
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	39.6	51.1	70.8	16.4	88.3	302
Age						
15-19	37.9	42.1	74.7	17.8	88.1	997
15-17	39.2	41.0	74.6	18.1	87.4	591
18-19	36.1	43.7	75.0	17.4	89.2	406
20-24	39.6	40.1	68.8	18.0	81.7	1079
25-29	39.6	40.7	72.4	19.2	84.1	981
30-34	42.8	39.4	74.3	19.7	87.0	723
35-39	48.2	42.5	69.8	21.0	85.7	647
40-44	39.3	41.0	71.2	16.9	85.5	759
45-49	36.4	41.4	70.9	17.6	81.8	700
Education						
Pre-primary or none	9.6	20.9	56.9	4.9	68.2	75
Primary	18.6	25.8	64.6	6.8	73.2	535
Secondary	40.3	40.3	73.1	18.1	85.9	4193
Higher	53.0	52.2	71.6	27.0	87.6	1063
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	29.9	44.2	64.0	11.4	83.3	173
Has no functional difficulty	40.7	40.9	71.7	18.8	84.5	5123
Ethnicity of household head						
African/Black	43.5	54.7	71.1	23.7	86.8	1780
Amerindian	44.4	29.4	44.5	10.6	69.3	429
East Indian	36.5	32.3	75.5	15.2	85.2	2572
Mixed Race	42.1	44.1	75.0	21.1	86.8	1093
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who:			All three media at least once a week ¹	Any media at least once a week	Number of women
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week			
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	34.0	32.9	47.8	11.3	69.5	993
Second	35.1	38.5	75.8	14.9	86.5	1122
Middle	39.4	39.0	75.2	18.2	86.2	1240
Fourth	42.9	41.6	78.2	20.8	88.2	1318
Richest	48.0	51.4	77.1	25.7	90.5	1213

¹ MICS indicator SR.3 - Exposure to mass media

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

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men who:			All three media at least once a week ¹	Any media at least once a week	Number of men
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week			
Total	44.7	49.4	75.1	26.2	86.5	2214
Area						
Urban	52.4	60.2	75.0	29.7	92.2	465
Rural	42.7	46.6	75.1	25.2	85.0	1749
Location						
Coastal	44.9	50.4	77.2	27.1	87.7	2047
Interior	42.5	37.2	49.1	15.5	72.4	167
Region						
Barima Waini (1)	37.2	39.9	61.5	13.3	82.2	51
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	52.2	67.4	85.0	36.4	93.4	115
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	62.5	65.5	87.6	42.0	94.5	448
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	39.6	45.6	71.6	22.3	84.6	956
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	30.9	42.6	73.0	19.0	83.5	137
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	39.9	39.1	76.9	19.4	86.1	297
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	56.5	39.8	61.0	22.1	80.9	37
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	37.4	23.7	40.3	10.6	57.6	14
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	39.8	36.6	34.2	14.3	62.6	64
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	42.2	53.4	82.5	28.2	91.2	95
Age						
15-19	37.3	41.8	73.8	19.1	85.8	424
15-17	36.7	45.4	76.9	20.3	88.7	215
18-19	37.9	38.1	70.7	17.9	82.8	209
20-24	42.3	48.7	74.6	24.8	86.0	360
25-29	53.0	56.5	74.5	25.6	91.6	337
30-34	42.3	46.8	71.7	24.8	85.9	284
35-39	54.4	56.5	79.5	38.4	85.9	276
40-44	47.9	46.5	80.2	27.7	90.8	262
45-49	39.0	51.6	72.6	27.3	79.5	273
Education						
Pre-primary or none	(1.2)	(18.1)	(48.8)	(1.2)	(59.3)	33
Primary	16.2	33.6	71.4	8.4	79.7	261
Secondary	46.2	51.3	75.9	27.6	86.8	1566
Higher	64.6	55.3	76.9	35.7	92.9	345
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	32.2	42.3	61.0	13.9	75.7	59
Has no functional difficulty	46.0	50.1	75.3	27.2	86.6	1940
Ethnicity of household head						
African/Black	51.3	59.1	77.5	31.9	88.8	595
Amerindian	37.9	40.0	49.8	15.8	71.0	155
East Indian	40.6	44.0	75.6	23.6	85.1	1077
Mixed Race	48.9	53.4	80.2	28.3	93.3	385
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men who:			All three media at least once a week ¹	Any media at least once a week	Number of men
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week			
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	35.2	47.4	56.0	18.0	74.7	440
Second	38.9	49.1	77.0	23.2	87.1	441
Middle	40.4	46.5	76.5	22.8	88.2	457
Fourth	53.7	50.0	81.9	29.9	91.6	433
Richest	55.8	54.2	83.9	37.1	91.1	444
¹ MICS indicator SR.3 - Exposure to mass media						
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.						
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.						

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

Percentage of households with a radio, a television, a telephone and a computer, and have access to the internet at home, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of households with a:						Percentage of household that have access to the internet at home ⁵	Number of households
	Radio ¹	Television ²	Telephone			Computer ⁴		
			Fixed line	Mobile phone	Any ³			
Total	44.2	83.1	46.6	90.8	93.9	40.5	47.3	7072
Area								
Urban	49.6	87.2	53.7	92.4	95.5	47.7	52.0	1870
Rural	42.2	81.6	44.0	90.2	93.4	38.0	45.6	5202
Location								
Coastal	45.2	86.4	49.7	92.2	95.5	42.1	49.0	6591
Interior	29.8	38.4	4.6	72.2	72.5	19.5	24.0	481
Region								
Barima Waini (1)	23.1	37.6	1.1	81.3	81.5	13.2	21.5	137
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	42.5	71.7	7.6	92.3	93.4	27.7	31.5	454
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	41.7	86.7	37.7	95.5	96.7	43.6	55.7	1242
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	53.8	90.2	58.5	92.9	96.2	48.1	54.3	3010
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	39.1	78.2	48.9	90.5	95.2	33.3	45.8	434
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	27.1	83.5	56.4	85.9	92.7	32.0	36.6	1107
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	29.2	60.9	13.6	83.9	84.4	30.3	40.3	111
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	27.5	32.9	2.7	61.9	63.0	18.5	17.8	43
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	35.5	27.0	2.3	61.0	61.2	18.1	17.6	189
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	52.7	90.2	50.7	95.8	97.4	46.4	45.6	343
Education of household head								
Pre-primary or none	34.6	65.3	35.1	74.4	80.1	18.5	22.5	228
Primary	40.9	79.1	44.4	86.0	91.1	28.8	34.5	1876
Secondary	43.7	83.9	45.4	93.0	95.3	40.5	48.6	3560
Higher	53.3	91.0	59.4	96.1	98.1	70.7	72.9	972
Missing/DK	46.8	85.8	43.0	90.4	92.8	35.6	47.1	437
Ethnicity of household head								
African/Black	56.7	87.7	53.5	94.4	96.5	49.1	53.9	2072
Amerindian	27.7	33.9	5.8	72.3	72.8	17.5	15.8	493
East Indian	37.5	87.0	50.8	90.3	94.3	35.2	46.2	3255
Mixed Race	47.8	85.1	40.0	93.8	97.1	49.6	51.5	1232
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(15.6)	(76.3)	(60.0)	(77.5)	(90.9)	(41.4)	(64.6)	19
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	31.4	34.3	8.2	74.7	76.9	10.6	10.3	1368
Second	36.6	88.5	32.8	88.2	94.3	20.4	26.2	1488
Middle	44.7	93.8	51.8	93.8	98.3	37.2	43.5	1453
Fourth	47.9	97.5	61.7	97.7	99.9	54.4	69.6	1430
Richest	61.2	100.0	79.5	99.7	99.9	82.5	89.0	1334
¹ MICS indicator SR.4 - Households with a radio								
² MICS indicator SR.5 - Households with a television								
³ MICS indicator SR.6 - Households with a telephone								
⁴ MICS indicator SR.7 - Households with a computer								
⁵ MICS indicator SR.8 - Households with internet								
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.								

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last 3 months, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who:									Number of women
	Used a computer			Own a mobile phone ²	Used a mobile phone		Used internet			
	Ever	During the last 3 months ¹	At least once a week during the last 3 months		During the last 3 months ³	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months ⁴	At least once a week during the last 3 months ⁵	
Total	59.1	38.7	32.7	87.9	89.8	85.9	72.8	69.1	63.9	5887
Area										
Urban	66.8	47.3	41.2	92.6	94.9	92.8	81.6	79.3	76.0	1424
Rural	56.6	35.9	29.9	86.4	88.1	83.7	70.0	65.9	60.0	4463
Location										
Coastal	61.3	40.4	34.1	89.6	91.3	87.4	75.0	71.3	66.1	5480
Interior	29.1	16.0	13.2	65.9	69.5	66.0	44.0	39.8	33.5	407
Region										
Barima Waini (1)	15.8	7.8	7.0	78.0	82.0	79.4	34.5	32.5	28.9	130
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	42.4	23.8	18.9	91.1	92.4	83.2	53.5	48.7	40.3	333
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	60.8	45.2	39.3	91.4	92.3	90.7	77.5	73.8	68.5	1110
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	70.3	44.4	38.2	90.0	90.9	88.7	81.3	77.3	72.6	2565
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	49.2	31.5	24.1	83.8	89.1	79.9	61.0	56.7	47.2	372
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	41.8	26.3	19.6	86.7	90.3	81.9	64.3	62.1	59.4	797
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	38.1	25.0	21.1	77.7	81.7	79.0	53.8	50.4	41.8	89
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	40.8	19.9	14.7	53.1	59.8	54.0	44.6	36.0	29.2	33
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	32.5	16.7	13.7	51.9	54.2	50.0	46.1	40.6	33.5	156
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	74.4	55.2	47.7	92.4	94.5	93.2	80.6	78.1	72.5	302
Age										
15-19	74.3	54.6	47.1	77.6	84.4	80.3	83.3	80.1	73.6	997
15-17	74.5	55.7	47.4	69.5	78.3	72.9	85.1	82.3	73.6	591
18-19	74.0	53.0	46.7	89.2	93.3	91.2	80.6	76.9	73.5	406
20-24	70.2	45.8	39.5	92.5	94.6	91.9	80.0	76.5	71.6	1079
25-29	64.0	42.2	35.3	91.0	91.2	88.3	78.3	73.0	67.9	981
30-34	60.4	38.8	32.6	92.5	92.0	89.2	77.5	72.4	68.1	723
35-39	55.7	34.0	29.2	90.4	93.4	89.7	67.3	65.2	58.7	647
40-44	40.0	24.8	19.4	86.4	87.6	82.7	61.2	57.9	54.0	759
45-49	35.9	19.6	15.5	86.1	84.6	78.0	52.0	49.0	43.6	700
Education										
Pre-primary or none	13.2	3.1	1.2	54.4	57.5	52.1	28.2	21.7	15.9	75
Primary	18.2	6.2	4.8	78.4	79.2	70.6	38.9	35.2	31.8	535
Secondary	57.8	34.6	28.0	87.2	89.5	85.7	72.8	68.8	62.8	4193
Higher	88.9	74.4	68.0	98.3	98.7	97.5	94.2	92.0	88.8	1063
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	34.0	17.8	13.2	79.4	80.7	77.3	46.8	42.3	40.3	173
Has no functional difficulty	58.2	37.4	31.6	90.3	91.4	87.7	72.3	68.5	63.6	5123
Ethnicity of household head										
African/Black	71.0	51.7	44.9	92.9	94.6	91.8	81.7	79.6	75.6	1780
Amerindian	28.1	14.4	11.0	65.8	69.3	62.9	41.2	37.0	28.5	429

Table SR.9.3W: Use of ICT (women)										
East Indian	55.5	32.6	27.0	87.3	88.5	84.1	70.2	65.6	60.5	2572
Mixed Race	60.5	41.5	34.6	90.0	92.8	89.7	77.1	73.2	66.9	1093
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	28.6	12.6	8.8	71.7	74.5	66.7	41.7	36.0	28.4	993
Second	47.6	23.5	19.5	85.0	87.6	83.2	65.7	61.0	53.1	1122
Middle	62.8	39.2	32.1	88.8	91.6	88.2	74.7	69.9	64.4	1240
Fourth	68.6	49.0	42.5	94.2	94.7	92.8	85.0	82.3	79.8	1318
Richest	80.6	62.4	54.2	96.2	97.1	94.3	89.7	88.6	85.0	1213
¹ MICS indicator SR.9 - Use of computer										
² MICS indicator SR.10 - Ownership of mobile phone; SDG indicator 5.b.1										
³ MICS indicator SR.11 - Use of mobile phone										
⁴ MICS indicator SR.12a - Use of internet (during the last 3 months); SDG indicator 17.8.1										
⁵ MICS indicator SR.12b - Use of internet (at least once a week during the last 3 months)										
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.										

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last 3 months, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men who:									Number of men
	Used a computer			Own a mobile phone ²	Used a mobile phone		Used internet			
	Ever	During the last 3 months ¹	At least once a week during the last 3 months		During the last 3 months ³	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months ⁴	At least once a week during the last 3 months ⁵	
Total	75.3	68.3	64.8	87.8	93.1	89.2	77.6	74.5	69.2	2214
Area										
Urban	81.8	73.0	71.0	89.8	93.7	91.0	85.4	80.9	76.8	465
Rural	73.5	67.0	63.1	87.3	93.0	88.8	75.5	72.8	67.2	1749
Location										
Coastal	77.1	70.7	67.2	89.7	95.0	91.5	79.8	77.1	71.9	2047
Interior	53.1	39.0	34.7	64.7	70.2	61.6	50.7	43.3	35.9	167
Region										
Barima Waini (1)	47.6	43.3	40.8	74.1	83.5	78.6	48.8	46.6	39.8	51
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	63.0	51.3	46.4	90.1	94.4	93.0	63.6	59.9	49.8	115
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	87.2	84.1	81.3	90.6	98.1	93.1	86.4	83.8	76.4	448
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	77.0	68.7	65.4	93.3	96.2	93.7	81.5	79.1	75.0	956
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	68.5	62.0	61.5	80.1	89.8	83.6	76.2	70.9	64.9	137
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	65.9	61.3	54.9	82.5	88.1	84.5	67.4	64.3	61.7	297
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	73.0	53.5	49.2	74.4	82.6	78.7	64.8	46.3	36.6	37
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	57.1	42.9	34.0	53.5	58.1	50.9	60.7	50.2	40.5	14
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	45.0	26.2	21.5	53.8	54.9	40.3	41.8	37.5	31.4	64
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	94.4	92.9	91.4	84.6	97.3	93.0	94.6	94.2	87.5	95
Age										
15-19	89.7	80.2	74.4	84.2	92.3	87.2	92.0	90.0	83.6	424
15-17	87.0	74.3	67.7	77.3	89.2	82.9	90.1	87.5	80.2	215
18-19	92.5	86.2	81.3	91.2	95.4	91.6	94.0	92.6	87.1	209
20-24	85.6	75.6	72.3	92.2	96.5	94.2	86.3	82.8	77.8	360
25-29	83.3	79.7	76.9	90.3	96.2	93.7	88.3	85.7	81.0	337
30-34	76.8	65.3	61.6	91.2	95.8	92.4	77.0	71.3	67.4	284
35-39	64.9	61.7	60.9	86.4	89.9	85.3	72.1	68.5	64.6	276
40-44	62.8	57.8	52.2	89.4	92.8	88.8	59.2	56.5	47.6	262
45-49	50.3	46.0	44.3	80.9	87.1	81.4	54.2	52.5	47.9	273
Education										
Pre-primary or none	(31.3)	(27.3)	(20.9)	(76.7)	(86.7)	(79.6)	(30.4)	(30.0)	(29.2)	33
Primary	42.1	37.7	35.4	83.9	87.9	81.4	49.1	46.0	35.8	261
Secondary	77.5	68.9	64.9	86.6	92.9	89.2	79.2	75.7	70.4	1566
Higher	96.2	94.1	92.4	97.4	98.9	96.5	97.9	96.6	94.0	345
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	58.6	48.3	41.6	75.5	88.7	86.6	52.3	51.4	39.5	59
Has no functional difficulty	74.5	68.2	65.2	89.3	93.7	90.0	77.0	73.8	68.9	1940
Ethnicity of household head										
African/Black	86.2	79.0	76.7	92.1	96.4	93.9	86.9	84.8	79.2	595

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last 3 months, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men who:									Number of men
	Used a computer			Own a mobile phone ²	Used a mobile phone		Used internet			
	Ever	During the last 3 months ¹	At least once a week during the last 3 months		During the last 3 months ³	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months ⁴	At least once a week during the last 3 months ⁵	
Amerindian	47.5	35.6	30.7	60.9	68.6	58.2	48.2	40.1	31.9	155
East Indian	71.2	65.1	61.1	88.9	94.2	89.8	74.7	71.7	67.7	1077
Mixed Race	81.1	73.8	70.4	89.0	94.8	92.8	83.0	80.4	72.8	385
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	56.9	44.4	42.0	72.2	81.5	71.1	55.9	49.1	41.2	440
Second	71.1	63.9	58.2	89.1	96.3	92.5	72.4	69.1	63.3	441
Middle	74.8	68.7	66.9	86.2	91.4	89.8	79.4	75.6	70.9	457
Fourth	84.0	80.5	76.8	93.7	97.4	96.1	85.3	85.0	79.0	433
Richest	89.7	84.0	80.0	97.8	99.1	96.8	94.8	93.7	91.3	444

¹ MICS indicator SR.9 - Use of computer

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

³ MICS indicator SR.11 - Use of mobile phone

⁴ MICS indicator SR.12a - Use of internet; SDG indicator 17.8.1

⁵ MICS indicator SR.12b - Use of internet

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

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

Table SR.9.4W: ICT skills (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who in the last 3 months:										Number of women
	Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities ^{1,2}	
Total	19.4	19.6	16.9	11.2	11.0	15.1	11.0	18.1	2.6	27.6	5887
Area											
Urban	29.6	28.8	28.3	16.7	17.8	23.0	19.1	28.3	3.2	40.2	1424
Rural	16.2	16.6	13.3	9.4	8.8	12.5	8.4	14.9	2.5	23.6	4463
Location											
Coastal	20.2	20.4	17.7	11.6	11.4	15.7	11.5	18.9	2.7	28.7	5480
Interior	8.8	8.8	7.0	5.6	5.9	6.5	4.7	7.2	1.9	11.8	407
Region											
Barima Waini (1)	3.4	3.0	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.6	2.8	0.8	5.3	130
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	13.6	13.2	9.7	8.1	8.0	9.3	8.9	10.8	4.7	18.2	333
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	20.6	20.9	16.0	10.5	9.1	10.9	11.7	18.6	3.7	27.7	1110
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	23.4	24.0	21.4	14.1	14.0	21.5	12.4	22.9	1.7	34.1	2565
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	14.3	15.4	13.0	9.7	10.6	12.3	10.3	13.2	5.0	19.0	372
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	11.1	10.1	10.4	5.9	6.4	7.3	8.0	10.0	1.5	16.8	797
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	12.7	12.6	12.2	8.5	10.4	11.3	8.1	13.9	3.2	18.0	89
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	9.2	8.5	4.4	6.2	3.9	6.0	3.3	6.6	0.2	14.9	33
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	11.0	11.5	9.3	7.7	7.5	8.3	5.6	7.2	2.4	13.0	156
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	30.5	28.5	26.6	15.7	15.3	18.1	16.3	25.7	5.2	41.8	302
Age											
15-24 ¹	27.7	28.2	23.6	16.0	15.3	21.3	17.2	26.3	4.0	37.7	2076
15-19	32.3	33.3	25.0	18.6	16.8	24.1	19.6	29.0	5.6	43.0	997
15-17	34.5	35.1	23.3	20.8	17.7	23.2	19.9	28.4	6.1	43.4	591
18-19	29.2	30.8	27.4	15.5	15.5	25.3	19.2	30.0	4.7	42.3	406

Table SR.9.4W: ICT skills (women)

20-24	23.5	23.5	22.3	13.5	14.0	18.7	15.0	23.8	2.5	32.9	1079
25-29	21.1	20.4	18.1	12.8	11.6	17.0	11.7	20.1	1.8	31.7	981
30-34	16.7	16.8	17.7	10.0	8.1	14.5	8.8	16.1	2.5	27.0	723
35-39	16.9	17.6	15.9	9.9	10.7	11.0	10.2	16.9	1.4	21.9	647
40-44	11.3	11.5	8.6	5.4	7.8	10.3	4.3	9.4	2.5	17.3	759
45-49	6.6	6.3	4.8	3.2	4.1	3.6	2.0	3.8	1.2	8.6	700
Education											
Pre-primary or none	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	75
Primary	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	1.8	535
Secondary	14.8	14.6	11.5	7.7	7.6	11.7	7.7	13.4	1.9	22.3	4193
Higher	49.0	50.3	48.2	31.4	30.9	36.9	30.4	47.2	7.0	63.6	1063
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	6.3	6.7	5.4	3.2	2.2	2.7	2.8	3.4	0.5	10.9	173
Has no functional difficulty	18.2	18.2	16.6	10.3	10.5	14.6	10.3	17.4	2.3	26.3	5123
Ethnicity of household head											
African/Black	28.8	29.1	25.2	15.6	15.6	21.5	16.1	27.5	3.6	39.8	1780
Amerindian	6.3	7.1	5.3	4.4	4.1	5.6	4.0	5.7	2.0	10.2	429
East Indian	14.5	14.5	12.0	8.9	8.5	11.4	8.3	13.0	2.1	21.0	2572
Mixed Race	20.9	20.7	19.7	11.9	12.0	16.8	11.8	19.6	2.6	29.9	1093
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	4.8	4.3	3.9	2.6	3.1	4.5	2.6	4.6	0.7	7.0	993
Second	10.4	10.2	8.8	5.3	4.8	8.3	5.7	8.9	1.7	16.7	1122
Middle	16.6	16.9	14.2	10.0	8.7	12.4	9.9	15.3	2.2	23.8	1240
Fourth	25.9	26.2	22.6	15.8	16.1	20.5	15.0	24.6	3.5	36.7	1318
Richest	35.7	36.3	31.9	19.7	19.9	26.9	19.7	33.5	4.7	48.5	1213

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

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

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

Table SR.9.4M: ICT skills (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men who in the last 3 months:										Number of men
	Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities ^{1,2}	
Total	22.7	20.1	19.2	10.2	13.1	22.3	12.1	21.8	2.2	34.1	2214
Area											
Urban	33.2	30.1	32.0	16.2	20.6	31.2	17.7	29.5	2.5	48.2	465
Rural	20.0	17.4	15.7	8.6	11.2	19.9	10.6	19.7	2.1	30.3	1749
Location											
Coastal	23.7	21.0	20.3	10.7	13.7	23.3	12.7	22.7	2.3	35.5	2047
Interior	11.4	8.3	5.8	3.3	6.1	9.2	5.3	10.5	1.1	15.9	167
Region											
Barima Waini (1)	10.5	7.6	3.0	2.0	6.5	7.9	5.9	6.3	0.5	15.6	51
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	23.2	18.4	17.6	4.8	18.7	23.8	7.1	19.7	1.6	39.0	115
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	20.8	15.9	15.3	7.7	8.2	20.5	7.1	25.3	1.6	38.2	448
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	25.6	25.2	23.0	14.0	16.5	24.8	17.0	21.9	2.7	34.8	956
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	26.4	18.0	15.6	7.5	14.4	29.0	11.5	25.7	0.3	35.3	137
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	15.6	13.6	15.3	8.1	8.6	13.5	6.7	17.0	1.4	21.8	297
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	9.8	8.4	4.9	4.5	3.9	4.9	2.0	15.0	0.2	16.2	37
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	18.3	15.8	5.4	2.6	5.8	20.7	5.2	9.3	1.9	24.0	14
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	11.6	7.3	8.6	3.9	7.1	10.2	6.8	11.5	1.9	14.2	64
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	40.0	33.5	41.1	11.9	20.9	43.5	21.9	35.7	7.2	69.5	95
Age											
15-24 ¹	34.2	29.7	24.3	13.3	19.5	31.7	17.8	32.9	3.1	45.7	783
15-19	37.8	33.4	23.7	12.9	19.5	34.0	20.4	37.3	3.7	49.0	424
15-17	33.7	30.1	17.6	10.2	18.4	33.0	20.1	36.5	2.0	47.3	215

Table SR.9.4M: ICT skills (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men who in the last 3 months:										Number of men
	Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities ^{1,2}	
18-19	42.1	36.7	29.9	15.6	20.7	35.0	20.8	38.1	5.5	50.8	209
20-24	29.9	25.5	25.0	13.9	19.4	29.2	14.7	27.7	2.4	41.7	360
25-29	27.5	25.6	27.0	14.8	18.2	30.8	13.4	24.9	3.5	43.2	337
30-34	20.0	17.2	18.4	8.4	9.2	22.4	13.1	18.7	1.9	32.2	284
35-39	18.4	16.5	17.4	13.2	11.3	16.7	9.6	18.7	1.3	29.6	276
40-44	7.5	6.7	9.8	2.4	5.6	7.7	4.4	8.7	0.9	17.2	262
45-49	5.9	5.0	6.6	1.7	1.9	4.1	3.0	4.8	0.4	12.0	273
Education											
Pre-primary or none	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.3)	33
Primary	1.1	0.7	1.6	0.0	0.3	2.7	1.1	2.0	0.0	5.6	261
Secondary	18.8	15.5	15.2	6.2	10.0	19.8	9.4	18.7	1.1	31.5	1566
Higher	59.6	57.9	52.7	36.9	38.7	51.0	34.1	53.2	9.3	71.1	345
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	10.1	8.8	5.6	3.5	5.6	6.1	6.1	6.6	0.0	10.6	59
Has no functional difficulty	21.9	19.3	19.8	10.4	12.8	21.6	11.4	20.6	2.3	33.3	1940
Ethnicity of household head											
African/Black	30.2	27.4	24.5	13.4	16.6	27.9	16.1	27.7	1.3	42.0	595
Amerindian	12.9	6.7	5.5	2.6	6.2	12.1	6.1	10.0	0.7	20.1	155
East Indian	17.8	16.1	16.4	8.7	10.8	17.4	8.9	18.7	2.5	27.7	1077
Mixed Race	29.1	25.3	24.3	12.3	17.1	31.2	17.3	26.2	3.4	45.3	385
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	9.6	5.7	7.3	3.2	3.8	9.4	4.4	8.4	0.4	16.6	440

Table SR.9.4M: ICT skills (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men who in the last 3 months:										Number of men
	Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities ^{1,2}	
Second	18.1	14.7	9.7	3.5	6.7	17.8	7.7	18.4	0.9	29.0	441
Middle	19.9	18.4	17.8	8.1	12.9	22.9	12.3	18.7	3.2	31.7	457
Fourth	27.9	26.1	24.3	13.1	15.6	25.6	12.2	29.1	2.8	41.0	433
Richest	38.3	35.4	36.7	23.0	26.6	35.6	23.8	34.4	3.7	52.0	444

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

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

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

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

4.10 Tobacco and Alcohol Use

Tobacco products are products made entirely or partly of leaf tobacco as raw material, which are intended to be smoked, sucked, chewed, or snuffed. All contain the highly addictive psychoactive ingredient, nicotine. Tobacco use is one of the main risk factors for a number of chronic diseases, including cancer, lung diseases, and cardiovascular diseases.³⁹ If mentioned, e-cigarettes are included in the other response category of smokeless tobacco product use.

The consumption of alcohol carries a risk of adverse health and social consequences related to its intoxicating, toxic and dependence-producing properties. In addition to the chronic diseases that may develop in those who drink large amounts of alcohol over a number of years, alcohol use is also associated with an increased risk of acute health conditions, such as injuries, including from traffic accidents.⁴⁰ 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.⁴¹

The Guyana MICS 2019 - 2020 collected information on ever and current use of tobacco and alcohol and intensity of use among women and men age 15-49 years. This section presents the main results. Table SR.10.1W presents the current and ever use of tobacco products by women age 15-49 years, and Table SR.10.1M presents the corresponding information for men of the same age group.

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

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

³⁹ "Tobacco Key Facts." World Health Organization. March 9, 2018. Accessed August 24, 2018. <http://www.who.int/en/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/tobacco>.

⁴⁰ "Alcohol." World Health Organization. Accessed August 24, 2018. http://www.who.int/topics/alcohol_drinking/en/.

⁴¹ "Alcohol Key Facts." World Health Organization. February 5, 2018. Accessed August 24, 2018. <http://www.who.int/en/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/alcohol>.

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Percentage of women who <u>did not</u> use any smoked tobacco product in the last month ²	Number of women
		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	82.3	14.8	1.0	1.0	16.8	2.3	0.1	0.1	2.5	97.2	5887
Area											
Urban	78.8	17.3	2.0	1.5	20.8	2.8	0.2	0.2	3.3	96.6	1424
Rural	83.4	13.9	0.7	0.9	15.6	2.2	0.0	0.1	2.3	97.3	4463
Location											
Coastal	82.1	14.9	1.1	1.1	17.0	2.3	0.1	0.1	2.5	97.1	5480
Interior	85.0	13.0	0.7	0.9	14.6	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.3	97.6	407
Region											
Barima Waini (1)	83.7	14.9	0.3	0.3	15.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	97.4	130
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	89.4	9.3	0.3	0.4	10.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	99.0	333
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	80.8	15.5	0.8	1.1	17.4	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.9	98.3	1110
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	79.9	17.7	0.9	0.9	19.6	3.7	0.0	0.1	3.8	96.2	2565
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	90.4	5.8	0.6	1.8	8.2	1.6	0.1	0.2	1.9	97.5	372
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	84.8	12.7	0.8	0.9	14.4	1.7	0.4	0.0	2.1	97.2	797
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	76.1	21.0	1.8	0.9	23.6	3.6	0.0	0.0	3.6	96.4	89
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	86.3	12.0	0.7	1.1	13.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	97.5	33
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	90.8	7.1	0.4	1.4	8.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	98.6	156
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	80.4	12.3	4.9	2.1	19.3	1.4	0.5	0.3	2.3	97.7	302
Age											
15-19	92.2	6.0	0.0	0.8	6.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	99.4	997
15-17	95.8	2.6	0.0	0.6	3.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	99.5	591
18-19	86.9	11.0	0.0	1.1	12.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	99.3	406
20-24	81.2	15.4	0.7	1.9	18.0	1.6	0.0	0.2	1.8	97.8	1079
25-29	79.2	16.5	2.0	1.4	19.9	1.5	0.0	0.2	1.7	98.2	981

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Percentage of women who <u>did not</u> use any smoked tobacco product in the last month ²	Number of women
		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		
30-34	79.7	16.8	1.9	0.7	19.4	1.7	0.0	0.1	1.8	97.7	723
35-39	80.7	17.3	1.0	0.4	18.7	3.6	0.3	0.0	3.8	96.2	647
40-44	83.3	15.0	0.4	0.6	15.9	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	95.7	759
45-49	77.5	19.0	1.5	1.0	21.5	5.3	0.4	0.1	5.9	93.7	700
Education											
Pre-primary or none	86.0	11.8	0.0	0.1	11.9	5.1	0.0	0.0	5.1	93.5	75
Primary	82.0	15.5	0.7	0.5	16.7	3.0	0.4	0.0	3.4	96.2	535
Secondary	82.8	14.3	0.9	1.1	16.4	2.6	0.0	0.1	2.7	97.0	4193
Higher	80.3	16.5	1.8	1.0	19.3	0.9	0.1	0.2	1.3	98.7	1063
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Under-5s in the same household											
At least one	81.8	15.0	0.9	1.6	17.5	2.2	0.1	0.1	2.4	97.4	2286
None	82.6	14.6	1.1	0.7	16.4	2.4	0.1	0.1	2.6	97.0	3601
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	76.7	18.4	3.1	1.0	22.6	1.1	0.0	0.4	1.4	97.8	173
Has no functional difficulty	80.9	16.0	1.1	1.1	18.2	2.6	0.1	0.1	2.8	96.9	5123
Ethnicity of household head											
African/Black	82.7	15.3	0.8	0.8	16.8	2.6	0.1	0.2	2.8	97.1	1780
Amerindian	88.3	9.8	0.7	0.6	11.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	98.5	429
East Indian	84.1	12.7	0.8	1.3	14.8	2.4	0.1	0.1	2.6	97.0	2572
Mixed Race	75.1	20.7	2.2	1.0	23.9	2.2	0.1	0.0	2.4	97.1	1093
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	82.8	14.6	0.7	0.5	15.9	3.4	0.3	0.0	3.7	95.6	993
Second	81.8	15.7	0.6	0.9	17.2	3.0	0.1	0.0	3.1	96.5	1122
Middle	83.5	14.0	0.8	0.8	15.6	2.3	0.1	0.2	2.6	97.1	1240

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Percentage of women who <u>did not</u> use any smoked tobacco product in the last month ²	Number of women
		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		
Fourth	80.6	15.7	1.7	1.4	18.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	97.8	1318
Richest	82.9	13.8	1.3	1.5	16.6	1.2	0.0	0.3	1.5	98.4	1213

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

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

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

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Percentage of men who <u>did not</u> use any smoked tobacco product in the last month ²	Number of men
		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	48.2	42.7	6.9	1.6	51.3	20.0	0.4	0.9	21.2	78.5	2214
Area											
Urban	48.0	33.4	14.3	3.8	51.5	18.9	0.6	2.7	22.2	77.2	465
Rural	48.3	45.2	5.0	1.1	51.2	20.2	0.4	0.4	21.0	78.9	1749
Location											
Coastal	49.0	41.8	7.0	1.7	50.5	19.5	0.4	0.9	20.8	79.0	2047
Interior	38.9	53.7	5.7	1.4	60.8	25.5	0.4	0.4	26.4	73.0	167
Region											
Barima Waini (1)	40.9	53.3	4.7	0.3	58.3	24.7	0.3	0.0	25.0	74.7	51
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	41.6	48.2	7.6	0.8	56.6	23.2	1.9	0.6	25.8	72.9	115
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	36.4	54.8	6.7	1.2	62.7	21.4	0.4	0.2	22.0	78.1	448
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	54.7	35.8	7.3	2.1	45.3	17.9	0.2	1.4	19.5	80.4	956
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	52.2	34.9	9.1	3.9	47.8	20.3	0.2	1.7	22.2	77.8	137
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	48.8	45.0	5.3	0.4	50.7	23.5	0.6	0.2	24.3	75.4	297
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	36.6	57.6	5.8	0.0	63.4	25.8	0.0	0.0	25.8	74.2	37
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	47.9	43.6	1.9	6.2	51.7	19.6	0.0	0.0	19.6	79.4	14
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	36.7	53.9	7.2	2.1	63.3	27.3	0.9	1.1	29.2	69.6	64
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	55.9	33.4	7.1	1.4	41.9	7.9	0.6	1.3	9.8	89.1	95
Age											
15-19	77.3	19.1	2.9	0.5	22.5	6.5	0.3	0.6	7.3	92.7	424
15-17	80.4	15.6	3.1	0.8	19.6	3.9	0.0	1.1	5.0	95.0	215
18-19	74.1	22.6	2.7	0.3	25.6	9.1	0.6	0.0	9.7	90.3	209
20-24	54.1	34.7	6.9	3.7	45.3	17.5	1.1	1.2	19.8	79.7	360
25-29	38.1	51.4	8.5	1.9	61.8	24.3	0.7	0.4	25.4	74.5	337

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Percentage of men who <u>did not</u> use any smoked tobacco product in the last month ²	Number of men
		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		
30-34	44.2	46.3	8.0	1.2	55.5	19.1	0.1	1.6	20.8	78.8	284
35-39	39.2	49.1	6.9	2.7	58.8	27.2	0.1	0.7	28.0	71.5	276
40-44	37.8	54.8	5.9	1.2	61.9	23.6	0.0	1.7	25.3	74.6	262
45-49	31.2	57.5	11.1	0.1	68.7	28.9	0.4	0.1	29.3	70.6	273
Education											
Pre-primary or none	(29.5)	(65)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(66.4)	(33.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(33.3)	(64.2)	33
Primary	35.5	55.9	6.1	0.6	62.6	29.8	0.0	0.9	30.7	69.3	261
Secondary	48.2	43.9	6.2	1.5	51.7	21.0	0.6	0.6	22.2	77.6	1566
Higher	60.0	25.2	10.9	3.3	39.4	5.7	0.0	2.1	7.7	92.0	345
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Under-5s in the same household											
At least one	44.2	46.8	7.5	1.2	55.6	22.8	0.4	0.8	24.0	75.8	663
None	50.0	41.0	6.6	1.8	49.4	18.8	0.4	0.9	20.1	79.7	1551
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	27.9	64.1	4.6	3.3	72.1	30.9	0.0	0.4	31.3	68.7	59
Has no functional difficulty	45.3	45.1	7.4	1.7	54.2	21.4	0.5	0.9	22.7	77.0	1940
Ethnicity of household head											
African/Black	56.3	30.8	9.1	3.6	43.5	13.2	0.4	1.2	14.9	85.1	595
Amerindian	34.9	59.0	4.2	1.2	64.4	24.6	0.4	0.4	25.5	73.8	155
East Indian	46.7	46.8	5.1	0.7	52.7	23.9	0.5	0.3	24.7	75.1	1077
Mixed Race	45.6	43.0	9.6	1.4	54.0	17.2	0.2	2.0	19.4	80.3	385
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	37.9	55.0	6.1	0.8	61.9	31.1	0.4	0.7	32.2	67.4	440
Second	44.1	49.0	4.8	1.9	55.7	21.4	0.2	0.5	22.1	77.9	441
Middle	54.3	38.2	6.0	1.3	45.4	20.9	0.8	0.1	21.8	78.1	457

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Percentage of men who <u>did not</u> use any smoked tobacco product in the last month ²	Number of men
		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		
Fourth	51.4	39.2	7.1	2.0	48.3	16.0	0.5	1.3	17.8	81.8	433
Richest	53.2	32.4	10.6	2.3	45.4	10.4	0.1	1.8	12.3	87.5	444

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

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

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

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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 who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+		
Total	3.1	5887	69.7	19.8	7.5	3.0	100.0	157
Area								
Urban	4.0	1424	(50.9)	(24.8)	(20.9)	(3.4)	100.0	48
Rural	2.8	4463	77.8	17.7	1.7	2.8	100.0	110
Location								
Coastal	3.2	5480	69.1	20.1	7.8	3.0	100.0	148
Interior	1.9	407	(77.7)	(14.9)	(3.6)	(3.8)	100.0	10
Region								
Barima Waini (1)	2.4	130	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	1.7	333	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	3.3	1110	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	3.6	2565	(72)	(20.4)	(7.6)	(0.0)	100.0	105
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	1.0	372	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	3.1	797	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	2.9	89	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	2.8	33	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	0.7	156	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	3.5	302	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Age								
15-19	1.5	997	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
15-17	0.6	591	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
18-19	2.7	406	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
20-24	3.3	1079	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	26
25-29	4.6	981	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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 who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+		
30-34	2.0	723	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
35-39	2.8	647	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	28
40-44	2.8	759	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	30
45-49	4.6	700	(66.8)	(23.2)	(10.0)	(0.0)	100.0	41
Education								
Pre-primary or none	1.1	75	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Primary	4.2	535	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
Secondary	2.7	4193	66.2	23.9	8.1	1.8	100.0	112
Higher	4.2	1063	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	23
Missing/DK	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)
Under-5s in the same household								
At least one	2.6	2286	59.1	34.1	6.4	0.5	100.0	60
None	3.4	3601	76.2	11.0	8.2	4.6	100.0	97
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	4.2	173	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Has no functional difficulty	3.3	5123	69.7	20.1	7.1	3.1	100.0	154
Ethnicity of household head								
African/Black	3.9	1780	(57.4)	(36.8)	(2.4)	(3.5)	100.0	47
Amerindian	1.5	429	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
East Indian	2.4	2572	(80.4)	(15.4)	(2.3)	(1.9)	100.0	68
Mixed Race	4.0	1093	(65.1)	(8.1)	(24.3)	(2.4)	100.0	38
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	2.1	993	(56.4)	(27.8)	(9.8)	(6.0)	100.0	37
Second	4.4	1122	(63.7)	(23.6)	(10.1)	(2.6)	100.0	35
Middle	3.2	1240	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	30

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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 who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+		
Fourth	3.2	1318	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	29
Richest	2.5	1213	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	26

¹ MICS indicator SR.15 - Smoking before age 15

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

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

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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				Total	Number of men who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+		
Total	13.1	2214	47.9	21.1	17.3	13.7	100.0	457
Area								
Urban	10.9	465	47.9	11.6	21.2	19.3	100.0	91
Rural	13.7	1749	47.9	23.4	16.3	12.3	100.0	366
Location								
Coastal	12.7	2045	45.4	22.6	18.0	14.1	100.0	410
Interior	18.4	169	70.5	7.8	11.4	10.2	100.0	46
Region								
Barima Waini (1)	21.8	51	76.9	2.3	8.9	11.9	100.0	14
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	17.4	115	60.0	23.1	6.5	10.4	100.0	29
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	19.2	448	47.9	14.4	27.8	9.9	100.0	100
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	8.1	956	43.4	27.6	14.5	14.4	100.0	173
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	7.2	137	(34.1)	(26.2)	(33.7)	(6.1)	100.0	28
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	19.5	297	43.0	20.4	12.1	24.5	100.0	72
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	18.4	40	(48.3)	(15.5)	(15.4)	(20.9)	100.0	10
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	10.2	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	17.4	64	78.9	6.7	11.3	3.2	100.0	20
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	8.0	92	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Age								
15-19	7.5	424	(84.8)	(5.0)	(7.6)	(2.7)	100.0	29
15-17	7.4	216	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
18-19	7.6	209	(82.7)	(2.7)	(10.7)	(3.8)	100.0	20
20-24	14.2	360	70.6	5.7	9.3	14.4	100.0	68
25-29	14.7	336	53.3	21.5	16.5	8.6	100.0	85
30-34	11.5	284	48.8	31.4	11.4	8.4	100.0	54
35-39	13.7	275	27.0	39.6	23.8	9.6	100.0	76
40-44	16.3	262	28.4	21.8	30.4	19.4	100.0	64

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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				Total	Number of men who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+		
45-49	16.4	273	44.3	14.5	16.0	25.2	100.0	80
Education								
Pre-primary or none	(22.3)	33	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Primary	20.1	261	45.3	19.8	15.8	19.1	100.0	79
Secondary	12.4	1566	49.8	22.5	15.7	12.1	100.0	341
Higher	9.7	345	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20
Missing/DK	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Under-5s in the same household								
At least one	15.8	663	55.3	13.7	14.3	16.6	100.0	157
None	12.0	1551	44.1	24.9	18.9	12.1	100.0	300
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	21.4	59	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19
Has no functional difficulty	13.5	1939	47.0	21.6	18.3	13.1	100.0	429
Ethnicity of household head								
African/Black	9.0	595	42.7	10.8	20.6	25.9	100.0	82
Amerindian	21.7	155	76.8	10.1	7.6	5.5	100.0	42
East Indian	14.2	1077	44.5	27.8	17.9	9.9	100.0	265
Mixed Race	12.6	385	51.0	14.4	17.6	17.0	100.0	67
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	18.0	440	61.0	14.7	14.0	10.3	100.0	141
Second	16.6	439	38.6	24.5	22.9	14.1	100.0	97
Middle	8.7	459	44.6	19.3	17.6	18.4	100.0	100
Fourth	9.7	432	(43.2)	(26.5)	(18.9)	(11.4)	100.0	72
Richest	12.6	445	(41.9)	(28.6)	(12.9)	(16.6)	100.0	47

¹ MICS indicator SR.15 - Smoking before age 15

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

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have never had an alcoholic drink, percentage who first had an alcoholic drink before age 15, and percentage of women who have had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who:			Number of women
	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	32.9	6.5	28.3	5887
Area				
Urban	25.7	7.0	33.6	1424
Rural	35.2	6.3	26.7	4463
Location				
Coastal	32.4	6.4	28.7	5480
Interior	40.0	6.9	23.1	407
Region				
Barima Waini (1)	45.2	2.7	14.5	130
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	42.7	4.6	15.2	333
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	29.2	7.9	29.6	1110
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	28.2	6.9	35.2	2565
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	47.3	3.9	15.5	372
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	43.2	3.5	16.0	797
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	29.4	10.2	32.3	89
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	46.3	8.5	24.0	33
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	40.3	8.1	24.9	156
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	21.3	10.0	35.7	302
Age				
15-19	49.8	12.7	16.6	997
15-17	57.7	14.2	11.7	591
18-19	38.3	10.5	23.7	406
20-24	29.1	7.3	29.8	1079
25-29	23.9	6.8	36.0	981
30-34	28.1	3.9	33.0	723
35-39	29.3	4.8	33.5	647
40-44	33.4	4.2	24.3	759
45-49	34.9	2.7	27.0	700
Education				
Pre-primary or none	49.5	2.8	10.5	75
Primary	37.0	3.8	22.7	535
Secondary	33.2	6.8	27.6	4193
Higher	28.2	6.9	36.0	1063
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)				
Has functional difficulty	28.1	8.5	30.6	173
Has no functional difficulty	30.2	5.5	30.2	5123
Ethnicity of household head				
African/Black	29.0	8.6	32.0	1780
Amerindian	46.4	5.6	19.6	429
East Indian	37.1	4.3	24.4	2572
Mixed Race	23.8	8.4	35.4	1093
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	12

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have never had an alcoholic drink, percentage who first had an alcoholic drink before age 15, and percentage of women who have had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who:			Number of women
	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	
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	40.6	5.2	18.5	993
Second	34.2	5.4	25.9	1122
Middle	33.5	4.8	29.1	1240
Fourth	30.1	7.1	30.8	1318
Richest	27.8	9.4	35.2	1213
¹ MICS indicator SR.17 - Use of alcohol before age 15				
² MICS indicator SR.16 - Use of alcohol				
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.				

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have never had an alcoholic drink, percentage who first had an alcoholic drink before age 15, and percentage of men who have had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men who:			Number of men
	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	12.0	21.4	64.2	2214
Area				
Urban	11.3	22.6	64.9	465
Rural	12.2	21.1	64.0	1749
Location				
Coastal	11.8	21.2	64.8	2047
Interior	14.9	24.7	56.4	167
Region				
Barima Waini (1)	19.4	28.6	50.4	51
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	5.6	24.9	71.7	115
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	4.2	31.2	68.7	448
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	15.2	17.2	62.9	956
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	10.7	20.7	72.7	137
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	15.7	19.0	59.3	297
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	14.4	19.4	54.8	37
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	14.2	26.8	54.6	14
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	11.8	24.2	62.6	64
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	9.5	16.5	62.6	95
Age				
15-19	28.8	25.2	45.1	424
15-17	42.8	29.9	29.7	215
18-19	14.5	20.3	61.1	209
20-24	10.4	20.1	65.4	360
25-29	7.0	24.1	76.1	337
30-34	9.3	24.5	71.6	284
35-39	8.4	14.7	69.3	276
40-44	5.6	23.5	69.2	262
45-49	6.7	15.6	59.5	273
Education				
Pre-primary or none	(4.5)	(42.0)	(66.8)	33
Primary	9.6	22.0	72.7	261
Secondary	12.5	21.5	62.1	1566
Higher	12.4	18.6	66.4	345
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)				
Has functional difficulty	11.2	24.6	61.1	59
Has no functional difficulty	8.6	20.4	68.1	1940
Ethnicity of household head				
African/Black	12.3	22.9	56.6	595
Amerindian	14.1	26.6	60.5	155
East Indian	12.1	18.5	69.6	1077
Mixed Race	10.4	25.4	62.1	385
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	2

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have never had an alcoholic drink, percentage who first had an alcoholic drink before age 15, and percentage of men who have had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men who:			Number of men
	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	
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	12.1	25.4	60.2	440
Second	13.4	16.7	59.7	441
Middle	12.4	19.0	70.1	457
Fourth	10.1	22.9	63.7	433
Richest	12.0	23.1	66.8	444
¹ MICS indicator SR.17 - Use of alcohol before age 15				
² MICS indicator SR.16 - Use of alcohol				
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.				
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.				

4.11 Children’s Living Arrangements

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

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

The Guyana MICS 2019-2020 included a simple measure of one particular aspect of migration related to what is termed “children left behind”, i.e. for whom one or both parents have moved abroad. While the amount of literature is growing, the long-term effects of the benefits of remittances versus the potential adverse psycho-social effects are not yet conclusive, as there is somewhat conflicting evidence available as to the effects on children. Table SR.11.2 presents information on the living arrangements and co-residence with parents of children under age 18.

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

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

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Living with both parents	Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/mother	Total	Not living with biological mother	Living with neither biological parent ¹	One or both parents dead ²	Number of children age 0-17 years
		Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead						
Total	55.2	1.2	0.7	7.3	0.4	27.3	2.9	3.2	0.6	1.1	100.0	14.0	9.6	5.8	7947
Sex															
Male	56.5	1.1	0.6	7.0	0.4	26.0	2.8	3.9	0.7	1.0	100.0	14.2	9.1	5.7	4018
Female	53.9	1.2	0.7	7.7	0.5	28.7	2.9	2.5	0.6	1.2	100.0	13.8	10.1	6.0	3929
Area															
Urban	45.0	1.2	0.6	6.3	0.6	37.4	3.0	3.4	0.7	1.6	100.0	13.2	8.7	6.2	1949
Rural	58.5	1.2	0.7	7.7	0.4	24.0	2.8	3.2	0.6	0.9	100.0	14.3	9.9	5.7	5998
Location															
Coastal	54.2	1.3	0.6	7.3	0.5	28.2	2.7	3.3	0.6	1.2	100.0	14.2	9.7	5.8	7022
Interior	62.7	0.4	1.1	7.5	0.3	20.6	3.8	2.3	0.8	0.5	100.0	12.6	9.3	6.5	925
Region															
Barima Waini (1)	61.3	0.5	0.8	6.0	0.0	25.6	3.0	1.4	1.0	0.4	100.0	9.8	7.3	5.3	285
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	58.2	1.8	1.6	7.1	0.3	25.1	3.1	1.2	0.4	1.3	100.0	12.6	10.7	7.3	515
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	59.8	0.8	0.8	8.0	0.1	22.6	2.6	3.3	0.4	1.6	100.0	14.5	9.8	4.8	1333
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	52.3	1.7	0.3	6.9	0.3	30.8	2.2	4.4	0.4	0.7	100.0	14.1	9.2	4.8	3191
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	61.0	0.8	1.4	9.3	0.7	19.7	3.8	1.4	0.8	1.2	100.0	15.1	12.1	7.4	497
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	54.5	0.8	0.4	5.9	1.5	26.4	4.0	2.8	2.0	1.7	100.0	14.5	8.5	8.8	1023
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	53.3	0.3	1.8	8.5	0.7	25.3	5.1	2.9	1.3	0.9	100.0	16.0	11.2	9.5	169
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	65.4	0.4	0.9	7.0	0.2	21.1	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.0	100.0	11.4	8.5	4.3	70
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	67.3	0.3	1.0	8.3	0.4	14.9	4.2	2.8	0.3	0.4	100.0	13.4	10.0	6.4	401
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	39.0	1.0	0.8	9.1	0.2	43.2	2.7	2.1	0.1	1.8	100.0	13.7	11.1	4.8	464

Table SR.11.1: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood [cont'd]

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 2019-2020 Survey

	Living with both parents	Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/mother	Total	Not living with biological mother	Living with neither biological parent ¹	One or both parents dead ²	Number of children age 0-17 years
		Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead						
Age															
0-4	63.5	0.1	0.4	3.9	0.0	28.0	1.4	1.9	0.3	0.6	100.0	6.7	4.5	2.2	2232
5-9	54.4	0.7	0.5	8.0	0.3	27.7	2.7	4.3	0.6	0.7	100.0	14.8	9.6	4.9	2294
10-14	51.8	2.1	1.0	8.6	0.3	26.6	3.7	3.5	0.8	1.6	100.0	17.3	12.1	8.0	2123
15-17	48.1	2.4	0.9	9.8	1.5	26.8	4.5	3.1	1.0	2.0	100.0	19.6	14.6	10.3	1298
Ethnicity of household head															
African/Black	43.3	0.9	0.3	8.3	0.6	38.7	2.8	3.5	0.3	1.4	100.0	14.6	10.0	4.9	2277
Amerindian	60.8	0.6	1.5	8.5	0.3	21.8	4.5	1.1	0.3	0.7	100.0	12.5	10.8	7.1	1035
East Indian	67.9	1.4	0.8	7.1	0.3	16.6	2.2	1.7	1.0	0.9	100.0	13.0	9.7	5.7	2844
Mixed Race	46.9	1.5	0.6	5.8	0.5	33.1	3.1	6.5	0.7	1.3	100.0	15.8	8.4	6.5	1781
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(77.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(13.4)	(2.2)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(7.3)	(4.3)	(2.2)	10
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	59.4	1.1	0.8	7.8	0.4	23.2	3.2	3.1	0.5	0.6	100.0	13.9	10.0	6.0	2058
Second	51.5	0.8	0.7	6.9	0.6	30.1	4.3	2.7	1.0	1.4	100.0	13.6	8.9	7.5	1608
Middle	53.2	2.6	0.8	5.9	0.4	29.2	2.4	3.6	0.9	1.0	100.0	14.7	9.7	7.0	1467
Fourth	52.8	0.6	0.5	8.9	0.4	30.2	1.4	3.1	0.7	1.2	100.0	14.7	10.4	3.7	1468
Richest	58.2	1.0	0.6	7.0	0.5	25.1	2.6	3.6	0.1	1.4	100.0	13.1	9.0	4.7	1345
¹ MICS indicator SR.18 - Children's living arrangements															
² MICS indicator SR.19 - Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead															
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.															
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.															

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

Percentage of children age 0-17 years by coresidence of parents, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with:								Number of children age 0-17 years
	Mother is living elsewhere ^A	Father is living elsewhere ^A	Both mother and father are living elsewhere ^A	At least one parent living elsewhere ^A	Mother living abroad	Father living abroad	Mother and father living abroad	At least one parent living abroad ¹	
Total	4.0	26.4	6.7	37.0	1.5	4.4	0.4	6.3	7947
Sex									
Male	4.5	25.1	6.3	35.9	1.5	3.9	0.5	5.9	4018
Female	3.6	27.6	7.0	38.2	1.5	4.9	0.3	6.7	3929
Location									
Coastal	4.1	27.2	6.6	37.9	1.6	4.8	0.4	6.8	7022
Interior	3.6	19.9	7.1	30.6	0.6	1.7	0.1	2.4	925
Area									
Urban	3.8	36.3	5.8	46.0	1.4	6.4	0.3	8.1	1949
Rural	4.1	23.1	6.9	34.1	1.5	3.8	0.4	5.7	5998
Region									
Barima Waini (1)	3.0	24.7	4.9	32.5	0.4	0.8	0.1	1.3	285
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	3.2	23.1	5.8	32.1	0.9	1.7	0.2	2.8	515
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	4.3	21.1	7.6	33.0	1.6	2.9	0.2	4.7	1333
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	4.8	30.3	6.1	41.2	1.8	5.6	0.3	7.7	3191
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	3.3	19.8	8.2	31.4	1.6	3.6	2.3	7.5	497
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	2.7	24.1	5.3	32.1	1.9	6.5	0.5	8.9	1023
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	4.4	23.2	8.3	35.9	0.6	1.6	0.2	2.4	169
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	2.5	20.9	7.0	30.4	0.6	0.1	0.5	1.2	70
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	3.8	14.8	8.3	26.9	0.7	2.7	0.1	3.4	401
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	3.4	43.1	8.8	55.3	0.6	5.5	0.2	6.3	464
Age									
0-4	2.1	26.7	3.8	32.6	0.5	3.5	0.3	4.4	2232
5-9	4.9	26.2	7.6	38.7	2.5	5.2	0.2	7.9	2294
10-14	5.1	25.6	7.3	38.0	1.5	3.9	0.4	5.8	2123
15-17	4.0	27.3	8.9	40.2	1.4	5.4	0.7	7.6	1298

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

Percentage of children age 0-17 years by coresidence of parents, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with:								Number of children age 0-17 years
	Mother is living elsewhere ^A	Father is living elsewhere ^A	Both mother and father are living elsewhere ^A	At least one parent living elsewhere ^A	Mother living abroad	Father living abroad	Mother and father living abroad	At least one parent living abroad ¹	
Orphanhood status									
Both parents alive	3.5	27.0	7.1	37.6	1.5	4.6	0.4	6.6	7404
Only mother alive	17.1	na	na	17.1	1.9	na	na	1.9	280
Only father alive	na	62.3	na	62.3	na	5.5	na	5.5	144
Both parents deceased	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	35
Unknown	18.9	5.3	0.0	24.2	2.9	0.0	0.0	2.9	83
Ethnicity of household head									
African/Black	4.1	37.3	7.5	48.9	1.7	5.7	0.2	7.7	2277
Amerindian	3.6	20.2	7.5	31.3	0.4	1.4	0.1	1.9	1035
East Indian	2.7	17.0	6.4	26.1	1.3	4.3	0.7	6.3	2844
Mixed Race	6.3	31.1	5.5	42.9	2.1	4.7	0.3	7.1	1781
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(3.1)	(13.4)	(4.3)	(20.7)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(6.7)	10
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	4.1	22.0	6.8	32.8	0.8	1.5	0.4	2.7	2058
Second	4.0	28.6	6.4	39.0	2.0	4.2	0.1	6.2	1608
Middle	4.7	30.6	5.5	40.7	1.2	4.8	0.5	6.4	1467
Fourth	3.1	28.3	8.0	39.4	1.7	6.1	0.6	8.4	1468
Richest	4.2	23.8	6.6	34.6	2.2	6.9	0.4	9.5	1345

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

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

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

na: not applicable.

Table SR.11.3: Children not in parental care

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to head of household and percentage living in households headed by a family member, Guyana 2019- 2020 Survey

	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent ¹	Number of children age 0-17 years	Child's relationship to head of household							Total	Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member ^A	Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent
			Spouse/ Partner	Grand-child	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild	Other not related	Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing			
Total	9.6	7947	0.9	67.6	4.6	19.0	3.7	1.7	2.7	100.0	95.6	765
Sex												
Male	9.1	4018	0.0	73.1	6.0	13.5	3.2	1.3	2.9	100.0	95.8	367
Female	10.1	3929	1.7	62.5	3.3	24.0	4.1	2.0	2.5	100.0	95.5	398
Location												
Coastal	9.7	7022	0.8	66.9	4.8	19.3	3.8	1.8	2.6	100.0	95.6	679
Interior	9.3	925	1.4	72.4	2.9	16.3	3.1	0.4	3.6	100.0	96.0	86
Area												
Urban	8.7	1949	0.6	64.3	5.2	21.8	4.4	1.8	1.8	100.0	96.3	170
Rural	9.9	5998	1.0	68.5	4.4	18.1	3.5	1.6	2.9	100.0	95.4	595
Region												
Barima Waini (1)	7.3	285	0.9	68.3	5.6	20.8	1.9	1.3	1.2	100.0	97.5	21
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	10.7	515	0.8	72.3	5.1	11.7	8.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	97.8	55
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	9.8	1333	0.9	63.1	3.0	20.0	8.4	2.2	2.3	100.0	95.4	131
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	9.2	3191	0.0	68.1	5.8	21.2	1.8	0.9	2.3	100.0	96.8	294
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	12.1	497	1.3	74.2	1.6	6.0	0.0	11.3	5.6	100.0	83.2	60
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	8.5	1023	2.9	68.3	2.8	23.7	0.8	0.0	1.5	100.0	98.5	87
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	11.2	169	1.3	81.6	4.0	7.3	5.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	19
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	8.5	70	2.1	78.4	4.0	10.7	1.0	0.0	3.7	100.0	96.3	6
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	10.0	401	1.6	69.2	0.8	19.1	2.7	0.2	6.5	100.0	93.4	40
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	11.1	464	1.0	53.6	10.3	23.0	8.4	0.0	3.7	100.0	96.3	52
Age												
0-4	4.5	2232	0.0	76.4	0.5	9.5	4.2	7.5	1.8	100.0	90.7	100
5-9	9.6	2294	0.0	78.3	1.0	14.3	5.2	0.0	1.2	100.0	98.8	220
10-14	12.1	2123	0.0	69.6	4.5	19.3	2.8	0.0	3.8	100.0	96.2	256
15-17	14.6	1298	3.5	47.7	11.0	28.7	2.9	2.8	3.4	100.0	93.8	190

Table SR.11.3: Children not in parental care

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to head of household and percentage living in households headed by a family member, Guyana 2019- 2020 Survey

	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent ¹	Number of children age 0-17 years	Child's relationship to head of household							Total	Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member ^A	Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent
			Spouse/ Partner	Grand-child	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild	Other not related	Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing			
Orphanhood status												
Both parents alive	7.9	7404	0.8	69.7	2.9	19.9	2.9	1.9	1.9	100.0	96.2	583
Only mother alive	19.0	280	0.0	78.7	4.0	14.2	0.0	0.5	2.6	100.0	96.9	53
Only father alive	64.9	144	1.7	51.8	15.9	13.2	8.3	1.8	7.2	100.0	91.0	94
Both parents deceased	(100.0)	35	(0.7)	(57.5)	(3.8)	(25.4)	(9.2)	(0.0)	(3.4)	100.0	(96.6)	35
Unknown	0.0	83	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	na	na
Ethnicity of household head												
African/Black	10.0	2277	0.2	73.9	2.8	14.1	5.6	1.0	2.3	100.0	96.6	229
Amerindian	10.8	1035	1.0	69.9	1.4	20.1	2.1	0.3	5.1	100.0	94.6	112
East Indian	9.7	2844	1.8	67.5	4.3	20.2	2.3	2.7	1.4	100.0	96.0	275
Mixed Race	8.4	1781	0.2	56.2	10.1	23.4	4.4	1.9	3.8	100.0	94.3	149
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(4.3)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	10.0	2058	2.5	72.8	5.1	11.9	1.6	3.0	3.1	100.0	93.8	206
Second	8.9	1608	0.7	69.1	3.7	22.1	2.6	1.2	0.7	100.0	98.2	143
Middle	9.7	1467	0.4	63.0	10.2	15.4	6.9	0.7	3.4	100.0	95.9	142
Fourth	10.4	1468	0.0	60.5	1.9	29.6	3.5	2.2	2.4	100.0	95.5	153
Richest	9.0	1345	0.0	71.1	1.6	17.9	5.0	0.4	3.9	100.0	95.7	121

¹ MICS indicator SR.18 - Children's living arrangements

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

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

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

na: not applicable.



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Way to hang in there!



GOOD WORK!

5 SURVIVE

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

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

- Neonatal mortality (NN): probability of dying within the first month of life⁴²
- Post-neonatal mortality (PNN): difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates
- Infant mortality ($1q_0$): probability of dying between birth and the first birthday
- Child mortality ($4q_1$): probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays
- Under-five mortality ($5q_0$): the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday

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

Table CS.1 presents neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the three most recent five-year periods before the survey. For each mortality rate in the table, it is possible to assess changes over time, during the last 15 years preceding the survey.

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

⁴² The neonatal period is the first 28 days of life, however, traditionally the neonatal mortality rates are computed based on the first month of life in household surveys, which very closely approximates the 28-day definition.

Table CS.1: Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for five year periods preceding the survey, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ^{5,B}
Years preceding the survey					
0-4	15	8	23	2	25
5-9	14	2	17	2	19
10-14	8	4	11	4	15
¹ MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2					
² MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate					
³ MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate					
⁴ MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate					
⁵ MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1					
^A Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates					
^B See Appendix C for sampling errors for CS.1, CS.3, and CS.5					

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

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five year period preceding the survey, by socioeconomic characteristics, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey^B

	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Total	15	8	23	2	25
Area					
Urban	17	9	26	2	28
Rural	15	8	22	2	24
Location					
Coastal	15	8	23	1	24
Interior	14	9	23	3	26
Region					
Barima Waini (1)	(19)	(5)	(24)	(7)	(31)
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(7)	(5)	(12)	(*)	(12)
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	(38)	(5)	(43)	(*)	(43)
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	(4)	(9)	(12)	(3)	(15)
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	(18)	(5)	(23)	(0)	(23)
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	(11)	(10)	(21)	(0)	(21)
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Mother's education					
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Primary	(22)	(1)	(24)	(0)	(24)
Secondary	11	8	19	1	20
Higher	(34)	(9)	(43)	(8)	(51)
Don't Know (DK)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Ethnicity of household head					
African/ Black	17	5	21	2	23
Amerindian	6	8	14	1	15
East Indian	11	5	15	0	15
Mixed	25	18	43	5	47
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	12	10	21	1	23
Second	19	4	23	6	29
Middle	(23)	(20)	(43)	(0)	(43)
Fourth	(12)	(1)	(14)	(0)	(14)
Richest	(10)	(3)	(13)	(0)	(13)

¹ MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2

² MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate

³ MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate

⁴ MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate

⁵ MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1

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

^B Excludes first order births

() Figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death

(*) An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on less than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death

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

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five year period preceding the survey, by demographic characteristics, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Total	15	8	23	2	25
Sex					
Male	18	13	31	2	34
Female	12	2	14	1	15
Mother's age at birth					
Less than 20	21	15	36	1	37
20-34	8	6	15	2	17
35-49	(56)	(5)	(61)	0	(61)
Birth order					
1	12	10	21	4	25
2-3	11	8	19	1	20
4-6	34	3	37	0	37
7+	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Previous birth interval^B					
First birth	12	12	24	4	27
< 2 years	(11)	(6)	(17)	(2)	(19)
2 years	(5)	(2)	(7)	(0)	(7)
3 years	(2)	(19)	(21)	(0)	(21)
4+ years	31	3	34	0	34
¹ MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2					
² MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate					
³ MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate					
⁴ MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate					
⁵ MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1					
^A Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates					
^B Excludes first order births					
() Figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death					
(*) An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on less than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death					



6 THRIVE: REPRODUCTIVE & MATERNAL HEALTH

6.1 Fertility

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

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

Table TM.1.1: Fertility rates

Adolescent birth rate, age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the three-year period preceding the survey, by area, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Urban	Rural	Total
Age^A			
15-19 ¹	59	67	65
20-24	126	120	121
25-29	102	129	121
30-34	91	83	85
35-39	48	35	38
40-44	21	17	18
45-49	2	4	3
TFR (15-49 years)^B	2.2	2.3	2.3
GFR^C	73.8	71.8	72.5
CBR^D	19.2	18.4	18.6

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

^A The age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) are the number of live births in the last 3 years, divided by the average number of women in that age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women. The age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years is also termed as the adolescent birth rate

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

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

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

6.2 Early Childbearing

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

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

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

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

To estimate the proportion of women who have had a live birth before age 18 – when they were still children themselves – data based on women age 20-24 years at the time of survey are used to avoid truncation.⁴³

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

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

⁴³ Using women age 15-19 to estimate the percentage who had given birth before age 18 would introduce truncation to the estimates, since the majority of women in this age group will not have completed age 18, and therefore will not have completed exposure to childbearing before age 18. The age group 20-24 is used to estimate the percentage of women giving birth before age 18, since all women in this age group have completed exposure to childbearing at very early ages.

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

Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates for the three-year period preceding the survey, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Adolescent birth rate ¹ (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years) ^A	Total fertility rate (women age 15-49 years) ^A
Total	65	2.3
Area		
Urban	59	2.2
Rural	66	2.3
Location		
Coastal	60	2.1
Interior	115	4.0
Region		
Barima Waini (1)	116	4.1
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	91	2.6
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	67	2.1
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	45	2.0
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	70	2.8
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	67	2.0
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(90)	3.5
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(127)	3.7
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	(125)	4.2
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	89	2.3
Education		
Pre-primary or none	(*)	2.8
Primary	(149)	3.5
Secondary	75	2.4
Higher	10	1.6
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	(*)	2.0
Has no functional difficulty	81	2.3
Ethnicity of household head		
African/black	44	2.2
Amerindian	127	3.9
East Indian	61	1.9
Mixed Race	80	2.5
Others/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	139	4.1
Second	98	2.5
Middle	43	1.8
Fourth	32	1.6
Richest	21	1.8

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

(*) Rates based on fewer than 125 unweighted person-years of exposure

() Rates based on 125 to 249 unweighted person-years of exposure

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

Percentage of women age 15-19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child, and who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women age 15-19 years who:				Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 ¹	Number of women age 20-24 years
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth before age 15			
Total	10.1	2.8	12.9	0.6	997	13.5	1079
Area							
Urban	9.4	1.6	10.9	0.5	230	11.9	271
Rural	10.3	3.1	13.5	0.6	767	14.0	809
Location							
Coastal	9.0	2.7	11.8	0.4	918	12.7	1012
Interior	22.4	3.3	25.7	2.3	79	25.7	68
Region							
Barima Waini (1)	21.7	1.7	23.5	3.8	27	26.3	27
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	15.1	0.0	15.1	0.0	55	11.2	54
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	10.1	4.3	14.4	0.0	183	12.3	184
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	6.0	2.2	8.2	0.5	435	9.3	467
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	8.4	1.4	9.8	0.0	64	25.4	82
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	14.6	4.3	18.9	1.1	127	14.5	168
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	17.1	2.0	19.1	1.7	16	21.7	15
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(22.1)	(9.7)	(31.8)	(2.6)	4	29.2	7
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	25.6	4.2	29.8	1.4	32	27.0	19
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	11.6	2.2	13.8	1.0	54	20.0	56
Education							
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	9
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(36.8)	30
Secondary	10.7	2.8	13.5	0.5	873	14.7	788
Higher	1.3	2.5	3.9	0.0	111	5.8	253
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(14.5)	23
Has no functional difficulty	18.5	5.9	24.4	0.5	399	13.5	1057
Ethnicity of household head							
African/Black	7.5	3.2	10.6	0.0	339	8.0	322
Amerindian	26.6	2.4	29.0	4.1	83	34.0	76
East Indian	8.0	2.9	10.9	0.6	359	11.8	517
Mixed Race	11.6	2.1	13.8	0.1	213	20.4	161
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	23.5	3.2	26.7	1.5	210	29.7	162
Second	10.0	5.1	15.0	1.3	182	16.9	213
Middle	9.1	4.2	13.3	0.0	202	11.0	244
Fourth	3.9	0.0	3.9	0.0	204	7.5	267
Richest	3.5	1.6	5.1	0.1	198	7.7	194

¹ MICS indicator TM.2 - Early childbearing

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

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

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

Percentage of men age 15-19 years who have fathered a live birth and who have fathered a live birth before age 15, and percentage of men age 20-24 years who have fathered a live birth before age 18, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men age 15-19 years who have:		Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage of men age 20-24 years who have fathered a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-24 years
	Fathered a live birth	Fathered a live birth before age 15			
Total	1.7	0.0	424	1.5	360
Area					
Urban	0.0	0.0	88	0.7	78
Rural	2.2	0.0	336	1.8	281
Location					
Coastal	1.7	0.0	382	1.5	338
Interior	2.2	0.0	42	2.3	22
Region					
Barima Waini (1)	6.8	0.0	13	(2.9)	9
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	22	(5.2)	27
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	(3.3)	(0.0)	75	(0.0)	50
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	2.1	0.0	192	1.6	158
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	26	(0.8)	28
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	41	0.5	59
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	11	(*)	4
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	2
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	14	(*)	7
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(0.0)	(0.0)	26	(3.5)	17
Education					
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Primary	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	11
Secondary	2.1	0.0	356	1.8	278
Higher	(0.0)	(0.0)	60	0.0	68
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)					
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	9
Has no functional difficulty	3.5	0.0	206	0.9	350
Ethnicity of household head					
African/Black	3.1	0.0	125	1.0	107
Amerindian	2.0	0.0	40	0.9	25
East Indian	1.3	0.0	185	2.1	161
Mixed Race	0.2	0.0	73	1.3	67
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	1.0	0.0	96	3.1	78
Second	4.4	0.0	89	4.3	59
Middle	1.4	0.0	77	0.8	76
Fourth	0.0	0.0	79	0.0	68
Richest	1.6	0.0	83	0.0	78

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

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

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

Percentage of women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area and age group, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Urban				Rural				Coastal				Interior				All			
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	0.9	1424	15.0	1194	1.5	4463	19.7	3695	1.2	5480	17.9	4562	2.9	407	27.8	328	1.4	5887	18.6	4890
Age																				
15-19	0.5	230	na	na	0.6	767	na	na	0.4	373	na	na	2.3	79	na	na	0.5	406	na	na
15-17	0.9	121	na	na	0.6	470	na	na	0.5	1012	na	na	2.4	46	na	na	0.6	1079	na	na
18-19	0.0	109	na	na	0.7	298	na	na	1.1	909	na	na	2.3	34	na	na	1.2	981	na	na
20-24	0.3	271	11.9	271	0.7	809	14.0	809	0.5	1012	12.7	1012	3.0	68	25.7	68	0.6	1079	13.5	1079
25-29	0.4	259	8.9	259	1.5	722	17.0	722	1.1	909	14.2	909	2.3	72	22.4	72	1.2	981	14.8	981
30-34	2.2	177	16.9	177	4.8	546	23.5	546	4.1	674	21.1	674	5.5	49	31.7	49	4.2	723	21.9	723
35-39	0.7	183	21.8	183	0.7	463	21.7	463	0.5	590	20.9	590	2.7	56	30.4	56	0.7	647	21.7	647
40-44	0.5	155	15.0	155	1.2	604	22.0	604	0.9	714	20.0	714	3.0	45	29.7	45	1.1	759	20.6	759
45-49	2.7	149	21.0	149	1.7	551	23.7	551	1.9	663	22.7	663	1.6	37	30.2	37	1.9	700	23.1	700

na: not applicable.

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

Percentage of men who have fathered a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area and age group, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Urban				Rural				Coastal				Interior				All			
	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years
Total	0.0	465	3.8	377	0.5	1749	2.9	1413	0.4	2047	3.1	1665	0.1	167	3.4	125	0.4	2214	3.1	1790
Age																				
15-19	0.0	88	na	na	0.0	336	na	na	0.0	194	na	na	0.0	42	na	na	0.0	209	na	na
15-17	0.0	45	na	na	0.0	170	na	na	0.4	338	na	na	0.0	27	na	na	0.4	360	na	na
18-19	0.0	43	na	na	0.0	166	na	na	1.3	311	na	na	0.0	15	na	na	1.2	337	na	na
20-24	0.0	78	0.7	78	0.6	281	1.8	281	0.4	338	1.5	338	0.6	22	2.3	22	0.4	360	1.5	360
25-29	0.0	81	1.2	81	1.6	256	2.2	256	1.3	311	2.0	311	0.0	26	1.6	26	1.2	337	2.0	337
30-34	0.0	56	0.0	56	0.3	227	2.9	227	0.2	267	1.9	267	0.0	17	10.2	17	0.2	284	2.4	284
35-39	0.0	48	11.7	48	0.0	228	2.2	228	0.0	255	3.9	255	0.3	21	3.2	21	0.0	276	3.8	276
40-44	0.0	54	5.9	54	0.0	208	6.6	208	0.0	240	6.7	240	0.0	22	4.1	22	0.0	262	6.5	262
45-49	0.0	59	6.9	59	0.7	214	2.2	214	0.6	255	3.4	255	0.0	17	0.3	17	0.5	273	3.2	273

na: not applicable

6.3 Contraception

Appropriate contraceptive use is important to the health of women and children by: 1) preventing pregnancies that are too early or too late; 2) extending the period between births; and 3) limiting the total number of children.⁴⁴

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

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

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

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

- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrheic⁴⁵ and iii) fecund⁴⁶ and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth OR
- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrheic, and iii) fecund and unsure whether they want another child OR
- are pregnant, and say that pregnancy was mistimed (would have wanted to wait) OR
- are post-partum amenorrheic and say that the birth was mistimed (would have wanted to wait).

⁴⁴ PATH, and United Nations Population Fund. *Meeting the Need: Strengthening Family Planning Programs*. Seattle: PATH/UNFPA, 2006. https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/resource-pdf/family_planning06.pdf.

⁴⁵ A woman is post-partum amenorrheic if she had a live birth in last two years and is not currently pregnant, and her menstrual period has not returned since the birth of the last child.

⁴⁶ A woman is considered infecund if she is neither pregnant nor post-partum amenorrheic, and
(1a) has not had menstruation for at least six months, or (1b) has never menstruated, or (1c) had last menstruation occurring before her last birth, or (1d) is in menopause/has had hysterectomy OR
(2) she declares that she i) has had hysterectomy, ii) has never menstruated, iii) is menopausal or iv) has been trying to get pregnant for at least 2 years without result in response to questions on why she thinks she is not physically able to get pregnant at the time of survey OR
(3) she declares she cannot get pregnant when asked about desire for future birth OR
(4) she has not had a birth in the preceding 5 years, is currently not using contraception and is currently married and was continuously married during the last 5 years preceding the survey.

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

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

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

Met need for limiting includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method⁴⁷ and who want no more children, are using male or female sterilisation or declare themselves as infecund. Met need for spacing includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method and who want to have another child or are undecided whether to have another child. Summing the met need for spacing and limiting results in the total met need for contraception.

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

Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods is one of the indicators used to track progress toward the Sustainable Development Goal, Target 3.7, on ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes. While SDG indicator 3.7.1 relates to all women age 15-49 years, it is only reported for women currently married or in union and, therefore, located in Table TM.3.3 alone.

⁴⁷ In this chapter, whenever reference is made to the use of a contraceptive by a woman, this includes her partner using a contraceptive method (such as male condom).

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):																		Number of women currently married or in union
	No method	Modern method										Traditional method				Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method ¹	
		Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm /Foam/Jelly	LAM	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Missing				
Total	70.1	3.1	0.0	4.7	4.9	3.2	6.1	5.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.1	28.6	1.2	29.9	3984
Area																			
Urban	74.4	2.1	0.0	3.8	3.6	2.7	4.3	6.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.2	23.9	1.5	25.6	947
Rural	68.8	3.4	0.0	4.9	5.2	3.3	6.6	5.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.0	30.1	1.1	31.2	3037
Location																			
Coastal	70.4	3.2	0.0	4.8	4.4	2.9	6.1	6.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.1	28.4	1.2	29.6	3690
Interior	67.1	1.8	0.0	3.2	10.2	7.0	5.7	2.6	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.0	31.6	1.3	32.9	294
Region																			
Barima Waini (1)	69.0	2.3	0.0	2.7	4.4	7.7	9.9	2.2	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	30.8	0.2	31.0	92
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	72.6	6.0	0.0	1.5	2.9	6.9	6.3	2.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	26.7	0.7	27.4	223
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	62.4	4.9	0.0	9.8	3.7	3.8	6.8	6.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	36.9	0.8	37.6	787
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	72.4	2.0	0.0	4.0	5.3	2.8	4.1	7.3	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.0	26.2	1.4	27.6	1714
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	80.4	3.7	0.0	0.3	2.2	0.8	8.8	3.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	19.2	0.2	19.6	234
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	72.4	1.8	0.3	4.2	4.5	0.7	10.8	3.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.3	26.0	1.3	27.6	542
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	60.3	1.6	0.0	3.2	8.4	7.7	5.2	6.6	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.0	1.3	0.0	34.4	5.3	39.7	63
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	67.3	0.9	0.0	3.8	15.1	10.1	2.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.7	0.0	32.7	26
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	69.3	1.8	0.0	3.5	14.7	5.3	3.3	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	30.5	0.3	30.7	114
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	64.6	7.3	0.0	1.6	3.8	3.2	4.4	10.2	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.3	1.3	1.6	0.0	32.1	3.2	35.4	190
Age																			
15-19	74.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	4.1	2.3	4.6	11.6	1.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	25.1	0.3	25.4	256
15-17	82.6	1.8	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.6	13.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	17.2	0.2	17.4	88
18-19	70.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	3.5	6.7	10.8	1.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	29.3	0.3	29.6	168
20-24	75.7	1.3	0.0	4.4	3.9	3.2	5.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	23.5	0.5	24.3	687
25-29	65.2	1.9	0.0	7.2	6.5	2.1	7.7	7.4	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	34.2	0.7	34.8	751

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):																		Number of women currently married or in union
	No method	Modern method										Traditional method				Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method ¹	
		Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm /Foam/Jelly	LAM	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Missing				
30-34	60.3	3.9	0.0	8.3	7.1	2.4	8.3	7.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.0	37.8	1.8	39.7	600
35-39	66.9	4.4	0.0	5.0	4.7	3.0	7.2	5.7	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.5	1.3	0.1	31.0	2.0	33.1	532
40-44	68.6	3.1	0.1	2.4	5.0	5.9	6.5	5.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	29.5	1.8	31.4	605
45-49	83.2	5.9	0.2	1.9	1.6	2.9	1.9	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.0	15.6	1.3	16.8	553
Education																			
Pre-primary or none	85.2	0.2	0.0	4.1	1.0	0.5	5.9	2.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.8	0.0	14.8	66
Primary	74.4	3.9	0.2	1.8	5.6	3.4	4.8	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.0	24.1	1.5	25.6	445
Secondary	68.3	3.3	0.0	4.7	5.0	3.6	6.8	6.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	30.6	1.1	31.7	2805
Higher	72.5	2.0	0.1	6.5	3.9	1.5	4.0	6.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.3	25.3	1.9	27.5	648
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Number of living children																			
0	89.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	2.1	6.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.2	10.0	0.8	11.0	772
1	73.2	1.0	0.1	3.2	4.5	3.0	5.9	7.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.0	25.8	1.0	26.8	870
2	62.3	3.0	0.0	8.7	6.6	4.7	8.0	5.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	36.8	0.8	37.7	952
3	63.2	4.1	0.0	6.9	6.1	3.4	9.4	4.1	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	35.4	1.4	36.8	682
4+	63.0	8.1	0.1	3.7	6.3	4.4	4.8	5.9	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.4	1.9	0.0	34.6	2.4	37.0	708
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																			
Has functional difficulty	71.6	4.0	0.0	5.9	2.8	7.8	0.6	5.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	27.4	1.0	28.4	128
Has no functional difficulty	69.8	3.1	0.0	4.7	5.0	3.1	6.4	5.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.1	28.9	1.3	30.2	3768
Ethnicity of household head																			
African/Black	72.0	2.0	0.0	5.6	3.9	1.9	4.0	8.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.2	26.4	1.5	28.0	1115
Amerindian	66.4	4.6	0.0	2.8	11.2	5.1	6.0	2.9	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.3	33.6	304
East Indian	70.5	3.5	0.1	4.9	4.4	2.9	7.7	4.6	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	28.7	0.7	29.5	1804
Mixed Race	67.9	3.2	0.0	3.5	4.8	4.9	5.1	6.5	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.7	0.0	29.7	2.4	32.1	754
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):																		Number of women currently married or in union
	No method	Modern method										Traditional method				Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method ¹	
		Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm /Foam/Jelly	LAM	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Missing				
Wealth index quintile																			
Poorest	71.7	3.9	0.1	2.8	5.9	4.0	6.1	4.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	27.5	0.8	28.3	709
Second	70.0	4.0	0.1	3.8	5.7	2.3	6.6	5.3	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	29.4	0.6	30.0	737
Middle	66.2	3.4	0.0	6.2	3.5	2.8	6.4	8.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.0	31.9	1.8	33.8	821
Fourth	72.3	1.3	0.0	4.6	5.7	3.6	4.4	5.8	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.0	25.9	1.8	27.7	873
Richest	70.5	3.2	0.0	5.5	3.6	3.0	7.0	5.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	28.3	1.0	29.5	844

¹ MICS indicator TM.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate

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

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

Percentage of sexually active women age 15-49 years currently unmarried or not in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of sexually active ^A women currently unmarried or not in union who are using (or whose partner is using):			Number of sexually active ^A women currently unmarried or not in union
	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method	
Total	21.0	1.2	22.3	258
Area				
Urban	22.4	0.0	22.4	69
Rural	20.5	1.7	22.2	189
Location				
Coastal	20.6	1.3	21.9	238
Interior	25.9	0.7	26.6	20
Region				
Barima Waini (1)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	(*)	(*)	(*)	31
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	21.7	2.2	23.9	138
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(13.5)	(0)	(13.5)	20
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	(12.1)	(0.0)	(12.1)	11
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(19.0)	(0.0)	(19.0)	23
Age				
15-19	21.6	10.0	31.6	31
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
18-19	(31.6)	(14.9)	(46.5)	20
20-24	28.6	0.0	28.6	67
25-29	14.9	0.0	14.9	67
30-34	(23.3)	(0.7)	(24.0)	20
35-39	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
40-44	(*)	(*)	(*)	27
45-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Education				
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Secondary	22.4	2.0	24.4	163
Higher	24.1	0.0	24.1	73
Number of living children				
0	17.0	2.9	19.9	103
1	18.7	0.0	18.7	74
2	(31.4)	(0.4)	(31.8)	33
3	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
4+	(*)	(*)	(*)	28
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)				
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Has no functional difficulty	22.2	1.3	23.5	244

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

Percentage of sexually active women age 15-49 years currently unmarried or not in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of sexually active ^A women currently unmarried or not in union who are using (or whose partner is using):			Number of sexually active ^A women currently unmarried or not in union
	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method	
Ethnicity of household head				
African/Black	22.4	2.8	25.2	107
Amerindian	24.0	0.0	24.0	19
East Indian	(19.0)	(0.0)	(19.0)	67
Mixed Race	18.9	0.2	19.2	64
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	26.5	0.0	26.5	33
Second	28.6	0.3	28.8	55
Middle	(15.5)	(4.4)	(19.9)	69
Fourth	(23.4)	(0.0)	(23.4)	57
Richest	(13.5)	(0.0)	(13.5)	45

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

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

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

Table TM.3.3: Need and demand for family planning (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently married or in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods ¹	
Total	16.8	13.7	30.5	10.4	19.5	29.9	27.2	33.2	60.4	3984	49.5	47.4	2406
Area													
Urban	20.9	12.8	33.7	11.9	13.7	25.6	32.8	26.5	59.3	947	43.1	40.2	562
Rural	15.5	14.0	29.5	9.9	21.3	31.2	25.4	35.3	60.7	3037	51.4	49.5	1844
Location													
Coastal	17.0	13.4	30.4	10.2	19.4	29.6	27.2	32.8	60.0	3690	49.4	47.3	2214
Interior	14.5	17.8	32.3	12.4	20.5	32.9	26.9	38.3	65.2	294	50.4	48.4	192
Region													
Barima Waini (1)	17.2	16.6	33.8	12.2	18.8	31.0	29.4	35.4	64.8	92	47.8	47.5	59
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	11.6	16.4	28.0	5.3	22.1	27.4	16.9	38.4	55.4	223	49.5	48.2	124
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	19.1	12.3	31.4	10.5	27.2	37.6	29.5	39.4	69.0	787	54.6	53.4	543
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	18.3	13.1	31.4	12.2	15.5	27.6	30.4	28.6	59.0	1714	46.8	44.4	1012
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	11.8	19.6	31.4	3.5	16.1	19.6	15.2	35.7	50.9	234	38.4	37.7	119
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	13.8	12.5	26.3	7.4	20.3	27.6	21.2	32.8	54.0	542	51.2	48.3	293
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	15.6	11.9	27.6	15.5	24.1	39.7	31.2	36.1	67.2	63	59.0	51.1	42
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	11.7	18.7	30.4	10.6	22.1	32.7	22.3	40.8	63.1	26	51.8	51.8	17
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	12.3	21.9	34.2	11.2	19.5	30.7	23.6	41.4	65.0	114	47.3	46.9	74
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	18.2	11.7	29.9	13.9	21.5	35.4	32.0	33.2	65.3	190	54.2	49.2	124
Age													
15-19	49.0	5.0	53.9	19.0	6.4	25.4	67.9	11.4	79.3	256	32.0	31.6	203
15-17	65.5	9.0	74.5	12.8	4.6	17.4	78.4	13.6	91.9	88	18.9	18.7	81
18-19	40.2	2.9	43.1	22.2	7.4	29.6	62.4	10.2	72.7	168	40.7	40.3	122

Table TM.3.3: Need and demand for family planning (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently married or in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods ¹	
20-24	38.3	9.0	47.3	16.3	8.0	24.3	54.7	17.0	71.6	687	33.9	32.8	492
25-29	19.2	14.5	33.7	18.6	16.3	34.8	37.8	30.8	68.6	751	50.8	49.8	515
30-34	11.7	12.3	24.0	11.6	28.0	39.7	23.4	40.3	63.7	600	62.3	59.4	382
35-39	6.7	16.7	23.4	6.5	26.6	33.1	13.2	43.3	56.5	532	58.6	54.9	301
40-44	3.4	19.8	23.1	1.3	30.0	31.4	4.7	49.8	54.5	605	57.5	54.2	330
45-49	1.7	14.6	16.3	0.1	16.7	16.8	1.8	31.3	33.1	553	50.9	47.1	183
Education													
Pre-primary or none	15.1	11.6	26.7	1.1	13.7	14.8	16.2	25.2	41.5	66	(35.7)	(35.7)	28
Primary	6.3	17.5	23.7	3.7	21.9	25.6	9.9	39.4	49.3	445	51.9	48.9	219
Secondary	16.9	13.9	30.8	11.1	20.5	31.7	28.0	34.4	62.4	2805	50.7	48.9	1752
Higher	24.3	10.2	34.5	12.8	14.6	27.5	37.1	24.8	61.9	648	44.3	40.8	402
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	5
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	5.1	15.0	20.1	7.4	21.0	28.4	12.5	36.0	48.5	128	58.5	56.4	62
Has no functional difficulty	16.0	13.8	29.8	10.4	19.8	30.2	26.5	33.6	60.0	3768	50.3	48.1	2262
Ethnicity of household head													
African/Black	20.8	13.9	34.7	12.6	15.4	28.0	33.4	29.2	62.7	1115	44.7	42.1	699
Amerindian	13.5	20.6	34.1	11.2	22.4	33.6	24.6	43.1	67.7	304	49.7	49.2	206
East Indian	14.4	12.5	27.0	7.5	21.9	29.5	22.0	34.5	56.5	1804	52.2	50.9	1019
Mixed Race	17.7	13.6	31.4	13.4	18.7	32.1	31.1	32.3	63.4	754	50.6	46.8	478
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	15.3	21.5	36.8	8.5	19.9	28.3	23.8	41.4	65.1	709	43.5	42.2	462
Second	15.6	13.2	28.7	7.4	22.7	30.0	22.9	35.8	58.8	737	51.1	50.0	433

Table TM.3.3: Need and demand for family planning (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently married or in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods ¹	
Middle	17.0	11.4	28.4	13.0	20.8	33.8	30.0	32.2	62.2	821	54.3	51.4	510
Fourth	16.2	11.5	27.7	10.7	17.1	27.7	26.9	28.5	55.4	873	50.0	46.7	484
Richest	19.4	12.2	31.7	11.8	17.7	29.5	31.2	29.9	61.1	844	48.2	46.3	516

¹ MICS indicator TM.4 - Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception; SDG indicator 3.7.1 & 3.8.1

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

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

Table TM.3.4: Need and demand for family planning (currently unmarried/not in union)

Percentage of sexually active women age 15-49 years who are currently unmarried or not in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of sexually active ^A women currently unmarried or not in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of sexually active ^A women currently unmarried or not in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods ¹	
Total	40.2	25.7	65.9	13.5	8.8	22.3	53.7	34.5	88.2	258	25.3	23.9	228
Area													
Urban	35.4	28.8	64.2	12.5	9.9	22.4	47.9	38.7	86.6	69	25.9	25.9	60
Rural	41.9	24.6	66.5	13.9	8.4	22.2	55.8	33.0	88.8	189	25.0	23.1	168
Location													
Coastal	39.2	26.7	66.0	13.3	8.6	21.9	52.6	35.3	87.9	238	24.9	23.5	210
Interior	51.9	13.5	65.4	15.3	11.3	26.6	67.2	24.8	92.0	20	28.9	28.1	18
Region													
Barima Waini (1)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	3
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	6
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	31	(*)	(*)	27
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	33.4	31.5	64.9	14.5	9.4	23.9	47.9	40.9	88.8	138	(26.9)	(24.5)	123
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(53.3)	(19.4)	(72.7)	(2.5)	(11.0)	(13.5)	(55.8)	(30.4)	(86.2)	20	(15.7)	(15.7)	17
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	16
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	3
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	1
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	(74.9)	(13)	(87.9)	(3.2)	(8.8)	(12.1)	(78.2)	(21.8)	(100)	11	(12.1)	(12.1)	11
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(48.1)	(19.8)	(67.9)	(13.0)	(6.0)	(19)	(61.1)	(25.8)	(86.9)	23	(21.8)	(21.8)	20
Age													
15-19	57.3	4.5	61.8	23.0	8.6	31.6	80.3	13.1	93.4	31	(33.8)	(23.2)	29
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	9
18-19	(43.3)	(4.3)	(47.6)	(33.6)	(12.9)	(46.5)	(76.9)	(17.1)	(94)	20	(49.4)	(33.6)	19

Table TM.3.4: Need and demand for family planning (currently unmarried/not in union)

Percentage of sexually active women age 15-49 years who are currently unmarried or not in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of sexually active ^A women currently unmarried or not in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of sexually active ^A women currently unmarried or not in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods ¹	
20-24	65.3	1.2	66.5	22.9	5.6	28.6	88.2	6.9	95.1	67	30.0	30.0	64
25-29	42.7	30.2	72.9	11.6	3.2	14.9	54.4	33.4	87.8	67	(16.9)	(16.9)	59
30-34	(52.9)	(6.5)	(59.5)	(16.0)	(8.0)	(24.0)	(68.9)	(14.6)	(83.5)	20	(28.8)	(27.9)	17
35-39	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	(*)	(*)	21
40-44	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27	(*)	(*)	21
45-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	17
Education													
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	(*)	(*)	22
Secondary	46.0	17.9	63.9	15.0	9.4	24.4	60.9	27.3	88.3	163	27.6	25.4	144
Higher	37.3	23.9	61.2	14.4	9.7	24.1	51.7	33.6	85.3	73	(28.3)	(28.3)	62
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	3
Has no functional difficulty	37.9	27.1	65.0	14.2	9.3	23.5	52.2	36.4	88.5	244	26.6	25.1	216
Ethnicity of household head													
African/Black	33.8	24.3	58.2	14.8	10.4	25.2	48.6	34.8	83.4	107	30.2	26.8	89
Amerindian	48.8	15.4	64.2	13.1	10.9	24.0	61.8	26.3	88.2	19	27.2	27.2	17
East Indian	(45.1)	(25)	(70.2)	(9.3)	(9.7)	(19.0)	(54.4)	(34.7)	(89.1)	67	(21.3)	(21.3)	59
Mixed Race	43.7	32.2	75.9	16.1	3.1	19.2	59.8	35.2	95.1	64	(20.2)	(19.9)	61
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	36.3	26.4	62.7	10.2	16.4	26.5	46.5	42.7	89.2	33	29.7	29.7	29
Second	25.7	40.3	66.0	23.9	4.9	28.8	49.6	45.3	94.8	55	(30.4)	(30.1)	52
Middle	(40.9)	(18.9)	(59.8)	(7.7)	(12.2)	(19.9)	(48.6)	(31.1)	(79.8)	69	(25.0)	(19.4)	55
Fourth	(45.7)	(23.0)	(68.6)	(16.2)	(7.1)	(23.4)	(61.9)	(30.1)	(92)	57	(25.4)	(25.4)	52

Table TM.3.4: Need and demand for family planning (currently unmarried/not in union)

Percentage of sexually active women age 15-49 years who are currently unmarried or not in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of sexually active ^A women currently unmarried or not in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of sexually active ^A women currently unmarried or not in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods ¹	
Richest	(52.6)	(21.4)	(74)	(8.8)	(4.8)	(13.5)	(61.3)	(26.2)	(87.5)	45	(*)	(*)	40

¹ MICS indicator TM.4 - Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception; SDG indicator 3.7.1 & 3.8.1

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

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

6.4 Antenatal Care

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

WHO recommends a minimum of eight antenatal visits based on a review of the effectiveness of different models of antenatal care.⁴⁸ WHO guidelines are specific on the content on antenatal care visits, which include:

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

It is of crucial importance for pregnant women to start attending antenatal care visits as early in pregnancy as possible and ideally have the first visit during the first trimester to prevent and detect pregnancy conditions that could affect both the woman and her baby. Antenatal care should continue throughout the entire pregnancy.⁴⁸

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

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

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

⁴⁸ WHO. *WHO recommendations on antenatal care for a positive pregnancy experience*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2016. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/250796/9789241549912-eng.pdf?sequence=1>.

Table TM.4.1: Antenatal care coverage

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Provider of antenatal care ^A							No antenatal care	Total	Percentage of women who were attended at least once by skilled health personnel ^{1,B}	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Medex	Single midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Other				
Total	60.4	27.8	0.7	0.3	0.3	4.5	0.1	6.0	100.0	89.1	833
Area											
Urban	63.6	30.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.9	100.0	95.0	192
Rural	59.4	27.0	0.6	0.3	0.4	5.8	0.1	6.3	100.0	87.4	641
Location											
Coastal	62.9	28.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	2.0	0.1	5.9	100.0	92.0	730
Interior	42.6	23.9	2.2	0.0	2.6	22.1	0.0	6.6	100.0	68.7	103
Region											
Barima Waini (1)	33.7	37.7	0.0	0.0	3.2	19.8	0.0	5.6	100.0	71.4	37
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	39.4	34.5	5.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	0.0	13.2	100.0	78.9	55
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	64.9	29.8	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	100.0	96.2	145
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	75.0	19.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	100.0	94.0	332
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	46.3	35.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.8	100.0	81.2	62
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	38.2	52.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	8.9	100.0	90.1	95
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	59.9	21.2	6.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	3.8	100.0	87.0	19
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	42.1	44.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.0	2.9	100.0	90.7	8
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	43.0	8.0	1.9	0.0	3.8	33.7	0.0	9.6	100.0	52.8	39
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	72.0	25.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.3	41
Education											
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	8
Primary	48.9	37.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	5.9	0.0	7.0	100.0	86.3	71
Secondary	59.2	27.5	0.9	0.3	0.3	4.9	0.1	6.7	100.0	88.0	625
Higher	75.2	21.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.3	100.0	97.0	128
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1

Table TM.4.1: Antenatal care coverage

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Provider of antenatal care ^A							No antenatal care	Total	Percentage of women who were attended at least once by skilled health personnel ^{1,B}	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Medex	Single midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Other				
Age at most recent live birth											
Less than 20	63.6	27.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	4.2	100.0	91.0	131
20-34	58.0	29.2	0.9	0.3	0.4	4.2	0.1	6.9	100.0	88.4	612
35-49	71.9	19.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	5.9	0.0	2.6	100.0	91.4	90
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12
Has no functional difficulty	60.1	28.0	0.7	0.3	0.3	4.5	0.1	6.0	100.0	89.1	800
Ethnicity of household head											
African/Black	68.3	26.5	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.3	3.3	100.0	96.2	233
Amerindian	41.6	25.0	1.9	0.0	2.4	20.2	0.0	8.9	100.0	68.6	110
East Indian	55.8	31.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	8.9	100.0	87.5	323
Mixed Race	70.6	24.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	2.2	100.0	95.9	167
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	45.3	29.3	0.7	0.0	1.1	14.3	0.3	9.1	100.0	75.3	243
Second	61.1	33.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	4.2	100.0	95.2	167
Middle	63.3	30.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	3.6	100.0	95.5	132
Fourth	67.3	27.2	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	100.0	96.0	151
Richest	75.6	16.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	7.1	100.0	92.6	140

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

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

^B Skilled providers include Medical doctor, Nurse/Midwife, Medex, and Single midwife

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and percent distribution of timing of first antenatal care visit during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and median months pregnant at first ANC visit among women with at least one ANC visit, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits:					Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit						Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who had at least one ANC visit	
	No visits	1-3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider ¹	8 or more visits to any provider ²	DK/Missing	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months	DK/Missing					
Total	6.0	8.9	84.7	49.6	0.4	6.0	51.2	33.6	7.6	1.4	0.2	100.0	833	3.0	782	
Area																
Urban	4.9	8.2	86.1	54.4	0.8	4.9	52.1	31.8	9.8	1.2	0.1	100.0	192	3.0	183	
Rural	6.3	9.1	84.3	48.2	0.3	6.3	50.9	34.2	6.9	1.4	0.3	100.0	641	3.0	599	
Location																
Coastal	5.9	8.6	85.2	51.8	0.3	5.9	50.6	34.7	7.2	1.4	0.2	100.0	730	3.0	686	
Interior	6.6	11.5	81.1	34.2	0.9	6.6	55.5	25.8	10.7	1.0	0.4	100.0	103	3.0	96	
Region																
Barima Waini (1)	5.6	6.3	87.3	31.7	0.9	5.6	53.7	29.4	10.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	37	3.0	35	
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	13.2	4.5	80.0	27.9	2.2	13.2	57.5	18.5	8.0	1.3	1.4	100.0	55	3.0	47	
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	3.8	1.8	94.4	61.8	0.0	3.8	56.3	33.9	5.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	145	3.0	140	
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	3.0	10.1	86.6	54.7	0.4	3.0	47.3	39.9	8.9	0.9	0.0	100.0	332	4.0	322	
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	18.8	15.6	65.6	36.0	0.0	18.8	59.0	15.2	1.6	5.4	0.0	100.0	62	3.0	50	
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	8.9	12.2	79.0	46.8	0.0	8.9	45.7	36.1	8.0	0.5	0.8	100.0	95	3.0	86	
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	3.8	6.4	88.3	55.6	1.5	3.8	50.5	27.4	15.0	1.9	1.5	100.0	19	3.0	18	
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	2.9	24.4	70.3	34.5	2.3	2.9	64.1	20.7	8.5	1.4	2.3	100.0	8	3.0	8	
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	9.6	16.1	74.0	26.4	0.3	9.6	57.9	22.6	9.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	39	3.0	36	
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	0.7	6.5	92.8	59.4	0.0	0.7	46.3	43.7	6.2	3.2	0.0	100.0	41	4.0	41	
Education																
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8	(*)	8	
Primary	7.0	11.5	81.4	40.1	0.2	7.0	31.0	52.6	8.3	1.2	0.0	100.0	71	4.0	66	
Secondary	6.7	9.8	82.9	47.1	0.5	6.7	49.3	33.3	8.7	1.6	0.3	100.0	625	3.0	581	
Higher	1.3	2.5	96.1	69.9	0.0	1.3	71.2	26.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	128	3.0	126	

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and percent distribution of timing of first antenatal care visit during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and median months pregnant at first ANC visit among women with at least one ANC visit, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits:					Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit						Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who had at least one ANC visit	
	No visits	1-3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider ¹	8 or more visits to any provider ²	DK/Missing	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months	DK/Missing					
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	(*)	0	
Age at most recent live birth																
Less than 20	4.2	11.4	84.4	51.5	0.0	4.2	45.9	39.5	9.3	1.1	0.0	100.0	131	4.0	125	
20-34	6.9	8.6	84.2	48.0	0.3	6.9	52.0	31.7	7.7	1.5	0.3	100.0	612	3.0	569	
35-49	2.6	7.3	88.5	57.9	1.6	2.6	53.6	37.8	4.8	1.0	0.3	100.0	90	3.0	88	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12	(*)	11	
Has no functional difficulty	6.0	9.0	84.6	50.0	0.4	6.0	51.9	33.3	7.2	1.4	0.3	100.0	800	3.0	750	
Ethnicity of household head																
African/Black	3.3	5.8	90.3	53.2	0.5	3.3	51.9	37.9	5.8	1.0	0.0	100.0	233	3.0	225	
Amerindian	8.9	9.2	81.3	32.9	0.6	8.9	54.6	25.9	9.2	1.4	0.2	100.0	110	3.0	100	
East Indian	8.9	11.7	79.2	49.1	0.2	8.9	48.7	31.8	8.6	1.8	0.1	100.0	323	3.0	294	
Mixed Race	2.2	7.7	89.7	56.5	0.4	2.2	52.8	36.1	7.1	0.9	0.9	100.0	167	3.0	162	
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0	(*)	0	
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	9.1	14.6	75.4	32.5	0.9	9.1	44.3	30.3	14.0	2.1	0.3	100.0	243	4.0	220	
Second	4.2	8.6	87.0	55.3	0.3	4.2	52.6	33.4	7.5	1.9	0.5	100.0	167	3.0	160	
Middle	3.6	10.4	85.5	50.5	0.4	3.6	45.5	44.3	6.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	132	4.0	127	
Fourth	4.0	5.1	90.9	51.1	0.0	4.0	47.1	45.0	2.4	1.4	0.0	100.0	151	4.0	145	
Richest	7.1	2.2	90.7	70.0	0.0	7.1	71.3	17.2	3.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	140	3.0	130	

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

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

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

Table TM.4.3: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 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 of the most recent live birth, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, had:				Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken ¹	
Total	92.1	89.6	90.4	87.3	833
Area					
Urban	91.9	92.8	94.8	89.7	192
Rural	92.2	88.6	89.0	86.6	641
Location					
Coastal	92.2	89.8	90.7	87.6	730
Interior	91.4	88.2	87.9	85.2	103
Region					
Barima Waini (1)	92.6	93.1	92.3	91.0	37
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	83.9	78.4	80.3	74.2	55
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	96.2	93.6	94.8	92.2	145
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	93.4	92.3	92.2	89.0	332
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	80.9	80.9	80.9	80.9	62
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	91.1	83.8	88.1	83.1	95
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	94.2	96.2	89.9	87.9	19
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	88.5	83.8	81.6	75.3	8
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	89.7	80.7	84.0	80.5	39
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	99.3	98.1	99.3	98.1	41
Education					
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Primary	92.4	90.5	91.7	88.6	71
Secondary	90.9	88.1	88.9	85.6	625
Higher	98.5	96.9	97.3	95.5	128
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Age at most recent live birth					
Less than 20	92.8	89.7	92.6	89.6	131
20-34	91.2	88.6	89.0	85.6	612
35-49	97.2	96.1	96.2	95.4	90
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)					
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Has no functional difficulty	92.6	90.1	90.7	87.8	800
Ethnicity of household head					
African/Black	92.6	93.1	94.2	89.9	233
Amerindian	88.7	85.8	84.0	82.0	110
East Indian	91.0	85.6	86.9	84.3	323
Mixed Race	95.9	94.7	96.0	92.9	167
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0

Table TM.4.3: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 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 of the most recent live birth, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, had:				Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken ¹	
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	85.7	79.8	81.3	75.2	243
Second	95.8	94.5	94.1	92.9	167
Middle	94.4	93.6	94.5	91.2	132
Fourth	95.7	94.0	96.0	93.7	151
Richest	92.9	92.2	91.7	91.0	140
¹ MICS indicator TM.6 - Content of antenatal care ^A					
^A For HIV testing and counseling during antenatal care, please refer to table TM.11.5					
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.					

6.5 Neonatal Tetanus

Tetanus immunisation during pregnancy can be life-saving for both the mother and the infant.⁴⁹ WHO estimated that neonatal tetanus killed more than 31,000 newborn children in 2016 within their first month of life.⁵⁰

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

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

- Received at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine, the last within the previous 3 years;
- Received at least 3 doses, the last within the previous 5 years;
- Received at least 4 doses, the last within the previous 10 years;
- Received 5 or more doses anytime during her life.⁵¹

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

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

⁴⁹ Roper, M., J. Vandelaer, and F. Gasse. "Maternal and Neonatal Tetanus." *The Lancet* 370, no. 9603 (2007): 1947-959. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(07)61261-6.

⁵⁰ "Global Health Estimates." World Health Organization. Accessed August 28, 2018. http://www.who.int/healthinfo/global_burden_disease/en/.

⁵¹ Deming M. et al. "Tetanus Toxoid Coverage as an Indicator of Serological Protection against Neonatal Tetanus." *Bulletin of the World Health Organization* 80, no. 9 (2002): 696-703. doi: PMC2567620.

Table TM.5.1: Neonatal tetanus protection

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who received at least 2 tetanus toxoid containing vaccine doses during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	Percentage of women who did not receive two or more doses during 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	8.2	15.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	23.9	833
Area							
Urban	14.0	14.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.8	192
Rural	6.4	15.5	0.0	0.4	0.1	22.4	641
Location							
Coastal	8.5	15.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	24.4	730
Interior	5.7	13.5	0.0	0.2	0.4	19.8	103
Region							
Barima Waini (1)	6.4	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.8	37
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	10.8	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.4	55
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	4.2	8.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	13.6	145
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	10.7	20.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.8	332
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	7.3	17.8	0.0	2.1	0.0	27.2	62
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	7.3	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.9	95
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	3.0	20.9	0.0	0.0	2.2	26.1	19
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	20.0	23.8	0.0	2.2	0.0	45.9	8
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	3.3	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.3	39
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	7.8	23.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.9	41
Mother's education							
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Primary	12.8	18.4	0.0	1.8	0.0	33.0	71
Secondary	7.1	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.3	625
Higher	11.3	24.4	0.0	0.7	0.3	36.7	128
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Has no functional difficulty	8.2	15.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	23.9	800
Ethnicity of household head							
African/Black	11.1	15.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	27.1	233
Amerindian	5.1	13.0	0.0	1.2	0.4	19.7	110
East Indian	7.5	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.0	323
Mixed Race	7.4	24.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	31.5	167
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	9.0	12.8	0.0	0.5	0.2	22.5	243
Second	5.8	13.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	19.8	167
Middle	4.1	18.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.0	132
Fourth	9.8	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.4	151
Richest	11.6	22.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	34.6	140

¹ MICS indicator TM.7 - Neonatal tetanus protection

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

6.6 Delivery Care

Increasing the proportion of births that are delivered in health facilities is an important factor in reducing the health risks to both the mother and the baby. Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risks of complications and infection that can cause morbidity and mortality to either the mother or the baby.⁵²

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

About three quarters of all maternal deaths occur due to direct obstetric causes.⁵³ The single most critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure that a competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at every birth and, in case of emergency, that there is a referral system in place to provide obstetric care in the right level of facility.⁵² The skilled attendant at delivery indicator is used to track progress toward the Sustainable Development Goal 3.1 of reducing maternal mortality and it is SDG indicator 3.1.2.

The MICS included questions to assess the proportion of births attended by a skilled attendant. According to the revised definition⁵², skilled health personnel, as referenced by SDG indicator 3.1.2, are competent maternal and newborn health professionals educated, trained and regulated to national and international standards. They are competent to: facilitate physiological processes during labour to ensure clean and safe birth; and identify and manage or refer women and/or newborns with complications.

In the two years preceding the MICS, the majority of births were delivered by a medical doctor (58 percent) followed by assistance by a nurse or midwife with 39 percent. The lowest proportion of assistance at delivery was by a Medex, with 0.1 percent. The same percentage was recorded for those who had no assistance during delivery.

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

⁵² WHO. *Defining competent maternal and newborn health professionals: background document to the 2018 joint statement by WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, ICM, ICN, FIGO and IPA: definition of skilled health personnel providing care during childbirth*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2018. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272817/9789241514200-eng.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>.

⁵³ Say, L. et al. "Global Causes of Maternal Death: A WHO Systematic Analysis." *The Lancet Global Health* 2, no. 6 (2014): 323-33. doi:10.1016/s2214-109x(14)70227-x.

Table TM.6.1: Place of delivery

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by place of delivery of the most recent live birth, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Place of delivery					Total	Delivered in health facility ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Health facility		Home	Other	DK/Missing			
	Public sector	Private sector						
Total	84.0	13.7	1.7	0.4	0.2	100.0	97.7	833
Area								
Urban	81.6	15.8	1.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	97.4	192
Rural	84.7	13.0	1.7	0.3	0.3	100.0	97.8	641
Location								
Coastal	84.0	15.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	100.0	99.1	730
Interior	83.9	3.5	11.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	87.4	103
Region								
Barima Waini (1)	84.7	3.2	12.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.9	37
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	95.7	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	99.1	55
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	87.6	11.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.0	145
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	76.6	22.5	0.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.1	332
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	85.3	12.3	0.6	0.0	1.8	100.0	97.6	62
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	93.4	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	95
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	86.0	10.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.1	19
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	79.3	6.7	12.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	86.0	8
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	83.2	0.0	13.1	3.7	0.0	100.0	83.2	39
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	91.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	41
Education								
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	8
Primary	84.3	12.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.3	71
Secondary	87.9	9.7	1.6	0.5	0.3	100.0	97.7	625
Higher	64.3	34.7	0.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.0	128
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
Age at most recent live birth								
Less than 20	93.1	6.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.7	131
20-34	83.9	13.5	1.9	0.5	0.3	100.0	97.4	612
35-49	72.0	24.9	2.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	96.9	90
Number of antenatal care visits								
None	82.0	9.8	8.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.8	50
1-3 visits	96.2	3.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	74
4+ visits	82.9	15.0	1.4	0.5	0.2	100.0	98.0	706
8+ visits	78.6	19.5	1.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	98.1	413
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12
Has no functional difficulty	83.5	14.2	1.7	0.4	0.2	100.0	97.7	800
Ethnicity of household head								
African/Black	89.7	9.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	98.7	233
Amerindian	87.2	1.8	9.2	1.8	0.0	100.0	89.0	110
East Indian	75.9	23.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.6	323

Table TM.6.1: Place of delivery

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by place of delivery of the most recent live birth, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Place of delivery					Total	Delivered in health facility ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Health facility		Home	Other	DK/Missing			
	Public sector	Private sector						
Mixed Race	89.5	8.7	1.1	0.4	0.3	100.0	98.2	167
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	93.1	0.5	5.7	0.4	0.2	100.0	93.6	243
Second	96.7	2.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.6	167
Middle	89.9	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	132
Fourth	76.8	22.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	151
Richest	55.4	42.7	0.0	1.1	0.8	100.0	98.0	140

¹ MICS indicator TM.8 - Institutional deliveries

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

Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by person providing assistance at delivery of the most recent live birth, and percentage of most recent live births delivered by C-section, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Person assisting at delivery									No attendant	Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ¹	Percent delivered by C-section			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Skilled attendant					Other							Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total ²	
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Medex	Emergency Technician	Single midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Relative/Friend	Other							
Total	57.8	38.9	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.1	100.0	97.6	14.0	7.5	21.6	833
Area																
Urban	61.6	36.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	97.9	16.9	10.9	27.8	192
Rural	56.7	39.7	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.1	100.0	97.5	13.2	6.5	19.7	641
Location																
Coastal	58.3	39.6	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.0	15.0	8.0	22.9	730
Interior	53.9	33.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.5	4.3	0.7	0.7	100.0	87.7	7.4	4.4	11.8	103
Region																
Barima Waini (1)	59.6	29.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	0.0	2.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	88.6	4.8	6.3	11.1	37
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	52.7	45.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	98.6	11.0	10.2	21.1	55
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	56.6	40.3	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.0	100.0	98.8	17.2	9.8	27.0	145
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	60.8	37.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.1	14.1	5.1	19.2	332
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	60.3	37.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	98.2	20.1	11.2	31.3	62
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	51.0	46.0	0.0	0.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	99.3	9.9	7.2	17.0	95
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	53.5	40.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.4	1.6	0.0	100.0	94.3	15.5	6.5	22.0	19
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	49.4	40.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	5.3	2.1	0.0	100.0	89.8	8.6	4.2	12.8	8
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	49.6	32.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	6.5	0.0	1.9	100.0	83.3	5.8	1.6	7.4	39
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	66.6	32.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	23.1	19.0	42.1	41
Education																
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Primary	53.2	40.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.2	1.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	94.1	9.5	2.3	11.8	71
Secondary	55.4	41.5	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.1	100.0	97.8	12.7	6.8	19.5	625

Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by person providing assistance at delivery of the most recent live birth, and percentage of most recent live births delivered by C-section, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Person assisting at delivery									No attendant	Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ¹	Percent delivered by C-section			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Skilled attendant					Other							Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total ²	
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Medex	Emergency Technician	Single midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Relative/Friend	Other							
Higher	73.8	23.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	98.7	23.8	14.5	38.2	128
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Age at most recent live birth																
Less than 20	50.7	46.1	0.0	0.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	100.0	99.1	8.9	6.4	15.2	131
20-34	57.8	38.9	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	97.4	13.4	7.9	21.4	612
35-49	68.1	27.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.9	1.6	0.7	0.0	0.4	100.0	96.3	25.4	6.6	31.9	90
Number of antenatal care visits																
None	47.2	42.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	6.4	0.3	0.8	100.0	90.2	17.1	8.6	25.7	50
1-3 visits	64.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	97.6	16.3	2.1	18.4	74
4+ visits	58.0	39.1	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	98.2	13.6	8.0	21.6	706
8+ visits	58.0	39.4	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.5	17.5	8.1	25.6	413
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Place of delivery																
Home	(8.9)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(21.9)	(12.7)	(43.6)	(5.1)	(5.3)	(100)	(11.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	14
Health facility	58.7	39.7	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.4	14.2	7.7	21.9	814
Public	55.3	43.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.4	11.1	7.8	18.9	700
Private	79.3	19.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	99.4	33.6	7.3	40.8	114
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Has no functional difficulty	58.1	38.5	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.1	100.0	97.6	14.4	7.7	22.1	800
Ethnicity of household head																
African/Black	59.6	38.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	98.4	11.7	8.3	19.9	233
Amerindian	54.4	34.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.3	3.5	3.6	0.7	0.7	100.0	89.3	7.4	4.7	12.2	110

Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by person providing assistance at delivery of the most recent live birth, and percentage of most recent live births delivered by C-section, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Person assisting at delivery									No attendant	Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ¹	Percent delivered by C-section			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Skilled attendant					Other							Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total ²	
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Medex	Emergency Technician	Single midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Relative/Friend	Other							
East Indian	60.3	36.0	0.0	0.2	2.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.0	18.1	8.8	26.9	167
Mixed Race	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing																
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	57.0	42.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	8.9	10.7	19.7	167
Second	57.1	42.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	14.5	9.0	23.5	132
Middle	65.4	31.2	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	98.8	18.5	10.2	28.7	151
Fourth	67.3	30.9	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	99.2	23.1	3.8	26.9	140
Richest	60.3	36.0	0.0	0.2	2.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.0	18.1	8.8	26.9	167

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

² MICS indicator TM.10 - Caesarean section

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

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

6.7 Birthweight

Weight at birth is a good indicator not only of a mother's health and nutritional status but also the newborn's chances for survival, growth, long-term health and psychosocial development. Low birth weight (LBW), defined as a birthweight less than 2,500 grams (g) regardless of gestational age, carries a range of grave health and developmental risks for children. LBW babies face a greatly increased risk of dying during their early days with more than 80% of neonatal deaths occurring in LBW newborns; recent evidence also links increased mortality risk through adolescence to LBW. For those who do survive, LBW contributes to a wide range of poor health outcomes including higher risk of stunted linear growth in childhood, and long-term effects into adulthood such as lower IQ and an increased risk of chronic conditions including obesity, diabetes and cardiovascular problems.^{54,55}

Premature birth, being born before 37 weeks' gestation, is the primary cause of LBW given that a baby born early has less time to grow and gain weight in utero, especially as much of the foetal weight is gained during the latter part of pregnancy. The other cause of LBW is intrauterine growth restriction which occurs when the foetus does not grow well because of problems with the mother's health and/or nutrition, placental problems, or birth defects. While poor dietary intake and disease during pregnancy can affect birthweight outcome, an intergenerational effect has also been noted with mothers who were themselves LBW having an increased risk of having an LBW offspring.^{56,57,58} Short maternal stature and maternal thinness before pregnancy can increase risk of having an LBW child which can be offset by dietary interventions including micronutrient supplementation.^{59,60} Other factors such as cigarette smoking during pregnancy can increase the risk of LBW, especially among certain age groups.^{61,62}

A major limitation of monitoring LBW globally is the lack of birthweight data for many children, especially in some countries. There is a notable bias among the unweighed, with those born to poorer, less educated, rural mothers being less likely to have a birthweight when compared to their richer, urban counterparts with more highly educated mothers. As the characteristics of the unweighed are related to being LBW, LBW estimates that do not represent these children may be lower than the true value. Furthermore, poor quality of available data with regard to excessive heaping on multiples of 500 g or 100 g exists in the majority of available data from low and middle-income countries and can further bias LBW estimates.⁶³ To help overcome some of these limitations, a method was developed

⁵⁴ Katz, J. et al. "Mortality Risk in Preterm and Small-for-gestational-age Infants in Low-income and Middle-income Countries: A Pooled Country Analysis." *The Lancet* 382, no. 9890 (2013): 417-25. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(13)60993-9.

⁵⁵ Watkins, J., S. Kotecha, and S. Kotecha. "Correction: All-Cause Mortality of Low Birthweight Infants in Infancy, Childhood, and Adolescence: Population Study of England and Wales." *PLOS Medicine* 13, no. 5 (2016). doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1002069.

⁵⁶ Abu-Saad, K., and D. Fraser. "Maternal Nutrition and Birth Outcomes." *Epidemiologic Reviews* 32, no. 1 (2010): 5-25. doi:10.1093/epirev/mxq001.

⁵⁷ Qian, M. et al. "The Intergenerational Transmission of Low Birth Weight and Intrauterine Growth Restriction: A Large Cross-generational Cohort Study in Taiwan." *Maternal and Child Health Journal* 21, no. 7 (2017): 1512-521. doi:10.1007/s10995-017-2276-1.

⁵⁸ Drake, A., and B. Walker. "The Intergenerational Effects of Fetal Programming: Non-genomic Mechanisms for the Inheritance of Low Birth Weight and Cardiovascular Risk." *Journal of Endocrinology* 180, no. 1 (2004): 1-16. doi:10.1677/joe.0.1800001.

⁵⁹ Han, Z. et al. 2012. "Maternal Height and the Risk of Preterm Birth and Low Birth Weight: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analyses." *Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada* 34, no. 8 (2012): 721-46. doi:10.1016/s1701-2163(16)35337-3.

⁶⁰ Han, Z. et al. "Maternal Underweight and the Risk of Preterm Birth and Low Birth Weight: A Systematic Review and Meta-analyses." *International Journal of Epidemiology* 40, no. 1 (2011): 65-101. doi:10.1093/ije/dyq195.

⁶¹ Periera, P. et al. 2017. "Maternal Active Smoking During Pregnancy and Low Birth Weight in the Americas: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis." *Nicotine & Tobacco Research* 19, no. 5 (2017): 497-505. doi:10.1093/ntr/ntw228.

⁶² Zheng, W. et al. "Association between Maternal Smoking during Pregnancy and Low Birthweight: Effects by Maternal Age." *Plos One* 11, no. 1 (2016). doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0146241.

⁶³ Blanc, A., and T. Wardlaw. "Monitoring Low Birth Weight: An Evaluation of International Estimates and an Updated Estimation Procedure." *Bulletin of the World Health Organization* 83, no. 3 (2005): 178-85. doi:PMC2624216.

to adjust LBW estimates for missing birth weights and heaping on 2,500 g.⁶⁴ This method comprises a single imputation allowing births with missing birthweights to be included in the LBW estimate using data on maternal perception of size at birth, and also moved 25 per cent of data heaped on 2500 g to the LBW category. This was applied to available household survey data and the results were reflected in the UNICEF global LBW database between 2004 and 2017. This computation has been used in earlier rounds of MICS reports.

However, the method of estimating LBW has now been replaced with superior modelling. Currently, this new method is not ready for inclusion in the standard tabulations of MICS. Table TM.7.1 therefore presents only the percentage of children weighed at birth.

⁶⁴ UNICEF, and WHO. *Low Birthweight: Country, regional and global estimates*. New York: UNICEF, 2004. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/low_birthweight_from_EY.pdf.

Table TM.7.1: Infants weighed at birth

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth, by source of information, and percentage of those with a recorded or recalled birthweight estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth, by source of information, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of live births weighed at birth:			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Percentage of weighed live births recorded below 2,500 grams (crude low birth-weight) ^B :			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child have a recorded or recalled birthweight
	From card	From recall	Total ^{1,A}		From card	From recall	Total	
Total	70.0	21.4	93.9	833	10.6	5.3	16.3	781
Area								
Urban	64.6	28.1	95.4	192	9.2	4.1	13.8	184
Rural	71.6	19.4	93.4	641	11.1	5.7	17.1	598
Location								
Coastal	71.7	20.8	94.8	730	11.3	5.6	17.2	691
Interior	57.8	25.7	87.2	103	5.2	3.2	9.3	90
Region								
Barima Waini (1)	60.0	20.0	84.4	37	7.7	4.4	13.5	31
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	56.3	34.2	93.6	55	9.0	9.1	19.4	51
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	79.3	14.6	95.9	145	22.7	3.0	25.7	138
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	75.6	18.1	95.5	332	8.2	5.6	13.8	317
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	60.3	31.7	99.5	62	9.1	9.3	20.1	61
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	69.5	17.5	88.6	95	9.7	3.3	13.0	84
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	58.6	33.4	95.9	19	2.4	4.6	7.0	18
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	60.0	30.8	92.5	8	5.3	4.3	10.4	7
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	55.0	26.4	84.5	39	4.3	1.2	6.3	33
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	55.7	36.9	94.9	41	6.4	9.0	16.7	39
Education								
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Primary	57.6	26.0	85.7	71	5.8	15.3	21.1	61
Secondary	72.0	19.5	94.1	625	12.2	4.0	16.6	587
Higher	68.0	27.3	98.1	128	6.4	6.6	13.5	125
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	1

Table TM.7.1: Infants weighed at birth

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth, by source of information, and percentage of those with a recorded or recalled birthweight estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth, by source of information, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of live births weighed at birth:			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Percentage of weighed live births recorded below 2,500 grams (crude low birth-weight) ^B :			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child have a recorded or recalled birthweight
	From card	From recall	Total ^{1,A}		From card	From recall	Total	
Age at most recent live birth								
Less than 20 years	65.9	20.2	88.6	131	14.1	4.2	18.8	116
20-34 years	70.3	23.1	95.3	612	9.9	5.8	15.9	583
35-49 years	73.3	11.4	92.0	90	11.3	3.4	15.6	82
Place of delivery								
Home	(42.8)	(17.5)	(60.3)	14	(2.9)	(2.4)	(5.2)	9
Health facility	70.6	21.3	94.5	814	10.8	5.4	16.5	768
Public	72.7	18.5	94.3	700	11.2	3.5	15.2	659
Private	57.7	38.0	95.7	114	8.1	16.5	24.5	109
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Birth order of most recent live birth								
1	71.3	19.3	93.5	284	11.4	2.7	14.7	265
2-3	71.7	22.3	95.5	377	11.2	5.6	16.9	360
4-5	62.1	24.7	89.9	122	10.2	10.6	20.7	110
6+	67.9	17.8	93.7	50	3.0	6.0	10.8	46
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Has no functional difficulty	70.4	21.5	94.4	800	10.8	5.3	16.5	754
Ethnicity of household head								
African/Black	73.5	17.6	94.0	233	8.6	3.0	12.1	218
Amerindian	62.3	21.3	88.9	110	5.8	2.5	9.1	98
East Indian	71.6	22.4	94.8	323	11.2	7.9	19.1	306
Mixed Race	66.8	24.7	95.1	167	15.4	5.1	21.2	159
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	0

Table TM.7.1: Infants weighed at birth

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth, by source of information, and percentage of those with a recorded or recalled birthweight estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth, by source of information, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of live births weighed at birth:			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Percentage of weighed live births recorded below 2,500 grams (crude low birth-weight) ^B :			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child have a recorded or recalled birthweight
	From card	From recall	Total ^{1,A}		From card	From recall	Total	
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	62.7	21.5	87.4	243	8.7	2.9	12.5	213
Second	76.6	15.1	95.2	167	12.8	2.2	15.0	159
Middle	65.2	27.7	95.6	132	8.6	8.6	17.4	126
Fourth	75.6	20.1	96.7	151	12.4	8.6	21.4	146
Richest	73.0	24.1	98.8	140	11.0	6.1	17.3	138

¹ MICS indicator TM.11 - Infants weighed at birth

^A The indicator includes children that were reported weighed at birth, but with no actual birthweight recorded or recalled.

^B The values here are as recorded on card or as reported by respondent. The total crude low birth-weight typically requires adjustment for missing birth-weights, as well as heaping, particularly at exactly 2,500 gram. The results presented here cannot be considered to represent the precise rate of low birth-weight (very likely an underestimate) and therefore not reported as a MICS indicator.

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

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

6.8 Post-natal Care

The time of birth and immediately after is a critical window of opportunity to deliver lifesaving interventions for both the mother and newborn. Across the world, approximately 2.6 million newborns annually die in the first month of life⁶⁵ and the majority of these deaths occur within a day or two of birth⁶⁶, which is also the time when the majority of maternal deaths occur.⁶⁷

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

Post-natal care in Guyana is focused around knowledge-building and awareness of new mothers about how to care for themselves and their newborns. The national programme also places importance on family planning, in particular the spacing of future pregnancies. The Ministry of Health has strengthened its programme around post-natal care through interventions such as:

- home visits to mothers who have recently delivered to ensure that mothers and babies have good follow-up care by midwives; and
- providing new mothers with three clinical visits rather than one, within six weeks of delivery.

These services also include nutrition counselling. The Ministry has also aligned its post-natal care with nutrition counselling and education. This is mostly geared around strengthening exclusive breastfeeding across the country.

It is noteworthy that due to geographical proximity to clinical services and difficulties around mobility, some communities do not have readily available access to clinical services. This is why it is even more necessary that home visits occur to ensure post-natal healthcare is monitored for a wider network of mothers and babies.

Guyana also hosts a number of non-governmental institutions and programmes focused on postnatal care. These include adolescent health clinics, teenage pregnancy clinics, community parenting support groups, and organisations such as the Safe Motherhood Initiative the Guyana Responsible Parenthood Association provides both sexual and reproductive health services, which include gynaecological exams, contraception distribution, cervical cancer screening, abortion services and STI testing and treatment.

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

⁶⁵ UNICEF, et al. *Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report 2017*. New York: UNICEF, 2017. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Child_Mortality_Report_2017.pdf.

⁶⁶ Lawn, J. et al. "Every Newborn: Progress, Priorities, and Potential beyond Survival." *The Lancet* 384, no. 9938 (2014): 189-205. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(14)60496-7.

⁶⁷ WHO et al. *Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990-2015*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/194254/9789241565141_eng.pdf?sequence=1.

Safe motherhood programmes recommend that all women and newborns receive a health check within two days of delivery.⁶⁸ To assess the extent of post-natal care utilisation, women were asked whether they and their newborn received a health check after the delivery, the timing of the first check, and the type of health provider for the woman's most recent birth in the two years preceding the survey.

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

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

Essential components of the content of post-natal care include, but are not limited to, thermal and cord care, breastfeeding counselling, assessing the baby's temperature, weighing the baby and counselling the mother on danger signs for newborns. Thermal care and cord care are essential elements of newborn care which contributes to keeping the baby stable and preventing hypothermia. Appropriate cord care is important for preventing life-threatening infections for both mother and baby.⁶⁹ Table TM.8.4 presents the percentage of last-born children in the last 2 years who were dried after birth, percentage who were given skin to skin contact and percent distribution of timing of first bath. Table TM.8.5 shows the percent distribution of most recent live births in the last 2 years delivered outside a facility by the type of instrument used to cut the umbilical cord and the substance applied to the cord.

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

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

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

⁶⁸ PNC visits, for mothers and for babies, within two days of delivery, is a WHO recommendation that has been identified as a priority indicator for the Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health (2016-2030) and other related global monitoring frameworks like Every Newborn Action Plan and Ending Preventable Maternal Mortality.

⁶⁹ WHO. *WHO recommendations on Postnatal care of the mother and newborn*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2013. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/97603/9789241506649_eng.pdf?sequence=1.

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

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

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility by duration of stay in health facility, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Duration of stay in health facility						Total	12 hours or more ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility
	Less than 6 hours	6-11 hours	12-23 hours	1-2 days	3 days or more	DK/ Missing			
Total	2.4	0.4	1.1	43.9	51.9	0.3	100.0	96.9	814
Area									
Urban	2.1	0.0	0.7	42.1	55.1	0.0	100.0	97.9	187
Rural	2.5	0.5	1.2	44.5	50.9	0.3	100.0	96.6	627
Location									
Coastal	2.0	0.4	1.0	44.4	52.0	0.3	100.0	97.4	724
Interior	6.1	0.6	2.2	40.0	51.1	0.0	100.0	93.2	90
Region									
Barima Waini (1)	3.4	0.9	0.0	31.5	64.1	0.0	100.0	95.7	33
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	11.3	1.0	2.1	38.5	47.1	0.0	100.0	87.7	55
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	0.0	0.0	0.6	38.6	59.3	1.5	100.0	98.5	144
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	0.0	0.3	1.2	45.7	52.8	0.0	100.0	99.7	329
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	5.9	0.0	1.2	50.6	42.4	0.0	100.0	94.1	60
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	4.9	0.6	0.0	49.4	45.1	0.0	100.0	94.5	95
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.4	39.6	0.0	100.0	100.0	18
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	19.4	3.8	6.4	39.8	30.6	0.0	100.0	76.8	7
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	9.4	0.0	4.6	37.2	48.8	0.0	100.0	90.6	33
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	0.0	1.7	0.8	41.6	55.9	0.0	100.0	98.3	41
Education									
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	7
Primary	1.8	0.4	1.5	46.5	49.9	0.0	100.0	97.8	68
Secondary	2.9	0.4	1.2	44.8	50.7	0.0	100.0	96.7	611
Higher	0.6	0.2	0.3	40.1	57.1	1.7	100.0	97.5	127
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	2.5	0.0	0.1	40.2	57.2	0.0	100.0	97.5	130
20-34	2.5	0.6	1.5	47.1	48.3	0.0	100.0	97.0	596
35-49	2.1	0.0	0.0	27.5	68.0	2.4	100.0	95.6	88
Type of health facility									
Public	2.7	0.4	0.7	43.1	52.8	0.3	100.0	96.6	700
Private	0.7	0.6	3.4	49.2	46.0	0.0	100.0	98.6	114
Type of delivery									
Vaginal birth	2.7	0.5	1.3	53.5	41.6	0.3	100.0	96.4	634
C-section	1.4	0.0	0.2	10.2	88.2	0.0	100.0	98.6	180
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	11
Has no functional difficulty	2.5	0.4	1.1	44.4	51.3	0.3	100.0	96.8	781
Ethnicity of household head									
African/Black	1.3	0.0	0.8	37.4	59.6	0.9	100.0	97.8	230
Amerindian	7.1	1.0	2.0	38.3	51.6	0.0	100.0	91.9	98

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

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility by duration of stay in health facility, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Duration of stay in health facility						Total	12 hours or more ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility
	Less than 6 hours	6-11 hours	12-23 hours	1-2 days	3 days or more	DK/ Missing			
East Indian	2.1	0.7	1.2	50.2	45.8	0.0	100.0	97.3	322
Mixed Race	2.0	0.1	0.8	44.0	53.1	0.0	100.0	97.9	164
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	4.3	0.5	0.4	41.3	53.4	0.0	100.0	95.2	228
Second	2.1	0.5	1.6	39.4	55.0	1.3	100.0	96.1	167
Middle	1.6	0.0	0.0	48.7	49.7	0.0	100.0	98.4	132
Fourth	0.9	0.4	0.2	46.6	51.9	0.0	100.0	98.7	150
Richest	2.2	0.5	3.5	46.2	47.6	0.0	100.0	97.3	137

¹ MICS indicator TM.12 - Post-partum stay in health facility

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child 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, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^A	PNC visit for newborns[B]							Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn ^{1,C}	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 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	DK/Missing			
Total	93.0	13.3	5.1	3.3	6.7	24.7	46.6	0.4	100.0	94.6	833
Sex of newborn											
Male	93.0	10.5	5.7	3.1	7.7	25.0	47.3	0.7	100.0	94.8	430
Female	93.0	16.2	4.6	3.5	5.6	24.3	45.7	0.1	100.0	94.3	403
Area											
Urban	92.4	13.0	3.2	4.9	7.6	25.7	45.0	0.6	100.0	93.2	192
Rural	93.2	13.3	5.7	2.8	6.4	24.4	47.0	0.3	100.0	95.0	641
Location											
Coastal	94.2	13.8	5.3	2.8	6.2	25.9	45.7	0.3	100.0	95.7	730
Interior	84.4	9.4	3.7	6.9	10.4	16.1	52.5	0.9	100.0	86.6	103
Region											
Barima Waini (1)	77.4	5.9	4.2	7.1	20.2	15.5	45.9	1.3	100.0	77.4	37
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	90.6	20.2	10.1	4.9	11.8	22.8	29.0	1.2	100.0	90.6	55
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	97.6	7.5	1.6	1.1	3.2	40.6	45.9	0.0	100.0	98.1	145
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	94.8	13.9	4.8	2.0	5.3	23.2	50.4	0.3	100.0	97.2	332
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	95.7	14.3	13.3	2.1	12.1	22.0	35.8	0.4	100.0	95.7	62
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	85.9	14.0	2.8	7.1	4.1	13.9	57.7	0.4	100.0	88.5	95
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	93.1	7.5	2.2	12.7	7.4	17.1	50.7	2.5	100.0	95.7	19
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	83.9	19.8	4.3	3.5	5.5	9.6	57.2	0.0	100.0	92.3	8
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	87.0	11.5	4.0	4.6	3.6	17.6	58.7	0.0	100.0	89.9	39
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	99.2	25.5	10.0	3.7	11.6	33.0	16.2	0.0	100.0	99.2	41

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child 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, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^A	PNC visit for newborns[B]							Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn ^{1,C}	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 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	DK/Missing				
Education												
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	8
Primary	87.8	13.7	3.3	2.9	4.4	31.8	43.3	0.7	100.0	88.1	71	
Secondary	93.3	14.2	5.7	3.3	6.4	24.4	45.6	0.4	100.0	95.4	625	
Higher	95.1	9.5	2.2	3.1	9.6	22.8	52.7	0.1	100.0	95.1	128	
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1	
Age at most recent live birth												
Less than 20	90.3	10.6	1.2	4.3	9.4	26.9	46.6	1.0	100.0	91.7	131	
20-34	93.5	13.3	5.8	3.2	6.0	24.7	46.7	0.3	100.0	95.0	612	
35-49	93.2	16.8	6.1	2.6	7.4	21.6	45.4	0.0	100.0	96.3	90	
Place of delivery												
Home	(27.5)	(8.3)	(16.2)	(6.2)	(4.8)	(4.6)	(60.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(40.6)	14	
Health facility	94.2	13.2	4.6	3.3	6.8	25.2	46.6	0.4	100.0	95.5	814	
Public	94.1	13.3	4.5	3.3	6.2	24.3	48.0	0.5	100.0	95.6	700	
Private	94.9	12.3	5.5	3.2	10.1	30.7	38.2	0.0	100.0	94.9	114	
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	5	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12	
Has no functional difficulty	92.9	13.6	5.3	3.0	6.7	24.8	46.1	0.4	100.0	94.6	800	
Ethnicity of household head												
African/Black	96.4	13.1	3.1	4.0	6.9	31.2	41.4	0.4	100.0	96.8	233	
Amerindian	83.1	10.4	10.3	5.3	9.5	16.6	46.8	1.2	100.0	86.8	110	
East Indian	91.9	15.2	6.0	3.0	6.3	20.3	49.1	0.1	100.0	94.5	323	
Mixed Race	97.0	11.7	3.0	1.6	5.4	29.4	48.6	0.3	100.0	97.1	167	

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child 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, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^A	PNC visit for newborns ^[B]							Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn ^{1,C}	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 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	DK/Missing			
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	89.2	13.6	6.3	4.3	9.5	20.4	45.1	0.7	100.0	90.2	243
Second	91.2	15.7	7.7	3.2	4.7	25.9	42.7	0.0	100.0	96.4	167
Middle	95.0	13.9	3.0	2.3	5.3	25.1	49.5	0.7	100.0	96.8	132
Fourth	96.6	8.9	1.3	3.1	4.1	30.6	51.5	0.4	100.0	96.6	151
Richest	95.8	13.9	6.1	2.7	8.1	23.8	45.5	0.0	100.0	95.8	140

¹ MICS indicator TM.13 - Post-natal health check for the newborn

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

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

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

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

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

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

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Location of first PNC visit for newborns				Total	Provider of first PNC visit for newborns			Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child had a PNC visit within one week of birth
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Other location		Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Medex	Community health worker		
Total	5.6	78.4	14.4	1.6	100.0	94.5	1.5	4.0	100.0	237
Sex of newborn										
Male	8.1	73.7	17.3	0.9	100.0	95.2	0.6	4.2	100.0	116
Female	3.3	83.0	11.5	2.2	100.0	93.9	2.3	3.8	100.0	121
Area										
Urban	2.9	82.1	12.1	2.9	100.0	93.2	1.6	5.2	100.0	55
Rural	6.5	77.3	15.0	1.1	100.0	94.9	1.4	3.7	100.0	181
Location										
Coastal	3.9	79.1	15.9	1.1	100.0	97.2	1.3	1.5	100.0	205
Interior	16.9	74.4	4.1	4.7	100.0	77.0	2.4	20.6	100.0	31
Region										
Barima Waini (1)	(5.4)	(90.2)	(4.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(95.0)	(2.5)	(2.5)	100.0	14
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(11.6)	(82.7)	(5.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(94.7)	(1.6)	(3.7)	100.0	26
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	(6.3)	(71.4)	(22.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	20
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	(1.3)	(71.5)	(25.9)	(1.2)	100.0	(97.9)	(2.1)	(0.0)	100.0	86
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(4.1)	(87)	(4.5)	(4.4)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	26
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	(6.2)	(90)	(3.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(92.2)	(0.0)	(7.8)	100.0	27
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	(29.0)	(55.3)	(0.0)	(15.7)	100.0	(44.6)	(0.0)	(55.4)	100.0	9
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(0.0)	(89.4)	(10.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(97.5)	(2.5)	(0.0)	100.0	21
Education										
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Primary	(1.9)	(87.9)	(10.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(85.6)	(0.4)	(14)	100.0	17
Secondary	5.6	81.9	10.7	1.8	100.0	94.9	1.4	3.7	100.0	185
Higher	(6.9)	(52.2)	(40.1)	(0.9)	100.0	(98.3)	(1.7)	(0.0)	100.0	31

Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Age at most recent live birth										
Less than 20	11.2	83.1	4.9	0.8	100.0	98.1	1.6	0.3	100.0	33
20-34	4.5	79.0	14.7	1.8	100.0	94.2	1.7	4.1	100.0	173
35-49	(6.0)	(69.9)	(23.2)	(0.9)	100.0	(92.3)	(0.2)	(7.4)	100.0	30
Place of delivery										
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Health facility	4.5	80.5	15.0	0.0	100.0	95.7	1.4	2.9	100.0	227
Public	4.9	95.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.9	1.7	3.4	100.0	191
Private	(2.0)	(2.3)	(95.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	36
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Has no functional difficulty	5.1	78.6	14.7	1.6	100.0	94.7	1.5	3.8	100.0	229
Ethnicity of household head										
African/Black	5.1	84.7	10.1	0.0	100.0	96.6	0.8	2.6	100.0	63
Amerindian	10.7	82.6	1.6	5.1	100.0	80.6	2.1	17.3	100.0	39
East Indian	3.3	73.4	22.1	1.2	100.0	97.4	1.8	0.8	100.0	98
Mixed Race	7.4	76.6	14.6	1.5	100.0	98.2	1.0	0.9	100.0	36
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing										
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	9.5	89.0	0.4	1.1	100.0	88.1	0.9	11.0	100.0	82
Second	5.0	93.1	1.9	0.0	100.0	98.3	0.8	0.9	100.0	52
Middle	(3.8)	(83)	(13.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(92.9)	(7.1)	(0.0)	100.0	33
Fourth	(1.2)	(75.7)	(23.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	26
Richest	(3.3)	(38.8)	(51.5)	(6.4)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	43

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

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

Table TM.8.4: Thermal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth and percentage given skin to skin contact and percent distribution of timing of first bath of child, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children who were:		Timing of first bath of child				Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Dried (wiped) after birth ¹	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother ²	Less than 6 hours after birth	6-23 hours after birth	24 hours or more after birth ³	DK/Don't remember		
Total	72.5	37.3	38.8	4.5	51.0	5.7	100.0	833
Sex of newborn								
Male	71.7	35.6	36.3	3.7	54.7	5.3	100.0	430
Female	73.5	39.0	41.4	5.3	47.0	6.2	100.0	403
Area								
Urban	70.5	35.1	32.1	6.8	55.9	5.1	100.0	192
Rural	73.2	37.9	40.8	3.8	49.5	5.9	100.0	641
Location								
Coastal	72.2	39.0	35.9	4.0	53.7	6.3	100.0	730
Interior	74.9	25.1	59.1	7.9	31.3	1.7	100.0	103
Region								
Barima Waini (1)	63.0	30.2	70.6	3.1	22.5	3.8	100.0	37
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	70.2	23.9	41.3	6.5	48.5	3.7	100.0	55
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	71.9	50.8	29.2	3.9	59.0	7.8	100.0	145
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	74.8	33.2	29.9	1.5	61.0	7.5	100.0	332
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	79.0	39.1	57.9	3.6	31.2	7.3	100.0	62
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	59.4	57.1	48.0	6.1	42.7	3.3	100.0	95
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	68.5	32.3	33.3	0.0	65.2	1.5	100.0	19
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	93.9	13.0	57.9	3.9	37.2	1.0	100.0	8
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	85.3	19.4	60.6	17.0	22.4	0.0	100.0	39
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	74.8	21.9	39.8	17.2	43.1	0.0	100.0	41
Education								
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Primary	75.5	35.2	50.1	5.0	43.1	1.7	100.0	71
Secondary	73.0	37.4	36.1	3.7	55.5	4.8	100.0	625
Higher	69.6	38.4	43.5	8.5	34.9	13.1	100.0	128
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Age at most recent live birth								
Less than 20	72.4	41.8	35.5	4.7	57.1	2.7	100.0	131
20-34	74.5	37.4	38.7	4.2	52.6	4.5	100.0	612
35-49	59.2	29.7	43.8	6.2	31.4	18.5	100.0	90
Place of delivery								
Home	(64.7)	(16.5)	(69.1)	(3.8)	(22.2)	(4.9)	100.0	14
Health facility	72.8	37.8	38.3	4.4	51.5	5.8	100.0	814
Public	74.0	38.6	35.4	4.8	54.8	4.9	100.0	700
Private	65.3	32.8	55.7	1.9	31.2	11.3	100.0	114
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Has no functional difficulty	72.7	37.6	39.3	4.5	50.2	6.0	100.0	800

Table TM.8.4: Thermal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth and percentage given skin to skin contact and percent distribution of timing of first bath of child, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children who were:		Timing of first bath of child				Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Dried (wiped) after birth ¹	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother ²	Less than 6 hours after birth	6-23 hours after birth	24 hours or more after birth ³	DK/Don't remember		
Ethnicity of household head								
African/Black	72.2	41.3	36.9	5.0	50.2	7.9	100.0	233
Amerindian	78.6	21.9	54.9	7.8	35.3	2.0	100.0	110
East Indian	73.5	39.4	39.5	2.9	52.1	5.5	100.0	323
Mixed Race	67.1	37.8	29.3	4.8	60.2	5.7	100.0	167
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	75.3	32.4	47.0	4.0	45.3	3.7	100.0	243
Second	72.5	41.8	28.6	5.6	61.1	4.6	100.0	167
Middle	68.2	39.1	37.9	1.8	56.6	3.8	100.0	132
Fourth	69.5	29.8	31.7	5.9	49.3	13.2	100.0	151
Richest	75.2	46.7	45.3	5.2	45.1	4.4	100.0	140

¹ MICS indicator TM.14 - Newborns dried

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

³ MICS indicator TM.16 - Delayed bathing

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

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

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

Table TM.8.5: Cord cutting and care

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth outside a facility by what instrument was used to cut the umbilical cord and percentage of cords cut with clean instruments and what substance was applied to the cord, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Instrument used to cut the cord					Total	Percentage of children whose cord was cut with:		Substances ^B applied to the cord			Percentage with nothing harmful applied to the cord ²	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth outside a facility
	New blade	Used blade	Scissors	Other	DK		Boiled or sterilised instruments	A clean instrument ^{1,A}	Nothing	Chlorhexidine or other antiseptic	Other		
Total	7.9	4.8	63.8	4.0	19.6	100.0	33.0	33.8	23.2	47.9	5.8	71.1	19
Sex of newborn													
Male	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Female	(7.1)	(2.2)	(55.1)	(4.9)	(30.7)	100.0	(24)	(24)	(26.7)	(44.8)	(4.5)	(71.5)	12
Area													
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Rural	(10.7)	(5.6)	(55.7)	(5.4)	(22.6)	100.0	(38.4)	(39.4)	(14.4)	(52)	(5.1)	(66.3)	14
Location													
Coastal	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Interior	(11.8)	(7.1)	(62.9)	(5.9)	(12.2)	100.0	(37.4)	(41.4)	(19.6)	(45.9)	(8.6)	(65.5)	13
Region													
Barima Waini (1)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7

Table TM.8.5: Cord cutting and care

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth outside a facility by what instrument was used to cut the umbilical cord and percentage of cords cut with clean instruments and what substance was applied to the cord, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Instrument used to cut the cord					Total	Percentage of children whose cord was cut with:		Substances ^B applied to the cord			Percentage with nothing harmful applied to the cord ²	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth outside a facility
	New blade	Used blade	Scissors	Other	DK		Boiled or sterilised instruments	A clean instrument ^{1,A}	Nothing	Chlorhexidine or other antiseptic	Other		
Education													
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Secondary	(8.8)	(4.6)	(59.5)	(5.3)	(21.8)	100.0	(40)	(41.7)	(22.5)	(54)	(6.5)	(76.5)	14
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Age at most recent live birth													
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
20-34	(7.8)	(4.0)	(66.5)	(1.6)	(20.1)	100.0	(32.6)	(31.9)	(25.6)	(45.8)	(6.9)	(71.4)	16
35-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Place of delivery													
Home	(10.7)	(6.4)	(75.3)	(4.2)	(3.4)	100.0	(41.2)	(42.2)	(31.3)	(38.7)	(7.8)	(70.0)	14
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Assistance at delivery													
Skilled attendant	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Traditional birth attendant	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Other / No attendant	(9.7)	(7.7)	(61.9)	(4.5)	(16.2)	100.0	(39.6)	(40.9)	(32.9)	(39.7)	(9.3)	(72.6)	12
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Has no functional difficulty	(5.6)	(3.5)	(66.3)	(4.2)	(20.5)	100.0	(30.4)	(31.2)	(23.8)	(45.9)	(6)	(69.7)	19
Ethnicity of household head													
African/Black	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Amerindian	(12.6)	(7.6)	(66.2)	(5.0)	(8.5)	100.0	(38.2)	(42.4)	(19.4)	(49.9)	(9.2)	(69.3)	12
East Indian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Mixed Race	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3

Table TM.8.5: Cord cutting and care

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth outside a facility by what instrument was used to cut the umbilical cord and percentage of cords cut with clean instruments and what substance was applied to the cord, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Instrument used to cut the cord					Total	Percentage of children whose cord was cut with:		Substances ^B applied to the cord			Percentage with nothing harmful applied to the cord ²	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth outside a facility
	New blade	Used blade	Scissors	Other	DK		Boiled or sterilised instruments	A clean instrument ^{1,A}	Nothing	Chlorhexidine or other antiseptic	Other		
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	(9.8)	(5.9)	(72.6)	(4.9)	(6.7)	100.0	(38.8)	(42.1)	(28.9)	(42.3)	(7.2)	(71.2)	16
Second	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table TM.8.6: Content of postnatal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, the umbilical cord was examined, the temperature of the newborn was assessed, breastfeeding counseling was done or breastfeeding observed, the newborn was weighed and counseling on danger signs for newborns was done, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of newborns receiving post-natal signal care function of:						Percentage of newborns who received a least 2 of the preceding post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Breastfeeding			Weight assessment			Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking
			Counseling	Observation	Counseling or observation				
Total	77.2	76.8	83.5	73.3	89.3	40.9	49.9	92.9	833
Sex of newborn									
Male	75.8	77.9	80.1	68.9	86.4	38.9	49.7	90.5	430
Female	78.6	75.7	87.1	77.9	92.5	43.2	50.1	95.6	403
Area									
Urban	79.1	82.0	80.9	78.5	89.8	49.6	51.8	92.7	192
Rural	76.6	75.3	84.3	71.7	89.2	38.3	49.4	93.0	641
Location									
Coastal	77.5	77.5	83.8	72.5	89.4	41.6	50.1	93.3	730
Interior	74.7	72.1	81.4	78.6	88.9	36.5	48.5	90.1	103
Region									
Barima Waini (1)	62.5	63.7	76.9	75.2	83.4	46.5	57.2	84.5	37
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	85.6	88.2	90.7	76.1	93.0	58.0	64.3	95.7	55
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	79.6	81.9	79.4	71.3	85.4	34.1	47.5	93.7	145
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	80.1	78.2	87.1	71.5	91.3	39.0	48.2	93.8	332
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	80.2	74.0	87.8	77.8	89.8	61.6	45.7	92.9	62
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	54.8	59.2	75.9	70.4	88.4	30.9	57.1	90.4	95
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	78.4	75.8	82.2	83.9	89.0	34.4	55.4	90.8	19
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	74.3	76.4	88.4	75.4	91.6	45.7	59.4	94.9	8
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	84.4	77.3	83.9	79.9	93.4	26.3	34.8	94.0	39
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	87.0	89.4	75.6	77.3	84.9	61.6	45.9	92.9	41

Table TM.8.6: Content of postnatal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, the umbilical cord was examined, the temperature of the newborn was assessed, breastfeeding counseling was done or breastfeeding observed, the newborn was weighed and counseling on danger signs for newborns was done, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of newborns receiving post-natal signal care function of:						Percentage of newborns who received a least 2 of the preceding post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Breastfeeding			Weight assessment			Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking
			Counseling	Observation	Counseling or observation				
Education									
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Primary	65.2	62.5	71.1	60.0	75.7	23.8	55.4	79.2	71
Secondary	77.7	79.1	85.3	74.0	91.3	43.9	51.4	94.6	625
Higher	81.2	73.7	80.9	77.1	87.3	35.9	39.6	92.7	128
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	78.1	73.7	83.5	78.2	88.4	37.4	49.2	92.1	131
20-34	77.4	78.9	83.1	71.0	89.6	41.6	49.8	93.5	612
35-49	74.0	67.4	86.0	81.8	88.9	41.4	52.1	90.5	90
Place of delivery									
Home	(44.5)	(40.9)	(42.6)	(51.8)	(55.0)	(25.2)	(24.8)	(56.7)	14
Health facility	77.7	77.3	84.1	73.7	89.9	41.0	50.5	93.6	814
Public	77.4	77.7	83.7	73.3	89.3	41.2	49.9	93.1	700
Private	79.1	75.0	86.8	75.8	93.3	39.3	54.0	96.5	114
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Has no functional difficulty	76.8	76.4	83.1	73.5	89.1	41.2	48.9	92.9	800
Ethnicity of household head									
African/Black	81.2	78.7	80.0	69.8	87.1	45.9	48.9	93.5	233
Amerindian	79.0	75.4	85.5	82.3	91.6	45.7	52.0	93.3	110
East Indian	70.9	72.3	85.0	70.9	89.0	34.6	49.3	92.1	323
Mixed Race	82.6	84.0	84.1	76.7	91.6	43.2	51.3	93.6	167

Table TM.8.6: Content of postnatal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, the umbilical cord was examined, the temperature of the newborn was assessed, breastfeeding counseling was done or breastfeeding observed, the newborn was weighed and counseling on danger signs for newborns was done, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of newborns receiving post-natal signal care function of:						Percentage of newborns who received a least 2 of the preceding post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Breastfeeding			Weight assessment			Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking
			Counseling	Observation	Counseling or observation				
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	77.0	75.7	81.1	74.7	88.3	45.7	47.2	91.2	243
Second	69.3	70.5	77.0	71.4	82.9	38.2	47.2	89.1	167
Middle	80.1	84.1	89.3	79.5	95.1	46.8	60.1	96.8	132
Fourth	85.5	74.1	89.8	68.6	93.1	34.6	51.4	95.2	151
Richest	75.0	82.2	83.0	72.1	89.4	37.2	46.8	94.3	140

¹ MICS indicator TM.19 - Post-natal signal care functions

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

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth 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 2019-2020 Survey

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^A	PNC visit for mothers ^B						DK/Missing	Total	Post-natal health check for the mother ^{1,C}	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 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	93.1	5.0	3.3	2.8	4.2	20.3	64.1	0.1	100.0	93.5	833
Sex of newborn											
Male	92.3	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.2	19.9	67.7	0.3	100.0	92.5	430
Female	94.0	7.5	3.4	2.6	5.3	20.8	60.4	0.0	100.0	94.7	403
Area											
Urban	91.8	3.3	3.5	2.5	5.6	28.5	56.1	0.5	100.0	91.8	192
Rural	93.5	5.6	3.2	2.9	3.8	17.9	66.5	0.0	100.0	94.1	641
Location											
Coastal	94.6	5.2	3.3	2.6	4.1	21.1	63.5	0.2	100.0	94.9	730
Interior	82.7	3.8	3.1	4.3	5.0	15.2	68.6	0.0	100.0	84.3	103
Region											
Barima Waini (1)	76.3	2.2	1.0	1.9	7.1	26.5	61.2	0.0	100.0	76.3	37
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	89.0	11.5	7.6	5.8	5.4	24.3	45.1	0.3	100.0	90.5	55
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	96.3	3.6	1.0	1.6	3.8	21.8	68.3	0.0	100.0	96.8	145
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	95.5	4.3	3.6	1.1	2.4	23.5	64.8	0.3	100.0	95.5	332
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	97.8	9.1	7.2	5.8	8.6	14.6	54.6	0.0	100.0	98.6	62
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	89.9	5.1	1.5	4.4	5.3	15.0	68.7	0.0	100.0	89.9	95
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	88.9	5.9	3.5	11.0	2.2	12.2	65.4	0.0	100.0	90.5	19
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	83.8	13.0	7.1	0.0	7.1	8.6	64.2	0.0	100.0	93.3	8
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	85.7	2.5	4.1	4.3	3.8	7.2	78.0	0.0	100.0	86.9	39
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	94.8	4.6	1.6	5.3	8.4	18.1	62.0	0.0	100.0	94.8	41

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth 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 2019-2020 Survey

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^A	PNC visit for mothers ^B							DK/Missing	Total	Post-natal health check for the mother ^{1,C}	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 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					
Education												
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	8
Primary	87.5	3.9	2.4	2.4	2.1	26.0	63.2	0.0	100.0	87.6	71	
Secondary	93.5	5.3	3.5	2.9	4.2	19.5	64.4	0.2	100.0	94.0	625	
Higher	95.2	5.0	2.5	2.3	4.8	22.7	62.6	0.0	100.0	95.2	128	
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1	
Age at most recent live birth												
Less than 20	91.7	2.2	2.1	5.1	4.6	16.0	69.1	0.9	100.0	91.7	131	
20-34	93.6	5.6	3.8	2.4	3.7	22.1	62.4	0.0	100.0	94.0	612	
35-49	92.1	5.7	1.9	2.3	7.0	14.5	68.6	0.0	100.0	92.9	90	
Place of delivery												
Home	(30.1)	(4.6)	(11.8)	(0.8)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(78.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(37.4)	14	
Health facility	94.3	4.9	3.0	2.8	4.3	20.7	64.3	0.1	100.0	94.5	814	
Public	94.2	5.1	2.3	2.8	4.6	19.2	65.9	0.2	100.0	94.4	700	
Private	95.0	3.6	7.7	2.4	2.3	29.9	54.0	0.0	100.0	95.0	114	
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	5	
Type of delivery												
Vaginal birth	92.9	5.4	2.8	3.2	4.1	18.7	65.6	0.2	100.0	93.3	652	
C-section	94.0	3.8	5.1	1.5	4.7	26.2	58.7	0.0	100.0	94.6	181	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12	
Has no functional difficulty	93.0	5.2	3.4	2.9	4.3	20.4	63.7	0.1	100.0	93.5	800	

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth 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 2019-2020 Survey

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^A	PNC visit for mothers ^B						DK/Missing	Total	Post-natal health check for the mother ^{1,C}	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 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				
Ethnicity of household head											
African/Black	96.2	3.5	1.9	3.5	5.8	24.6	60.2	0.5	100.0	96.7	233
Amerindian	82.2	4.2	5.0	4.3	6.8	17.1	62.7	0.0	100.0	84.3	110
East Indian	93.3	7.3	4.1	1.9	3.4	15.1	68.1	0.0	100.0	93.3	323
Mixed Race	95.9	3.4	2.5	2.7	2.0	26.6	62.9	0.0	100.0	95.9	167
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	89.4	7.9	3.6	3.0	5.7	18.2	61.5	0.0	100.0	90.5	243
Second	88.7	3.8	2.6	2.7	4.5	16.3	70.1	0.1	100.0	89.1	167
Middle	96.3	5.4	2.1	3.4	2.9	16.8	68.5	0.7	100.0	96.3	132
Fourth	98.0	3.0	2.0	2.2	3.4	25.8	63.7	0.0	100.0	98.0	151
Richest	96.6	3.6	6.0	2.8	3.5	26.2	57.9	0.0	100.0	96.6	140

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers					Total	Provider of first PNC visit for mothers					Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Other location	Doctor/nurse/midwife		Other qualified	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Friends/relatives			
Total	11.5	74.5	13.6	0.4	100.0	88.8	2.5	0.2	7.7	0.9	100.0	128	
Sex of newborn													
Male	14.6	65.1	20.4	0.0	100.0	88.0	1.1	0.0	10.9	0.0	100.0	52	
Female	9.3	81.0	9.0	0.7	100.0	89.3	3.4	0.4	5.5	1.5	100.0	76	
Area													
Urban	5.3	78.6	14.2	1.9	100.0	86.6	1.8	0.0	11.5	0.0	100.0	29	
Rural	13.2	73.3	13.5	0.0	100.0	89.4	2.7	0.3	6.6	1.1	100.0	100	
Location													
Coastal	9.5	75.2	15.3	0.0	100.0	92.2	2.5	0.0	4.3	1.0	100.0	112	
Interior	24.8	69.6	2.4	3.2	100.0	65.9	2.6	1.7	29.9	0.0	100.0	17	
Region													
Barima Waini (1)	(17.2)	(82.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(47.0)	(1.8)	(6.1)	(45.1)	(0.0)	100.0	5	
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(13.4)	(77.7)	(8.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(85.0)	(5.7)	(0.0)	(9.2)	(0.0)	100.0	17	
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	(8.5)	(70.6)	(21)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	14	
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	(10.6)	(61.1)	(28.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(90.0)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(3.0)	100.0	38	
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(12.7)	(87.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	19	
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	(4.5)	(88.9)	(6.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(86.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(13.4)	(0.0)	100.0	16	
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(11.9)	(78.5)	(9.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(91.7)	(8.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	4	
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(41.8)	(58.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(71.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(28.4)	(0.0)	100.0	2	
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	(33.6)	(5.07)	(0.0)	(9.4)	100.0	(60.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(40.0)	(0.0)	100.0	6	
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(0.0)	(89.2)	(10.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(95.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.1)	(0.0)	100.0	8	

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

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers				Total	Provider of first PNC visit for mothers					Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Other location		Doctor/nurse/midwife	Other qualified	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Friends/relatives		
Education												
Pre-primary or none	(22.0)	(78)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(65.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(34.6)	(0.0)	100.0	2
Primary	(4.2)	(90.1)	(5.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(77.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(22.7)	(0.0)	100.0	8
Secondary	9.5	76.8	13.5	0.3	100.0	88.3	3.0	0.3	7.3	1.1	100.0	100
Higher	(23.6)	(55.4)	(19.5)	(1.5)	100.0	(99.1)	(0.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	19
Age at most recent live birth												
Less than 20	(16.1)	(65.6)	(16.8)	(1.5)	100.0	(93.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.2)	(0.0)	100.0	18
20-34	10.9	75.2	13.8	0.0	100.0	87.6	3.3	0.3	7.6	1.2	100.0	95
35-49	(9.2)	(80.4)	(8.6)	(1.8)	100.0	(90.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.9)	(0.0)	100.0	15
Place of delivery												
Home	(50.9)	(49.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(53.8)	(0.0)	(8.9)	(37.2)	(0.0)	100.0	3
Health facility	10.1	75.5	14.4	0.0	100.0	89.3	2.6	0.0	7.2	0.9	100.0	121
Public	10.6	87.8	1.7	0.0	100.0	88.5	3.1	0.0	8.4	0.0	100.0	103
Private	(7.2)	(6.3)	(86.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(93.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.2)	100.0	18
Other/DK/Missing	(24.4)	(61.3)	(0.0)	(14.3)	100.0	(100)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	4
Type of delivery												
Vaginal birth	12.3	74.6	12.5	0.5	100.0	87.2	3.1	0.3	9.4	0.0	100.0	101
C-section	(8.4)	(73.9)	(17.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(94.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.2)	(4.1)	100.0	27
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has no functional difficulty	11.5	74.2	13.8	0.4	100.0	88.9	2.5	0.2	7.4	0.9	100.0	126
Ethnicity of household head												
African/Black	6.9	79.9	13.2	0.0	100.0	92.6	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.0	100.0	34
Amerindian	23.5	76.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	71.1	3.9	1.2	23.8	0.0	100.0	22
East Indian	9.8	71.2	19.0	0.0	100.0	91.2	3.6	0.0	3.1	2.1	100.0	54

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

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers				Total	Provider of first PNC visit for mothers					Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Other location		Doctor/nurse/midwife	Other qualified	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Friends/relatives		
Mixed Race	(10.3)	(71.4)	(15.2)	(3.1)	100.0	(96.2)	(2)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(0.0)	100.0	18
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	15.5	84.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	81.3	1.6	0.6	16.6	0.0	100.0	49
Second	(11.8)	(83.7)	(4.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(92.1)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(5.9)	(0.0)	100.0	23
Middle	(0.0)	(82.2)	(17.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(88.5)	(9.7)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(0.0)	100.0	18
Fourth	(18.6)	(72.1)	(9.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(91.8)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.1)	100.0	16
Richest	(6.4)	(38.4)	(52.8)	(2.4)	100.0	(100)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	22

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

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by post-natal health checks for the mother and newborn, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of post-natal health checks within 2 days of birth for:					Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Newborns ¹	Mothers ²	Both mothers and newborns	Neither mother nor newborn	Missing	
Total	94.6	93.5	91.9	3.9	0.1	833
Sex of newborn						
Male	94.8	92.5	91.2	4.1	0.2	430
Female	94.3	94.7	92.8	3.8	0.0	403
Area						
Urban	93.2	91.8	90.5	6.0	0.5	192
Rural	95.0	94.1	92.4	3.3	0.0	641
Location						
Coastal	95.7	94.9	93.2	2.8	0.1	730
Interior	86.6	84.3	82.7	11.8	0.0	103
Region						
Barima Waini (1)	77.4	76.3	75.5	21.8	0.0	37
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	90.6	90.5	89.0	8.0	0.0	55
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	98.1	96.8	95.8	0.9	0.0	145
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	97.2	95.5	94.2	1.8	0.3	332
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	95.7	98.6	95.7	1.4	0.0	62
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	88.5	89.9	86.6	8.2	0.0	95
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	95.7	90.5	88.6	2.4	0.0	19
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	92.3	93.3	89.8	4.1	0.0	8
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	89.9	86.9	85.3	8.5	0.0	39
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	99.2	94.8	94.0	0.0	0.0	41
Education						
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Primary	88.1	87.6	87.1	11.4	0.0	71
Secondary	95.4	94.0	92.3	3.0	0.2	625
Higher	95.1	95.2	93.8	3.5	0.0	128
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Age at most recent live birth						
Less than 20	91.7	91.7	88.0	5.3	0.7	131
20-34	95.0	94.0	92.8	3.8	0.0	612
35-49	96.3	92.9	92.1	2.9	0.0	90
Place of delivery						
Home	(40.6)	(37.4)	(33.1)	(55.1)	(0.0)	14
Health facility	95.5	94.5	93.0	3.0	0.1	814
Public	95.6	94.4	92.7	2.7	0.1	700
Private	94.9	95.0	94.7	4.8	0.0	114
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Type of delivery						
Vaginal birth	94.3	93.3	91.4	4.0	0.1	652
C-section	95.5	94.6	93.8	3.7	0.0	181

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by post-natal health checks for the mother and newborn, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of post-natal health checks within 2 days of birth for:					Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Newborns ¹	Mothers ²	Both mothers and newborns	Neither mother nor newborn	Missing	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Has no functional difficulty	94.6	93.5	91.8	3.9	0.1	800
Ethnicity of household head						
African/Black	96.8	96.7	95.3	2.3	0.4	233
Amerindian	86.8	84.3	81.9	10.8	0.0	110
East Indian	94.5	93.3	91.4	3.7	0.0	323
Mixed Race	97.1	95.9	95.1	2.1	0.0	167
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	90.2	90.5	88.5	7.8	0.0	243
Second	96.4	89.1	88.8	3.2	0.0	167
Middle	96.8	96.3	93.7	1.2	0.7	132
Fourth	96.6	98.0	96.3	1.7	0.0	151
Richest	95.8	96.6	95.4	3.0	0.0	140
¹ MICS indicator TM.13 - Post-natal health check for the newborn						
² MICS indicator TM.20 - Post-natal health check for the mother						

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

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

6.10 Sexual Behaviour

Promoting safer sexual behaviour is critical for reducing the risk of HIV transmission. The consistent use of condoms during sex, especially when non-regular or multiple partners are involved, is particularly important for reducing the spread of HIV.^{70,71} A set of questions was administered to all women and men 15-49 years of age to assess their risk of HIV infection. Tables TM.10.1W and TM.10.1M present the percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex.

Certain behaviour at a young age may create, increase, or perpetuate risk of exposure to HIV. Such behaviour includes sex at an early age and women having sex with older men.⁷¹ Tables TM.10.2W and 10.2M show the percentage of women age 15-24 years such key sexual behaviour indicators.

⁷⁰ UNAIDS et al. *Fast-Tracking Combination Prevention - Towards reducing new HIV infections to fewer than 500 000 by 2020*. Geneva: UNAIDS, 2015. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/20151019_JC2766_Fast-tracking_combination_prevention.pdf.

⁷¹ UNAIDS. *Global AIDS Monitoring 2018 - Indicators for monitoring the 2016 United Nations Political Declaration on Ending AIDS*. Geneva: UNAIDS, 2017. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/2017-Global-AIDS-Monitoring_en.pdf.

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who:			Number of women	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 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	86.5	66.6	1.7	5887	44.1	101
Area						
Urban	85.9	67.7	2.4	1424	(59.1)	34
Rural	86.7	66.2	1.5	4463	36.4	67
Location						
Coastal	86.2	66.0	1.7	5480	45.2	94
Interior	90.7	74.9	1.9	407	(30.3)	8
Region						
Barima Waini (1)	88.4	71.1	1.4	130	(*)	2
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	86.3	50.1	0.9	333	(*)	3
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	90.8	67.5	1.8	1110	(*)	20
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	83.7	68.1	1.8	2565	(*)	46
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	83.7	58.1	2.3	372	(*)	8
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	88.1	64.3	0.8	797	(*)	6
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	91.2	77.6	2.8	89	(*)	2
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	93.3	83.4	4.0	33	(*)	1
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	91.7	74.7	1.3	156	(*)	2
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	88.7	74.4	3.4	302	(*)	10
Age						
15-24	64.8	47.9	1.9	2076	(49.5)	40
15-19	44.5	27.0	0.8	997	(*)	8
15-17	32.1	13.7	0.4	591	(*)	2
18-19	62.4	46.4	1.5	406	(*)	6
20-24	83.7	67.3	2.9	1079	(58.7)	31
25-29	96.5	81.9	2.3	981	(*)	23
30-39	98.6	78.3	2.0	1370	(54.1)	28
40-49	99.3	71.8	0.7	1460	(*)	11
Education						
Pre-primary or none	98.0	77.5	0.0	75	(*)	0
Primary	97.8	79.0	0.3	535	(*)	2
Secondary	84.9	64.8	1.4	4193	35.6	57
Higher	86.3	67.0	4.0	1063	(57.2)	43
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	0
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	98.6	80.9	1.9	4578	40.4	88
Never married/in union	43.7	16.4	1.1	1296	(*)	14
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	0
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	92.8	59.8	0.4	173	(*)	1
Has no functional difficulty	92.6	72.9	1.9	5123	44.3	98

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who:			Number of women	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 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			
Ethnicity of household head						
African/Black	86.9	67.0	3.3	1780	(55.0)	58
Amerindian	89.6	70.4	1.4	429	(*)	6
East Indian	85.6	63.8	0.5	2572	(*)	14
Mixed Race	86.8	71.1	2.2	1093	(24.7)	24
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	88.1	67.7	1.5	993	(32.9)	15
Second	86.8	67.5	1.1	1122	(*)	12
Middle	84.1	66.8	1.7	1240	(*)	21
Fourth	87.2	63.2	2.0	1318	(*)	27
Richest	86.6	68.2	2.2	1213	(*)	27

¹ MICS indicator TM.22 - Multiple sexual partnerships

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

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

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

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men who:			Number of men	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 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	86.8	76.2	11.4	2214	54.6	253
Area						
Urban	88.8	82.2	15.7	465	61.8	73
Rural	86.2	74.6	10.3	1749	51.6	180
Location						
Coastal	86.7	75.8	11.3	2047	54.0	232
Interior	87.7	81.5	12.4	167	60.7	21
Region						
Barima Waini (1)	85.3	81.9	16.7	51	(58.3)	9
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	86.7	83.4	13.2	115	(66.6)	15
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	90.6	80.3	12.6	448	(45.2)	57
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	84.7	70.0	9.0	956	(45.0)	86
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	88.0	78.9	11.4	137	(52.6)	16
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	86.3	81.6	15.7	297	(68.7)	47
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	90.3	81.0	7.4	37	(*)	3
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	89.7	87.3	18.9	14	(*)	3
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	87.5	80.1	10.4	64	(*)	7
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	87.3	80.2	12.8	95	(*)	12
Age						
15-24	65.0	57.2	12.0	783	68.1	94
15-19	45.2	37.7	8.3	424	(82.7)	35
15-17	27.9	23.1	5.0	215	(*)	11
18-19	63.0	52.7	11.7	209	(81.0)	24
20-24	88.3	80.2	16.4	360	59.4	59
25-29	97.9	83.0	14.0	337	70.5	47
30-39	99.0	88.2	9.4	560	35.2	53
40-49	98.8	87.1	11.0	535	(37.4)	59
Education						
Pre-primary or none	(99.5)	(93.4)	(4.2)	33	(*)	1
Primary	97.2	86.7	9.3	261	(34.9)	24
Secondary	85.0	75.2	11.6	1566	56.9	182
Higher	85.4	70.8	12.8	345	(55.4)	44
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	1
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	98.9	90.4	11.3	1436	42.2	162
Never married/in union	64.3	49.9	11.6	776	76.9	90
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	0
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	90.1	65.0	5.6	59	(*)	3
Has no functional difficulty	93.2	82.4	12.3	1940	52.9	238

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men who:			Number of men	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 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			
Ethnicity of household head						
African/Black	86.6	76.2	16.3	595	54.1	97
Amerindian	87.3	81.0	12.4	155	52.1	19
East Indian	86.2	74.3	8.4	1077	48.0	90
Mixed Race	88.4	79.3	11.8	385	69.7	46
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	86.5	76.4	10.5	440	55.9	46
Second	88.7	78.3	12.1	441	63.8	53
Middle	84.9	70.4	10.5	457	(38.9)	48
Fourth	89.3	81.9	14.5	433	58.5	63
Richest	84.5	74.3	9.5	444	(53.3)	42
¹ MICS indicator TM.22 - Multiple sexual partnerships						
² MICS indicator TM.23 - Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships						
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.						
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.						

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

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:			Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women who never had sex ²	Number of never-married women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who in the last 12 months had sex with:		Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁵	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15 ¹	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months				A man 10 or more years older ³	A non-marital, non-cohabiting partner ⁴					
Total	64.8	5.0	1.9	2076	66.4	1004	12.9	45.3	995	47.1	451	(49.5)	40
Area													
Urban	63.0	5.4	2.1	500	70.3	228	12.5	61.9	256	51.5	159	(*)	10
Rural	65.4	4.9	1.9	1576	65.3	776	13.1	39.5	739	44.7	292	(41.8)	29
Location													
Coastal	64.1	4.6	1.8	1930	67.1	941	12.9	45.8	907	47.2	415	(51.5)	36
Interior	74.8	10.1	2.9	147	55.6	63	13.2	40.4	89	45.9	36	(*)	4
Region													
Barima Waini (1)	72.9	7.9	1.7	54	67.0	21	15.6	23.9	32	(42.4)	8	(*)	1
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	60.9	3.3	0.8	109	62.4	65	17.8	27.2	36	(*)	10	(*)	1
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	74.4	4.0	2.0	368	49.5	173	13.9	36.7	182	(58.0)	67	(*)	7
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	57.6	4.5	2.0	901	82.0	423	10.8	53.1	422	41.9	224	(*)	18
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	59.3	2.8	1.9	146	67.2	82	30.6	38.7	57	(53.9)	22	(*)	3
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	72.0	6.5	1.2	296	51.3	146	11.9	37.9	146	40.7	55	(*)	4
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	75.0	11.9	4.1	31	54.6	14	9.6	48.4	18	(62.9)	9	(*)	1
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	80.9	21.0	6.6	11	(71.0)	3	25.8	34.0	8	(*)	3	(*)	1
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	75.4	8.8	2.6	51	44.6	24	9.7	54.1	31	(38.5)	17	(*)	1
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	70.8	6.8	3.0	110	55.0	53	7.4	58.7	63	62.6	37	(*)	3
Age													
15-19	44.5	4.2	0.8	997	72.3	704	6.8	61.2	269	49.3	165	(*)	8
15-17	32.1	4.0	0.4	591	76.6	487	8.3	75.5	81	49.8	61	(*)	2
18-19	62.4	4.3	1.5	406	62.6	217	6.2	55.1	189	49.0	104	(*)	6
20-24	83.7	5.8	2.9	1079	52.6	300	15.2	39.4	726	45.8	286	(58.7)	31

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

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:			Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women who never had sex ²	Number of never-married women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who in the last 12 months had sex with:		Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁵	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15 ¹	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months				A man 10 or more years older ³	A non-marital, non-cohabiting partner ⁴					
20-22	80.4	6.1	3.1	648	55.9	206	13.9	40.0	404	49.6	162	(*)	20
23-24	88.5	5.4	2.6	431	45.4	94	16.9	38.6	322	40.7	124	(*)	11
Education													
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	na	na
Primary	76.3	13.7	0.0	41	(*)	12	(19.8)	(18.3)	26	(*)	(*)	na	na
Secondary	64.0	5.3	1.5	1661	67.5	803	13.1	41.4	788	47.7	326	(36.1)	25
Higher	66.4	2.1	4.1	364	60.8	189	9.8	70.0	171	47.5	120	(*)	15
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	na	na
Marital status													
Ever married/in union	94.2	7.2	2.9	1067	(*)	0	13.5	37.8	872	47.9	330	(45.2)	31
Never married/in union	33.6	2.8	0.9	1004	66.4	1004	9.3	100.0	120	44.9	120	(*)	9
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	na	na
Functional difficulties (age 18-24 years)													
Has functional difficulty	(72.9)	(7.3)	(0.0)	(30.0)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	6	na	na
Has no functional difficulty	78.0	5.4	2.6	1456	57.3	501	13.2	42.7	899	46.2	384	(49.3)	37
Ethnicity of household head													
African/Black	66.8	4.6	4.3	661	60.0	321	13.4	63.1	320	52.9	202	(*)	29
Amerindian	72.9	11.4	1.5	159	58.2	72	13.9	41.2	87	36.5	36	(*)	2
East Indian	61.4	3.3	0.6	877	71.4	438	13.9	24.2	380	43.2	92	(*)	5
Mixed Race	66.3	7.2	1.0	374	70.3	169	10.2	58.0	207	42.9	120	(*)	4
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	na	na
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	70.0	10.2	2.3	372	67.5	160	15.2	34.8	197	41.9	68	(*)	8
Second	67.5	5.4	1.0	395	67.2	187	16.9	34.5	201	45.0	69	(*)	4
Middle	58.9	3.8	2.2	446	70.7	231	9.1	43.2	198	43.8	85	(*)	10

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

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:			Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women who never had sex ²	Number of never-married women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who in the last 12 months had sex with:		Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁵	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15 ¹	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months				A man 10 or more years older ³	A non-marital, non-cohabiting partner ⁴					
Fourth	66.9	5.0	1.5	471	61.2	232	12.7	56.6	213	51.2	121	(*)	7
Richest	61.5	1.2	2.7	393	65.8	194	10.7	57.6	186	49.6	107	(*)	11

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

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

³ MICS indicator TM.26 - Age-mixing among sexual partners

⁴ MICS indicator TM.27 - Sex with non-regular partners

⁵ MICS indicator TM.28; Condom use with non-regular partners

na: not applicable

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

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

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

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:			Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men who never had sex ²	Number of never-married men age 15-24 years	Percentage who in the last 12 months had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner ³	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁴	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in 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
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15 ¹	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months									
Total	65.0	16.5	12.0	783	46.4	560	78.4	448	72.2	352	68.1	94
Area												
Urban	69.6	20.4	13.2	166	45.7	97	86.9	107	76.9	93	(60.3)	22
Rural	63.8	15.4	11.7	617	46.5	463	75.8	341	70.6	258	70.5	72
Location												
Coastal	64.7	15.7	11.8	720	46.7	515	78.1	409	71.7	320	68.0	85
Interior	68.7	25.3	14.9	63	42.5	45	81.6	39	78.1	32	(69.1)	9
Region												
Barima Waini (1)	66.9	26.0	16.6	22	50.3	15	72.4	14	(67.6)	10	(*)	4
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	71.3	22.8	18.5	49	40.2	35	78.0	34	(87.1)	26	(*)	9
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	66.4	20.7	19.2	125	44.2	95	(82.1)	75	(80.7)	62	(*)	24
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	61.2	13.1	6.5	350	51.5	243	75.1	178	58.9	134	(*)	23
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	70.9	12.1	17.5	54	40.6	38	85.5	32	(68.8)	27	(*)	9
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	64.5	16.0	14.6	99	44.9	73	76.0	63	80.0	48	(*)	14
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(75.9)	(25.2)	(10.7)	(14.9)	(27.7)	13	(89.3)	10	(*)	9	(*)	2
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(69.2)	(37.1)	(19.5)	(4.6)	(41.9)	3	(*)	3	(*)	2	(*)	1
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	65.4	22.0	15.1	21	(47.9)	14	(88.1)	12	(76.2)	10	(*)	3
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	73.0	17.6	11.8	43	(36)	31	(83.7)	28	(89.6)	24	(*)	5
Age												
15-19	45.2	9.3	8.3	424	61.3	368	94.0	160	75.2	150	(82.7)	35
15-17	27.9	10.3	5.0	215	76.8	197	94.2	50	74.8	47	(*)	11
18-19	63.0	8.3	11.7	209	43.4	170	93.8	110	75.4	103	(81.0)	24
20-24	88.3	24.9	16.4	360	17.8	193	69.9	289	70.1	202	59.4	59
20-22	86.3	23.6	17.0	214	17.0	129	78.6	160	72.4	126	(75.1)	36
23-24	91.2	26.8	15.6	146	19.5	64	58.9	128	66.1	75	(34.4)	23

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

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:			Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men who never had sex ²	Number of never-married men age 15-24 years	Percentage who in the last 12 months had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner ³	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁴	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in 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
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15 ¹	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months									
Education												
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	1	(*)	1	(*)	0
Primary	(73.0)	(17.9)	(16.9)	(18.7)	(*)	11	(*)	12	(*)	6	(*)	3
Secondary	65.5	17.4	11.2	634	46.8	449	77.2	370	70.7	286	73.2	71
Higher	60.6	11.8	15.2	128	44.7	99	91.8	63	80.8	58	(*)	19
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	1	(*)	0	na	na
Marital status												
Ever married/in union	93.6	28.9	13.4	223	(*)	0	51.9	201	72.3	104	(44.2)	30
Never married/in union	53.6	11.5	11.5	560	46.4	560	100.0	247	72.2	247	79.2	64
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	9	(*)	7	(*)	1
Has no functional difficulty	78.7	18.7	14.9	557	30.4	354	76.5	390	72.5	298	66.2	83
Ethnicity of household head												
African/Black	66.6	20.4	16.4	233	42.1	168	89.9	131	71.0	118	(78.4)	38
Amerindian	69.8	23.6	16.9	65	41.1	46	79.7	42	68.3	33	(61.9)	11
East Indian	61.4	10.1	8.4	347	50.4	253	71.2	190	74.2	136	(60.1)	29
Mixed Race	69.1	22.6	11.5	139	45.6	94	76.5	85	72.4	65	(62.2)	16
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	0	(*)	0	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	68.7	24.2	12.5	174	46.5	115	68.4	108	74.8	74	(60.0)	22
Second	66.5	12.1	14.5	148	40.8	114	82.9	86	64.8	72	(*)	21
Middle	62.2	8.4	7.0	153	49.6	116	70.4	75	71.4	53	(*)	11
Fourth	70.5	21.2	16.2	147	36.6	113	90.2	91	74.0	82	(66.6)	24
Richest	57.5	15.5	10.2	162	59.7	102	81.0	89	75.7	72	(*)	16
¹ MICS indicator TM.24 - Sex before age 15 among young people ² MICS indicator TM.25 - Young people who have never had sex ³ MICS indicator TM.27 - Sex with non-regular partners												

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

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:			Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men who never had sex ²	Number of never-married men age 15-24 years	Percentage who in the last 12 months had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner ³	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁴	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15 ¹	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months									

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

na: not applicable

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

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

6.11 HIV

Some of the most important prerequisites for reducing the rate of HIV infection is accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and strategies for preventing transmission.⁷¹ Correct information is the first step towards raising awareness and giving adolescents and young people the tools to protect themselves from infection. Misconceptions about HIV are common and can confuse adolescents and young people and hinder prevention efforts.^{70,71} 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.^{70,71} The HIV module administered to women and men 15-49 years of age addresses part of this call.

The Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) Reporting indicator: the percentage of young people who have comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission, is defined as 1) knowing that consistent use of a condom during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, 2) knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and 3) rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission/prevention of HIV. In the Guyana 2020 MICS all women and men who have heard of AIDS were asked questions on all three components and the results are detailed in Tables TM.11.1W and TM.11.1M.

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

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

Discrimination is a human rights violation prohibited by international human rights law and most national constitutions. Discrimination in the context of HIV refers to unfair or unjust treatment (an act or an omission) of an individual based on his or her real or perceived HIV status. Discrimination exacerbates risks and deprives people of their rights and entitlements, fuelling the HIV epidemic.⁷¹

The following questions were asked in Guyana MICS 2019-2020 to measure stigma and discriminatory attitudes that may result in discriminatory acts (or omissions): whether the respondent 1) would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV; 2) thinks that children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV; 3) thinks people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV; 4) thinks people talk badly about those living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV; 5) thinks people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people; 6) agrees or disagrees with the statement 'I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV'; and 7) fears that she/he could get HIV if she/he comes into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV.

Tables TM.11.3W and TM.11.3M present the attitudes of women and men towards people living with HIV.

Another important indicator is the knowledge of where to be tested for HIV and use of such services. In order to protect themselves and to prevent infecting others, it is important for individuals to know their HIV status. Knowledge of own status is also a critical factor in the decision to seek treatment.^{70,71} Questions related to knowledge of a facility for HIV testing and whether a person has ever been tested are presented in Tables TM.11.4W and TM.11.4M.

Among women who had given birth within the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who received counselling and HIV testing during antenatal care is presented in Table TM.11.5. This indicator is used to track progress towards global and national goals to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV. High coverage enables early initiation of care and treatment for HIV positive mothers required to live healthy and productive lives.

In many countries, over half of new adult HIV infections are among young people age 15-24 years thus a change in behaviour among members of this age group is especially important to reduce new infections.^{70,71} The next tables present specific information on this age group. Tables TM.11.6W and TM.11.6M summarise information on key HIV indicators for young women and young men.

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^{1,A}	Number of women
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Total	95.9	78.1	73.9	63.5	85.4	70.9	83.2	77.6	56.5	41.3	5887
Area											
Urban	98.1	83.9	79.3	70.5	91.0	79.8	86.1	84.7	67.7	51.0	1424
Rural	95.2	76.3	72.1	61.3	83.6	68.1	82.2	75.4	52.9	38.3	4463
Location											
Coastal	96.3	78.5	74.4	64.0	86.2	71.2	83.4	78.0	57.0	41.8	5480
Interior	90.6	72.7	66.8	57.6	74.9	67.0	80.2	73.0	49.1	35.3	407
Region											
Barima Waini (1)	88.1	69.8	65.2	55.7	74.8	60.1	82.9	75.4	47.0	34.1	130
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	90.8	61.7	61.4	48.1	77.3	57.9	77.9	63.0	38.8	22.8	333
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	97.2	77.6	77.2	64.5	85.6	68.0	84.7	75.8	51.9	39.4	1110
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	97.8	84.4	77.7	69.6	90.4	75.9	85.7	84.1	65.2	49.3	2565
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	91.9	65.9	65.1	49.4	76.9	65.5	75.4	62.9	40.9	25.2	372
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	93.3	71.9	69.7	58.3	78.9	66.9	80.8	71.7	50.3	35.6	797
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	93.1	76.1	75.8	65.6	84.5	72.9	84.1	74.2	57.0	41.4	89
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	93.5	70.2	65.7	55.8	76.6	74.7	80.0	69.4	50.5	36.8	33
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	90.7	73.7	63.2	54.9	69.1	67.8	75.8	71.0	46.0	32.6	156
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	99.9	83.5	74.7	64.9	93.2	76.0	81.2	85.0	64.1	44.3	302
Age											
15-24 ¹	95.8	76.7	73.2	61.9	83.5	66.9	81.0	74.9	50.2	36.4	2076
15-19	96.1	76.2	72.1	61.1	81.6	65.8	77.8	74.2	46.4	33.3	997
15-17	95.3	76.9	70.4	60.9	79.1	66.9	77.6	74.7	47.8	33.1	591
18-19	97.3	75.3	74.5	61.5	85.1	64.3	78.1	73.5	44.3	33.6	406

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^{1,A}	Number of women
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
20-24	95.5	77.1	74.3	62.7	85.4	67.8	83.9	75.5	53.7	39.3	1079
25-29	97.8	79.7	77.2	66.3	89.2	77.1	87.6	81.7	62.5	45.5	981
30-39	95.5	80.8	74.0	65.9	87.5	74.3	85.5	80.9	63.5	46.9	1370
40-49	95.4	76.5	72.4	61.7	83.6	69.3	81.2	75.6	54.9	40.4	1460
Education											
Pre-primary or none	79.8	38.3	42.6	24.3	50.3	30.0	52.9	47.4	16.4	7.1	75
Primary	90.8	65.3	62.0	47.6	70.9	55.6	70.8	64.5	38.6	25.0	535
Secondary	96.1	78.1	72.8	62.6	85.3	70.1	83.3	76.7	54.0	38.9	4193
Higher	99.9	88.5	87.5	78.7	96.7	85.7	92.0	91.1	78.9	62.2	1063
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	96.1	78.4	74.5	64.2	85.8	71.2	83.9	78.1	57.3	42.4	4578
Never married/in union	95.6	77.1	71.7	61.3	84.2	70.3	80.9	76.2	53.8	38.0	1296
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	84.8	62.8	60.4	50.7	66.2	57.5	65.0	60.6	37.4	30.2	173
Has no functional difficulty	96.4	78.8	74.7	64.3	86.8	71.8	84.4	78.5	58.1	42.7	5123
Ethnicity of household head											
African/Black	98.9	85.4	79.9	71.8	93.5	83.4	88.3	89.1	74.1	55.1	1780
Amerindian	88.0	66.6	59.0	48.9	69.6	60.9	75.7	65.8	41.6	27.2	429
East Indian	95.0	73.4	70.6	58.1	81.7	62.8	79.8	70.3	45.8	32.4	2572
Mixed Race	96.7	81.9	77.6	68.8	87.5	74.2	85.7	80.8	59.2	45.8	1093
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^{1,A}	Number of women
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	89.3	64.4	59.5	48.4	71.0	59.5	75.3	67.9	41.1	27.0	993
Second	95.4	72.6	70.6	57.4	81.4	66.2	79.7	73.3	49.9	34.2	1122
Middle	96.6	78.4	73.4	62.1	88.0	69.3	84.5	75.1	54.8	37.7	1240
Fourth	98.0	83.9	79.7	70.2	89.6	77.3	86.5	82.6	64.2	48.8	1318
Richest	98.9	87.8	82.7	75.8	93.7	79.3	87.8	86.8	68.6	55.3	1213

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

^A Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention includes those who know of the two ways of HIV prevention (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time), who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive and who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission.

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

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^{1,A}	Number of men
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Total	97.3	84.6	82.4	74.4	87.1	65.2	85.0	75.0	52.3	43.6	2214
Area											
Urban	98.3	86.6	83.0	75.3	87.9	74.7	81.2	80.1	62.4	51.7	465
Rural	97.0	84.1	82.3	74.1	86.8	62.7	86.0	73.7	49.6	41.4	1749
Location											
Coastal	97.4	85.6	83.0	75.4	87.9	64.7	85.1	75.3	52.6	44.1	2047
Interior	95.8	73.2	75.3	61.0	77.0	71.6	83.3	71.5	48.4	37.1	167
Region											
Barima Waini (1)	98.6	73.6	79.4	63.6	82.3	68.9	88.2	75.1	48.5	31.5	51
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	94.8	79.5	77.6	66.6	76.4	50.4	61.1	67.4	32.8	26.6	115
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	97.7	86.1	84.4	78.3	90.7	53.9	88.8	77.2	48.7	40.9	448
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	98.6	90.0	83.2	77.5	89.4	71.1	87.6	78.3	59.1	50.3	956
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	98.9	70.4	83.2	63.6	84.8	57.0	85.9	67.8	40.6	29.5	137
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	93.2	80.3	82.4	73.5	82.7	65.0	81.0	67.3	46.7	38.5	297
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	99.7	87.9	78.8	72.3	83.3	83.4	96.3	85.1	66.2	59.8	37
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	93.1	82.1	77.5	74.1	69.4	73.6	76.9	57.4	38.5	35.1	14
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	91.9	62.5	69.6	49.5	70.5	66.4	73.2	63.6	40.0	28.8	64
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	98.6	84.1	83.0	75.6	93.9	77.4	83.8	81.9	66.1	56.9	95
Age											
15-24 ¹	96.5	81.9	78.2	69.1	84.6	64.9	83.6	74.9	49.9	39.2	783
15-19	96.0	80.1	75.4	65.5	84.0	64.5	80.4	71.0	45.9	36.0	424
15-17	95.5	79.9	66.2	58.6	84.4	62.9	75.8	65.2	41.5	30.8	215
18-19	98.3	86.6	83.0	75.3	87.9	74.7	81.2	80.1	62.4	51.7	465

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^{1,A}	Number of men
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
20-24	97.0	84.1	81.6	73.3	85.4	65.5	87.4	79.4	54.6	42.9	360
25-29	98.0	86.6	83.0	73.9	92.0	68.8	85.2	75.7	59.4	48.1	337
30-39	97.7	88.8	86.1	81.5	90.6	67.9	89.7	80.1	58.7	52.4	560
40-49	97.6	83.0	84.4	75.0	83.8	60.4	81.9	69.5	44.8	37.9	535
Education											
Pre-primary or none	(90.7)	(76.2)	(76.8)	(68.1)	(70.0)	(35.5)	(80.8)	(51.1)	(14.3)	(10.1)	33
Primary	96.9	79.7	80.0	71.5	78.1	61.9	82.7	65.3	40.6	35.4	261
Secondary	96.9	84.0	80.9	72.6	87.2	63.6	83.8	73.5	50.8	41.7	1566
Higher	99.8	92.8	91.4	85.2	94.5	77.5	92.6	91.5	71.7	61.7	345
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	97.9	86.3	83.0	76.5	87.9	63.4	85.0	75.6	51.9	43.9	1436
Never married/in union	96.4	81.6	81.4	70.5	85.6	68.6	85.3	74.2	53.2	43.0	776
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	98.0	88.0	81.3	73.8	75.7	51.1	77.1	61.5	35.6	30.5	59
Has no functional difficulty	97.5	85.1	84.2	76.1	87.7	65.9	86.3	76.5	54.0	45.4	1940
Ethnicity of household head											
African/Black	97.7	88.5	84.3	78.0	90.6	70.5	84.1	81.7	61.3	50.8	595
Amerindian	94.8	66.1	66.8	50.4	69.3	62.3	78.1	66.2	36.6	25.7	155
East Indian	96.9	83.2	82.2	73.9	85.7	58.9	86.9	69.8	44.4	37.6	1077
Mixed Race	98.6	90.2	86.4	79.7	92.4	75.5	84.0	82.7	66.7	56.0	385
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^{1,A}	Number of men
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	94.9	74.3	72.6	60.9	74.5	61.7	78.2	65.9	41.6	30.9	440
Second	98.0	84.6	80.5	72.3	89.4	68.4	86.2	76.4	55.3	45.5	441
Middle	97.6	82.9	85.3	74.7	87.7	64.5	85.7	69.3	48.2	40.5	457
Fourth	97.2	88.6	87.9	82.0	90.2	61.4	88.2	80.8	51.7	46.0	433
Richest	98.8	92.9	85.7	81.9	93.4	69.9	86.8	83.0	64.8	54.9	444

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

^A Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention includes those who know of the two ways of HIV prevention (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time), who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive and who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission

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

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who:								Number of women
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:		Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy		
Total	72.9	60.7	77.7	87.7	50.0	62.0	55.9	11.8	5887
Area									
Urban	75.0	66.6	84.5	92.5	55.0	67.7	62.2	7.2	1424
Rural	72.2	58.8	75.5	86.2	48.5	60.2	53.9	13.2	4463
Location									
Coastal	73.1	60.3	77.6	88.0	49.5	63.0	56.5	11.5	5480
Interior	70.0	66.0	78.8	83.7	57.1	49.8	47.2	16.0	407
Region									
Barima Waini (1)	63.0	61.8	77.8	81.1	54.5	39.1	37.1	18.6	130
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	65.1	50.7	70.1	83.1	40.1	54.8	47.2	13.4	333
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	75.3	53.1	72.9	88.0	41.2	60.3	50.8	11.4	1110
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	75.9	67.8	82.3	91.0	56.4	69.0	63.8	9.0	2565
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	72.5	61.5	73.4	84.3	52.4	67.0	58.7	14.3	372
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	65.6	48.5	70.6	80.4	41.3	47.1	41.8	19.3	797
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	72.0	63.7	84.8	89.2	50.4	60.3	58.4	10.8	89
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	59.2	67.1	80.9	83.1	56.1	50.6	49.8	16.9	33
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	77.0	70.6	75.8	82.9	63.3	52.5	48.8	16.7	156
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	70.9	62.8	87.2	93.1	50.7	67.2	62.5	6.5	302
Age group									
15-24	72.2	57.5	78.7	88.0	47.8	59.8	54.0	11.4	2076
15-19	72.0	58.1	78.6	87.3	47.7	58.9	54.3	12.3	997
15-17	71.7	59.2	77.8	86.9	47.5	57.5	52.8	12.8	591
18-19	72.5	56.5	79.8	88.0	48.0	60.8	56.5	11.6	406
20-24	72.4	57.0	78.8	88.7	47.9	60.6	53.8	10.7	1079

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who:								Number of women
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:		Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy		
25-29	73.3	63.3	77.3	89.0	51.2	65.1	57.5	10.6	981
30-39	75.3	63.5	80.9	89.1	54.1	65.7	60.4	10.4	1370
40-49	71.3	60.8	73.5	85.1	48.7	59.9	53.2	14.3	1460
Education									
Pre-primary or none	54.5	36.5	49.3	61.6	27.9	41.0	29.0	37.1	75
Primary	61.7	49.5	65.8	76.2	40.7	45.8	40.8	22.7	535
Secondary	73.0	59.7	77.9	87.5	49.9	60.3	54.4	12.0	4193
Higher	80.5	72.8	86.1	97.3	57.6	79.4	71.8	2.6	1063
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	73.6	61.5	78.0	88.3	50.7	63.5	57.0	11.3	4578
Never married/in union	70.6	57.8	76.9	86.0	48.0	57.2	52.2	13.6	1296
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	59.2	40.7	62.7	70.9	34.9	44.1	40.4	28.4	173
Has no functional difficulty	73.5	61.5	78.2	88.4	50.9	63.2	56.8	11.1	5123
Ethnicity of household head									
African/Black	77.8	66.7	90.0	95.5	57.4	77.3	73.2	4.4	1780
Amerindian	66.4	60.4	71.6	77.5	52.2	48.7	44.8	20.5	429
East Indian	70.4	56.0	68.1	83.0	44.3	52.2	43.8	16.6	2572
Mixed Race	73.5	62.0	82.8	90.4	50.9	66.1	60.7	8.9	1093
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who:								Number of women
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:		Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy		
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	63.4	55.5	72.0	79.1	46.3	49.4	45.6	19.3	993
Second	70.1	56.6	76.9	84.9	48.0	58.0	54.0	14.6	1122
Middle	73.8	59.9	80.5	89.7	50.8	61.0	55.0	10.1	1240
Fourth	75.3	62.1	79.8	91.5	49.7	68.2	61.9	8.4	1318
Richest	79.8	68.0	78.0	91.4	54.7	70.4	60.4	8.5	1213

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

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

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men who:								Number of men
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:		Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy		
Total	65.1	52.1	66.2	80.4	40.3	45.5	38.1	19.1	2214
Area									
Urban	67.6	51.4	73.9	87.6	39.0	52.3	45.1	11.4	465
Rural	64.4	52.3	64.2	78.5	40.7	43.6	36.3	21.1	1749
Location									
Coastal	65.5	51.7	66.3	81.0	40.0	46.7	39.0	18.5	2047
Interior	59.4	56.7	65.8	72.9	44.7	29.7	27.0	26.7	167
Region									
Barima Waini (1)	52.0	47.8	60.9	66.7	38.4	24.4	23.3	32.9	51
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	69.0	29.9	69.6	81.9	23.4	56.2	51.6	17.8	115
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	66.0	47.0	58.9	81.3	32.4	42.1	32.9	18.7	448
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	66.9	56.1	67.9	80.7	45.5	49.6	41.8	18.8	956
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	62.5	55.7	71.6	78.9	48.7	38.8	33.7	20.6	137
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	63.7	55.9	62.5	78.7	41.5	41.0	32.7	19.9	297
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	70.4	83.3	92.6	93.3	64.6	35.1	34.8	5.7	37
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	65.8	61.7	64.1	80.1	43.1	57.0	46.6	19.9	14
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	57.6	47.2	54.4	64.4	38.4	24.8	21.2	35.5	64
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	56.2	38.3	84.3	91.1	23.4	58.1	53.1	7.2	95
Age group									
15-24	64.6	53.8	66.6	81.0	40.8	41.3	34.3	18.3	783
15-19	63.9	48.4	63.4	77.7	36.7	37.6	30.4	21.1	424
15-17	62.2	42.2	61.0	74.2	36.9	43.3	32.9	25.7	215
18-19	65.6	54.8	65.9	81.3	36.5	31.8	27.9	16.4	209
20-24	65.5	60.2	70.4	84.8	45.6	45.8	38.8	15.0	360

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men who:								Number of men
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:		Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy		
25-29	72.9	56.8	71.6	86.5	44.1	51.9	42.7	13.4	337
30-39	64.3	52.2	62.8	79.1	40.0	46.4	37.7	20.3	560
40-49	61.6	46.5	65.9	77.0	37.7	46.5	41.3	22.5	535
Education									
Pre-primary or none	(44.5)	(39.5)	(48.3)	(48.7)	(39.2)	(27.4)	(27.1)	(48.8)	33
Primary	52.0	39.7	54.3	62.1	33.7	26.1	21.9	37.7	261
Secondary	66.0	51.9	66.6	81.7	40.1	45.9	38.4	17.6	1566
Higher	72.6	63.0	74.7	90.6	46.1	60.0	50.7	9.3	345
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	65.8	51.8	67.1	81.4	39.7	46.6	39.4	18.3	1436
Never married/in union	63.9	52.7	64.8	78.6	41.6	43.3	35.9	20.5	776
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	46.1	40.6	47.4	58.4	28.8	34.6	28.7	40.5	59
Has no functional difficulty	66.0	53.6	67.4	81.7	41.1	46.0	39.0	17.7	1940
Ethnicity of household head									
African/Black	65.7	55.8	79.9	88.9	46.2	60.5	53.2	11.1	595
Amerindian	58.5	49.0	60.4	67.5	41.4	27.8	25.7	32.4	155
East Indian	64.6	50.6	56.2	74.7	38.2	37.1	28.6	24.7	1077
Mixed Race	67.9	51.5	75.7	88.4	37.0	52.4	46.5	10.5	385
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	62.2	50.2	66.3	73.2	42.7	38.6	35.6	26.2	440
Second	61.3	49.9	68.0	82.7	37.1	46.8	39.2	16.9	441
Middle	62.5	54.9	64.2	75.8	43.3	43.7	37.5	23.0	457

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men who:								Number of men
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:		Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy		
Fourth	66.7	45.6	65.0	82.9	35.7	47.0	37.9	16.5	433
Richest	72.7	59.7	67.7	87.3	42.8	51.2	40.6	12.7	444

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

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

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who:			Percentage of women who think people:			Percentage of women who:		Number of women who have heard of AIDS
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^{1,A}	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV ^B	
Total	38.0	16.6	42.0	83.0	84.9	78.4	21.5	49.2	5648
Area									
Urban	29.3	11.9	33.1	87.6	87.4	80.6	11.4	45.0	1397
Rural	40.9	18.1	45.0	81.5	84.0	77.7	24.8	50.6	4251
Location									
Coastal	37.9	16.0	41.7	83.3	85.3	78.9	20.4	48.9	5279
Interior	40.5	24.7	46.4	78.3	79.1	70.7	37.4	53.9	369
Region									
Barima Waini (1)	47.0	23.2	48.6	80.5	83.4	64.8	34.8	62.5	114
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	44.4	17.9	48.0	75.5	78.4	60.5	32.2	59.4	303
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	40.4	14.9	42.4	81.7	85.0	74.2	23.4	53.4	1080
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	34.3	13.7	38.8	87.5	88.2	87.1	16.4	42.7	2510
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	48.4	28.3	54.8	77.6	83.0	75.5	27.3	65.4	342
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	41.8	19.4	44.6	77.8	81.5	71.6	24.8	52.2	743
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	36.6	19.3	43.9	85.2	88.9	77.5	28.0	53.3	83
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	46.9	26.6	51.8	72.9	77.0	71.6	30.7	36.0	31
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	36.0	28.7	44.9	73.6	70.5	71.2	46.4	51.2	141
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	30.5	14.8	35.0	82.2	80.9	68.6	11.9	46.6	302
Age									
15-24	42.4	18.8	46.4	82.9	86.3	78.9	22.1	50.8	1989
15-19	47.7	23.3	53.4	81.5	87.2	78.1	26.5	53.0	958
15-17	47.0	24.9	51.9	79.2	87.1	79.2	27.9	54.8	563
18-19	48.8	20.9	55.6	84.7	87.2	76.4	24.5	50.4	395
20-24	37.5	14.7	39.9	84.3	85.5	79.6	18.0	48.7	1031

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who:			Percentage of women who think people:			Percentage of women who:		Number of women who have heard of AIDS
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^{1,A}	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV ^B	
25-29	34.7	13.5	38.9	82.1	84.8	79.8	17.0	45.4	959
30-39	30.9	13.3	34.0	84.7	83.5	78.7	21.3	48.0	1308
40-49	40.7	18.6	45.4	82.1	84.2	76.5	23.8	50.7	1392
Education									
Pre-primary or none	38.5	43.2	55.7	79.0	84.0	76.5	26.0	50.7	60
Primary	49.3	27.9	55.0	69.7	80.0	75.5	36.1	47.8	486
Secondary	41.2	17.2	44.9	82.7	84.8	77.7	22.7	50.9	4031
Higher	20.9	7.5	24.5	90.6	88.0	83.0	10.0	43.3	1061
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	37.8	16.0	41.6	83.5	85.4	78.8	21.4	49.1	4399
Never married/in union	39.1	18.6	43.8	81.0	82.9	76.9	21.9	49.5	1239
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	41.6	26.0	45.4	85.0	79.7	70.9	28.5	56.5	147
Has no functional difficulty	36.9	15.4	40.8	83.4	84.8	78.5	20.5	48.3	4938
Ethnicity of household head									
African/Black	25.0	8.8	28.5	89.4	90.1	83.1	12.0	46.8	1761
Amerindian	44.7	26.9	51.0	75.0	77.0	65.9	39.9	56.8	378
East Indian	48.6	22.7	52.8	78.0	81.7	76.4	28.8	50.8	2443
Mixed Race	33.2	11.8	36.5	86.8	86.4	79.7	13.9	46.6	1058
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	45.8	25.5	50.5	73.9	80.3	71.9	34.3	51.5	887
Second	43.2	22.6	48.2	77.6	84.2	74.5	26.2	53.1	1070
Middle	40.2	17.8	45.4	85.2	85.3	81.0	20.4	52.2	1199

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who:			Percentage of women who think people:			Percentage of women who:		Number of women who have heard of AIDS
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^{1,A}	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV ^B	
Fourth	31.3	12.8	35.3	85.9	85.4	79.4	15.4	44.7	1293
Richest	32.9	7.6	34.3	89.1	88.0	83.0	15.4	45.9	1200

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

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

^B As part of respondent protection, those who answered that they are HIV-positive have been recoded to "No", and thus treated as having no fear of contracting HIV

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

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men who:			Percentage of men who think people:			Percentage of men who:		Number of men who have heard of AIDS
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^{1,A}	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV ^B	
Total	32.6	16.3	36.8	82.6	81.4	71.1	22.4	42.4	2154
Area									
Urban	29.7	13.0	33.3	85.3	81.4	66.8	16.3	50.1	456
Rural	33.4	17.2	37.7	81.8	81.4	72.3	24.1	40.3	1698
Location									
Coastal	31.8	15.4	35.7	82.8	81.6	71.2	21.0	41.7	1994
Interior	43.0	27.3	50.8	79.5	78.5	70.4	40.6	51.1	160
Region									
Barima Waini (1)	43.1	32.2	48.7	79.7	72.3	64.4	34.5	51.2	51
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	31.9	20.1	40.9	80.7	71.6	66.0	25.8	28.4	109
Essequibo Islands-W. Demerara (3)	34.5	16.6	38.9	80.2	83.1	67.0	28.2	48.3	438
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	27.7	12.3	30.4	87.0	84.6	75.4	14.1	38.8	942
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	48.2	28.6	52.8	81.0	82.2	75.2	27.8	46.5	136
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	33.7	18.1	38.2	71.8	70.8	62.3	29.9	37.2	277
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	66.3	20.0	71.2	84.4	85.0	80.0	14.6	43.0	37
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	30.8	27.9	43.1	73.3	74.7	70.8	41.0	50.9	13
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	30.8	27.6	41.3	77.4	80.6	69.2	62.2	56.2	59
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	30.7	9.5	34.8	90.4	88.3	75.1	14.8	60.5	93
Age									
15-24	40.7	20.5	45.6	83.1	81.5	72.3	24.2	45.6	756
15-19	46.3	22.1	50.8	83.6	83.0	72.7	25.1	48.9	407
15-17	53.1	26.9	57.2	82.6	78.9	70.1	28.3	47.1	205
18-19	39.4	17.2	44.3	84.6	87.1	75.4	21.8	50.8	202

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men who:			Percentage of men who think people:			Percentage of men who:		Number of men who have heard of AIDS
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^{1,A}	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV ^B	
20-24	34.3	18.6	39.6	82.5	79.7	71.9	23.2	41.7	349
25-29	26.4	13.2	31.6	83.8	82.2	72.0	18.2	37.3	330
30-39	26.2	10.9	28.9	85.5	85.0	75.3	22.6	39.6	547
40-49	31.6	18.0	35.5	77.9	77.1	64.4	22.3	43.7	522
Education									
Pre-primary or none	(57.0)	(27.5)	(63.6)	(83.2)	(85.2)	(68.0)	(32.8)	(17.2)	30
Primary	44.3	23.2	47.9	68.7	75.1	60.8	28.9	39.1	253
Secondary	33.9	17.6	38.3	82.6	81.6	70.3	22.2	44.7	1518
Higher	16.8	4.6	20.0	92.6	84.9	82.4	17.0	36.1	344
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	30.4	15.1	34.2	82.9	82.2	68.8	22.3	43.5	1406
Never married/in union	36.8	18.6	41.7	81.9	80.0	75.5	22.6	40.1	748
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	42.4	22.2	44.3	79.9	75.1	74.3	22.4	39.5	58
Has no functional difficulty	30.1	15.0	34.3	82.6	81.9	71.1	21.8	41.9	1891
Ethnicity of household head									
African/Black	25.1	11.7	30.3	90.7	86.1	71.8	16.3	46.1	581
Amerindian	43.5	26.6	51.8	76.4	74.9	65.7	44.2	47.2	147
East Indian	36.2	18.1	39.5	78.3	78.4	70.0	25.6	39.5	1044
Mixed Race	30.1	14.7	33.6	84.1	85.1	75.2	14.7	42.8	380
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men who:			Percentage of men who think people:			Percentage of men who:		Number of men who have heard of AIDS
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^{1,A}	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV ^B	
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	41.1	23.7	47.5	75.5	79.3	68.5	35.0	46.1	417
Second	35.9	19.1	39.8	84.3	82.7	72.0	20.2	42.9	432
Middle	31.5	15.6	35.2	80.2	77.7	71.3	20.0	45.2	446
Fourth	29.4	12.9	32.1	83.4	82.4	69.1	21.2	38.3	421
Richest	25.5	10.6	29.8	89.1	85.0	74.5	16.3	39.2	438

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

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

^B As part of respondent protection, those who answered that they are HIV-positive have been recoded to “No”, and thus treated as having no fear of contracting HIV

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

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, and percentage who have heard of HIV self-test kits and have tested themselves, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who:							Number of women
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ^{2, 3}	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV ^A	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit ^A	
Total	89.6	70.5	68.6	28.4	27.7	12.6	1.5	5887
Area								
Urban	92.7	75.5	74.3	37.7	37.3	16.4	2.0	1424
Rural	88.6	68.9	66.8	25.4	24.6	11.4	1.3	4463
Location								
Coastal	90.0	70.5	68.7	28.3	27.6	12.4	1.4	5480
Interior	84.0	70.0	68.1	29.2	28.6	14.4	2.0	407
Region								
Barima Waini (1)	81.5	68.6	67.6	31.0	30.4	9.3	1.6	130
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	86.4	67.5	65.6	21.9	21.2	12.9	2.5	333
Essequibo Islands- W. Demerara (3)	91.6	69.9	69.1	25.9	25.7	10.3	0.6	1110
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	91.3	73.5	72.2	31.6	31.1	13.3	1.5	2565
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	84.4	59.9	56.5	23.7	22.0	10.3	2.4	372
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	86.1	64.3	59.7	20.0	18.5	10.1	0.6	797
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	90.2	74.8	73.5	34.8	34.5	11.4	2.9	89
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	82.8	69.8	61.9	29.2	25.5	12.2	3.1	33
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	82.9	68.5	66.7	24.6	24.4	20.9	1.7	156
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	94.6	80.0	78.9	43.9	43.2	21.1	4.0	302
Age								
15-24	83.0	47.3	45.4	27.0	25.9	11.5	1.4	2076
15-19	76.6	25.2	24.6	16.4	16.1	11.0	1.6	997
15-17	69.8	14.2	13.9	9.1	9.1	11.6	1.1	591
18-19	86.6	41.3	40.1	27.0	26.3	10.2	2.2	406
20-24	88.9	67.7	64.6	36.8	34.9	12.0	1.3	1079
25-29	94.7	85.3	84.1	38.7	38.6	13.8	1.3	981
30-39	93.8	87.7	85.8	31.5	30.9	15.1	2.2	1370
40-49	91.6	77.2	75.1	20.5	19.9	10.8	0.9	1460
Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months								
Sexually active	94.5	84.1	82.1	35.2	34.5	14.1	1.8	3920
15-24 ³	92.0	76.5	73.2	44.6	43.0	14.0	2.2	995
15-19	88.6	60.2	58.9	39.8	39.6	14.7	3.2	269
15-17	87.9	38.5	36.8	25.7	25.7	12.8	4.5	81
18-19	88.9	69.5	68.4	45.8	45.6	15.5	2.7	189
20-24	93.2	82.5	78.4	46.4	44.2	13.7	1.8	726
25-49	95.3	86.7	85.1	32.0	31.6	14.2	1.6	2925
Sexually inactive	79.9	43.2	41.8	14.8	14.1	9.5	0.9	1967
Education								
Pre-primary or none	63.9	57.2	54.0	14.0	13.0	4.0	1.0	75
Primary	85.1	70.0	66.9	22.2	21.3	7.2	0.8	535
Secondary	89.0	68.9	67.0	27.2	26.5	11.4	1.2	4193
Higher	97.4	78.8	77.6	37.5	37.1	20.5	3.1	1063
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, and percentage who have heard of HIV self-test kits and have tested themselves, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who:							Number of women
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ^{2, 3}	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV ^A	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit ^A	
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	93.1	82.0	79.8	32.3	31.6	13.3	1.5	4578
Never married/in union	77.5	30.0	29.1	14.6	14.0	9.7	1.2	1296
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	76.0	59.4	55.4	21.7	20.9	8.1	0.6	173
Has no functional difficulty	92.4	77.3	75.4	30.8	30.1	12.8	1.5	5123
Ethnicity of household head								
African/Black	94.6	77.2	76.1	36.4	36.0	16.8	2.2	1780
Amerindian	82.1	67.6	64.7	28.1	27.0	11.3	1.3	429
East Indian	86.8	64.1	61.7	19.1	18.1	9.6	1.0	2572
Mixed Race	91.3	76.0	74.6	37.5	37.0	13.4	1.6	1093
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	80.2	66.9	64.6	27.0	26.2	10.8	1.5	993
Second	88.3	71.2	68.5	29.2	27.8	10.9	1.0	1122
Middle	89.4	67.3	65.3	26.4	25.8	11.7	0.7	1240
Fourth	93.3	72.0	71.0	28.2	27.9	12.3	1.8	1318
Richest	94.8	74.2	72.8	30.9	30.5	16.7	2.3	1213

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

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

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

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

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

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, and percentage who have heard of HIV self-test kits and have tested themselves, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men who:							Number of men
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ^{2, 3}	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV ^A	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit ^A	
Total	86.9	53.6	51.4	21.8	20.8	13.9	0.7	2214
Area								
Urban	92.5	62.5	60.2	29.1	27.5	18.8	1.1	465
Rural	85.4	51.2	49.1	19.9	19.0	12.5	0.6	1749
Location								
Coastal	87.5	53.9	51.7	22.1	21.0	14.0	0.7	2047
Interior	80.1	49.6	47.9	18.1	17.7	12.0	0.9	167
Region								
Barima Waini (1)	84.0	49.1	47.8	13.4	12.7	11.5	1.2	51
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	89.9	43.8	42.8	12.5	12.5	14.6	0.9	115
Essequibo Islands- W.Demerara (3)	89.2	58.1	56.3	25.9	24.7	15.3	0.7	448
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	87.6	53.2	52.0	22.9	22.1	12.9	0.6	956
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	82.6	46.5	43.3	21.9	21.3	19.3	0.4	137
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	83.7	56.6	50.9	14.9	13.0	12.6	0.7	297
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	86.1	64.5	63.8	37.2	36.6	10.0	0.0	37
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	80.8	55.9	54.7	25.4	24.6	6.3	1.3	14
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	73.3	40.0	37.1	9.2	9.2	14.8	1.1	64
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	94.1	55.5	52.2	30.4	27.6	15.0	1.3	95
Age								
15-24	77.8	31.5	29.0	17.6	16.2	11.2	0.4	783
15-19	68.9	12.5	11.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	0.5	424
15-17	66.9	5.4	4.2	1.6	1.6	5.0	0.0	215
18-19	71.1	19.8	18.9	11.5	11.5	8.0	0.9	209
20-24	88.1	53.8	49.7	30.7	27.7	16.7	0.3	360
25-29	93.6	61.6	59.8	25.7	25.2	14.5	0.5	337
30-39	94.2	69.2	67.3	26.0	24.8	16.5	1.8	560
40-49	88.5	64.6	62.2	21.2	20.4	14.6	0.1	535
Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months								
Sexually active	90.1	60.5	58.0	23.7	22.5	14.8	0.7	1687
15-24 ³	82.8	44.8	41.7	24.7	22.9	13.9	0.7	448
15-19	74.3	22.2	20.3	12.8	12.8	8.2	1.2	160
15-17	79.2	7.5	5.2	0.3	0.3	1.5	0.0	50
18-19	72.1	28.8	27.1	18.3	18.3	11.3	1.7	110
20-24	87.6	57.4	53.5	31.3	28.5	17.1	0.4	289
25-49	92.7	66.1	63.9	23.3	22.3	15.1	0.8	1239
Sexually inactive	76.9	31.5	30.4	15.8	15.3	10.8	0.6	527
Education								
Pre-primary or none	(83.7)	(29.6)	(29.1)	(11.4)	(11.4)	(10.9)	(0.2)	33
Primary	82.7	52.0	50.9	18.8	18.4	7.8	0.2	261
Secondary	86.0	50.6	47.9	20.5	19.3	12.1	0.6	1566
Higher	94.5	70.6	69.6	31.4	30.7	27.2	1.6	345
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, and percentage who have heard of HIV self-test kits and have tested themselves, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men who:							Number of men
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ^{2, 3}	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV ^A	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit ^A	
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	91.5	65.2	62.6	25.0	23.7	15.5	0.8	1436
Never married/in union	78.5	32.3	30.7	16.0	15.4	10.8	0.4	776
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	73.5	61.9	61.2	31.4	31.4	25.8	0.1	59
Has no functional difficulty	89.6	58.7	56.3	23.8	22.6	14.5	0.8	1940
Ethnicity of household head								
African/Black	92.3	64.1	61.5	28.2	26.2	18.0	0.1	595
Amerindian	74.9	40.3	39.0	11.7	11.7	10.9	0.6	155
East Indian	84.0	46.0	43.8	16.5	15.8	10.1	0.6	1077
Mixed Race	91.5	63.7	62.0	31.0	30.0	18.7	2.0	385
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	81.2	48.1	43.9	20.7	18.4	14.9	0.4	440
Second	85.8	50.9	49.5	22.9	22.2	11.2	1.0	441
Middle	86.8	52.6	51.6	21.4	21.3	14.7	0.3	457
Fourth	90.7	55.8	52.3	20.4	18.4	12.2	0.2	433
Richest	90.2	60.4	59.7	23.7	23.6	16.3	1.6	444

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care from a health professional during the pregnancy of the most recent birth, percentage who received HIV counselling, percentage who were offered and tested for HIV, percentage who were offered, tested and received the results of the HIV test, percentage who received counselling and were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test, and percentage who were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test and received post-test health information or counselling, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who:						Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care ^{1,A}	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results ²	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results	Were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results, and received post-test health information or counselling related to HIV ³	
Total	89.1	52.6	80.8	79.4	50.7	40.1	833
Area							
Urban	95.0	53.6	84.7	82.8	51.8	46.3	192
Rural	87.4	52.3	79.6	78.4	50.4	38.2	641
Location							
Coastal	92.0	52.8	82.5	81.0	51.1	39.1	730
Interior	68.7	50.6	68.7	67.8	48.5	46.9	103
Region							
Barima Waini (1)	71.4	54.5	75.4	74.1	54.5	58.0	37
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	78.9	45.2	68.8	65.5	42.7	46.8	55
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	96.2	51.8	90.0	90.0	50.4	30.1	145
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	94.0	59.8	89.0	89.0	59.3	45.7	332
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	81.2	37.8	53.3	44.9	31.6	25.2	62
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	90.1	42.5	70.4	66.5	38.5	31.2	95
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	87.0	36.8	76.4	73.7	35.7	28.5	19
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	90.7	51.4	42.0	42.0	32.1	29.7	8
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	52.8	53.3	64.3	64.3	52.2	48.6	39
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	99.3	57.2	94.3	94.3	56.5	46.8	41
Age							
15-24	90.3	54.6	80.9	79.7	52.2	39.8	353
15-19	90.2	50.9	77.8	74.4	48.3	44.9	82
15-17	(88.9)	(52.4)	(68.8)	(68.8)	(52.4)	(58.1)	22
18-19	90.6	50.4	81.1	76.4	46.8	40.1	60

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care from a health professional during the pregnancy of the most recent birth, percentage who received HIV counselling, percentage who were offered and tested for HIV, percentage who were offered, tested and received the results of the HIV test, percentage who received counselling and were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test, and percentage who were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test and received post-test health information or counselling, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who:						Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care ^{1,A}	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results ²	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results	Were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results, and received post-test health information or counselling related to HIV ³	
20-24	90.3	55.7	81.8	81.3	53.4	38.3	271
25-29	84.0	42.3	76.8	74.2	40.9	33.6	224
30-39	91.5	58.5	83.3	82.9	57.4	44.2	215
40-49	(95.1)	(60.1)	(89.4)	(87.1)	(56.5)	(56.1)	41
Education							
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Primary	86.3	44.2	65.9	65.9	44.2	37.0	71
Secondary	88.0	50.5	80.3	78.5	48.6	40.6	625
Higher	97.0	68.4	94.0	93.9	65.8	40.6	128
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	89.3	52.6	81.5	80.0	51.0	40.3	807
Never married/in union	(83)	(54.5)	(63)	(63)	(44.8)	(34.5)	25
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Has no functional difficulty	89.1	52.2	81.1	79.6	50.3	39.8	800
Ethnicity of household head							
African/Black	96.2	65.8	88.2	86.9	64.3	47.4	233
Amerindian	68.6	47.4	66.8	65.2	45.7	46.9	110
East Indian	87.5	42.8	78.8	76.7	40.1	31.7	323
Mixed Race	95.9	56.3	83.5	83.5	55.8	41.5	167
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care from a health professional during the pregnancy of the most recent birth, percentage who received HIV counselling, percentage who were offered and tested for HIV, percentage who were offered, tested and received the results of the HIV test, percentage who received counselling and were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test, and percentage who were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test and received post-test health information or counselling, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who:						Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care ^{1,A}	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results ²	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results	Were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results, and received post-test health information or counselling related to HIV ³	
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	75.3	51.4	69.9	68.7	49.4	46.1	243
Second	95.2	51.9	82.1	80.1	51.1	37.6	167
Middle	95.5	48.1	77.3	75.0	45.3	36.1	132
Fourth	96.0	67.8	89.6	88.9	64.3	43.7	151
Richest	92.6	43.4	92.1	91.1	43.2	32.3	140
¹ MICS indicator TM.35a - HIV counselling during antenatal care (counselling on HIV)							
² MICS indicator TM.36 - HIV testing during antenatal care							
³ MICS indicator TM.35b - HIV counselling during antenatal care (information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results)							

^A In this context, counseling means that someone talked with the respondent about all three of the following topics: 1) babies getting the HIV from their mother, 2) preventing HIV, and 3) getting tested for HIV.

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

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:						Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result ²	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^A	Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months					
Total	36.4	47.8	83.0	45.4	25.9	47.9	2076	43.0	995	46.4	1989
Area											
Urban	47.8	47.7	85.5	49.5	33.7	51.2	500	55.3	256	41.8	487
Rural	32.8	47.8	82.3	44.1	23.4	46.9	1576	38.7	739	48.0	1502
Location											
Coastal	36.6	46.9	83.3	45.1	25.8	47.0	1930	43.7	907	45.9	1854
Interior	33.1	59.5	79.6	49.6	26.9	60.3	147	35.6	89	53.3	135
Region											
Barima Waini (1)	31.3	58.4	79.2	53.4	29.6	58.6	54	40.8	32	54.1	48
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	20.8	39.4	84.2	45.6	25.8	33.3	109	38.8	36	50.4	99
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	32.2	38.0	86.5	41.1	19.5	49.6	368	33.2	182	57.7	361
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	44.3	54.8	81.6	47.1	30.3	46.8	901	52.3	422	37.3	874
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	20.3	54.5	80.0	39.7	18.5	39.3	146	36.0	57	59.5	131
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	34.2	35.5	83.7	42.9	20.1	49.4	296	33.5	146	48.4	279
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	38.6	47.7	85.2	51.9	24.3	58.9	31	31.2	18	54.9	28
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	32.3	55.8	81.1	50.1	30.1	70.9	11	35.6	8	61.5	11
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	31.9	68.8	76.4	44.0	25.0	60.7	51	32.8	31	49.6	47
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	33.1	39.5	88.6	54.7	35.1	57.1	110	50.0	63	49.5	109
Age											
15-19	33.3	47.7	76.6	24.6	16.1	27.0	997	39.6	269	53.4	958
15-17	33.1	47.5	69.8	13.9	9.1	13.7	591	25.7	81	51.9	563
18-19	33.6	48.0	86.6	40.1	26.3	46.4	406	45.6	189	55.6	395
20-24	39.3	47.9	88.9	64.6	34.9	67.3	1079	44.2	726	39.9	1031
20-22	35.6	44.4	85.9	57.5	31.8	62.4	648	43.9	404	40.8	610
23-24	44.9	53.1	93.5	75.3	39.7	74.6	431	44.6	322	38.7	421

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

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:						Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result ²	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^A	Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months					
Education											
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	10	(*)	9
Primary	9.1	23.3	54.3	41.8	32.7	63.2	41	(49.0)	26	56.2	33
Secondary	33.2	47.3	81.4	43.5	23.4	47.5	1661	39.6	788	50.4	1583
Higher	54.8	53.6	94.8	55.0	36.2	47.0	364	58.6	171	28.5	363
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	1	(*)	0
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	35.9	47.3	90.5	70.2	40.5	81.8	1067	44.2	872	48.2	1025
Never married/in union	37.1	48.5	75.3	19.0	10.4	11.9	1004	34.8	120	44.5	960
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	3	(*)	4
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	(20.7)	(42.7)	(71.4)	(28.0)	(15.8)	(53.8)	30	(*)	16	(64.3)	29
Has no functional difficulty	38.1	48.0	88.6	58.5	32.9	61.7	1456	44.9	899	43.9	1397
Ethnicity of household head											
African/Black	46.2	51.5	89.1	53.5	35.6	48.4	661	56.3	320	33.5	653
Amerindian	26.2	53.0	79.5	46.1	28.1	55.0	159	37.4	87	60.7	141
East Indian	29.9	43.6	79.2	38.1	16.3	43.4	877	27.7	380	52.6	839
Mixed Race	39.3	49.0	83.0	48.3	30.2	55.2	374	52.4	207	50.7	351
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	1	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	23.9	46.4	73.4	46.3	26.6	53.0	372	41.1	197	60.9	334
Second	33.5	49.4	83.8	50.5	30.8	51.0	395	45.2	201	51.7	379
Middle	31.0	40.9	79.1	38.8	20.0	44.4	446	38.0	198	42.4	422
Fourth	39.9	49.5	87.1	48.5	25.8	45.2	471	43.9	213	39.9	466
Richest	53.0	53.3	90.9	43.3	27.1	47.4	393	46.7	186	41.2	389
¹ MICS indicator TM.29 - Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people											
² MICS indicator TM.34 - Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results											

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

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:						Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result ²	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^A	Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months					

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

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

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

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

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:						Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result ²	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^A	Number of men age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months					
Total	39.2	40.8	77.8	29.0	16.2	57.2	783	22.9	448	45.6	756
Area											
Urban	43.6	45.3	84.9	35.0	22.5	64.7	166	32.0	107	42.9	163
Rural	38.0	39.6	75.8	27.4	14.5	55.2	617	20.0	341	46.4	593
Location											
Coastal	39.8	40.3	78.1	29.2	16.4	56.8	720	23.4	409	44.6	696
Interior	32.2	46.9	73.6	26.8	13.8	61.5	63	17.4	39	57.8	60
Region											
Barima Waini (1)	22.7	34.9	80.8	29.1	12.8	64.4	22	15.0	14	52.6	22
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	28.6	16.9	84.1	28.3	10.4	68.9	49	15.2	34	41.3	45
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	34.0	38.2	78.0	34.8	20.6	59.9	125	(32.5)	75	45.4	120
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	46.3	42.5	75.1	27.9	17.4	50.9	350	25.1	178	43.1	343
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	26.7	50.3	79.8	18.7	10.1	58.4	54	15.2	32	57.6	53
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	33.3	47.3	78.6	34.2	12.9	63.1	99	16.2	63	41.1	93
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(51.1)	(71.0)	(79.8)	(33.2)	(19.6)	(65.1)	15	(24.3)	10	(77.4)	15
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(26.4)	(41.7)	(72.8)	(30.4)	(25.7)	(65.0)	5	(*)	3	(54.5)	4
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	30.2	43.6	61.8	19.1	8.3	55.1	21	(8.8)	12	49.0	19
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	47.9	25.7	92.6	25.6	19.3	66.0	43	(24.1)	28	48.9	43
Age											
15-19	36.0	36.7	68.9	11.4	6.5	37.7	424	12.8	160	50.8	407
15-17	30.8	36.9	66.9	4.2	1.6	23.1	215	0.3	50	57.2	205
18-19	41.4	36.5	71.1	18.9	11.5	52.7	209	18.3	110	44.3	202
20-24	42.9	45.6	88.1	49.7	27.7	80.2	360	28.5	289	39.6	349
20-22	46.4	48.5	88.6	42.5	25.0	75.1	214	25.4	160	41.1	207
23-24	37.7	41.4	87.4	60.2	31.7	87.7	146	32.3	128	37.4	142

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

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:						Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result ²	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^A	Number of men age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months					
Education											
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	1	(*)	1
Primary	(16.8)	(31.2)	(73.8)	(30.0)	(2.7)	(66.0)	19	(*)	12	(76.2)	18
Secondary	38.3	42.4	76.3	26.1	14.8	58.3	634	20.5	370	48.0	608
Higher	47.2	33.6	85.8	43.9	25.4	49.6	128	41.4	63	29.8	128
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	1	(*)	1
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	36.7	42.9	89.1	50.4	24.2	90.0	223	25.7	201	47.0	220
Never married/in union	40.1	40.0	73.2	20.5	13.0	44.1	560	20.6	247	45.1	536
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	9	(*)	11
Has no functional difficulty	42.8	42.2	82.6	38.9	22.1	70.0	557	26.2	390	40.8	539
Ethnicity of household head											
African/Black	41.0	42.4	84.9	33.1	17.5	56.3	233	26.5	131	42.0	228
Amerindian	19.2	42.8	68.6	22.4	11.5	64.3	65	13.4	42	63.0	60
East Indian	37.4	40.4	72.4	23.4	12.3	54.9	347	16.3	190	42.6	330
Mixed Race	49.9	38.2	83.3	39.2	26.0	61.1	139	36.6	85	51.2	137
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	0	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	25.3	42.9	77.2	27.1	14.5	61.9	174	18.8	108	54.9	166
Second	36.6	34.7	73.3	27.2	13.1	58.4	148	22.2	86	58.7	147
Middle	47.1	42.9	74.4	30.1	21.6	48.7	153	23.1	75	38.5	144
Fourth	42.5	32.0	84.7	31.8	17.4	61.9	147	24.7	91	38.0	139
Richest	46.0	50.1	79.2	29.2	14.8	54.9	162	26.4	89	37.1	159

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

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

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

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

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:						Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result ²	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^A	Number of men age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months					

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

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



7 THRIVE - CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION & DEVELOPMENT

7.1 Immunisation

Immunisation is a proven tool for controlling and eliminating life-threatening infectious diseases and is estimated to avert between 2 and 3 million deaths each year.⁷² It is one of the most cost-effective health investments, with proven strategies that make it accessible to even the most hard-to-reach and vulnerable populations.

The WHO Recommended Routine Immunisations for Children⁷³ recommends all children to be vaccinated against tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, measles, hepatitis B, haemophilus influenzae type b, pneumococcal bacteria/disease, rotavirus, and rubella.⁷⁴

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

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

The vaccination schedule followed by the Guyana National Immunisation Programme provides all the above mentioned vaccinations with birth doses of BCG, Polio, and Hepatitis B vaccines (within 24 hours of birth), three doses of the Pentavalent vaccine containing DTP, Hepatitis B, and *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib) antigens, three doses of Polio vaccine, two/three doses of Pneumococcal (conjugate) vaccine, two or three doses of rotavirus vaccine, two doses of the MMR vaccine containing measles, mumps, and rubella antigens, and, in addition, one dose of vaccine against yellow fever. All vaccinations should be received during the first year of life except the doses of MMR at 12 and 18 months and yellow fever at 12 months. Taking into consideration this vaccination schedule, the estimates for full immunisation coverage from the Guyana 2019 - 2020 MICS are based on children age 12-23/24-35 months.

⁷² "Immunization Highlights 2015." World Health Organization. June 27, 2016. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://www.who.int/immunization/highlights/2015/en/>.

⁷³ "WHO Recommendations for Routine Immunization - Summary Tables." World Health Organization. August 22, 2018. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://www.who.int/immunization/policy/immunization_tables/en/.

⁷⁴ Additionally, vaccination against the human papillomavirus (HPV) is recommended for girls from 9 to 14 years of age⁷³, but coverage of this vaccine is not yet included in MICS, as methodology is under development.

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

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

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

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey (Crude coverage) and by their first birthday, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 24 months of age (BCG, Rotavirus; IPV; OPV; DPT; YF; MMR; pneumococcol.)
	Vaccination records ^A	Mother's report	Either ^B (Crude coverage)		Vaccination records ^A	Mother's report	Either ^B (Crude coverage)	
Antigen								
BCG ¹	89.3	1.1	90.4	90.0	80.1	2.6	82.7	82.0
Polio (OPV/IPV) 1 ^C	88.4	0.8	89.2	89.0	81.0	2.1	83.1	82.3
Polio (OPV/IPV) 2	89.0	0.6	89.6	87.5	80.4	1.7	82.1	80.7
Polio (OPV/IPV) 3 ²	74.1	0.0	74.1	70.6	79.3	0.2	79.5	73.0
Pentavalent (DPTHibHepB)								
1 ^D	89.7	0.8	90.5	90.4	80.9	2.5	83.4	81.9
2	89.4	0.6	90.0	89.7	80.1	1.6	81.7	80.5
3 ^{3,4,5}	87.4	0.2	87.6	85.8	79.2	1.2	80.4	78.3
Pneumococcal (Conjugate)								
1	90.1	0.6	90.7	90.6	79.9	1.7	81.6	80.8
2	89.0	0.6	89.6	89.1	79.3	1.4	80.7	80.0
3 ⁶	84.0	0.3	84.3	80.8	78.7	1.2	79.9	78.6
Rotavirus								
1	86.5	0.6	87.2	87.1	78.1	2.2	80.2	79.3
2	80.6	0.5	81.1	80.5	74.6	2.1	76.7	75.9
Measles-Rubella								
1 ⁸	na	na	na	na	78.6	2.6	81.2	80.9
2 ⁹	na	na	na	na	62.2	1.2	63.4	61.3
Yellow fever ¹⁰	na	na	na	na	78.2	2.6	80.8	80.2
Fully vaccinated								
Basic antigens ^{11,E}	70.4	0.2	70.6	65.6	73.1	0.2	73.3	63.9
All antigens ^{12,F}	na	na	na	na	55.3	0.2	55.4	45.1
No vaccinations	0.3	7.6	8.0	8.0	0.3	14.8	15.1	15.1
Number of children	556	556	556	556	486	486	486	486
¹ MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage								
² MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage								
³ MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1								
⁴ MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage								

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

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey (Crude coverage) and by their first birthday, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 24 months of age (BCG, Rotavirus; IPV; OPV; DPT; YF; MMR; pneumococcol.)
	Vaccination records ^A	Mother's report	Either ^B (Crude coverage)		Vaccination records ^A	Mother's report	Either ^B (Crude coverage)	
	⁵ MICS indicator TC.5 - Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage							
	⁶ MICS indicator TC.6 - Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1							
	⁷ MICS indicator TC.7 - Rotavirus immunization coverage							
	⁸ MICS indicator TC.8 - Rubella immunization coverage							
	⁹ MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1							
	¹⁰ MICS indicator TC.9 - Yellow fever immunization coverage							
	¹¹ MICS indicator TC.11a - Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)							
	¹² MICS indicator TC.11b - Full immunization coverage (all antigens)							
na: not applicable								
^A Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down								
^B MICS indicators TC.1, TC.2, TC.3, TC.4, TC.5, TC.6, TC.7, and TC.11a refer to children age 12-23 months; MICS indicators TC.8, TC.9, TC.10 and TC.11b refer to children age 24-35 months								
^C For children with vaccination records, any record of Polio at birth is accepted. For children relying on mother's report, Polio at birth is a dose received within the first 2 weeks after birth.								
^D The Hepatitis B birth dose is representing information from the vaccination card. HepB birth in Regions 4 and 8 was fully rolled out after data collection began								
^E For children age 12-23 months basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, while for children age 24-35 months basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3 and Measles 1								
^F All antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3, PCV3, Rota2, Rubella, YF and Measles 2 as per the vaccination schedule in Guyana.								

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage with:															Percentage with		Number of children age 12-23 months	
	BCG ¹	HepB (at birth)	Polio			Pentavalent (DPT/Hib/HepB) ¹			Pneumococcal (Conjugate)			Rotavirus		Basic antigens ^{9,A}	No vaccinations	Vaccination cards ^B	Vaccination cards seen ^C		
			OPV/IPV 1	OPV/IPV 2	OPV/IPV 3	1	2	3 ^{3,4,5}	1	2	3 ⁶	1	2						
Total	90.4	43.2	89.2	89.6	74.1	90.5	90.0	87.6	90.7	89.6	84.3	87.2	81.1	70.6	8.0	95.2	91.0	556	
Sex																			
Male	88.5	40.5	87.5	89.7	70.8	90.0	90.3	87.1	91.1	89.9	82.0	86.5	80.5	64.4	8.1	94.7	90.6	259	
Female	92.1	45.6	90.7	89.5	77.1	90.9	89.8	88.1	90.4	89.4	86.3	87.8	81.6	76.0	7.8	95.7	91.3	298	
Area																			
Urban	88.8	33.7	87.4	87.6	82.2	91.2	89.4	86.2	91.2	89.3	85.3	86.9	76.5	75.4	8.8	95.9	90.5	110	
Rural	90.8	45.6	89.6	90.1	72.1	90.3	90.2	88.0	90.6	89.7	84.0	87.2	82.2	69.4	7.8	95.1	91.1	447	
Region																			
Barima Waini (1)	87.8	19.2	81.2	82.3	69.8	85.4	82.9	72.1	85.4	82.3	67.3	84.7	74.7	66.3	10.4	86.6	85.4	27	
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	86.7	66.3	84.3	84.9	76.9	83.7	83.7	83.7	83.7	81.9	79.0	82.5	80.4	74.6	13.3	95.7	87.4	33	
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	97.8	56.8	97.0	95.1	76.2	99.1	96.2	90.7	98.0	96.2	91.8	97.0	96.2	76.2	0.9	98.6	96.7	88	
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	92.8	44.4	96.0	95.3	79.4	93.8	94.8	93.8	95.5	94.8	89.5	91.5	84.9	75.6	4.0	98.4	96.0	232	
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(75.6)	(50.8)	(64.7)	(73.3)	(37.6)	(73.3)	(73.3)	(71.7)	(71.9)	(71.9)	(67)	(73.2)	(67.6)	(28.2)	(24.4)	(83.4)	(73.1)	43	
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	96.5	37.0	89.6	92.2	84.7	96.5	95.8	94.7	95.8	94.6	92.7	82.8	73.1	77.4	3.5	97.9	95.2	64	
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(78.6)	(28.6)	(75.5)	(72.9)	(63.8)	(75.4)	(72.9)	(72.9)	(72.9)	(72.9)	(67.6)	(76)	(73.3)	(63.8)	(21.4)	(89.8)	(72.9)	12	
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(89.7)	(44.9)	(83.3)	(88.2)	(76.3)	(91.0)	(88.2)	(82.2)	(89.7)	(86.9)	(80.5)	(86.9)	(77.0)	(70.0)	(9.0)	(89.7)	(87.3)	7	
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	66.3	14.1	65.3	63.5	55.5	66.3	65.3	63.5	65.3	65.3	57.4	65.2	59.6	55.5	33.7	83.0	71.2	25	
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(89.6)	(18.4)	(86.7)	(86.7)	(78.6)	(89.6)	(87.8)	(83.4)	(89.6)	(87.8)	(78.8)	(83.5)	(70.3)	(78.6)	(10.4)	(92.3)	(85.2)	25	
Mother's education																			
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Primary	(93.6)	(55.8)	(83.4)	(84.5)	(53.2)	(90.9)	(86.9)	(83.2)	(90.9)	(85.5)	(56.8)	(89.5)	(80.9)	(46.8)	(6.4)	(94.5)	(90.9)	42	
Secondary	89.9	41.7	89.3	89.9	77.1	90.3	90.1	88.4	90.6	89.7	86.3	86.6	82.7	73.0	7.9	95.4	91.6	417	
Higher	95.7	45.5	95.4	95.0	74.1	95.7	95.7	91.3	95.7	95.7	91.8	93.0	76.9	74.1	4.3	98.2	93.0	87	

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage with:														Percentage with		Number of children age 12-23 months	
	BCG ¹	HepB (at birth)	Polio			Pentavalent (DPT/Hib/HepB) ¹			Pneumococcal (Conjugate)			Rotavirus		Basic antigens ^{9,A}	No vaccinations	Vaccination cards ^B		Vaccination cards seen ^C
			OPV/IPV 1	OPV/IPV 2	OPV/IPV 3	1	2	3 ^{3,4,5}	1	2	3 ⁶	1	2					
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Ethnicity of household head																		
African/Black	90.8	36.6	92.4	91.6	77.7	94.5	93.1	90.2	94.5	92.8	89.3	88.9	83.3	72.0	5.3	96.1	92.6	153
Amerindian	78.4	33.7	77.1	75.3	66.9	77.1	75.7	72.3	76.1	74.8	66.8	76.6	71.3	64.2	19.6	86.6	79.5	73
East Indian	94.2	53.0	90.8	93.3	76.3	93.9	93.3	92.7	93.0	92.8	87.8	90.6	84.4	72.7	5.3	97.1	94.5	231
Mixed Race	89.9	37.7	89.4	88.4	69.1	86.3	88.3	83.2	90.4	88.2	81.1	84.3	77.1	68.3	9.6	95.6	89.1	100
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	85.2	43.4	82.8	83.8	68.2	86.9	84.0	80.0	86.2	83.0	75.5	81.8	76.0	61.7	11.7	90.8	86.3	171
Second	93.0	45.7	90.1	92.5	69.1	92.7	91.7	91.7	91.8	91.7	80.8	88.9	87.1	65.2	5.9	97.6	94.9	107
Middle	97.0	59.1	95.0	92.7	85.1	95.9	95.4	92.1	95.1	94.5	90.7	84.0	78.8	82.9	3.0	99.3	95.4	68
Fourth	91.9	34.8	91.9	91.9	71.9	88.7	91.9	89.5	91.9	91.9	89.5	90.7	82.1	71.9	8.1	95.5	91.4	124
Richest	90.1	39.5	92.1	91.6	86.6	93.2	93.2	91.6	93.2	93.2	93.2	93.2	83.9	83.5	6.8	97.3	91.5	86

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

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

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics [cont'd]

Percentage of children age 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:						Percentage with:		Number of children age 24-35 months
	Measles-Rubella 1 ^[8]	Measles-Rubella 2 ¹⁰	Yellow Fever ¹¹	Full vaccination		No vaccinations	Vaccination cards ^B	Vaccination cards seen ^C	
				Basic antigens ^A	All antigens ^{12,D}				
Total	81.2	63.4	80.8	73.3	55.4	15.1	90.3	82.4	486
Sex									
Male	79.3	57.1	78.4	71.8	49.9	16.2	88.1	80.4	258
Female	83.4	70.5	83.4	74.9	61.7	13.8	92.7	84.6	228
Area									
Urban	87.5	70.9	85.8	82.6	62.1	11.1	90.9	86.8	136
Rural	78.8	60.5	78.8	69.6	52.8	16.6	90.0	80.7	349
Region									
Barima Waini (1)	93.5	53.6	93.5	87.0	48.8	6.5	97.5	93.5	15
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	87.6	57.3	81.6	80.2	55.0	4.5	98.7	93.5	32
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	79.6	72.6	79.6	74.2	67.2	14.0	93.5	85.0	78
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	84.4	68.3	83.5	77.1	62.0	14.4	88.1	82.3	179
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(62.3)	(19.3)	(75.6)	(50.7)	(15.2)	(24.4)	(74.9)	(67.2)	39
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	85.0	68.0	82.5	72.0	53.1	14.3	95.8	83.7	71
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(73.6)	(64.2)	(67.3)	(69.6)	(53.4)	(26.4)	(89.5)	(73.6)	13
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(82.2)	(51.3)	(82.7)	(59.1)	(33.1)	(12.8)	(94.9)	(76.6)	4
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	65.0	56.5	58.9	59.3	50.7	35.0	77.9	69.1	24
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(85.2)	(74.2)	(85.7)	(80.2)	(54.7)	(6.7)	(98.6)	(90.9)	31
Mother's education									
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Primary	(76.9)	(49.7)	(76.4)	(60.5)	(33.2)	(19.9)	(93.6)	(78.4)	44
Secondary	81.3	65.0	81.1	74.4	59.0	15.4	89.8	82.0	378
Higher	91.0	71.2	89.0	87.5	58.8	7.6	93.5	90.9	51

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics [cont'd]

Percentage of children age 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:						Percentage with:		Number of children age 24-35 months
	Measles-Rubella 1 ^[B]	Measles-Rubella 2 ¹⁰	Yellow Fever ¹¹	Full vaccination		No vaccinations	Vaccination cards ^B	Vaccination cards seen ^C	
				Basic antigens ^A	All antigens ^{12,D}				
Missing/DK	(*)		(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Ethnicity of household head									
African/Black	80.5	65.9	82.4	67.5	55.1	15.5	83.6	77.5	131
Amerindian	79.8	58.7	76.1	70.5	51.2	14.8	90.5	82.7	65
East Indian	80.2	60.6	79.8	71.6	51.5	15.8	91.6	82.6	174
Mixed Race	84.3	67.4	83.0	83.7	64.1	13.6	95.7	87.5	115
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	79.3	61.9	78.2	70.4	53.7	16.0	86.8	81.8	157
Second	89.7	75.5	89.5	82.3	66.3	7.8	96.6	89.3	109
Middle	82.8	64.7	81.0	76.4	60.2	14.9	88.0	83.2	92
Fourth	76.2	50.1	78.3	69.5	38.1	14.6	90.8	84.1	57
Richest	74.2	57.1	74.5	64.6	50.5	24.8	90.9	70.8	71
¹ MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage									
² MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage									
³ MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1									
⁴ MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage									
⁵ MICS indicator TC.5 - Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage									
⁶ MICS indicator TC.6 - Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1									
⁷ MICS indicator TC.7 - Rotavirus immunization coverage									
⁸ MICS indicator TC.8 - Rubella immunization coverage									
⁹ MICS indicator TC.11a - Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)									
¹⁰ MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1									
¹¹ MICS indicator TC.9 - Yellow fever immunization coverage									
¹² MICS indicator TC.11b - Full immunization coverage (all antigens)									
A For children with vaccination records, any record of Polio at birth is accepted. For children relying on mother's report, Polio at birth is a dose received									

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics [cont'd]									
Percentage of children age 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Guyana 2019-2020 Survey									
	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:						Percentage with:		Number of children age 24-35 months
	Measles-Rubella 1 ^[8]	Measles-Rubella 2 ¹⁰	Yellow Fever ¹¹	Full vaccination		No vaccinations	Vaccination cards ^B	Vaccination cards seen ^C	
				Basic antigens ^A	All antigens ^{12,D}				
^B Any record or report of a Hepatitis B birth dose is accepted regardless of timing									
^C For children age 12-23 months basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, while for children age 24-35 months basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3 and Measles 1									
^D Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down									
^E Includes children for whom vaccination cards or other documents were observed with at least one vaccination dose recorded (Card availability)									
^F All antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3, PCV3, Rota3, Rubella, YF and Measles 2 as per the vaccination schedule in Guyana									
(*) Figures based on less than 25 unweighted cases. () Figures based on 25-49 unweighted cases.									

7.2 Disease Episodes

A key strategy for achieving progress toward SDG 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births, is to tackle the diseases such as diarrhoea, pneumonia and malaria which are still among the leading killers of children under 5.⁷⁵ Target 3.3 of the SDGs on ending the epidemics on malaria by 2030 along with other diseases is interpreted as the attainment of the Global Technical Strategy for malaria 2016–2030 and the Roll Back Malaria advocacy plan, Action and Investment to defeat Malaria 2016–2030 targets which aim at reducing malaria mortality rates globally by 90 percent compared with 2015.

Table TC.2.1 presents the percentage of children under 5 years of age who were reported to have had an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) or fever during the 2 weeks preceding the survey. These results are not measures of true prevalence, and should not be used as such, but rather the period-prevalence of those illnesses over a two-week time window.

The definition of a case of diarrhoea or fever, in this survey, was the mother's (or caretaker's) report that the child had such symptoms over the specified period; no other evidence was sought beside the opinion of the mother. A child was considered to have had symptoms of ARI if the mother or caretaker reported that the child had, over the specified period, an illness with a cough with rapid or difficult breathing, and whose symptoms were perceived to be due to a problem in the chest or both a problem in the chest and a blocked or runny nose. While this approach is reasonable in the context of a multi-topic household survey, these basically simple case definitions must be kept in mind when interpreting the results, as well as the potential for reporting and recall biases. Further, 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.

⁷⁵ The main killers of children under age 5 in 2016 included preterm birth complications (18 per cent), pneumonia (16 per cent), intrapartum related events (12 per cent), diarrhoea (8 per cent), neonatal sepsis (7 per cent) and malaria (5 per cent). UNICEF et al. *Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report 2017*. New York: UNICEF, 2017. https://www.unicef.org/publications/index_101071.html.

Table TC.2.1: Reported disease episodes

Percentage of children age 0-59 months for whom the mother/caretaker reported an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), and/or fever in the last two weeks, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had:			Number of children
	An episode of diarrhoea	Symptoms of ARI	An episode of fever	
Total	9.9	1.0	20.2	2786
Sex				
Male	9.6	1.4	21.2	1416
Female	10.1	0.6	19.1	1370
Area				
Urban	7.7	1.2	18.4	699
Rural	10.6	0.9	20.7	2087
Location				
Coastal	9.3	0.8	20.1	2455
Interior	13.8	2.1	20.8	331
Region				
Barima Waini (1)	3.6	0.8	17.6	103
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	8.2	0.4	19.4	169
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	10.3	0.6	23.8	463
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	9.4	0.6	18.9	1097
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	14.3	1.4	23.6	202
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	7.1	1.9	19.6	352
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	12.3	3.5	25.0	69
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	12.4	0.0	21.1	25
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	22.8	2.7	21.1	134
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	6.2	0.5	15.3	172
Age (in months)				
0-11	8.2	1.4	17.3	556
12-23	17.0	1.3	22.8	556
24-35	11.1	1.0	21.1	486
36-47	8.2	0.4	18.5	641
48-59	5.1	0.8	21.5	547
Mother's education				
Pre-primary or none	8.1	0.8	18.1	42
Primary	14.2	0.7	18.5	255
Secondary	10.3	1.1	20.8	2077
Higher	5.1	0.7	18.2	376
Missing/DK	(2.7)	(0.0)	(15.8)	36
Ethnicity of household head				
African/Black	8.3	1.8	18.1	839
Amerindian	14.4	1.7	19.4	358
East Indian	10.0	0.1	22.0	996
Mixed Race	9.1	0.8	20.6	592
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	1

Table TC.2.1: Reported disease episodes

Percentage of children age 0-59 months for whom the mother/caretaker reported an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), and/or fever in the last two weeks, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had:			Number of children
	An episode of diarrhoea	Symptoms of ARI	An episode of fever	
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	12.8	1.1	20.4	781
Second	13.4	0.3	21.7	579
Middle	6.5	1.8	21.6	495
Fourth	7.7	1.4	17.6	489
Richest	6.0	0.0	19.0	442

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

() Figures based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

7.3 Diarrhoea

Diarrhoea is one of the leading causes of death among children under five worldwide.⁷⁶ Most diarrhoea-related deaths in children are due to dehydration from loss of large quantities of water and electrolytes from the body in liquid stools. Management of diarrhoea – either through oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) or a recommended homemade fluid (RHF) – can prevent many of these deaths.⁷⁷ In addition, provision of zinc supplements has been shown to reduce the duration and severity of the illness as well as the risk of future episodes within the next two or three months.

Almost 60 per cent of deaths due to diarrhoea worldwide are attributable to unsafe drinking water and poor hygiene and sanitation. Hand washing with soap alone can cut the risk of diarrhoea by at least 40 per cent and significantly lower the risk of respiratory infections. Clean home environments and good hygiene are important for preventing the spread of both pneumonia and diarrhoea, and safe drinking water and proper disposal of human waste, including child faeces, are vital to stopping the spread of diarrhoeal disease among children and adults.⁷⁶

In the MICS, 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.

Table TC.3.1 shows the percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought and where.

Table TC.3.2 shows patterns on drinking and feeding practices during diarrhoea among children age 0-59 months.

Table TC.3.3 shows the percentage of children age 0-59 months receiving ORS, various types of recommended homemade fluids during the episode of diarrhoea. Since children may have been given more than one type of liquid, the percentages do not necessarily add to 100.

Table TC3.4 provides the proportion of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding, and the percentage of children with diarrhoea who received other treatments.

Table TC.3.5 provides information on the source of ORS for children age 0-59 months who received these treatments.

⁷⁶ UNICEF. *One is Too Many: Ending Child Deaths from Pneumonia and Diarrhoea*. New York: UNICEF, 2016. <https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/UNICEF-Pneumonia-Diarrhoea-report2016-web-version.pdf>.

⁷⁷ In 2004, UNICEF and WHO published a joint statement with diarrhoea treatment recommendations for low-income countries, which promotes low-osmolarity rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc, in addition to continued feeding: WHO, and UNICEF. *Clinical Management of Acute Diarrhoea*. Joint Statement, New York: UNICEF, 2004. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/ENAcute_Diarrhoea_reprint.pdf.

Table TC.3.1: Care-seeking during diarrhoea

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom:						Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:					No advice or treatment sought	
	Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1,B}		
	Public	Private	Community health provider ^A				
Total	41.9	8.6	4.9	2.5	45.5	47.0	275
Sex							
Male	46.8	3.6	5.6	2.7	48.4	46.9	136
Female	37.0	13.5	4.3	2.3	42.5	47.2	138
Area							
Urban	57.9	8.0	7.8	6.7	64.7	27.3	54
Rural	37.9	8.7	4.2	1.5	40.7	51.9	220
Location							
Coastal	39.1	10.1	3.3	2.3	43.2	48.6	229
Interior	55.7	1.2	13.3	3.8	56.9	39.4	46
Region							
Barima Waini (1)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	(34.1)	(19.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(39.0)	(46.0)	48
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	(32.4)	(8.8)	(4.1)	(1.5)	(36.8)	(57.3)	103
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(46.4)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(48.5)	(44.9)	29
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	(64.4)	(7.7)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(72.1)	(25.3)	25
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	54.0	0.0	19.9	5.7	54.0	40.4	30
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Age (in months)							
0-11	(56.3)	(1.4)	(10.8)	(3.4)	(57.6)	(39.0)	46
12-23	24.2	7.3	3.0	3.4	29.3	65.1	94
24-35	55.2	9.8	8.8	1.3	55.2	33.6	54
36-47	36.3	11.9	2.0	1.5	40.1	50.3	53
48-59	(62.9)	(16.2)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(71.5)	(18.5)	28
Mother's education							
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Primary	(46.1)	(3.9)	(2.8)	(2.2)	(48.5)	(47.8)	36
Secondary	40.3	8.9	5.1	2.9	43.1	47.9	215
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Mother's functional difficulties^C							
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Has no functional difficulty	41.2	8.9	3.9	2.4	45.1	47.4	259

Table TC.3.1: Care-seeking during diarrhoea

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom:						Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:					No advice or treatment sought	
	Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1,B}		
	Public	Private	Community health provider ^A				
Ethnicity of household head							
African/Black	(46.7)	(11.3)	(7.4)	(4.8)	(53.1)	(37.1)	70
Amerindian	51.6	0.6	15.5	6.1	52.2	41.7	52
East Indian	36.8	14.0	0.4	0.0	41.7	49.3	99
Mixed Race	(35.6)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(0.8)	(36.0)	(60.8)	54
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	47.5	1.3	9.3	5.1	48.8	46.1	100
Second	(47.5)	(10.7)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(47.5)	(39.5)	78
Middle	(42.4)	(4.3)	(9.2)	(0.0)	(44.3)	(53.3)	32
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	38
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27
¹ MICS indicator TC.12 - Care-seeking for diarrhoea							
^A Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private health facilities.							
^B Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Excludes private pharmacy.							
^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years.							
(*) Figures based on less than 25 unweighted cases.							
() Figures based on 25-49 unweighted cases.							

Table TC.3.2: Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Drinking practices during diarrhoea							Eating practices during diarrhoea							Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Child was given to drink:						Total	Child was given to eat:						Total	
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/DK		Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/DK		
Total	19.1	23.2	39.3	6.4	9.3	2.8	100.0	26.9	21.0	41.9	2.7	5.2	2.3	100.0	275
Sex															
Male	17.5	28.0	37.8	4.9	9.6	2.2	100.0	35.7	21.5	37.9	0.2	1.0	3.7	100.0	136
Female	20.6	18.6	40.8	7.8	8.9	3.4	100.0	18.1	20.6	45.8	5.2	9.3	1.0	100.0	138
Area															
Urban	37.9	18.7	14.7	11.3	10.3	7.1	100.0	41.6	24.8	30.3	2.3	1.0	0.0	100.0	54
Rural	14.4	24.4	45.4	5.1	9.0	1.7	100.0	23.2	20.1	44.7	2.8	6.2	2.9	100.0	220
Location															
Coastal	19.1	23.7	39.4	5.8	9.0	2.9	100.0	27.6	21.0	41.2	2.8	4.9	2.5	100.0	229
Interior	18.8	21.0	38.7	9.0	10.4	2.1	100.0	23.1	21.0	45.2	2.2	6.8	1.7	100.0	46
Region															
Barima Waini (1)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	(12.3)	(35.1)	(32.6)	(13.1)	(6.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(7.9)	(57.5)	(26.0)	(0.0)	(8.6)	(0.0)	100.0	48
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	(9.5)	(13.7)	(59.2)	(4.1)	(11.1)	(2.4)	100.0	(25.6)	(13.5)	(54.1)	(4.3)	(2.5)	(0.0)	100.0	103
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(14.7)	(66.1)	(6.4)	(2.4)	(5.5)	(4.8)	100.0	(48.3)	(2.6)	(27.7)	(2.8)	(2.4)	(16.3)	100.0	29
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	(52.2)	(3.2)	(20.2)	(1.7)	(15.0)	(7.7)	100.0	(42.5)	(4.7)	(38.5)	(5)	(9.3)	(0.0)	100.0	25
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	21.4	19.3	44.3	6.1	8.8	0.0	100.0	26.0	15.2	48.0	3.3	7.5	0.0	100.0	30
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11

Table TC.3.2: Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Drinking practices during diarrhoea							Eating practices during diarrhoea							Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	
	Child was given to drink:						Total	Child was given to eat:						Total		
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/DK		Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/DK			
Age (in months)																
0-11	(15.1)	(21.3)	(42.9)	(13.1)	(3.7)	(4.1)	100.0	(7.2)	(21.1)	(49.4)	(2.7)	(10.7)	(9.0)	100.0	46	
12-23	11.7	25.1	44.0	2.4	15.8	0.9	100.0	28.4	15.2	46.6	5.8	3.0	0.9	100.0	94	
24-35	29.8	21.2	32.6	4.6	4.3	7.6	100.0	31.8	32.1	27.2	0.0	6.3	2.6	100.0	54	
36-47	18.1	30.0	37.1	7.0	7.7	0.0	100.0	26.4	20.1	47.4	1.4	4.8	0.0	100.0	53	
48-59	(31.6)	(10.9)	(34.8)	(11.1)	(8.7)	(2.8)	100.0	(45.3)	(21.2)	(31.5)	(0.0)	(1.9)	(0.0)	100.0	28	
Mother's education																
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3	
Primary	(22.5)	(16.6)	(41.4)	(6.5)	(4.9)	(8.0)	100.0	(23)	(16.5)	(53.3)	(4.2)	(0.9)	(2.1)	100.0	36	
Secondary	19.9	22.7	39.9	6.0	9.5	1.9	100.0	26.3	20.7	42.1	2.6	5.7	2.6	100.0	215	
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19	
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	
Mother's functional difficulties^A																
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3	
Has no functional difficulty	17.7	23.0	40.7	6.4	9.4	2.9	100.0	26.5	21.4	41.9	2.8	4.9	2.5	100.0	259	
Ethnicity of household head																
African/Black	(24.8)	(14.4)	(36.8)	(8.8)	(9.8)	(5.3)	100.0	(23.5)	(23.6)	(41.8)	(0.7)	(10.5)	(0.0)	100.0	70	
Amerindian	21.0	22.8	36.9	7.7	8.5	3.2	100.0	22.4	27.2	39.6	1.9	5.7	3.2	100.0	52	
East Indian	17.9	27.0	34.7	5.5	12.5	2.2	100.0	36.1	14.0	36.2	6.0	2.9	4.7	100.0	99	
Mixed Race	(11.8)	(28.1)	(53.3)	(3.5)	(3.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(18.3)	(24.9)	(54.6)	(0)	(2.2)	(0.0)	100.0	54	

Table TC.3.2: Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Drinking practices during diarrhoea							Eating practices during diarrhoea							Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Child was given to drink:						Total	Child was given to eat:						Total	
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/DK		Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/DK		
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	19.1	30.5	36.1	5.8	5.0	3.6	100.0	29.5	15.3	41.5	2.2	5.8	5.8	100.0	100
Second	(25.1)	(13.1)	(48.0)	(3.2)	(6.6)	(4.1)	100.0	(22.5)	(24.7)	(49.3)	(0.0)	(3.5)	(0.0)	100.0	78
Middle	(22)	(17)	(33.2)	(15.3)	(10.7)	(1.9)	100.0	(21.6)	(37.1)	(29)	(1.1)	(9.3)	(1.9)	100.0	32
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	38
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	27
<p>^A The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.</p> <p>(*) Figures based on less than 25 unweighted cases. () Figures based on 25-49 unweighted cases.</p>															

Table TC.3.3: Oral rehydration solutions, government-recommended homemade fluid

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS), government-recommended homemade fluid, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who received:					Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)			Government-recommended homemade fluid	ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid	
	Fluid from packet	Pre-packaged fluid	Any ORS ¹			
Total	30.0	29.0	39.7	21.9	51.1	275
Sex						
Male	31.3	32.4	42.0	16.6	47.1	136
Female	28.7	25.7	37.4	27.1	55.1	138
Area						
Urban	37.4	49.1	61.3	17.6	64.5	54
Rural	28.1	24.1	34.4	23.0	47.8	220
Location						
Coastal	31.5	30.9	42.5	23.1	55.0	229
Interior	22.1	19.8	25.5	15.8	31.8	46
Region						
Barima Waini (1)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	(34.2)	(32.3)	(45.0)	(20.0)	(50.1)	48
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	(23.4)	(33.2)	(36.8)	(29.8)	(59.1)	103
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(58.5)	(28.1)	(59.7)	(9.1)	(62.8)	29
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	(39.2)	(26.8)	(48.1)	(21.9)	(54.6)	25
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	24.7	22.3	27.5	19.0	33.9	30
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Age (in months)						
0-11	(49.7)	(50.8)	(61.7)	(22.4)	(67.1)	46
12-23	22.6	24.8	27.3	21.8	40.6	94
24-35	35.3	26.5	46.9	18.5	52.1	54
36-47	24.5	22.4	37.2	28.1	58.5	53
48-59	(22.8)	(25.1)	(36.1)	(16.6)	(44.6)	28
Mother's education						
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Primary	(25.6)	(22.6)	(36.5)	(14.1)	(42.8)	36
Secondary	28.9	29.0	39.1	23.0	51.9	215
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Mother's functional difficulties^A						
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Has no functional difficulty	30.5	29.2	40.3	21.3	51.8	259
Ethnicity of household head						
African/Black	(24.5)	(41.7)	(41.7)	(29.1)	(60.3)	70
Amerindian	19.9	18.1	24.5	14.0	30.0	52

Table TC.3.3: Oral rehydration solutions, government-recommended homemade fluid

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS), government-recommended homemade fluid, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who received:					Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)			Government-recommended homemade fluid	ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid	
	Fluid from packet	Pre-packaged fluid	Any ORS ¹			
East Indian	41.5	28.9	49.5	17.9	54.9	99
Mixed Race	(25.3)	(23.5)	(33.7)	(27.6)	(52.5)	54
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	29.3	22.7	35.3	16.9	41.5	100
Second	(30.8)	(35.1)	(50.6)	(26.5)	(64.9)	78
Middle	(44.3)	(45.6)	(50.1)	(17.7)	(52.0)	32
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	38
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27
¹ MICS indicator TC.13a - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)						
^ The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years						
(*) Figures based on less than 25 unweighted cases.						
() Figures based on 25-49 unweighted cases.						

Table TC.3.4: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and percentage who were given other treatments, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids)	ORT with continued feeding ¹	Other treatments											Not given any treatment or drug	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
				Pill or syrup				Injection			Intra-venous	Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other	No other treatment		
				Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Other	Unknown	Anti-biotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown						
Total	43.5	54.4	36.8	9.6	4.6	2.4	2.5	1.1	0.5	4.4	0.0	12.3	11.6	51.1	12.8	275
Sex																
Male	45.9	50.9	30.3	11.6	4.4	4.0	0.9	1.3	0.0	7.8	0.0	8.2	13.2	48.6	15.7	136
Female	41.3	57.8	43.2	7.7	4.8	0.9	4.1	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.0	16.4	9.9	53.5	9.9	138
Area																
Urban	65.3	68.5	36.2	9.4	2.2	2.1	4.5	1.3	0.0	2.3	0.0	10.7	2.6	64.9	5.5	54
Rural	38.2	50.9	37.0	9.7	5.2	2.5	2.0	1.0	0.6	4.9	0.0	12.7	13.8	47.7	14.6	220
Location																
Coastal	45.7	57.6	38.6	9.1	2.6	2.6	1.9	0.9	0.5	5.1	0.0	11.2	11.9	54.3	13.2	229
Interior	32.7	38.2	27.9	12.3	14.7	1.7	5.4	2.0	0.3	1.0	0.0	17.8	9.9	34.9	10.8	46
Region																
Barima Waini (1)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	(53.3)	(55.9)	(50.9)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(12.5)	(0.0)	(7.4)	(23.2)	(48.2)	(17.3)	48
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	(38.0)	(60.4)	(44.7)	(9.4)	(2.5)	(3.5)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(13.3)	(12.5)	(56.5)	(9.9)	103
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(62.1)	(65.3)	(21.6)	(4.5)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.4)	(3.8)	(14.2)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(64.9)	(21.7)	29
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	(49.7)	(56.3)	(27.1)	(14.8)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(6.2)	(0.0)	(12.9)	(6.6)	(53.8)	(9.3)	25
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	33.6	38.8	26.9	10.8	18.4	1.6	3.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.6	9.9	38.3	13.0	30
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Age (in months)																

Table TC.3.4: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and percentage who were given other treatments, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids)	ORT with continued feeding ¹	Other treatments											Not given any treatment or drug	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	
				Pill or syrup				Injection			Intra-venous	Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other	No other treatment			
				Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Other	Unknown	Anti-biotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown							
0-11	(65.7)	(71.0)	(52.2)	(9.1)	(3)	(0.4)	(0.9)	(2.2)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.7)	(14.2)	(62.1)	(2.6)	46	
12-23	28.1	41.3	32.7	5.1	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.0	6.2	0.0	13.0	14.8	57.7	25.8	94	
24-35	49.9	54.4	27.2	20.4	6.5	0.9	8.3	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	7.2	3.5	50.9	7.8	54	
36-47	43.6	64.9	44.0	6.6	8.4	3.4	0.0	2.6	0.0	2.6	0.0	24.0	9.9	42.4	8.3	53	
48-59	(47.2)	(51.4)	(30.7)	(10.9)	(9.2)	(12.9)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(0.5)	(12.9)	(0.0)	(8.8)	(14.8)	(27.3)	(3.4)	28	
Mother's education																	
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Primary	(40.0)	(46.3)	(28)	(9)	(7.6)	(5.6)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.9)	(7.0)	(55.8)	(28.1)	36	
Secondary	42.8	54.9	38.3	9.7	4.4	1.0	2.0	1.1	0.6	5.0	0.0	13.5	12.3	50.4	10.6	215	
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	
Mother's functional difficulties^A																	
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Has no functional difficulty	44.1	54.9	37.5	9.2	4.7	2.4	2.1	1.1	0.5	4.6	0.0	12.2	11.2	51.8	13.0	259	
Ethnicity of household head																	
African/Black	(44.5)	(63.1)	(43.7)	(6.1)	(4.7)	(1.2)	(3.5)	(1.9)	(1.6)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(7.8)	(9.8)	(61.9)	(7.3)	70	
Amerindian	30.9	35.8	23.4	9.4	14.7	2.7	8.5	1.8	0.3	0.5	0.0	20.0	10.8	31.4	9.8	52	
East Indian	53.9	58.0	36.0	8.2	1.5	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	9.0	0.0	5.6	13.4	60.7	21.0	99	
Mixed Race	(35.3)	(54.2)	(42.2)	(17.1)	(0.5)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(23.3)	(11.1)	(38.2)	(7.6)	54	
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	40.5	46.3	25.7	7.9	7.7	1.4	4.4	0.9	0.1	5.4	0.0	16.0	12.9	43.4	12.6	100	
Second	(51.2)	(65.5)	(43.8)	(6.8)	(1.0)	(1.7)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(19.7)	(3.1)	(63.1)	(17.2)	78	
Middle	(52.2)	(54.2)	(41.5)	(17.1)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4)	(0.0)	(11.5)	(0.0)	(7.8)	(9.8)	(47)	(11.3)	32	

Table TC.3.4: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and percentage who were given other treatments, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids)	ORT with continued feeding ¹	Other treatments											Not given any treatment or drug	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	
				Pill or syrup				Injection			Intra-venous	Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other	No other treatment			
				Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Other	Unknown	Anti-biotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown							
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	38
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27

¹ MICS indicator TC.14 - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding

^A The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

() Figures based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table TC.3.5: Source of ORS

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given ORS, and percentage given zinc, by the source of ORS, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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 source	A health facility or provider ^B	
	Public	Private	Community health provider ^A			
Total	75.7	16.9	8.4	3.6	92.6	109
Sex						
Male	83.9	7.5	10.6	1.3	91.5	57
Female	(66.6)	(27.2)	(6.0)	(6.2)	(93.8)	52
Area						
Urban	(81.0)	(18.0)	(9.0)	(1.0)	(99.0)	33
Rural	73.4	16.4	8.1	4.8	89.8	76
Location						
Coastal	73.9	18.5	7.0	3.3	92.4	97
Interior	(90.4)	(3.4)	(20.1)	(6.2)	(93.8)	12
Region						
Barima Waini (1)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	38
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Age (in months)						
0-11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28
12-23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26
24-35	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
36-47	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
48-59	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Mother's education						
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Secondary	74.3	16.5	10.9	4.3	90.8	84
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Mother's functional difficulties^C						
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Has no functional difficulty	75.3	17.3	7.4	3.5	92.6	104
Ethnicity of household head						
African/Black	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29
Amerindian	(93.8)	(3.1)	(33.4)	(3.1)	(96.9)	13
East Indian	(62.1)	(23.8)	(2.1)	(5.7)	(86)	49

Table TC.3.5: Source of ORS

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given ORS, and percentage given zinc, by the source of ORS, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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 source	A health facility or provider ^B	
	Public	Private	Community health provider ^A			
Mixed Race	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	(84.9)	(1.1)	(15.5)	(2.4)	(86.1)	35
Second	(70.9)	(29.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	39
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
^A Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private health facilities						
^B Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private.						
^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.						
(*) Figures based on less than 25 unweighted cases. () Figures based on 25-49 unweighted cases.						

7.4 Household Energy Use

There is a global consensus and an ever-growing body of evidence that expanding access to clean household energy for cooking, heating, and lighting is key to achieving a range of global priorities such as improving health, gender equality, equitable economic development and environmental protection. Goal 7 of the Sustainable Development Goals seeks to ensure access to affordable, reliable sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030 and would be measured as the percentage of the population relying on clean fuels and technology.⁷⁸

The Guyana MICS 2019-2020 included a module with questions to assess the main technologies and fuels used for cooking, heating, and lighting. Information was also collected about the use of technologies with chimneys or other venting mechanisms which can improve indoor air quality through moving a fraction of the pollutants outdoors.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for cooking are those mainly using electric stove, solar cooker, LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)/cooking gas stove, biogas stove, or a liquid fuel stove burning ethanol/alcohol only. Table TC.4.1 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking.

Table TC.4.2 further presents the percent distribution of household members using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking according to type of cooking fuel mainly used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking while Table TC.4.3 presents the percent distribution of household members in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for space heating are those mainly relying on central heating or using solar air heater, electricity, piped natural gas, LPG/cooking gas, biogas, or alcohol/ethanol. Table TC.4.4 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating. Table TC.4.5 presents the percent distribution of household members by the type of space heating mainly used in the household and presence of chimney.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for lighting are those mainly using electricity, solar lantern, rechargeable or battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern, or biogas lamp. Table TC.4.6 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting.

The questions asked about cooking, space heating and lighting help to monitor SDG indicator 7.1.2, “Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology” for cooking, space

⁷⁸ WHO. *Burning Opportunity: Clean Household Energy for Health, Sustainable Development, and Wellbeing of Women and Children*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2016.

http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/204717/9789241565233_eng.pdf;jsessionid=63CEC48ED96098D4256007A76FEB8907?sequence=1.

heating and lighting. Table TC.4.7 presents the percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting.

Table TC.4.1: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

Percent distribution of household members according to type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:																Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (in households that reported cooking) ¹	Number of household members (living in households that reported cooking)
	Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using						Other fuels for cooking and using								No food cooked in the household	Missing				
	Electric stove	Solar cooker	Gas Stove	Piped natural gas stove	Biogas stove	Liquid fuel stove using alcohol / ethanol	Liquid fuel stove not using alcohol / ethanol	Manufactured solid fuel stove	Traditional solid fuel stove	Three stone stove / Open fire	Fire Side	Coal Pot	Other cookstove							
Total	2.1	0.1	73.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	16.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.6	0.0	2.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	24744	76.1	24704	
Area																				
Urban	4.3	0.2	75.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	13.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.0	3.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	6134	80.9	6120	
Rural	1.4	0.1	72.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	17.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	5.7	0.1	1.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	18610	74.6	18584	
Location																				
Coastal	2.3	0.1	75.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	17.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	2.2	0.0	2.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	22699	77.9	22662	
Interior	0.6	0.4	55.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	8.4	0.1	0.2	1.6	31.4	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	2045	56.9	2042	
Region																				
Barima Waini (1)	0.5	0.0	44.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	31.9	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	636	44.7	635	
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	1.2	0.1	66.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.6	2.0	1.0	0.1	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	1553	67.4	1552	
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	0.9	0.1	79.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	14.5	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	4509	81.0	4509	
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	1.0	0.1	83.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.0	3.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	10438	85.0	10416	
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	1.0	0.2	68.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	27.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.1	100.0	1514	70.8	1507	
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	2.0	0.0	55.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	36.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.6	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	3466	57.6	3460	
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	0.9	0.1	58.3	0.0	1.9	0.0	6.0	0.1	0.7	4.6	24.8	0.3	2.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	420	61.3	419	
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	2.6	2.8	44.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	7.7	0.3	0.3	3.3	36.3	0.0	1.4	0.8	0.0	100.0	162	50.3	161	
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	0.2	0.4	64.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	33.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	827	65.4	827	
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	21.8	0.8	61.4	0.9	0.1	0.1	8.1	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	4.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	1219	85.2	1218	

Table TC.4.1: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

Percent distribution of household members according to type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:															Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (in households that reported cooking) ¹	Number of household members (living in households that reported cooking)
	Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using						Other fuels for cooking and using							No food cooked in the household	Missing				
	Electric stove	Solar cooker	Gas Stove	Piped natural gas stove	Biogas stove	Liquid fuel stove using alcohol / ethanol	Liquid fuel stove not using alcohol / ethanol	Manufactured solid fuel stove	Traditional solid fuel stove	Three stone stove / Open fire	Fire Side	Coal Pot	Other cookstove						
Education of household head																			
Pre-primary or none	1.2	0.0	53.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.5	0.9	0.2	0.4	14.9	0.1	4.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	853	54.4	853
Primary	1.4	0.1	64.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	23.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	6.4	0.1	2.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	6490	66.8	6477
Secondary	2.3	0.2	76.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	14.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	3.8	0.0	2.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	12550	78.8	12535
Higher	2.8	0.0	90.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	3025	93.7	3013
Missing/DK	2.7	0.0	68.4	0.2	1.1	0.0	17.7	0.6	0.0	0.4	6.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1827	72.4	1827
Ethnicity of household head																			
African/Black	3.4	0.1	79.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	13.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	2.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	7003	83.3	6989
Amerindian	0.6	0.3	50.9	0.1	0.5	0.0	13.9	0.1	0.6	1.5	30.2	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	2197	52.6	2195
East Indian	1.5	0.1	72.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	3.5	0.0	2.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	10758	74.3	10740
Mixed Race	2.4	0.2	77.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	15.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.9	0.1	2.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	4736	80.5	4730
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	2.9	1.4	88.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	50	92.4	50
Wealth index quintile																			
Poorest	0.4	0.1	32.3	0.1	0.7	0.0	41.4	0.9	0.6	0.8	18.2	0.2	3.9	0.3	0.1	100.0	4958	33.8	4944
Second	1.5	0.3	61.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	27.9	0.3	0.3	0.2	3.6	0.0	3.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	4941	63.8	4920
Middle	2.6	0.1	81.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	4947	84.7	4945
Fourth	2.8	0.2	95.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	4949	98.4	4948
Richest	3.3	0.0	96.7	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	4949	100.0	4948
¹ MICS indicator TC.15 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking																			

Table TC.4.2: Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking

Percent distribution of household members living in households with primary reliance on clean and other fuels and technology for cooking and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:																		Number of household members	
	Clean fuels and technologies	Alcohol/Ethanol	Gasoline/Diesel	Kerosene/Paraffin	Solid fuels for cooking										Other fuel for cooking	No food cooked in the household	Missing	Total		Solid fuels and technology for cooking
					Coals	Wood	Crop residue / Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs	Animal dung/ waste	Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips	Garbage/ Plastic	Sawdust	Coconut shell	Paddy Shell							
Total	76.0	0.0	0.6	19.4	0.1	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	2.8	24744
Area																				
Urban	80.7	0.0	0.7	17.2	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	3.8	6134
Rural	74.5	0.0	0.5	20.2	0.1	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	2.4	18610
Location																				
Coastal	77.8	0.0	0.6	20.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	2.8	22699
Interior	56.8	0.0	0.5	13.6	0.2	28.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	2.7	2045
Region																				
Barima Waini (1)	44.6	0.0	1.5	34.3	0.0	19.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	1.8	636
Pomeroon - Supenaam (2)	67.3	0.0	0.3	27.7	0.3	3.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	3.2	1553
Essequibo Islands-West Demerara (3)	81.0	0.0	0.0	17.8	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.8	4509
Demerara-Mahaica (4)	84.8	0.0	0.5	13.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	3.2	10438
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	70.5	0.1	0.4	27.6	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	1.3	1514
East Berbice-Corentyne (6)	57.5	0.0	1.8	37.6	0.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	0.5	3466
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	61.2	0.0	0.0	8.9	0.1	29.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	7.5	420
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	49.9	0.0	0.6	11.5	1.8	34.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	5.3	162
Upper Takutu-Upper Essequibo (9)	65.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	34.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.4	827
Upper Demerara-Berbice (10)	85.2	0.0	0.8	13.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.4	1219

Table TC.4.2: Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking

Percent distribution of household members living in households with primary reliance on clean and other fuels and technology for cooking and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:																		Number of household members
	Clean fuels and technologies	Alcohol/Ethanol	Gasoline/Diesel	Kerosene/Paraffin	Solid fuels for cooking									Other fuel for cooking	No food cooked in the household	Missing	Total	Solid fuels and technology for cooking	
					Coals	Wood	Crop residue / Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs	Animal dung/ waste	Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips	Garbage/ Plastic	Sawdust	Coconut shell	Paddy Shell						
Education of household head																			
Pre-primary or none	54.4	0.2	1.1	33.2	0.1	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	5.9	853
Primary	66.6	0.0	1.1	26.8	0.1	5.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	3.5	6490
Secondary	78.7	0.0	0.4	17.7	0.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	2.5	12550
Higher	93.4	0.0	0.1	5.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	0.7	3025
Missing/DK	72.4	0.0	0.6	21.2	0.2	4.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.0	1827
Ethnicity of household head																			
African/Black	83.1	0.0	0.5	16.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	2.9	7003
Amerindian	52.6	0.0	0.6	19.0	0.2	27.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	2.8	2197
East Indian	74.2	0.0	0.5	22.7	0.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	2.9	10758
Mixed Race	80.4	0.0	0.8	17.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	2.4	4736
Other ethnicity/ DK/ Missing	92.4	0.0	0.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	50
Wealth index quintile																			
Poorest	33.7	0.0	1.3	49.0	0.3	15.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	6.3	4958
Second	63.5	0.0	1.0	32.5	0.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	4.6	4941
Middle	84.7	0.0	0.4	14.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.6	4947
Fourth	98.4	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.4	4949
Richest	100.0	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	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	4949

Table TC.4.3: Polluting fuels and technologies for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and place of cooking

Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking and percent distribution of household members living in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members	Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and								Total	Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and technology in poorly ventilated locations	Number of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technology for cooking
			Cookstove has		Place of cooking is:								
			Chimney	Fan	In main house		In a separate building	Outdoors		Other place			
No separate room	In a separate room	Open air			On veranda or covered porch								
Total	19.1	24744	0.0	0.0	37.0	57.2	2.5	1.8	1.4	0.1	100.0	2.0	4735
Area													
Urban	17.5	6134	0.0	0.0	34.6	62.1	0.7	1.2	1.2	0.2	100.0	1.4	1076
Rural	19.7	18610	0.0	0.0	37.7	55.8	3.0	1.9	1.5	0.1	100.0	2.2	3659
Location													
Coastal	19.9	22699	0.0	0.0	37.4	58.0	1.8	1.2	1.4	0.1	100.0	2.1	4507
Interior	11.1	2045	0.0	0.0	28.6	41.9	15.9	12.1	1.5	0.0	100.0	0.5	227
Region													
Barima Waini (1)	23.0	636	0.0	0.0	25.5	55.2	17.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	147
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	26.6	1553	0.0	0.0	29.2	59.0	5.2	1.2	5.3	0.0	100.0	9.8	414
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	17.3	4509	0.0	0.0	23.0	73.9	0.4	0.1	2.6	0.0	100.0	3.6	781
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	13.8	10438	0.0	0.0	58.0	41.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	0.0	1440
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	28.0	1514	0.0	0.0	17.9	78.2	2.4	1.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	1.5	424
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	36.7	3466	0.0	0.0	29.2	62.2	3.5	3.6	1.4	0.1	100.0	0.0	1272
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	13.5	420	0.0	0.0	38.8	14.1	14.6	29.2	3.3	0.0	100.0	1.1	57
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	13.0	162	0.0	0.0	26.7	31.1	9.5	25.9	6.9	0.0	100.0	2.6	21
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	0.4	827	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	14.4	1219	0.1	0.0	58.7	39.6	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	11.6	176

Table TC.4.3: Polluting fuels and technologies for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and place of cooking

Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking and percent distribution of household members living in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members	Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and								Total	Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and technology in poorly ventilated locations	Number of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technology for cooking
			Cookstove has		Place of cooking is:								
			Chimney	Fan	In main house		In a separate building	Outdoors		Other place			
No separate room	In a separate room	Open air			On veranda or covered porch								
Education of household head													
Pre-primary or none	30.4	853	0.0	0.0	39.2	56.0	1.5	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.5	260
Primary	26.7	6490	0.0	0.0	28.2	63.1	3.5	3.0	2.1	0.3	100.0	1.7	1730
Secondary	17.3	12550	0.0	0.0	42.8	53.5	1.9	0.6	1.1	0.0	100.0	2.2	2174
Higher	5.9	3025	0.0	0.0	56.6	36.3	4.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.2	177
Missing/DK	21.5	1827	0.0	0.0	33.5	62.4	0.6	1.7	1.8	0.0	100.0	2.6	393
Ethnicity of household head													
African/Black	16.5	7003	0.0	0.0	45.9	51.7	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.2	100.0	1.8	1153
Amerindian	16.7	2197	0.0	0.0	29.7	51.3	10.5	7.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	3.4	366
East Indian	22.1	10758	0.0	0.0	32.3	61.1	2.6	1.9	2.1	0.1	100.0	2.3	2380
Mixed Race	17.6	4736	0.0	0.0	41.6	56.3	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.0	100.0	1.0	832
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	6.9	50	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	47.5	4958	0.0	0.0	44.0	48.9	3.3	2.7	0.9	0.2	100.0	3.0	2355
Second	32.4	4941	0.0	0.0	32.5	62.4	1.8	1.3	1.9	0.1	100.0	1.6	1602
Middle	14.4	4947	0.0	0.0	25.4	71.2	1.3	0.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	714
Fourth	1.3	4949	0.0	0.0	20.7	79.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	63
Richest	0.0	4949	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	0

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

Table TC.4.6: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

Percent distribution of household members according to type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on																			Number of household members (in households that reported the use of lighting)	
	Clean fuels for lighting:					Polluting fuels for lighting:									Other fuel for lighting	No lighting in the household	Missing	Total	Number of household members		Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting in households that reported the use of lighting ¹
	Electricity	Solar lantern	Re-chargeable flashlight, torch or lantern	Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	Biogas lamp	Gasoline lamp	Kerosene or paraffin lamp	Wood	Crop residue/ Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs	Animal dung/ waste	Oil lamp	Candle	Flambeau								
Total	86.2	6.9	1.2	1.4	0.1	0.4	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	24744	96.3	24611	
Area																					
Urban	94.0	1.5	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	6134	97.5	6102	
Rural	83.7	8.6	1.4	1.6	0.1	0.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	18610	95.9	18508	
Location																					
Coastal	91.2	2.9	0.8	1.1	0.1	0.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	22699	96.6	22608	
Interior	30.8	50.4	4.8	5.4	0.0	1.9	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.5	2.1	0.0	100.0	2045	93.3	2003	
Region																					
Barima Waini (1)	33.7	43.8	3.1	4.3	0.0	5.6	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.3	2.2	1.5	1.0	0.0	100.0	636	85.8	630	
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	69.4	18.3	1.4	2.9	0.4	0.7	3.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.6	0.1	100.0	1553	93.0	1544	
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	92.9	2.1	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	4509	96.9	4506	
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	94.5	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	10438	97.7	10379	
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	82.1	6.1	0.8	1.0	0.2	1.1	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	1514	90.9	1503	
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	91.5	1.8	0.5	1.8	0.6	0.3	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	3466	96.3	3461	
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	47.5	29.7	9.7	3.7	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	4.8	2.4	0.0	100.0	420	92.9	410	
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	30.2	50.3	2.3	5.2	0.1	1.7	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.3	6.6	0.3	100.0	162	94.3	151	
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	20.1	66.0	4.1	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	1.9	0.0	100.0	827	99.2	812	
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	94.3	2.2	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	1219	98.4	1215	

Table TC.4.6: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

Percent distribution of household members according to type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on																			Number of household members (in households that reported the use of lighting)	
	Clean fuels for lighting:					Polluting fuels for lighting:								Other fuel for lighting	No lighting in the household	Missing	Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting in households that reported the use of lighting ¹		
	Electricity	Solar lantern	Re-chargeable flashlight, torch or lantern	Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	Biogas lamp	Gasoline lamp	Kerosene or paraffin lamp	Wood	Crop residue/ Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs	Animal dung/ waste	Oil lamp	Candle	Flambeau								
Education of household head																					
Pre-primary or none	68.2	16.1	0.4	6.0	0.3	0.9	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	853	91.8	846	
Primary	83.1	9.2	0.9	1.6	0.0	0.4	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.0	100.0	6490	95.7	6433	
Secondary	87.0	6.3	1.4	1.4	0.2	0.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	12550	96.6	12523	
Higher	95.9	1.8	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	3025	99.4	3019	
Missing/DK	84.0	6.0	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.2	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	2.1	0.0	100.0	1827	93.7	1790	
Ethnicity of household head																					
African/Black	92.4	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.0	0.3	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	7003	96.5	6951	
Amerindian	29.3	52.9	4.3	5.5	0.1	2.0	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.9	1.8	0.0	100.0	2197	93.8	2158	
East Indian	93.4	2.1	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	10758	97.3	10734	
Mixed Race	87.0	5.1	1.2	1.0	0.2	0.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.0	1.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	4736	95.0	4717	
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	91.7	4.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	50	97.7	50	
Wealth index quintile																					
Poorest	35.0	32.3	5.6	7.0	0.6	1.7	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.4	1.7	2.5	0.0	100.0	4958	82.5	4835	
Second	97.5	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	4941	99.0	4934	
Middle	99.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4947	99.8	4945	
Fourth	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4949	99.9	4948	
Richest	100.0	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	0.0	0.0	100.0	4949	100.0	4949	
¹ MICS indicator TC.17 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting																					

Table TC.4.7: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, and lighting

Percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, and lighting, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space and lighting ^{1,A}	Number of household members
Total	75.1	24744
Area		
Urban	80.5	6134
Rural	73.3	18610
Location		
Coastal	77.0	22699
Interior	53.7	2045
Region		
Barima Waini (1)	38.6	636
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	65.4	1553
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	80.1	4509
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	84.5	10438
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	67.5	1514
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	57.4	3466
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	56.4	420
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	48.6	162
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	64.9	827
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	84.6	1219
Education of household head		
Pre-primary or none	52.0	853
Primary	66.1	6490
Secondary	77.6	12550
Higher	93.3	3025
Missing/DK	70.4	1827
Ethnicity of household head		
African/Black	82.6	7003
Amerindian	50.4	2197
East Indian	73.7	10758
Mixed Race	78.5	4736
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	90.1	50
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	29.8	4958
Second	63.0	4941
Middle	84.5	4947
Fourth	98.4	4949
Richest	100.0	4949

^A In order to be able to calculate the indicator, household members living in households that report no cooking, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator.

¹ MICS indicator TC.18 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting;SDG Indicator 7.1.2

7.5 Symptoms of Acute Respiratory Infection

Symptoms of ARI are collected during the Guyana MICS 2019-2020 to capture symptoms related to pneumonia, a leading cause of death in children under five.⁷⁵ Once diagnosed, pneumonia is treated effectively with antibiotics. Studies have shown a limitation in the survey approach of measuring pneumonia because many of the cases reported in surveys by the mothers or caretakers with symptoms of pneumonia are in fact, not true pneumonia.⁷⁹ While this limitation does not affect the level and patterns of care-seeking for symptoms of ARI, it limits the validity of the level of treatment of ARI with antibiotics, as reported through household surveys. The treatment indicator described in this report must therefore be taken with caution.

Table TC.5.1 presents the percentage of children with symptoms of ARI, which is also generally referred to as symptoms of pneumonia, in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom care was sought, by source of care and the percentage who received antibiotics. Information is also presented by sex, age, region, area, age, and socio-economic factors and the point of treatment among children with symptoms of ARI who were treated with antibiotics.

⁷⁹ Campbell, H. et al. "Measuring Coverage in MNCH: Challenges in Monitoring the Proportion of Young Children with Pneumonia Who Receive Antibiotic Treatment." *PLoS Med* 10, no.5 (2013). doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1001421

Table TC.5.1: Care-seeking for and antibiotic treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, and percentage of children with symptoms who were given antibiotics, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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 with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom the source of antibiotics was:					Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics
	Advice or treatment was sought from:								Health facilities or providers					
	Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1,B}	No advice or treatment sought			Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider ^C	
	Public	Private	Community health provider ^A						Public	Private	Community health provider ^A			
Total	(82.9)	(0.8)	(7.5)	(6.7)	(83.7)	(9.6)	(35.5)	27	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Sex														
Male	(77.8)	(1.1)	(6.7)	(9.3)	(78.9)	(11.8)	(38.9)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Female	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Area														
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Rural	(88.6)	(0.0)	(11.1)	(0.0)	(88.6)	(11.4)	(33.1)	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Location														
Coastal	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Interior	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Region														
Barima Waini (1)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0

Table TC.5.1: Care-seeking for and antibiotic treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, and percentage of children with symptoms who were given antibiotics, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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 with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom the source of antibiotics was:					Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics
	Advice or treatment was sought from:								Health facilities or providers					
	Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1,B}	No advice or treatment sought			Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider ^C	
	Public	Private	Community health provider ^A						Public	Private	Community health provider ^A			
Age (in months)														
0-11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
12-23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
24-35	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
36-47	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
48-59	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Mother's education														
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Secondary	(82.2)	(1.0)	(9.1)	(8.1)	(83.2)	(8.7)	(32.4)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Mother's functional difficulties^D														
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Has no functional difficulty	(82.1)	(0.8)	(7.9)	(7.0)	(82.9)	(10.1)	(35.3)	26	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Ethnicity of household head														
African/Black	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Amerindian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
East Indian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Mixed Race	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0

Table TC.5.1: Care-seeking for and antibiotic treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, and percentage of children with symptoms who were given antibiotics, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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 with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom the source of antibiotics was:					Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics
	Advice or treatment was sought from:								Health facilities or providers					
	Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1,B}	No advice or treatment sought			Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider ^C	
	Public	Private	Community health provider ^A						Public	Private	Community health provider ^A			
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Second	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
¹ MICS indicator TC.19 - Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms; SDG indicator 3.8.1														
² MICS indicator TC.20 - Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms														
^A Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private health facilities.														
^B Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Excludes private pharmacy.														
^C Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private.														
^D The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.														
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases. () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.														

7.6 Malaria

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.⁸⁰

In areas where malaria is common, WHO recommends indoor residual spraying (IRS)⁸¹, use of insecticide treated mosquito nets (ITNs)⁸² and prompt treatment of cases with recommended anti-malarial drugs⁸⁰.

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.⁸³ This recommendation implies that the indicator on proportion of children with fever that received antimalarial treatment is no longer an acceptable indicator of the level of treatment of malaria in the population of children under age five. However, for purposes of comparisons, as well assessment of patterns across socio-demographic characteristics, the indicator remains a standard MICS indicator.

Insecticide-treated mosquito nets, or ITNs, if used properly, are very effective in offering protection against mosquitos and other insects.⁸² 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 insecticide treated mosquito nets, both at household level and among children under five years of age and pregnant women.

Guyana's malaria programme is outlined in the National Malaria Programme Strategic Plan 2015-2020. The country's malaria vision focuses on achieving free universal access to vector control interventions as well as testing and treatment services; accelerating towards malaria elimination; and transforming surveillance into a core intervention. The national programme is implemented through regional departments, which work towards developing a decentralised strategic approach to planning, coordination, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Table TC.6.1 presents the household possession of mosquito nets while Table TC.6.2 presents the source of mosquito nets.

Tables TC.6.3 and TC.6.4 present the number of ITNs owned by the household and the percentage of household population with access to an ITN in the household.

⁸⁰ WHO. *Guidelines for the treatment of malaria. Third Edition*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015.

http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/162441/9789241549127_eng.pdf?sequence=1.

⁸¹ WHO. *Indoor Residual Spraying. An operational manual for indoor residual spraying (IRS) for malaria transmission control and elimination. Second edition*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015.

http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/177242/9789241508940_eng.pdf?sequence=1.

⁸² WHO. *Achieving and maintaining universal coverage with long-lasting insecticidal nets for malaria control*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2017.

<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/259478/WHO-HTM-GMP-2017.20-eng.pdf?sequence=1>.

⁸³ D'Acremont, V. et al. "Reduction in the proportion of fevers associated with *Plasmodium falciparum* parasitaemia in Africa: a systematic review." *Malaria Journal* 9, no. 240 (2010). doi:10.1186/1475-2875-9-240.

Table TC.6.5 presents the use of mosquito nets by the household population while Table TC.6.6 presents the use of existing ITNs.

Table TC.6.7 and Table TC.6.8 present the percentage of children under age five and of pregnant women age 15-49 years who slept under a mosquito net last night by type of net.

Pregnant women living in places where malaria is highly prevalent are highly vulnerable to malaria. Once infected, pregnant women risk anemia, premature delivery and stillbirth. Their babies are increased risk of low birth weight, which carries an increased risk to die in infancy.⁸⁴ For this reason, steps are taken to protect pregnant women by distributing insecticide-treated mosquito nets and treatment during antenatal check-ups with drugs that prevent malaria infection (Intermittent preventive treatment or IPT). WHO recommends a schedule of at least four antenatal care visits during pregnancy. Starting as early as possible in the second trimester, IPTp-SP (Intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy with Sulphadoxine-Pyrimethamine) is recommended for all pregnant women at each scheduled antenatal care visit until the time of delivery, provided that the doses are given at least one month apart. SP should not be given during the first trimester of pregnancy; however, the last dose of IPTp-SP can be administered up to the time of delivery without safety concerns.⁸⁰

In the Guyana MICS 2019-2020, women age 15-49 years were asked of the medicines they had received to prevent malaria in their last pregnancy during the 2 years preceding the survey. Women are considered to have received intermittent preventive therapy if they have received at least 3 doses of SP/Fansidar during the pregnancy, at least one of which was taken during antenatal care. Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria in pregnant women who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey is presented in Table TC.6.9.

Table TC.6.10 presents the percentage of children under age five with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought by source of advice or treatment. Table TC.6.11 provide further insight on treatment of children with fever.

Mothers were also asked to report all of the medicines given to a child to treat the fever, including both medicines given at home and medicines given or prescribed at a health facility. Artemisinin-based Combination therapy (ACT) is the recommended first line antimalarial recommended by the World Health Organization and use in country. In addition, confirmation of malaria is done on all fever cases through rapid diagnostic test.

Treatment-related findings are presented in tables TC.6.11-13.

⁸⁴ Shulman, C. and K. Dorman. "Importance and prevention of malaria in pregnancy." *Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg* 97, no.1 (2003): 30–55. doi:10.1016/s0035-9203(03)90012-5.

Table TC.6.1: Household possession of mosquito nets

Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net and insecticide-treated net (ITN)^A, average number of any mosquito net and ITN per household, percentage of households with at least one mosquito net and ITN per two people, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net:		Average number of nets per household:		Percentage of households with at least one net for every two persons ^B :		Number of households
	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) ¹	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN)	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) ²	
Total	77.2	8.5	2.2	0.2	63.1	5.7	7072
Area							
Urban	73.7	8.3	2.2	0.2	59.9	5.3	1870
Rural	78.5	8.6	2.2	0.3	64.3	5.9	5202
Location							
Coastal	76.4	4.1	2.2	0.1	62.6	2.3	6591
Interior	87.7	68.8	2.6	2.1	69.6	52.5	481
Region							
Barima Waini (1)	86.4	54.0	2.5	1.5	61.8	33.9	137
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	91.0	11.2	2.2	0.2	76.2	5.1	454
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	86.9	2.8	2.3	0.0	74.3	1.5	1242
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	72.9	2.2	2.2	0.0	59.1	1.0	3010
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	77.2	1.2	2.1	0.0	60.5	0.6	434
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	71.6	8.1	2.0	0.2	59.6	6.1	1107
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	88.9	67.8	2.5	1.9	72.1	52.3	111
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	79.3	58.0	2.3	1.6	63.2	44.5	43
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	89.9	82.5	2.9	2.6	75.4	67.8	189
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	65.2	7.1	2.1	0.2	46.3	3.3	343
Education of household head							
Pre-primary or none	72.9	12.8	2.2	0.4	57.0	8.2	228
Primary	78.8	8.7	2.2	0.3	64.9	6.1	1876
Secondary	77.2	8.6	2.2	0.3	63.4	6.1	3560
Higher	75.2	7.7	2.3	0.2	64.0	3.9	972
Missing/DK	77.0	6.1	2.3	0.2	54.6	4.0	437
Ethnicity of household head							
African/Black	72.6	6.4	2.2	0.2	58.9	4.1	2072
Amerindian	88.2	53.7	2.6	1.7	68.3	39.9	493
East Indian	79.1	3.3	2.1	0.1	66.3	2.0	3255
Mixed Race	76.1	7.7	2.4	0.2	59.8	4.6	1232
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(53.5)	(7.3)	(2.1)	(0.2)	(49.5)	(7.3)	19
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	76.6	24.4	2.1	0.8	56.2	17.6	1368
Second	76.7	6.9	2.0	0.2	60.7	4.8	1488
Middle	80.6	5.2	2.2	0.1	68.3	2.9	1453
Fourth	79.1	3.7	2.3	0.1	67.3	2.1	1430
Richest	72.7	2.7	2.6	0.1	62.7	1.5	1334

¹ MICS indicator TC.21a - Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) (at least one ITN)

² MICS indicator TC.21b - Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) (at least one ITN for every two people)

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

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

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

Table TC.6.3: Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN) - number of household members

Percentage of household population with access to an ITN in the household, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey												
	Number of ITNs owned by household:									Total	Percentage with access to an ITN ^A	Number of household members ^B
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 or more			
Total	91.5	3.2	2.5	1.7	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	8.1	24744
Number of household members												
1	94.2	4.9	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.8	1118
2	94.0	3.3	2.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.0	2920
3	92.9	2.6	2.9	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.3	4034
4	90.4	2.9	3.2	2.5	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.1	5255
5	88.6	3.3	2.8	3.7	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.8	3727
6	89.1	1.7	3.7	2.9	1.7	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.5	3204
7	85.0	1.9	1.7	3.8	4.6	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.4	100.0	12.4	1879
8 or more	85.5	3.0	1.9	3.1	1.6	2.4	1.1	0.6	0.8	100.0	9.9	2607
^A Percentage of household population who could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people.												
^B The denominator is number of usual (de jure) household members and does not take into account whether household members stayed in the household last night. MICS does not collect information on visitors to the household.												

Table TC.6.4: Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN) - background characteristics

Percentage of household population with access to an ITN in the household, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey		
	Percentage with access to an ITN ^A	Number of household members ^B
Total	8.1	24744
Area		
Urban	7.2	6134
Rural	8.4	18610
Location		
Coastal	3.3	22699
Interior	62.0	2045
Regions		
Barima Waini (1)	45.2	636
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	9.4	1553
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	1.9	4509
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	1.5	10438
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	1.1	1514
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	7.8	3466
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	62.8	420
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	50.6	162
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	76.7	827
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	6.0	1219
Education of household head		
Pre-primary or none	11.6	853
Primary	8.8	6490
Secondary	8.4	12550
Higher	6.3	3025
Missing/DK	5.5	1827
Ethnicity of household head		
African/Black	5.3	7003
Amerindian	48.5	2197
East Indian	2.8	10758
Mixed Race	5.9	4736
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	3.2	50
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	24.9	4958
Second	6.7	4941
Middle	4.2	4947
Fourth	3.1	4949
Richest	1.9	4949
^A Percentage of household population who could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people.		
^B The denominator is number of usual (de jure) household members and does not take into account whether household members stayed in the household last night. MICS does not collect information on visitors to the household.		

Table TC.6.5: Use of mosquito nets by the household population

Percentage of household members who slept under a mosquito net last night, by type of net, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of household members who the previous night slept under:		Number of household members who spent the previous night in the interviewed households	Percentage who the previous night slept under an ITN	Number of household members in households with at least one ITN
	Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN) ^{1,A}			
Total	67.5	7.4	24113	75.0	2380
Sex					
Male	65.8	7.3	11548	73.7	1144
Female	69.1	7.5	12565	76.3	1237
Area					
Urban	63.8	6.3	5984	69.6	542
Rural	68.8	7.8	18128	76.7	1838
Location					
Coastal	66.6	2.7	22146	62.6	968
Interior	77.8	60.0	1967	83.6	1412
Region					
Barima Waini (1)	77.0	47.1	614	79.9	362
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	82.7	9.5	1497	71.3	200
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	79.8	1.3	4350	51.2	110
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	63.3	1.1	10250	49.2	225
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	67.5	1.3	1481	(76.5)	25
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	58.5	6.5	3398	71.7	310
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	75.7	57.8	391	79.7	283
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	69.3	50.3	155	86.1	90
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	81.1	72.7	807	86.8	676
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	48.8	4.7	1169	56.2	99
Age					
0-4	71.9	10.9	2199	77.5	310
5-14	67.0	10.1	4367	73.5	598
15-34	64.6	6.4	7759	71.3	701
35-49	69.6	6.4	4293	77.2	358
50+	68.8	6.0	5496	79.9	413
Education of household head					
Pre-primary or none	66.7	10.4	803	69.2	121
Primary	69.1	8.4	6300	80.8	656
Secondary	67.9	7.6	12306	75.7	1240
Higher	65.7	5.1	2939	60.4	247
Missing/DK	63.0	4.8	1765	72.4	117
Ethnicity of household head					
African/Black	61.4	4.0	6833	61.8	444
Amerindian	78.0	47.6	2103	84.0	1192
East Indian	70.2	2.5	10543	68.5	387
Mixed Race	66.0	5.3	4584	68.4	355
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	47.1	2.8	49	(*)	1

Table TC.6.5: Use of mosquito nets by the household population

Percentage of household members who slept under a mosquito net last night, by type of net, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of household members who the previous night slept under:		Number of household members who spent the previous night in the interviewed households	Percentage who the previous night slept under an ITN	Number of household members in households with at least one ITN
	Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN) ^{1,A}			
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	68.0	24.1	4791	81.6	1417
Second	67.3	5.6	4760	70.6	375
Middle	69.7	3.3	4844	59.1	271
Fourth	70.0	2.7	4846	66.1	194
Richest	62.8	1.6	4871	61.4	124

¹ MICS indicator TC.22 - Population that slept under an ITN; SDG indicator 3.8.1

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

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

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

Table TC.6.6: Use of existing ITNs

Percentage of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) that were used by anyone last night, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of ITNs used last night	Number of ITNs
Total	82.3	1320
Area		
Urban	81.8	290
Rural	82.4	1030
Location		
Coastal	79.3	454
Interior	83.8	866
Region		
Barima Waini (1)	89.5	176
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	95.3	83
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	(78.4)	49
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	(74.5)	94
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(*)	11
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	75.5	172
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	73.2	185
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	86.9	55
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	85.6	450
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	70.0	46
Ethnicity of household head		
African/Black	70.5	228
Amerindian	84.9	718
East Indian	86.5	189
Mixed Race	82.1	183
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	84.9	824
Second	77.0	211
Middle	76.3	131
Fourth	84.2	89
Richest	75.6	65

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

() Figures based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table TC.6.7: Use of mosquito nets by children

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who slept under a mosquito net last night, by type of net, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children who spent last night in the interviewed households	Number of children	Percentage of children who the previous night slept under:		Number of children 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 living in households with at least one ITN
			Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN) ^{1,A}			
Total	98.8	2786	72.6	11.1	2753	84.2	364
Sex							
Male	98.5	1416	73.1	10.2	1394	83.2	171
Female	99.1	1370	72.1	12.1	1358	85.1	193
Area							
Urban	98.1	699	67.0	9.4	686	75.9	85
Rural	99.0	2087	74.5	11.7	2067	86.8	279
Location							
Coastal	98.8	2455	71.7	4.3	2424	78.3	133
Interior	99.1	331	79.1	61.8	328	87.6	232
Region							
Barima Waini (1)	99.3	103	73.3	50.6	103	82.5	63
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	98.1	169	87.9	16.5	166	(87.6)	31
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	98.1	463	85.8	2.6	454	(*)	14
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	98.7	1097	67.9	3.4	1082	(*)	48
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	99.1	202	73.5	0.1	200	(*)	2
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	99.8	352	61.2	4.8	351	(*)	22
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	97.6	69	80.4	64.7	67	88.0	49
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	98.9	25	70.5	49.0	25	86.3	14
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	99.8	134	84.4	71.2	134	90.6	105
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	99.1	172	62.5	6.2	170	(*)	14
Age (in months)							
0-11	97.4	556	77.5	10.7	542	86.8	67
12-23	99.2	556	77.1	11.5	552	87.0	73
24-35	98.8	486	71.1	10.8	480	88.3	59
36-47	99.5	641	69.9	13.5	638	87.2	99
48-59	99.0	547	67.5	8.7	541	70.6	67
Mother's education							
Pre-primary or none	93.9	42	61.5	13.9	40	(*)	6
Primary	99.5	255	79.4	16.3	253	88.6	46
Secondary	98.7	2077	71.6	10.5	2049	84.7	253
Higher	99.5	376	74.7	10.9	374	(89.1)	46
Missing/DK	(100.0)	36	(73.0)	(12.3)	36	(*)	12
Ethnicity of household head							
African/Black	98.0	839	66.4	4.6	823	67.4	57
Amerindian	99.6	358	84.2	49.0	357	88.5	197
East Indian	98.8	996	71.7	4.2	984	(94.7)	43
Mixed Race	99.5	592	75.8	9.0	588	78.9	67
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	0

Table TC.6.7: Use of mosquito nets by children

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who slept under a mosquito net last night, by type of net, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children who spent last night in the interviewed households	Number of children	Percentage of children who the previous night slept under:		Number of children 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 living in households with at least one ITN
			Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN) ^{1,A}			
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	99.4	781	75.2	26.1	776	86.0	236
Second	97.5	579	73.8	5.9	564	80.1	42
Middle	99.6	495	71.0	4.7	493	(64.8)	36
Fourth	99.3	489	71.4	7.2	486	(98.9)	35
Richest	98.0	442	69.7	2.9	433	(78.8)	16

¹ MICS indicator TC.23 - Children under age 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)

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

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

() Figures based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table TC.6.8: Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women

Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years who slept under a mosquito net last night, by type of net, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of pregnant women who spent last night in the interviewed households	Number of pregnant women	Percentage of pregnant women 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 living in households with at least one ITN
			Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN) ^{1,A}			
Total	99.7	233	66.1	10.0	232	84.9	27
Area							
Urban	99.1	58	66.3	8.7	57	(*)	5
Rural	99.8	175	66.0	10.5	175	82.1	22
Location							
Coastal	99.6	203	64.1	3.0	202	(*)	7
Interior	100.0	30	79.0	57.4	30	84.4	20
Region							
Barima Waini (1)	(100.0)	10	(82.5)	(46.4)	10	(*)	5
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	2
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	(100.0)	38	(81.3)	(0.0)	38	(*)	0
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	(100.0)	97	(54.2)	(1.0)	97	(*)	1
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(97.5)	12	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	0
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	(100.0)	34	(81.5)	(11.1)	34	(*)	4
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	4
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(100.0)	4	(66.4)	(42.3)	4	(*)	2
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	(100.0)	11	(82.6)	(70.1)	11	(*)	9
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(97.9)	14	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	1
Age							
15-19	(100.0)	37	(71.0)	(9.8)	37	(*)	5
20-24	99.2	80	63.8	8.4	79	(*)	7
25-29	99.6	56	81.8	11.1	56	(*)	7
30-39	100.0	50	57.7	13.1	50	(*)	8

Table TC.6.8: Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women

Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years who slept under a mosquito net last night, by type of net, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of pregnant women who spent last night in the interviewed households	Number of pregnant women	Percentage of pregnant women 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 living in households with at least one ITN
			Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN) ^{1,A}			
40-49	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	0
Education							
Pre-primary or none	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	0
Primary	(100.0)	16	(70.7)	(16.0)	16	(*)	3
Secondary	99.5	179	70.0	10.7	178	82.7	23
Higher	(100.0)	37	(46.9)	(3.8)	37	(*)	1
Ethnicity of household head							
African/Black	100.0	64	51.4	4.3	64	(*)	3
Amerindian	100.0	25	82.0	56.1	25	86.2	16
East Indian	99.5	93	74.3	4.1	92	(*)	4
Mixed Race	99.4	51	61.7	5.3	51	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	100.0	71	71.6	21.7	71	79.4	19
Second	99.4	54	61.7	9.5	54	(*)	5
Middle	(99.2)	38	(84.4)	(2.6)	38	(*)	1
Fourth	(100.0)	28	(69.4)	(6.3)	28	(*)	2
Richest	(99.5)	43	(44.2)	(0.4)	43	(*)	0

¹ MICS indicator TC.24 - Pregnant women who slept under an insecticide-treated net (ITN)^A An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a net treated at factory that does not require any further treatment.

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

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

Table TC.6.10: Care-seeking during fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children with fever for whom:						Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:					No advice or treatment sought	
	Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1,B}		
	Public	Private	Community health provider ^A				
Total	44.6	13.8	4.1	2.3	58.7	39.0	562
Sex							
Male	51.3	10.7	4.4	1.9	62.5	36.1	300
Female	36.9	17.2	3.8	2.8	54.4	42.3	262
Area							
Urban	37.7	21.1	5.9	6.4	58.9	34.7	129
Rural	46.6	11.6	3.6	1.1	58.7	40.2	433
Location							
Coastal	41.8	15.2	2.3	2.4	57.5	40.1	493
Interior	64.1	3.4	17.0	1.6	67.7	30.8	69
Region							
Barima Waini (1)	(56.1)	(1.3)	(20.7)	(0.6)	(57.5)	(41.9)	18
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(49.4)	(18.6)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(67.9)	(32.1)	33
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	37.6	23.3	0.9	1.2	61.4	38.6	110
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	37.9	15.9	2.7	3.6	53.8	42.6	207
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	40.2	0.0	0.0	5.7	43.2	54.1	48
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	58.1	9.9	4.9	0.0	68.0	28.2	69
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	56.5	11.0	0.0	1.0	67.6	31.5	17
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(69.9)	(0.0)	(15.6)	(0.0)	(69.9)	(30.1)	5
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	72.8	0.7	25.4	3.0	74.0	23.4	28
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(41.6)	(13.6)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(55.3)	(42.6)	26
Age (in months)							
0-11	48.0	21.9	4.7	4.5	69.9	25.6	96
12-23	36.0	13.1	3.7	2.2	49.1	46.6	127
24-35	46.0	12.7	6.6	2.8	61.5	38.5	102
36-47	45.4	10.8	3.5	2.1	56.2	41.6	119
48-59	49.0	11.8	2.7	0.6	60.2	39.3	118
Mother's education							
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Primary	(37.1)	(28.5)	(0.9)	(0.0)	(65.5)	(34.5)	47
Secondary	47.0	11.8	4.1	2.0	59.2	38.9	433
Higher	36.2	19.1	5.2	6.8	55.3	37.9	69
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Mother's functional difficulties^C							
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Has no functional difficulty	45.4	13.6	4.3	2.5	59.4	38.2	526

Table TC.6.10: Care-seeking during fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children with fever for whom:						Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:					No advice or treatment sought	
	Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1,B}		
	Public	Private	Community health provider ^A				
Ethnicity of household head							
African/Black	57.8	10.2	5.0	3.4	68.5	28.7	152
Amerindian	62.8	2.1	17.2	3.8	67.0	31.3	69
East Indian	26.6	19.9	0.5	2.5	46.4	50.2	219
Mixed Race	50.1	13.9	2.2	0.0	64.0	36.0	122
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	54.6	5.0	9.0	2.2	59.6	36.6	160
Second	48.7	12.6	1.0	1.7	61.8	37.0	125
Middle	43.9	8.5	3.5	4.7	53.3	42.8	107
Fourth	47.9	18.7	3.0	1.5	66.6	32.0	86
Richest	16.6	34.0	1.5	1.6	51.4	48.6	84

¹ MICS indicator TC.26 - Care-seeking for fever

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

^B Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Also includes shops.

^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

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

Table TC.6.11: Treatment of children with fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks, by type of medicine given for the illness, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were given:									Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Amoxicillin	Cotrimoxazole	Other antibiotic pill or syrup	Other antibiotic injection	Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Acetaminophen	Aspirin	Ibuprofen	Other	Missing/DK	
Total	9.0	0.8	7.5	1.7	58.5	0.0	2.2	6.4	1.8	562
Sex										
Male	8.8	0.9	8.0	2.1	59.2	0.0	1.5	6.3	1.6	300
Female	9.3	0.7	6.8	1.3	57.7	0.0	3.0	6.5	1.9	262
Area										
Urban	13.1	0.0	1.5	2.5	61.4	0.0	1.5	13.7	1.1	129
Rural	7.8	1.0	9.2	1.5	57.7	0.0	2.4	4.2	2.0	433
Location										
Coastal	9.0	0.7	8.2	1.9	57.8	0.0	2.4	6.4	1.7	493
Interior	9.2	1.5	2.1	0.0	63.7	0.0	0.4	5.8	2.2	69
Region										
Barima Waini (1)	(8.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(64.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.1)	(0.0)	18
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(7.5)	(3.7)	(11.9)	(0.0)	(53.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.0)	33
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	2.1	1.4	8.1	1.1	61.8	0.0	5.2	7.5	1.8	110
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	8.4	0.0	10.7	0.0	61.2	0.0	1.0	9.9	1.1	207
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	17.7	1.4	2.4	1.5	44.7	0.0	2.7	0.7	5.8	48
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	11.2	0.0	4.7	9.7	59.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.0	69
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	20.3	0.0	2.5	0.0	55.9	0.0	0.0	9.1	7.6	17
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(8.9)	(3.5)	(6.9)	(0.0)	(49.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(17.5)	(1.6)	5
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	3.1	2.9	2.3	0.0	70.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.4	28
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(22.4)	(0.0)	(4.4)	(3.7)	(39.1)	(0.0)	(11.7)	(8.2)	(0.0)	26

Table TC.6.11: Treatment of children with fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks, by type of medicine given for the illness, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were given:									Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Amoxicillin	Cotrimoxazole	Other antibiotic pill or syrup	Other antibiotic injection	Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Acetaminophen	Aspirin	Ibuprofen	Other	Missing/DK	
Age (in months)										
0-11	6.7	0.2	18.7	3.1	39.6	0.0	0.0	6.6	1.1	96
12-23	6.0	0.6	2.9	0.8	63.1	0.0	7.3	7.7	0.7	127
24-35	9.9	0.6	5.0	4.5	63.0	0.0	0.4	4.3	5.5	102
36-47	14.8	0.7	4.6	0.8	62.0	0.0	0.8	3.8	1.9	119
48-59	7.5	1.7	8.2	0.0	61.7	0.0	1.5	9.2	0.1	118
Mother's education										
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Primary	(8.3)	(0.0)	(17.9)	(8.7)	(52.1)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(0.8)	(0.2)	47
Secondary	8.2	1.0	6.6	1.0	60.5	0.0	2.0	5.1	2.1	433
Higher	14.4	0.0	6.1	0.0	50.2	0.0	2.6	18.1	1.1	69
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Mother's functional difficulties^A										
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Has no functional difficulty	9.4	0.8	7.5	1.8	57.5	0.0	2.4	6.6	1.8	526
Ethnicity of household head										
African/Black	9.9	0.0	8.1	0.5	59.6	0.0	0.5	8.2	3.0	152
Amerindian	10.3	1.2	1.1	0.0	63.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.1	69
East Indian	6.8	0.4	8.6	3.6	60.4	0.0	2.9	4.5	1.9	219
Mixed Race	11.2	2.3	8.4	0.8	51.3	0.0	4.4	10.1	0.9	122
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	10.2	1.4	9.8	0.0	50.4	0.0	0.3	4.9	1.2	160
Second	3.9	1.3	4.2	5.1	73.6	0.0	4.8	1.5	1.5	125
Middle	9.2	0.6	4.8	0.9	59.8	0.0	0.3	8.7	1.4	107
Fourth	13.2	0.0	14.0	1.4	46.3	0.0	3.5	11.1	0.9	86
Richest	9.8	0.0	4.6	1.2	62.5	0.0	3.1	8.6	4.6	84

Table TC.6.11: Treatment of children with fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks, by type of medicine given for the illness, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were given:									Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Amoxicillin	Cotrimoxazole	Other antibiotic pill or syrup	Other antibiotic injection	Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Acetaminophen	Aspirin	Ibuprofen	Other	Missing/DK	

^A The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

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

7.7 Infant and Young Child Feeding

Optimal infant and young child feeding practices can increase survival and promote healthy growth and development, particularly during the critical window from birth to 2 years of age.

Breastfeeding in the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients and is economical and safe.⁸⁵ Despite these critical benefits, breastfeeding practices are suboptimal in many parts of the world. Many children do not start breastfeeding early enough, do not breastfeed exclusively for the recommended six months or stop breastfeeding too soon.⁸⁶ Mothers often face pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition. Infant formula and other breastmilk substitutes can also be life-threatening in settings where hygienic conditions and safe drinking water are not readily available. In some cases, it can be unsafe even with proper and hygienic preparation in the home due to food adulteration or other contamination that can affect unaware consumers.⁸⁷ As children reach the age of 6 months, their consumption of appropriate, adequate and safe complementary foods and continued breastfeeding leads to better health and growth outcomes, with the potential to reduce stunting during the first two years of life.⁸⁸

UNICEF and WHO recommend that infants be: (i) breastfed within one hour of birth; (ii) breastfed exclusively for the first six months of life; and (iii) breastfed for up to 2 years of age and beyond.⁸⁹ Starting at 6 months, breastfeeding should be combined with safe, age-appropriate feeding of solid, semi-solid and soft foods with specific guiding principles available about how the feeding should be done with topics ranging from food consistency to responsive feeding.^{90, 91} The breastfeeding recommendations and guiding principles for complementary feeding for which standard indicators^{92,93} have been developed, and which are collected in this survey, are listed in the table below.

⁸⁵ Victora, C. et al. "Breastfeeding in the 21st century: epidemiology, mechanisms, and lifelong effect." *The Lancet* 387, (2016): 475–90. doi: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(15\)01024-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(15)01024-7)

⁸⁶ UNICEF. *From the first hour of life. Making the case for improved infant and young child feeding everywhere*. New York: UNICEF, 2016. <https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/From-the-first-hour-of-life.pdf>

⁸⁷ Gossner, C. et al. "The Melamine incident: Implications for international food and feed safety." *Environ Health Perspective* 117, no. 12 (2009): 1803–1808. doi: 10.1289/ehp.0900949

⁸⁸ Bhuta, Z. et al. "Evidence-based interventions for improvement of maternal and child nutrition: what can be done and at what cost?" *The Lancet* 382, no. 9890 (2013):452-477. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(13)60996-4

⁸⁹ WHO. *Implementing the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding*. Meeting Report, Geneva: WHO Press, 2003. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/42590/9241562218.pdf?sequence=1>

⁹⁰ PAHO. *Guiding principles for complementary feeding of the breastfed child*. 2003.

⁹¹ WHO. *Guiding principles for feeding non-breastfed children 6-24 months of age*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2005. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/43281/9241593431.pdf?sequence=1>

⁹² WHO, UNICEF, USAID, AED, UCDAVIS, IFPRI. Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices, Part I definitions. 2008.

⁹³ UNICEF, FANTA, USAID, WHO. *Reconsidering, refining and extending the WHO IYCF Indicators*. Meeting Report, New York, 2017. <https://data.unicef.org/resources/meeting-report-infant-young-child-feeding-indicators/>

Recommendation/ guiding principle	Indicators /proximate measures ⁹⁴	Notes on interpretation ⁹⁵	Table
Breastfeed within one hour of birth	Early Initiation of breastfeeding Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	This is the only indicator in the series based on historical recall, that is, of what happened up to 2 years before the survey interview.	TC.7.1
Breastfeed exclusively for the first six months of life	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed ⁹⁶	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e. all children age 0-5 months should be exclusively breastfed) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who are exclusively breastfed every day from birth until they are 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC.7.3
Introduce solid, semi-solid and soft foods at the age of 6 months	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (age 6-8 months) Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e. all children age 6-8 months should eat solids) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who began receiving solids when they turned 6 months nor the proportion of children age 6-8 months who received solids every day since they turned 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC.7.6
Continue frequent, on-demand breastfeeding for two years and beyond	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year and 2 years Percentage of children age 12-15 months (1 year) and 20-23 months (2 years) who received breast milk during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for different populations of interest (children should be breastfed for up to 2 years) in a 24-hour period. However, the label of 1 and 2 years can be confusing given the actual age range in months for each indicator.	TC.7.3
Provide meals with appropriate frequency and energy density	Minimum meal frequency (age 6–23 months) <u>Breastfed children:</u> Depending on age, at least two or three meals/snacks provided during the previous day <u>Non-breastfed children:</u> At least four meals/snacks <u>and/or milk feeds</u> provided during the previous day	This indicator represents the minimum number of meals and not adequacy. In addition, standard questionnaires do not distinguish if milk feeds were provided as part of a solid meal or as a separate meal. Meals may therefore be double counted for some non-breastfed children. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non-breastfed children.	TC.7.7
Provide foods with appropriate nutrient content	Minimum dietary diversity (age 6–23 months) At least five of eight food groups ⁹⁷ consumed in the 24 hours preceding the survey	This indicator represents the minimum dietary diversity and not adequacy. In addition, consumption of any amount of food from each food group is sufficient to “count” as the standard indicator is only meant to capture yes/no responses. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non-breastfed children.	TC.7.7
Provide an appropriate amount of food	No standard indicator exists		na
Provide food with appropriate consistency	No standard indicator exists		na
Use of vitamin-mineral supplements or fortified products	No standard indicator exists		na
Safe preparation and storage of foods	While it was not possible to develop indicators to fully capture guidance, one indicator does cover part of the principle: Not feeding with a bottle with a nipple		TC.7.8
Responsive feeding	No standard indicator exists		na

⁹⁴ It should be noted that these indicators are, in general, proximate measures which do not capture the exact recommendations or guidelines, but serve as a basis for monitoring, providing useful information on the population of interest.

⁹⁵ For all indicators other than early initiation of breastfeeding, the definition is based on current status, that is, what happened during the day before the survey from the time when the child woke up to the time when he/she went to sleep until the morning of the day of the interview.

⁹⁶ Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines.

⁹⁷ The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 5 out of the 8 following food groups: 1) Breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables

In addition to the indicators in the table above, three dimensions of complementary feeding are combined to form a composite indicator of “minimum acceptable diet”. This indicator assesses energy needs and nutrient adequacy (apart from iron). To have a minimum acceptable diet, a child must have received in the previous day:

- (i) The appropriate number of meals/snacks/milk feeds;
- (ii) Food items from at least 5 out of 8 food groups for breastfed children; and 4 out of 7⁹⁸ food groups for non-breastfed children; and
- (iii) At least two milk feeds for non-breastfed children.

Table TC.7.1 is based on mothers’ reports of when their last-born child, born in the last two years, was first put to the breast. It indicates the proportion who were ever breastfed, as well as those who were first breastfed within one hour and one day of birth.

Table TC.7.2 presents information about liquids or other items newborns were given in the first 3 days of life, apart from breastmilk. The data are disaggregated by various background characteristics, including whether the child was ever breastfed or not.

The set of infant and young child feeding indicators reported in tables TC.7.3 through TC.7.6 are based on the mother’s report of consumption of food and liquids during the day or night prior to being interviewed. Data are subject to a number of limitations, some related to the respondent’s ability to provide a full report on the child’s liquid and food intake due to recall errors, as well as lack of knowledge in cases where the child was fed by other individuals.

In Table TC.7.3, breastfeeding status is presented for *exclusively breastfed* infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive only breastmilk) and *predominantly* breastfed infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive breastmilk in addition to plain water and/or non-milk liquids). The table also shows continued breastfeeding of children age 12–15 months and age 20–23 months.

Table TC.7.4 shows the median duration of any breastfeeding among children age 0–35 months and the median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0–23 months.

The age-appropriateness of breastfeeding practices for children under the age of 24 months is provided in Table TC.7.5. Different feeding criteria are used depending on the age of the child. For infants age 0–5 months, exclusive breastfeeding is considered age-appropriate feeding, while children age 6–23 months are considered appropriately fed if they are receiving breastmilk and solid, semi-solid or soft foods.

Table TC.7.6 further looks into the introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods for infants age 6–8 months, while Table TC.7.7 presents the percentage of children age 6–23 months who received the minimum number and diversity of meals/snacks during the previous day (referring to solid, semi-solid, or soft food, but also milk feeds for non-breastfed children), by breastfeeding status.

⁹⁸ Note that the denominator becomes 7 food groups for non-breastfed children in the composite indicator as the milk products group is removed from diet diversity, as this is assessed separately.

The continued practice of bottle-feeding is a concern because of the potential for contamination if the bottle and/or nipple are not properly cleaned or sterilized. Bottle-feeding can also hinder breastfeeding due to nipple confusion, especially at the youngest ages.⁹⁹ Table TC.7.8 presents the percentage of children aged 0–23 months who were bottle-fed with a nipple during the previous day.

⁹⁹ Zimmerman, E. and K. Thompson. "Clarifying Nipple confusion." *J Perinatol* 35, no.11 (2015):895-9. doi: 10.1038/jp.2015.83.

Table TC.7.1: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who were ever breastfed, breastfed within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage who were ever breastfed ¹	Percentage of children who were first breastfed:		Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Within one hour of birth ²	Within one day of birth	
Total	91.9	46.0	78.7	833
Area				
Urban	95.3	43.6	81.0	192
Rural	90.9	46.8	78.0	641
Location				
Coastal	91.1	43.8	77.5	730
Interior	97.5	61.9	87.5	103
Region				
Barima Waini (1)	97.9	44.2	84.8	37
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	93.6	54.3	80.7	55
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	87.7	35.1	64.8	145
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	93.0	47.7	82.1	332
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	90.4	45.4	75.7	62
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	87.0	38.6	78.6	95
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	98.1	66.4	86.4	19
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	100.0	57.8	90.1	8
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	96.2	77.4	90.0	39
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	95.9	38.8	80.9	41
Months since last birth				
0-11 months	91.7	45.3	78.5	412
12-23 months	92.2	46.7	79.0	421
Mother's education				
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Primary	83.2	39.8	80.4	71
Secondary	92.7	48.0	80.8	625
Higher	92.1	39.0	66.7	128
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Assistance at delivery				
Skilled attendant	92.0	46.1	78.6	813
Traditional birth attendant	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Other / No attendant	(83.2)	(47.1)	(79.1)	16
Place of delivery				
Home	(96.2)	(52.7)	(91.6)	14
Health facility	92.0	46.1	78.5	814
Public	91.8	47.2	79.3	700
Private	93.1	39.7	73.7	114
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Type of delivery				
Vaginal birth	92.6	53.7	84.9	652
C-Section	89.4	18.5	56.3	181

Table TC.7.1: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who were ever breastfed, breastfed within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage who were ever breastfed ¹	Percentage of children who were first breastfed:		Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Within one hour of birth ²	Within one day of birth	
Mother's functional difficulties				
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Has no functional difficulty	92.3	46.7	79.5	800
Ethnicity of household head				
African/Black	92.4	45.3	76.8	233
Amerindian	97.8	60.6	89.7	110
East Indian	91.0	45.5	78.9	323
Mixed Race	89.2	38.7	73.9	167
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	92.2	48.3	79.7	243
Second	92.1	46.4	81.5	167
Middle	90.2	41.0	81.5	132
Fourth	90.4	48.6	69.2	151
Richest	94.4	43.8	81.3	140
¹ MICS indicator TC.30 - Children ever breastfed				
² MICS indicator TC.31 - Early initiation of breastfeeding				
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.				
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.				

Table TC.7.2: Newborn feeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by type of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children who consumed:										Type ^A of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life				Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Milk (other than breastmilk)	Plain water	Sugar or glucose water	Gripe water	Fruit juice	Infant formula	Tea/Infusions/ Traditional herbal preparations	Honey	Prescribed medicine/ ORS/Sugar-salt solutions	Other	Milk-based liquids only	Non-milk-based liquids/ items only	Both	Any	
	Total	9.6	3.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	18.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	1.9	24.7	4.0	2.7	
Area															
Urban	9.2	2.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	14.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.3	19.9	4.2	3.3	27.3	192
Rural	9.8	3.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	19.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.8	26.2	4.0	2.5	32.6	641
Location															
Coastal	10.2	3.5	0.9	0.6	0.4	19.4	0.1	0.0	0.7	2.1	26.2	4.3	3.0	33.5	730
Interior	6.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.2	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	14.1	1.8	0.4	16.3	103
Region															
Barima Waini (1)	4.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	19.1	2.8	0.0	21.9	37
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	6.4	5.8	0.4	0.6	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	5.6	1.1	17.0	55
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	13.8	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	29.9	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.4	42.3	2.3	0.8	45.4	145
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	4.1	3.8	0.3	1.1	0.9	22.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.6	23.3	5.6	3.2	32.0	332
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	30.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.4	0.5	6.3	38.1	62
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	14.2	4.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	11.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	19.8	2.4	4.9	27.1	95
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	9.6	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.0	1.6	1.3	20.9	19
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	10.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	17.8	2.2	2.0	21.9	8
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	4.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	1.0	0.0	7.8	39
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	12.5	1.9	9.1	1.7	0.0	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	21.7	9.9	2.4	34.0	41
Months since birth															
0-11 months	10.7	3.6	1.0	1.1	0.0	18.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	3.2	26.1	5.9	2.8	34.8	412
12-23 months	8.6	2.8	0.8	0.1	0.8	17.8	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.6	23.4	2.1	2.5	28.1	421

Table TC.7.2: Newborn feeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by type of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children who consumed:										Type ^A of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life				Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Milk (other than breastmilk)	Plain water	Sugar or glucose water	Gripe water	Fruit juice	Infant formula	Tea/Infusions/ Traditional herbal preparations	Honey	Prescribed medicine/ ORS/Sugar-salt solutions	Other	Milk-based liquids only	Non-milk-based liquids/ items only	Both	Any	
	Breastfeeding status														
Ever breastfed	7.6	2.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	15.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.7	21.6	3.5	1.3	26.4	766
Never breastfed	32.4	14.0	1.8	6.5	4.5	46.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	4.2	60.1	9.4	18.7	88.2	67
Assistance at delivery															
Skilled attendant	9.6	3.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	18.4	0.1	0.0	0.6	1.7	24.9	3.9	2.7	31.5	813
Traditional birth attendant	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Other / No attendant	(16.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(12.3)	(18.8)	(12.3)	(0.0)	(31.1)	16
Place of delivery															
Home	(5.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(13.6)	(12.6)	(13.6)	(0.0)	(26.2)	14
Health facility	9.6	3.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	18.4	0.1	0.0	0.6	1.7	24.9	3.9	2.7	31.5	814
Public	9.1	3.2	1.1	0.6	0.5	14.6	0.2	0.0	0.7	1.7	20.7	4.0	2.6	27.3	700
Private	12.9	3.6	0.3	0.6	0.0	41.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	51.2	3.2	3.2	57.6	114
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Mother's education															
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Primary	9.8	1.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.1	3.2	0.0	21.3	71
Secondary	8.8	3.4	0.8	0.7	0.5	15.4	0.2	0.0	0.8	1.3	20.5	2.9	3.5	26.8	625
Higher	13.9	2.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	50.2	9.5	0.5	60.1	128
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Mother's functional difficulties															
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Has no functional difficulty	9.9	3.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	18.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	2.0	24.9	4.0	2.8	31.7	800
Ethnicity of household head															
African/Black	9.0	3.9	0.8	1.6	0.1	20.5	0.0	0.0	1.4	4.2	25.5	6.6	3.8	35.9	233
Amerindian	6.9	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	13.9	1.8	0.1	15.8	110

Table TC.7.2: Newborn feeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by type of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children who consumed:										Type ^A of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life				Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Milk (other than breastmilk)	Plain water	Sugar or glucose water	Gripe water	Fruit juice	Infant formula	Tea/Infusions/Traditional herbal preparations	Honey	Prescribed medicine/ORS/Sugar-salt solutions	Other	Milk-based liquids only	Non-milk-based liquids/items only	Both	Any	
	East Indian	12.8	3.4	0.8	0.3	0.0	19.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.5	29.3	3.3	2.7	
Mixed Race	6.2	3.4	1.3	0.0	1.8	18.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	21.8	3.2	2.7	27.7	167
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	8.6	2.3	1.0	1.5	0.1	12.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	17.2	2.9	3.4	23.5	243
Second	11.8	3.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	21.1	6.1	1.1	28.3	167
Middle	9.1	1.5	1.2	0.2	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	24.4	3.0	0.5	27.8	132
Fourth	10.3	8.9	0.9	0.0	2.0	22.4	0.0	0.0	3.3	5.4	25.1	7.6	7.6	40.3	151
Richest	8.6	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	33.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.9	0.5	0.2	42.6	140
^A Milk-based liquids include milk (other than breastmilk) and infant formula. Non-milk-based include plain water, sugar or glucose water, gripe water, fruit juice, tea/infusions/traditional herbal preparations, honey and "other". Note that prescribed medicine/ORS/sugar-salt solutions are not included in any category.															
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases. () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.															

Table TC.7.3: Breastfeeding status

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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	28.8	43.5	238	53.9	154	43.8	194
Sex							
Male	29.5	46.0	145	51.7	67	53.6	88
Female	27.7	39.5	93	55.6	87	35.8	106
Area							
Urban	21.6	39.5	55	(49.6)	21	39.9	41
Rural	31.0	44.7	183	54.5	134	44.9	153
Location							
Coastal	25.5	39.1	205	50.6	130	42.0	169
Interior	48.9	70.3	33	71.5	24	55.9	25
Region							
Barima Waini (1)	(*)	(*)	10	(59.4)	9	(62)	10
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	10	(*)	12
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	(34.2)	(43.5)	35	(*)	35	(*)	30
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	(24.9)	(34.3)	97	(*)	58	(32.6)	78
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	6	(*)	11
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	(16.7)	(41.9)	31	(*)	10	(47.8)	33
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	4	(*)	5
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	3	(*)	2
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	(63.5)	(81.3)	15	(*)	8	(*)	9
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	12	(*)	5
Mother's education							
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	1	(*)	4
Primary	(*)	(*)	25	(*)	7	(*)	17
Secondary	30.4	45.6	167	60.2	121	50.1	140
Higher	(22.6)	(32.8)	41	(*)	24	(23.2)	33
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	1	(*)	1
Mother's functional difficulties^A							
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	1	(*)	2
Has no functional difficulty	28.3	42.8	220	53.7	149	43.4	181
Ethnicity of household head							
African/Black	36.3	66.3	66	(45.1)	37	(36.9)	47
Amerindian	48.7	68.1	37	85.3	22	64.5	30
East Indian	9.6	11.6	84	(46.5)	61	42.4	76
Mixed Race	(36.2)	(48.2)	51	(55.4)	33	(39.3)	41
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	0	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	34.5	57.5	74	78.2	48	50.7	59
Second	(37.4)	(51.0)	31	(64.3)	32	(48.7)	40
Middle	(35.7)	(49.7)	52	(*)	10	(*)	35
Fourth	(*)	(*)	23	(*)	50	(53.4)	33
Richest	(22.2)	(23.7)	59	(*)	16	(*)	26
¹ MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months							
² MICS indicator TC.33 - Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months							

³ **MICS indicator TC.34 - Continued breastfeeding at 1 year**

⁴ **MICS indicator TC.35 - Continued breastfeeding at 2 years**

^A The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

Table TC.7.4: Duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding among children age 0-35 months and median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-23 months, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Median duration (in months) of any breastfeeding ¹	Number of children age 0-35 months	Median duration (in months) of:		Number of children age 0- 23 months
			Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
Median	19.5	1598	0.5	1.1	1112
Sex					
Male	21.0	833	0.4	0.7	576
Female	14.6	765	0.6	1.5	537
Area					
Urban	19.4	399	0.5	1.8	263
Rural	19.6	1199	0.5	0.7	849
Location					
Coastal	19.1	1402	0.5	0.7	973
Interior	23.3	196	0.7	5.8	140
Region					
Barima Waini (1)	23.3	65	0.5	4.7	50
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	22.7	100	0.9	3.5	68
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	14.1	262	0.9	1.0	184
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	15.3	638	0.4	0.7	459
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	13.2	119	0.5	0.5	81
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	14.9	196	0.6	1.9	126
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	13.8	39	5.1	7.3	26
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	27.5	16	0.0	0.0	12
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	23.6	76	4.8	5.8	52
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	18.2	86	0.5	1.7	55
Mother's education					
Pre-primary or none	(22.9)	18	(*)	(*)	11
Primary	14.0	140	0.4	2.1	95
Secondary	19.8	1221	0.6	2.0	844
Higher	13.5	208	0.4	0.4	157
Missing/DK	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	6
Mother's functional difficulties^B					
Has functional difficulty	(15.5)	26	(*)	(*)	14
Has no functional difficulty	19.5	1484	0.5	1.3	1049
Ethnicity of household head					
African/Black	19.9	453	0.6	3.4	321
Amerindian	24.1	213	0.7	5.3	148
East Indian	12.0	603	0.4	0.4	429
Mixed Race	17.8	329	0.6	0.7	214
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	21.0	490	0.5	3.3	333
Second	21.2	331	1.4	2.6	222
Middle	14.3	265	0.6	2.5	173
Fourth	15.6	260	0.0	0.6	202

Table TC.7.4: Duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding among children age 0-35 months and median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-23 months, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Median duration (in months) of any breastfeeding ¹	Number of children age 0-35 months	Median duration (in months) of:		Number of children age 0-23 months
			Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
Richest	10.3	253	0.5	0.5	182
Mean	17.3	1598	1.6	3.0	1112

¹ MICS indicator TC.36 - Duration of breastfeeding

^A There are no cases of exclusive breastfeeding in the fourth quintile.

^BThe disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

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

Table TC.7.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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	28.8	238	52.2	875	47.2	1112
Sex						
Male	29.5	145	56.0	431	49.4	576
Female	27.7	93	48.5	444	44.8	537
Area						
Urban	21.6	55	55.7	208	48.6	263
Rural	31.0	183	51.1	667	46.8	849
Location						
Coastal	25.5	205	51.6	768	46.1	973
Interior	48.9	33	56.3	106	54.6	140
Region						
Barima Waini (1)	(*)	10	61.4	41	53.1	50
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(*)	16	57.6	52	50.4	68
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	(34.2)	35	51.5	149	48.2	184
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	(24.9)	97	52.6	362	46.8	459
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(*)	15	47.7	66	44.1	81
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	(16.7)	31	44.3	94	37.4	126
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(*)	7	41.5	19	49.7	26
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(*)	2	62.0	10	52.7	12
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	(63.5)	15	57.0	37	58.9	52
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(*)	10	58.0	45	51.5	55
Mother's education						
Pre-primary or none	(*)	3	(*)	7	(*)	11
Primary	(*)	25	46.9	71	41.6	95
Secondary	30.4	167	55.1	677	50.2	844
Higher	(22.6)	41	40.6	115	35.8	157
Missing/DK	(*)	1	(*)	5	(*)	6
Mother's functional difficulties^A						
Has functional difficulty	(*)	4	(*)	11	(*)	14
Has no functional difficulty	28.3	220	52.5	830	47.5	1049
Ethnicity of household head						
African/Black	36.3	66	59.7	256	54.9	321
Amerindian	48.7	37	63.0	111	59.4	148
East Indian	9.6	84	43.5	345	36.9	429
Mixed Race	(36.2)	51	51.4	163	47.8	214
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	0	(*)	0	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	34.5	74	65.1	259	58.3	333
Second	(37.4)	31	55.8	191	53.3	222
Middle	(35.7)	52	48.8	121	44.9	173

Table TC.7.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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
Fourth	(*)	23	43.5	180	38.6	202
Richest	(22.2)	59	35.6	123	31.2	182

¹ MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months² MICS indicator TC.37 - Age-appropriate breastfeeding

^A The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

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

Table TC.7.6: Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods

Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods during the previous day, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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	81.3	116	(91.9)	48	84.4	164
Sex						
Male	76.8	65	(*)	22	78.7	87
Female	87.1	51	(*)	26	90.9	77
Area						
Urban	(77.3)	33	(*)	12	(81.5)	44
Rural	82.9	83	(91.3)	36	85.5	120
Location						
Coastal	85.4	102	(91.7)	47	87.4	149
Interior	(52.3)	14	(*)	1	(55.8)	15

¹ MICS indicator TC.38 - Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods

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

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

Table TC.7.7: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding				All				
	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	
	Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{1,C}		Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{2,C}		At least 2 milk feeds ³	Minimum dietary diversity ^{4,A}	Minimum meal frequency ^{5,B}		Minimum acceptable diet ^C
Total	47.7	17.4	10.4	506	30.1	66.5	21.6	75.4	368	40.3	38.1	15.1	875
Sex													
Male	45.6	17.1	10.0	271	27.0	69.0	18.8	87.1	160	38.7	36.3	13.3	431
Female	50.2	17.7	10.8	235	32.5	64.6	23.8	66.5	209	41.9	39.8	16.9	444
Area													
Urban	45.7	17.1	11.0	129	30.5	71.7	24.1	76.9	79	39.9	37.9	15.9	208
Rural	48.5	17.5	10.2	377	30.0	65.1	20.9	75.0	289	40.5	38.1	14.9	667
Location													
Coastal	50.9	18.7	11.5	428	30.3	68.6	22.4	76.6	340	41.8	40.8	16.3	768
Interior	30.6	10.3	4.4	78	27.8	41.2	11.8	61.4	28	29.9	18.5	6.4	106
Region													
Barima Waini (1)	36.3	7.6	3.2	29	(17.7)	(40.4)	(1.9)	(73.9)	12	30.9	17.1	2.8	41
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	41.4	7.2	7.2	36	(27.6)	(71.3)	(24.4)	(87.6)	17	37.0	27.7	12.7	52
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	72.0	26.0	22.3	77	51.4	77.5	38.8	84.0	72	62.0	51.0	30.3	149
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	47.2	15.2	6.4	196	23.4	64.1	17.9	67.5	165	36.3	37.6	11.6	362
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(54.0)	(31.6)	(26.2)	38	(34.2)	(61.2)	(10.7)	(91.4)	28	45.6	44.2	19.6	66
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	(37.1)	(14.1)	(3.8)	51	20.9	70.2	19.0	78.8	43	29.7	39.8	10.7	94
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(24)	(14.9)	(4.4)	11	(45.8)	(61.8)	(36.0)	(79.0)	8	32.9	34.1	17.3	19
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(43.7)	(4.1)	(4.1)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	40.6	12.7	6.0	10
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	24.9	12.4	5.5	31	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	24.3	13.5	4.7	37
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(51.7)	(27.6)	(16.4)	30	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	43.9	45.4	18.8	45

Table TC.7.7: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding					All			
	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:				Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months
	Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{1,C}		Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{2,C}	At least 2 milk feeds ³		Minimum dietary diversity ^{4,A}	Minimum meal frequency ^{5,B}	Minimum acceptable diet ^C	
Age (in months)													
6-8	30.1	29.2	10.4	116	(28.5)	(75.1)	(18.4)	(85.5)	48	29.6	42.6	12.7	164
9-11	36.4	15.8	9.5	101	(18.9)	(72.5)	(17.8)	(77.7)	54	30.2	35.6	12.4	154
12-17	62.4	13.6	12.4	160	22.7	61.1	16.7	71.8	105	46.7	32.4	14.1	266
18-23	54.2	12.7	8.6	129	39.2	65.5	27.0	74.0	162	45.9	42.0	18.8	291
Mother's education													
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Primary	55.7	3.2	1.8	39	(22.0)	(67.0)	(8.5)	(72.1)	31	40.8	31.5	4.8	71
Secondary	46.1	19.0	11.3	411	29.3	69.1	21.9	79.4	266	39.5	38.7	15.4	677
Higher	(58.8)	(16.2)	(10.8)	51	40.4	62.1	29.1	64.1	64	48.5	41.8	21.0	115
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Mother's functional difficulties^P													
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Has no functional difficulty	47.9	18.0	10.8	480	30.3	66.7	21.3	75.9	349	40.5	38.5	15.2	830
Ethnicity of household head													
African/Black	50.4	17.0	9.2	161	26.4	87.8	24.0	82.6	95	41.5	43.2	14.7	256
Amerindian	30.6	13.1	4.0	89	17.5	46.5	9.1	61.9	22	28.0	19.8	5.0	111
East Indian	57.8	21.5	16.6	161	28.4	55.8	16.0	69.4	184	42.1	39.8	16.3	345
Mixed Race	41.9	15.2	7.7	95	44.3	72.5	37.5	85.9	68	42.9	39.0	20.1	163
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	42.2	9.1	7.4	189	23.1	57.7	11.6	75.7	70	37.1	22.2	8.5	259
Second	49.3	21.0	4.4	120	23.1	75.1	19.8	78.3	71	39.6	41.1	10.1	191
Middle	40.6	23.0	8.9	67	40.6	67.5	36.8	79.4	54	40.6	42.9	21.4	121

Table TC.7.7: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding				All				
	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	
	Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{1,C}		Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{2,C}		At least 2 milk feeds ³	Minimum dietary diversity ^{4,A}	Minimum meal frequency ^{5,B}		Minimum acceptable diet ^C
Fourth	61.5	23.5	23.5	84	20.3	68.4	18.0	68.1	96	39.5	47.5	20.6	180
Richest	(52.0)	(22.5)	(16.4)	46	47.7	63.6	26.2	78.6	78	49.3	48.4	22.6	123

¹ MICS indicator TC.39a - Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed children)

² MICS indicator TC.39b - Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed children)

³ MICS indicator TC.40 - Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children

⁴ MICS indicator TC.41 - Minimum dietary diversity

⁵ MICS indicator TC.42 - Minimum meal frequency

^A Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least 5 of 8 food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables.

^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 The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

() Figures based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table TC.7.8: Bottle feeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children age 0-23 months
Total	69.3	1112
Sex		
Male	67.6	576
Female	71.0	537
Area		
Urban	80.8	263
Rural	65.7	849
Location		
Coastal	72.4	973
Interior	47.4	140
Region		
Barima Waini (1)	54.3	50
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	55.7	68
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	76.0	184
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	71.8	459
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	71.4	81
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	75.8	126
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	56.5	26
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	60.2	12
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	33.4	52
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	79.8	55
Age (in months)		
0-5	62.1	238
6-11	79.7	318
12-23	66.3	556
Mother's education		
Pre-primary or none	(*)	11
Primary	66.4	95
Secondary	69.0	844
Higher	72.6	157
Missing/DK	(*)	6
Mother's functional difficulties^A		
Has functional difficulty	(*)	14
Has no functional difficulty	70.0	1049
Ethnicity of household head		
African/Black	74.2	321
Amerindian	41.8	148
East Indian	73.1	429
Mixed Race	73.2	214
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	0

Table TC.7.8: Bottle feeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children age 0-23 months
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	51.0	333
Second	75.7	222
Middle	74.5	173
Fourth	76.9	202
Richest	81.3	182

¹ MICS indicator TC.43 - Bottle feeding

^A The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

7.8 Malnutrition

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

Undernutrition is associated with nearly half of all child deaths worldwide.¹⁰⁰ Children suffering from undernutrition are more likely to die from common childhood ailments, and those who survive often suffer recurring sicknesses and faltering growth. Three-quarters of children who die from causes related to undernutrition only had mild or moderate forms of undernutrition, meaning they showed little outward sign of their vulnerability.¹⁰¹ The Sustainable Development Goal target 2.2 is to reduce the prevalence of stunting among children under five by 40 per cent between 2012 and 2025 as well as to reduce wasting to <5 per cent and have no increase in overweight over the same period. A reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition will also contribute to the achievement of several other global goals, including the goal to end preventable newborn and child deaths.

In a well-nourished population, there is a reference distribution of height and weight for how children under 5 should grow. The reference population used in this report is based on the WHO growth standards.¹⁰² Undernutrition in a population can be gauged by comparing children to this reference population. Each of the three nutritional status indicators – weight-for-age, height-for-age, and weight-for-height – can be expressed in standard deviation units (z-scores) from the median of the reference population.

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

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

Weight-for-height can be used to assess wasting and overweight status. Children whose *weight-for-height* is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are classified as *moderately or severely wasted*, while those who fall more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely wasted*. Wasting is usually the result of poor nutrient

¹⁰⁰ Black, R. et al. “Maternal and Child Undernutrition and Overweight in Low-income and Middle-income Countries.” *The Lancet* 382, no. 9890 (2013): 427–451. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(13)60937-x

¹⁰¹ Black, R., et al. “Maternal and Child Undernutrition: global and regional exposures and health consequences.” *The Lancet* 371, no. 9608 (2008): 243–60. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(07)61690-0

¹⁰² WHO. *Child Growth Standards*. Technical Report, Geneva: WHO Press, 2006. http://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards/Technical_report.pdf?ua=1

intake or disease. The prevalence of wasting may shift seasonally in response to changes in the availability of food and/or disease prevalence.

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

In MICS, weights and heights of all children under 5 years of age were measured using the anthropometric equipment recommended by UNICEF.¹⁰³ Findings in this section are based on the results of these measurements in conjunction with the age in months data based on birth dates collected during the survey interview.

Table TC.8.1 shows percentages of children classified into each of the above described categories, based on the anthropometric measurements that were taken during fieldwork. Additionally, the table includes mean z-scores for all three anthropometric indicators.

Children whose full birth date (month and year) were not obtained, and children whose measurements were not taken due to absence from the home during interviews or other reasons, or whose measurements are outside a plausible range are excluded from Table TC.8.1. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured, or their age is not available, whichever applicable. For example, if a child has been weighed but his/her height has not been measured, the child is included in underweight calculations, but not in the calculations for stunting and wasting. Percentages of children by age and reasons for exclusion are shown in the data quality tables DQ.3.4, DQ.3.5, and DQ.3.6 in Appendix D. The tables show that due to incomplete dates of birth, implausible measurements, and/or missing weight and/or height, 4.7 percent of children have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age indicator, 6.4 percent from the height-for-age indicator, and 6.3 percent for the weight-for-height indicator.

¹⁰³ See MICS Supply Procurement Instructions: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Weight for age			Number of children with weight and age ^A	Height for age			Number of children with height and age ^A	Weight for height				Number of children with weight and height ^A	
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Wasted		Overweight			Mean Z-Score (SD)
	Percent below				Percent below				Percent below		Percent above			
	- 2 SD ¹	- 3 SD ²			- 2 SD ³	- 3 SD ⁴			- 2 SD ⁵	- 3 SD ⁶	+ 2 SD ⁷	+ 3 SD ⁸		
Total	9.4	2.0	-0.3	2657	9.5	2.7	-0.4	2610	6.5	1.9	6.5	2.4	-0.1	2612
Sex														
Male	10.4	2.4	-0.4	1336	11.4	3.7	-0.5	1314	7.4	1.8	6.0	1.9	-0.1	1307
Female	8.3	1.6	-0.2	1320	7.6	1.8	-0.3	1296	5.6	1.9	7.0	3.0	-0.1	1305
Area														
Urban	8.0	1.1	-0.3	651	10.0	3.9	-0.5	645	4.7	0.8	5.7	2.5	-0.1	642
Rural	9.8	2.4	-0.3	2006	9.3	2.4	-0.3	1965	7.1	2.2	6.7	2.4	-0.1	1970
Location														
Coastal	9.8	2.1	-0.3	2339	8.4	2.5	-0.3	2299	7.0	1.9	6.5	2.6	-0.2	2300
Interior	5.9	1.6	-0.2	318	17.7	4.4	-0.8	310	2.8	1.5	6.2	1.6	0.2	311
Region														
Barima Waini (1)	8.7	1.6	-0.2	96	17.9	4.8	-0.6	95	3.6	1.9	5.3	1.4	0.1	94
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	10.0	5.1	-0.3	155	11.8	5.0	-0.5	153	5.7	2.6	7.3	3.0	0.1	154
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	10.0	0.4	-0.4	439	9.4	1.1	-0.4	431	6.9	1.3	5.3	2.1	-0.2	429
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	6.9	0.9	-0.1	1059	5.6	1.9	-0.2	1051	6.8	1.5	6.6	2.5	-0.1	1050
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	22.7	7.5	-0.6	197	9.6	1.5	-0.3	185	9.3	3.3	10.7	4.1	-0.2	196
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	13.1	3.2	-0.6	331	14.5	5.7	-0.6	323	8.2	2.7	6.4	2.9	-0.3	316
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	4.9	1.2	-0.2	66	18.3	4.0	-0.7	64	1.9	1.5	7.3	2.2	0.3	65
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	4.6	1.6	-0.3	25	25.4	6.1	-0.9	24	3.9	1.2	6.2	1.4	0.2	24
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	4.6	1.8	-0.2	131	15.9	4.1	-0.9	127	2.5	1.1	6.2	1.6	0.3	128
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	5.9	2.6	-0.2	157	7.0	2.7	-0.2	155	4.6	1.9	3.5	1.6	0.0	156

Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Weight for age			Number of children with weight and age ^A	Height for age			Number of children with height and age ^A	Weight for height				Number of children with weight and height ^A	
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Wasted		Overweight			Mean Z-Score (SD)
	Percent below				Percent below				Percent below		Percent above			
	- 2 SD ¹	- 3 SD ²			- 2 SD ³	- 3 SD ⁴			- 2 SD ⁵	- 3 SD ⁶	+ 2 SD ⁷	+ 3 SD ⁸		
Age (in months)														
0-5	15.5	10.0	-0.5	213	12.9	4.0	-0.2	199	15.3	7.6	7.6	0.4	-0.3	203
6-11	9.9	2.9	-0.2	312	6.2	1.8	-0.1	293	8.4	4.2	5.1	1.8	-0.2	301
12-17	8.7	0.6	0.0	260	12.7	3.7	-0.3	260	6.0	1.2	9.3	0.4	0.1	252
18-23	11.1	1.1	-0.2	283	15.6	6.3	-0.6	278	3.9	1.5	9.6	7.1	0.1	278
24-35	9.5	1.2	-0.3	458	10.9	2.2	-0.5	459	4.9	0.9	6.5	3.8	0.0	453
36-47	8.0	1.9	-0.4	612	7.7	1.4	-0.5	607	5.2	0.8	4.2	0.8	-0.2	607
48-59	7.4	0.3	-0.3	518	6.1	2.4	-0.3	514	6.4	0.7	6.4	3.0	-0.1	517
Mother's education														
Pre-primary or none	13.4	2.7	-0.7	37	24.2	12.7	-1.1	37	8.0	1.9	8.0	3.7	0.0	34
Primary	11.3	2.1	-0.5	244	11.8	1.6	-0.5	243	5.1	0.3	5.6	2.7	-0.2	242
Secondary	9.0	1.8	-0.3	1992	9.1	3.0	-0.4	1952	6.4	1.7	6.5	2.6	-0.1	1958
Higher	9.6	3.4	0.0	355	7.9	1.3	-0.2	350	7.2	3.4	7.1	1.3	0.1	349
Missing/DK	(9.1)	(0.0)	(-0.7)	28	(18.1)	(2.1)	(-0.8)	28	(12.9)	(4.9)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(-0.3)	28
Mother's age at birth														
Less than 20	11.1	1.7	-0.5	583	12.1	4.4	-0.4	569	6.7	0.9	5.2	2.1	-0.2	578
20-34	9.1	2.4	-0.2	1657	8.9	2.4	-0.4	1628	6.5	2.2	7.2	2.5	-0.1	1620
35-49	8.9	0.8	-0.3	367	8.6	2.2	-0.4	362	6.1	1.6	5.0	2.0	-0.1	364
No information on biological mother	2.6	2.4	0.3	50	4.0	0.2	0.3	50	5.2	5.2	8.7	7.4	0.2	50
Mother's functional difficulties^B														
Has functional difficulty	7.0	2.8	-0.5	42	(9.1)	(1.8)	(-0.5)	40	(4.5)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(5.3)	(-0.2)	40
Has no functional difficulty	9.4	2.0	-0.3	2450	9.7	2.8	-0.4	2406	6.7	1.9	6.0	2.3	-0.1	2407
Ethnicity of household head														
African/Black	5.3	1.5	0.0	794	5.9	2.1	-0.2	789	4.1	1.0	8.8	2.4	0.1	789
Amerindian	6.3	1.7	-0.3	343	17.4	5.1	-0.8	335	2.9	0.8	5.2	1.6	0.2	338

Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Weight for age			Number of children with weight and age ^A	Height for age			Number of children with height and age ^A	Weight for height				Number of children with weight and height ^A	
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Wasted		Overweight			Mean Z-Score (SD)
	Percent below				Percent below				Percent below		Percent above			
	- 2 SD ¹	- 3 SD ²			- 2 SD ³	- 3 SD ⁴			- 2 SD ⁵	- 3 SD ⁶	+ 2 SD ⁷	+ 3 SD ⁸		
East Indian	15.4	3.1	-0.5	963	10.7	2.6	-0.4	939	12.1	3.5	5.1	2.5	-0.4	936
Mixed Race	6.6	1.2	-0.2	556	7.7	2.5	-0.4	546	2.7	0.9	6.2	3.0	-0.1	549
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	11.3	3.6	-0.5	742	13.8	2.8	-0.7	728	4.6	1.2	4.8	1.6	0.0	733
Second	8.9	1.4	-0.4	559	9.5	2.3	-0.4	545	5.7	2.3	3.8	1.4	-0.3	548
Middle	9.9	1.9	-0.2	468	4.4	2.0	-0.1	458	10.2	2.4	11.2	5.2	-0.1	463
Fourth	8.3	0.5	-0.1	471	6.6	4.2	-0.2	467	6.2	0.5	6.4	2.0	-0.1	465
Richest	7.3	1.9	0.0	416	10.9	2.3	-0.2	411	7.2	3.3	7.7	2.8	0.0	403
¹ MICS indicator TC.44a - Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)														
² MICS indicator TC.44b - Underweight prevalence (severe)														
³ MICS indicator TC.45a - Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.1														
⁴ MICS indicator TC.45b - Stunting prevalence (severe)														
⁵ MICS indicator TC.46a - Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2														
⁶ MICS indicator TC.46b - Wasting prevalence (severe)														
⁷ MICS indicator TC.47a - Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2														
⁸ MICS indicator TC.47b - Overweight prevalence (severe)														
^A Denominators for weight for age, height for age, and weight for height may be different. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured or are implausible (flagged), or their age is not available, whichever applicable. See Appendix D: Data quality, Tables DQ.3.4-6.														
^B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.														
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases. () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.														

7.9 Salt Iodisation

Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) are the world's leading cause of preventable brain damage and impaired psychomotor development in young children.¹⁰⁴ In its most extreme form, iodine deficiency causes cretinism. It also increases the risks of stillbirth and miscarriage in pregnant women. Iodine deficiency is most commonly and visibly associated with goitre. IDD takes its greatest toll in impaired mental growth and development, contributing to poor learning outcomes, reduced intellectual ability, and impaired work performance.¹⁰⁵ The indicator reported in MICS is the percentage of households consuming iodized salt as assessed using rapid test kits.

Currently, Guyana does not have a mandatory legislation for iodised salt consumption.

In the Guyana MICS 2019-2020, salt used for cooking in the household was tested for presence of iodine using rapid test kits for potassium iodide or potassium iodate or both. Table TC.9.1 presents the percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt.

¹⁰⁴ ICCIDD, UNICEF, WHO. *Assessment of iodine deficiency disorders and monitoring their elimination: a guide for programme managers*. Geneva: WHO Press (2007). http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/43781/9789241595827_eng.pdf?sequence=1

¹⁰⁵ Zimmermann M.B. "The role of iodine in human growth and development." *Seminars in Cell & Developmental Biology* 22, (2011): 645-652. doi: 10.1016/j.semcdb.2011.07.009

Table TC.9.1: Iodized salt consumption

Percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of households in which salt was tested ¹	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		
Total	93.0	7072	4.9	70.7	24.4	100.0	6913
Area							
Urban	89.6	1870	7.5	63.1	29.4	100.0	1813
Rural	94.2	5202	3.9	73.5	22.6	100.0	5100
Location							
Coastal	92.8	6591	5.0	70.0	25.0	100.0	6439
Interior	95.7	481	2.8	81.1	16.1	100.0	474
Region							
Barima Waini (1)	97.8	137	1.8	57.1	41.0	100.0	137
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	95.8	454	2.7	78.4	18.8	100.0	447
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	95.0	1242	2.9	61.7	35.3	100.0	1216
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	91.5	3010	6.3	69.5	24.1	100.0	2940
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	94.9	434	2.7	67.7	29.6	100.0	423
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	95.9	1107	1.9	86.3	11.8	100.0	1083
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	88.5	111	6.9	79.9	13.2	100.0	106
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	92.4	43	6.8	84.0	9.2	100.0	43
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	99.2	189	0.3	98.5	1.2	100.0	188
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	79.4	343	17.3	42.4	40.3	100.0	329
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	92.3	1368	5.6	75.9	18.6	100.0	1338
Second	93.3	1488	4.9	73.0	22.1	100.0	1458
Middle	94.2	1453	4.1	70.9	25.0	100.0	1426
Fourth	93.0	1430	5.5	67.1	27.4	100.0	1407
Richest	92.0	1334	4.4	66.6	29.0	100.0	1285
¹ MICS indicator TC.48 - Iodized salt consumption							

7.10 Early Childhood Development

It is well recognized that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first years of life, and the quality of children's home environment and their interactions with caregivers is a major determinant of their development during this period.¹⁰⁶ Children's early experiences with responsive caregiving serves an important neurological function and these interactions can boost cognitive, physical, social and emotional development.¹⁰⁷ In this context, engagement of adults in activities with children, presence of books and playthings in the home for the child, and the conditions of care are important indicators.

Information on a number of activities that provide children with early stimulation and responsive care was collected in the survey and presented in Table TC.10.1. These included the involvement of adults in the household with children in the following activities: reading books or looking at picture books, telling stories, singing songs, taking children outside the home, compound or yard, playing with children, and spending time with children naming, counting, or drawing things.

Exposure to books in early years and/or opportunities to see others reading, such as older siblings doing school work, not only provide children with greater understanding of the nature of print, but may also encourage them to want to read/learn, as they grow older. The presence of books in a household can influence school performance in later years. The mothers/caretakers of all children under 5 were asked about the number of children's books or picture books they have for the child, and the types of playthings that are available in the home. The findings are presented in Table TC.10.2.

Some research has found that leaving children without adequate supervision is a risk factor for unintentional injuries.¹⁰⁸ In MICS, two questions were asked to find out whether children age 0-59 months were left alone during the week preceding the interview, and whether children were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age. This is presented in Table TC.10.3.

¹⁰⁶ Black, M. et al. "Early Childhood Development Coming of Age: Science through the Life Course." *The Lancet* 389, no. 10064 (2016): 77-90. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(16)31389-7; Shonkoff J. et al. "The Lifelong Effects of Early Childhood Adversity and Toxic Stress." *Pediatrics* 129, no. 1 (2011): 232-46. doi:10.1542/peds.2011-2663.

¹⁰⁷ Britto, P. et al. "Nurturing Care: Promoting early childhood development." *The Lancet* 389, no. 10064 (2017): 91-102. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(16)31390-3; Milteer R. et al. "The Importance of Play in Promoting Healthy Child Development and Maintaining Strong Parent-Child Bond: Focus on children in poverty" *American Academy of Pediatrics* 1129, no. 1 (2012): 183-191. doi: 10.1542/peds.2011-2953.

¹⁰⁸ Howe, L., S. Huttly and T. Abramsky. "Risk Factors for Injuries in Young Children in Four Developing Countries: The Young Lives Study." *Tropical Medicine and International Health* 11, no. 10 (2006): 1557-1566. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-3156.2006.01708.x.; Morrongiello, B. et al. "Understanding Unintentional Injury Risk in Young Children II. The Contribution of Caregiver Supervision, Child Attributes, and Parent Attributes." *Journal of Pediatric Psychology* 31, no. 6 (2006): 540-551. doi: 10.1093/jpepsy/jsj073.

Table TC.10.1: Support for learning

Percentage of children age 2-4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		Number of children age 2-4 years
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with mothers	
Total	90.2	5.3	1.9	63.5	90.2	22.2	1.7	70.8	4.2	1677
Sex										
Male	89.9	5.3	2.4	62.6	91.2	23.5	1.7	71.4	4.3	842
Female	90.5	5.3	1.5	64.4	89.2	20.8	1.6	70.1	4.1	834
Area										
Urban	88.8	5.2	0.8	53.0	92.7	19.6	1.4	74.2	4.3	437
Rural	90.7	5.3	2.4	67.2	89.4	23.1	1.8	69.6	4.2	1240
Location										
Coastal	91.0	5.3	1.6	63.4	90.0	21.8	1.7	71.5	4.2	1484
Interior	84.4	5.1	4.5	64.8	91.8	25.2	1.7	65.0	4.0	192
Region										
Barima Waini (1)	83.1	5.1	4.7	64.9	96.4	19.2	1.5	63.6	4.0	53
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	78.4	4.8	9.9	61.9	93.4	13.6	1.3	66.8	4.0	101
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	89.1	5.2	3.6	69.7	88.1	13.3	1.2	60.5	3.7	280
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	91.1	5.3	0.0	62.8	90.6	28.2	2.0	75.3	4.4	639
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	97.3	5.5	0.0	62.9	87.0	16.4	1.6	72.6	4.2	121
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	96.6	5.6	1.3	66.4	93.2	21.3	1.7	76.4	4.5	226
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	89.7	5.3	0.7	65.5	89.3	23.7	1.6	65.5	4.0	43
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	61.4	3.9	23.9	69.3	90.4	22.4	1.7	45.8	2.9	14
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	86.3	5.2	3.2	63.5	90.4	30.4	2.0	68.7	4.2	83
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	88.1	5.1	0.7	47.0	85.4	20.0	1.3	71.0	4.1	117

Table TC.10.1: Support for learning

Percentage of children age 2-4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		Number of children age 2-4 years
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with mothers	
Age										
2	89.3	5.2	1.4	61.7	91.5	20.6	1.6	71.1	4.2	483
3	89.4	5.3	1.8	66.9	92.8	24.4	1.8	71.8	4.3	647
4	92.0	5.4	2.7	61.1	86.0	20.9	1.6	69.3	4.1	547
Mother's education^A										
Pre-primary or none	(81.4)	(4.8)	(6.9)	(60.4)	(83.9)	(7.4)	(0.8)	(48.2)	(2.7)	32
Primary	84.3	5.1	4.3	71.2	77.2	26.2	2.0	55.7	3.4	160
Secondary	90.6	5.3	1.7	62.0	91.7	19.5	1.5	72.4	4.3	1236
Higher	93.8	5.3	0.9	64.5	92.6	37.6	2.4	75.3	4.4	220
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	30
Father's education										
Pre-primary or none	(75.7)	(4.6)	(2.7)	(100.0)	(97.9)	(3.7)	(1.2)	(52.0)	(3.3)	47
Primary	86.5	5.1	4.0	100.0	99.0	25.6	1.9	66.7	3.9	145
Secondary	92.9	5.4	1.1	100.0	94.3	33.9	2.4	76.2	4.6	588
Higher	93.6	5.4	0.0	100.0	90.8	43.2	3.1	78.2	4.3	178
Biological father not in the household	89.5	5.3	2.7	na	82.0	6.0	0.5	65.0	3.9	612
Missing/DK	85.0	5.1	2.2	100.0	98.8	18.5	1.6	75.2	4.6	108
Functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	79.2	4.7	4.7	54.1	82.6	19.2	1.3	48.0	3.2	71
Has no functional difficulty	90.7	5.3	1.8	63.9	90.6	22.3	1.7	71.8	4.2	1606
Ethnicity of household head										
African/Black	90.3	5.3	1.1	51.7	92.2	18.1	1.4	73.3	4.4	518
Amerindian	81.5	4.9	6.2	62.9	92.8	24.7	1.7	62.7	3.9	210

Table TC.10.1: Support for learning

Percentage of children age 2-4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		Number of children age 2-4 years
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with mothers	
East Indian	94.3	5.5	0.6	77.0	88.8	27.8	2.1	72.5	4.2	570
Mixed Race	88.7	5.2	2.8	59.8	88.4	17.8	1.4	69.2	4.1	378
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	81.4	4.9	5.2	63.7	87.6	18.6	1.4	62.5	3.8	451
Second	91.0	5.4	0.6	60.7	89.0	15.6	1.4	65.9	4.1	357
Middle	91.3	5.4	1.0	65.8	90.6	26.1	1.8	71.4	4.2	322
Fourth	95.2	5.5	0.0	60.0	91.2	25.3	1.8	74.0	4.4	287
Richest	97.5	5.5	1.5	68.3	95.1	29.0	2.2	87.4	4.8	259

¹ MICS indicator TC.49a - Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member

² MICS Indicator TC.49b - Early stimulation and responsive care by father

³ MICS Indicator TC.49c - Early stimulation and responsive care by mother

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

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

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

na: not applicable

Table TC.10.2: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by the number of children's books present in the household, and by the type and number of playthings that child plays with, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				Number of children
	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	47.0	20.1	61.1	84.7	61.8	74.7	2786
Sex							
Male	45.3	18.2	59.9	83.1	63.2	75.0	1416
Female	48.8	22.0	62.4	86.3	60.4	74.4	1370
Area							
Urban	56.4	25.1	65.2	86.4	62.6	79.5	699
Rural	43.9	18.4	59.8	84.1	61.5	73.1	2087
Location							
Coastal	50.0	21.7	59.6	85.4	60.5	74.1	2455
Interior	24.9	8.1	72.3	79.3	71.5	79.2	331
Region							
Barima Waini (1)	17.4	6.2	69.8	80.3	65.4	76.2	103
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	39.9	15.7	71.9	82.9	56.5	76.3	169
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	52.4	25.5	58.7	92.5	72.0	84.0	463
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	54.7	25.4	56.0	84.0	59.5	69.6	1097
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	35.1	8.8	44.5	82.3	55.9	62.2	202
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	42.9	15.8	72.3	81.2	49.4	77.1	352
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	39.3	11.3	57.4	85.1	73.5	80.8	69
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	23.1	3.5	68.4	69.8	67.5	73.7	25
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	23.6	8.7	82.6	77.3	75.9	81.7	134
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	56.5	20.9	64.8	89.6	67.5	81.8	172
Age							
0-1	27.7	10.8	47.6	70.5	46.1	57.8	1109

Table TC.10.2: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by the number of children's books present in the household, and by the type and number of playthings that child plays with, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				Number of children
	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	
2-4	59.8	26.2	70.1	94.0	72.2	85.9	1677
Mother's education							
Pre-primary or none	15.8	4.5	50.9	73.0	60.3	63.8	42
Primary	33.7	7.0	69.0	73.7	68.3	72.2	255
Secondary	46.8	19.0	60.2	85.8	60.6	75.0	2077
Higher	60.3	37.3	63.0	85.7	64.1	76.6	376
Missing/DK	(53.9)	(12.3)	(54.9)	(98.1)	(64.7)	(67.4)	36
Functional difficulties							
Has functional difficulty	70.0	31.8	54.4	91.0	67.2	76.0	71
Has no functional difficulty	59.4	26.0	70.8	94.1	72.4	86.3	1606
Ethnicity of household head							
African/Black	57.7	26.7	59.7	87.8	58.7	74.9	839
Amerindian	22.6	5.7	72.6	78.3	71.0	78.2	358
East Indian	45.7	17.9	60.1	83.2	58.0	70.8	996
Mixed Race	48.9	23.0	58.0	86.5	67.1	78.7	592
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	27.0	8.5	59.3	80.1	63.0	72.8	781
Second	45.6	19.4	58.3	86.5	59.4	73.7	579
Middle	52.1	17.8	55.3	83.3	62.7	71.8	495
Fourth	58.7	25.9	68.7	88.3	64.9	79.2	489
Richest	65.9	37.6	66.3	87.9	58.3	77.5	442
¹ MICS indicator TC.50 - Availability of children's books							
² MICS indicator TC.51 - Availability of playthings							
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.							
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.							

Table TC.10.3: Inadequate supervision

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children:			Number of children
	Left alone in the past week	Left under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate supervision in the past week ¹	
Total	4.4	5.1	6.6	2786
Sex				
Male	4.3	4.7	6.4	1416
Female	4.6	5.4	6.9	1370
Residence				
Urban	5.1	5.0	7.3	699
Rural	4.2	5.1	6.4	2087
Location				
Coastal	3.3	3.2	4.6	2455
Interior	12.8	18.6	21.7	331
Region				
Barima Waini (1)	7.3	20.3	22.0	103
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	7.9	6.1	9.8	169
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	0.9	1.8	2.5	463
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	0.9	0.6	1.3	1097
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	11.2	11.8	13.2	202
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	7.4	7.2	10.3	352
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	10.2	12.2	13.2	69
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	22.3	19.3	24.9	25
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	16.7	20.6	25.4	134
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	2.6	2.9	4.9	172
Age				
0-1	4.7	4.5	6.3	1109
2-4	4.3	5.4	6.9	1677
Mother's education				
Pre-primary or none	29.3	23.5	31.4	42
Primary	4.3	6.8	8.0	255
Secondary	4.2	4.9	6.5	2077
Higher	3.2	3.1	4.6	376
Missing/DK	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	36
Functional difficulties				
Has functional difficulty	8.6	6.2	11.3	71
Has no functional difficulty	4.1	5.4	6.7	1606
Ethnicity of household head				
African/Black	3.8	4.9	6.1	839
Amerindian	12.5	15.6	19.3	358
East Indian	3.1	2.8	4.1	996
Mixed Race	2.6	2.7	4.0	592
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	1

Table TC.10.3: Inadequate supervision

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children:			Number of children
	Left alone in the past week	Left under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate supervision in the past week ¹	
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	8.8	10.0	13.0	781
Second	2.8	3.2	4.3	579
Middle	4.2	3.8	6.2	495
Fourth	2.1	3.5	3.7	489
Richest	1.6	1.8	2.3	442
¹ MICS indicator TC.52 - Inadequate supervision				
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.				
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.				

7.11 Early Child Development Index

Early childhood development is multidimensional and involves an ordered progression of motor, cognitive, language, socio-emotional and regulatory skills and capacities across the first few years of life.¹⁰⁹ Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socio-emotional development and readiness to learn are vital domains of a child's overall development, which build the foundation for later life and set the trajectory for health, learning and well-being.¹¹⁰

A 10-item module was used to calculate the Early Child Development Index (ECDI). The primary purpose of the ECDI is to inform public policy regarding the developmental status of children in Guyana. The index is based on selected milestones that children are expected to achieve by ages 3 and 4. The 10 items are used to determine if children are developmentally on track in four domains:

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

ECDI is then calculated as the percentage of children who are developmentally on track in at least three of these four domains. The findings are presented in Table TC.11.1.

¹⁰⁹ UNICEF et al. *Advancing Early Childhood Development: From Science to Scale*. Executive Summary, The Lancet, 2016. https://www.thelancet.com/pb-assets/Lancet/stories/series/ecd/Lancet_ECD_Executive_Summary.pdf.

¹¹⁰ Shonkoff, J. and D. Phillips. *From Neurons to Neighborhoods: The Science of Early Childhood Development*. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 2000.; United Nations Children's Fund, *Early Moments Matter*, New York: UNICEF, 2017.

Table TC.11.1: Early child development index

Percentage of children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score ¹	Number of children age 3-4 years
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning		
Total	66.0	97.7	76.3	92.9	86.5	1194
Sex						
Male	64.2	97.7	71.9	91.8	82.8	584
Female	67.7	97.7	80.4	94.1	90.0	610
Area						
Urban	76.2	98.1	77.7	95.3	89.6	301
Rural	62.6	97.6	75.8	92.1	85.5	893
Location						
Coastal	67.5	98.2	78.2	94.3	88.6	1058
Interior	54.8	94.2	61.5	82.5	70.2	136
Region						
Barima Waini (1)	30.3	91.9	48.9	79.6	54.2	38
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	57.8	95.3	84.2	80.0	84.1	69
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	66.7	98.0	74.1	97.6	88.3	202
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	64.0	99.0	78.7	93.6	87.1	459
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	76.6	98.5	78.2	99.0	95.7	87
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	76.4	96.0	81.6	94.9	91.0	155
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	57.9	92.6	51.5	89.6	73.1	31
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	50.2	94.7	70.6	76.2	72.6	9
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	70.1	96.5	73.5	81.6	78.9	58
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	69.8	100.0	73.7	95.9	89.4	86
Age						
3	56.5	97.3	75.1	92.4	83.0	647
4	77.3	98.2	77.6	93.5	90.7	547
Attendance to early childhood education						
Attending	77.5	97.9	77.4	93.7	91.3	554
Not attending	56.0	97.6	75.2	92.2	82.3	640
Mother's education						
Pre-primary or none	(44.8)	(95.8)	(67.5)	(87.7)	(79.9)	24
Primary	55.1	97.0	78.1	90.4	82.9	115
Secondary	65.9	97.8	75.5	92.1	86.6	861
Higher	76.7	100.0	81.0	99.6	91.8	169
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
Functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	(47.8)	(88.1)	(67.3)	(75.7)	(66.0)	36
Has no functional difficulty	66.6	98.0	76.5	93.5	87.1	1158
Ethnicity of household head						
African/Black	74.5	98.6	75.2	94.3	89.4	387
Amerindian	54.9	93.3	67.4	80.5	72.9	145
East Indian	61.4	97.5	82.2	94.5	87.1	398
Mixed Race	66.6	99.2	73.6	95.4	88.9	263

Table TC.11.1: Early child development index

Percentage of children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score ¹	Number of children age 3-4 years
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning		
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	50.4	94.5	67.9	84.5	75.6	296
Second	67.2	97.6	72.4	95.1	87.6	248
Middle	70.6	98.5	80.6	96.0	93.0	230
Fourth	74.9	99.4	82.6	98.6	90.2	229
Richest	72.6	100.0	81.4	92.6	89.7	190

¹ MICS indicator TC.53- Early child development index; SDG Indicator 4.2.1

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

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



8 LEARN

8.1 Early Childhood Education

Readiness of children for primary school can be improved through attendance to early childhood education programmes or through pre-school. Early childhood education programmes include programmes for children that have organised learning components as opposed to baby-sitting and day-care, which do not typically have organised education and learning.

At the helm of Guyana's Early Childhood Education Programmes is the Guyana Nursery Education Programme (GNEP).¹¹¹ Although nursery education is not within the overarching education legislation, making it not compulsory, the Ministry of Education has initiated several programmes since GNEP's inception to drive early childhood education. The programme first started in Region 4 and was then implemented to other regions. However, there GNEP does not cover all children--particularly those in challenging geographical contexts, such as in the hinterland regions.

Within this programme is the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) Grant for Early Childhood Education Project is "to improve emergent literacy and numeracy outcomes for children at the nursery level and primary Grade 1 in hinterland regions and targeted remote riverine areas"¹¹² in Regions 1, 7, 8 and 9. This objective would be achieved through the implementation of four project components:

- Capacity Building for Nursery and Grade 1 Teachers in Hinterland Regions and Targeted Remote Riverine Areas;
- Provision of Early Childhood Education Resource Kits to all Nursery and Grade 1 Classes in Hinterland Regions and Targeted Remote Riverine Areas;
- Parental/Caregiver Education; and
- Implementation Support, Administration and M&E

In contexts to which GNEP does not extend, children either attend a private nursery, daycare or child minder, or do not attend an early childhood education facility all together. To encourage and strengthen offered ECE, the Ministry of Education has initiated several programmes, such as developing nursery education leaders, offering academic programmes for nursery teachers and developing a cadre of nursery field officers responsible for regular monitoring of educators and children. For teachers operating in more challenging environments, an in-service teacher training in numeracy and literacy, with special emphasis on building capacities.

As it pertains to the curriculum for nursery, an ontological shift away from play-centred approach to learning towards academic performance in Grades 1 and 2. However, to support parents and caregivers, particularly those in the hinterland, the Ministry of Education initiated a parent education programme. This intervention was meant to empower parents and caregivers to interact with their child in a way that promotes their children's learning and cognitive development.

¹¹¹ *Evaluation of the Guyana Nursery Education Programme*. Georgetown: UNICEF Guyana. 2018.
https://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/files/Guyana-2018-001-GNEP_Evaluation_Report.pdf

¹¹² Guyana Early Childhood Education Project. Georgetown: Ministry of Education.
<https://education.gov.gy/web/index.php/projects/guyana-early-childhood-education-project>

Table LN.1.1 shows the percent of children age 3 and 4 years currently attending early childhood education: MICS indicator LN.1. This is based on question UB8 in the Questionnaire for Children under 5. If the child was currently on a school break, but regularly attends, the interviewer is asked to record this as currently attending.

Table LN.1.2 is similar to Table LN.1.1, but looks only at children who were 5 years old at the beginning of the school year. In Guyana, the school year begins in September.

Specifically, the table presents the percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education. This table utilises question UB7 for attendance. The indicator captured is the adjusted net attendance ratio, which corresponds to SDG indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted¹¹³). The official primary school entry age in Guyana is age 5 years 8 months.

Additionally, Table LN.1.2 presents parity indices in support of SDG indicator 4.5.1, specifically on the gender, wealth and area disaggregates of SDG indicator 4.2.2. Generally, when an index value falls between 0.97 and 1.03, it is regarded as parity between two groups. The further from 1.00 that a parity index lies, the greater the disparity between groups.

Parity indices are also presented in Table LN.2.8 (for attendance to primary, lower and upper secondary school) and in Tables LN.4.1 and LN.4.2 (for reading and numeracy skills, respectively).

¹¹³ The ratio is termed "adjusted" since it also includes children attending primary education. All children age one year before official primary school entry age (at the beginning of the school year) are included in the denominator.

Table LN.1.1: Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending early childhood education, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending Nursery school ¹	Number of children age 36-59 months
Total	46.7	1188
Sex		
Male	48.2	584
Female	45.2	607
Area		
Urban	48.0	301
Rural	46.2	890
Location		
Coastal	46.6	1053
Interior	47.3	138
Region		
Barima Waini (1)	37.8	37
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	56.4	69
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	40.3	202
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	44.6	461
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	56.2	83
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	52.7	156
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	44.7	32
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	57.2	10
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	53.3	58
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	43.8	82
Age (in months)		
36-47	14.0	643
48-59	85.0	548
Mother's education		
Pre-primary or none	(39.3)	25
Primary	47.7	115
Secondary	47.1	858
Higher	46.0	169
Missing/DK	(*)	24
Child's functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	(72.9)	36
Has no functional difficulty	45.9	1155
Ethnicity of household head		
African/Black	56.3	388
Amerindian	45.9	144
East Indian	43.1	395
Mixed Race	38.4	263
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	47.1	291
Second	48.1	249
Middle	42.9	231
Fourth	47.6	230
Richest	47.4	189

¹ MICS indicator LN.1 - Attendance to early childhood education

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

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

Table LN.1.2: Participation rate in organised learning

Percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education, and attendance to an early childhood education programme or primary education (adjusted net attendance ratio), Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percent of children:			Total	Net attendance ratio ¹	Number of children age 6 years at the beginning of the school year
	Attending an early childhood education programme	Attending primary education	Not attending an early childhood education programme or primary education			
Total	28.4	69.0	2.7	100.0	97.3	468
Sex						
Male	26.3	70.6	3.1	100.0	96.9	228
Female	30.4	67.4	2.2	100.0	97.8	240
Area						
Urban	29.9	68.5	1.6	100.0	98.4	145
Rural	27.7	69.2	3.2	100.0	96.8	323
Location						
Coastal	27.6	70.4	2.0	100.0	98.0	407
Interior	33.4	59.4	7.2	100.0	92.8	61
Region						
Barima Waini (1)	20.8	64.6	14.7	100.0	85.3	16
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(22.9)	(75.3)	(1.7)	100.0	(98.3)	27
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	24.2	71.9	3.9	100.0	96.1	78
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	28.2	71.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	197
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(37.8)	(55.7)	(6.5)	100.0	(93.5)	24
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	22.4	72.1	5.4	100.0	94.6	58
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(28.5)	(63.2)	(8.3)	100.0	(91.7)	10
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(9)	(88.2)	(2.8)	100.0	(97.2)	6
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	46.9	49.7	3.4	100.0	96.6	29
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(42.1)	(57.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	23
Mother's education						
Pre-primary or none	(13.3)	(51.4)	(35.3)	100.0	(64.7)	16
Primary	27.1	69.2	3.7	100.0	96.3	57
Secondary	29.2	69.5	1.3	100.0	98.7	310
Higher	31.3	68.7	0.0	100.0	100.0	77
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	8
Mother's functional difficulties^A						
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	5
Has no functional difficulty	32.0	65.9	2.1	100.0	97.9	374
No Information						
Ethnicity of household head						
African/Black	39.0	55.3	5.8	100.0	94.2	68
Amerindian	25.4	72.3	2.3	100.0	97.7	154
East Indian	20.8	78.4	0.8	100.0	99.2	107
Mixed Race	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	0
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	26.3	70.6	3.1	100.0	96.9	228

Table LN.1.2: Participation rate in organised learning

Percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education, and attendance to an early childhood education programme or primary education (adjusted net attendance ratio), Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percent of children:			Total	Net attendance ratio ¹	Number of children age 6 years at the beginning of the school year
	Attending an early childhood education programme	Attending primary education	Not attending an early childhood education programme or primary education			
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	26.6	67.7	5.8	100.0	94.2	124
Second	26.4	72.2	1.3	100.0	98.7	89
Middle	30.4	69.2	0.4	100.0	99.6	79
Fourth	32.6	65.1	2.3	100.0	97.7	104
Richest	25.5	72.4	2.1	100.0	97.9	72
Parity indices						
Sex						
Female/Male ²	1.16	0.95	0.71	na	1.01	na
Wealth						
Poorest/Richest ³	1.04	0.93	2.77	na	0.96	na
Area						
Rural/Urban ⁴	0.93	1.01	1.91	na	0.98	na
¹ MICS indicator LN.2- Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted); SDG indicator 4.2.2						
² MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - organised learning (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1						
³ MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - organised learning (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1						
⁴ MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - organised learning (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1						
^A The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.						
na: not applicable						
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.						
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases						

8.2 Attendance

Attendance to pre-primary education is important for the readiness of children to school. Table LN.2.1 shows the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school (regardless of age) who attended any early childhood education the previous year¹¹⁴.

Ensuring that all girls and boys complete primary and secondary education is a target of the of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, economic growth, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, and influencing population growth.

In Guyana, children enter primary school at age 6, lower secondary at age 12 and upper secondary school at age 15. There are 6 grades in primary school and 3 + 3 grades in secondary school. In primary school, grades are referred to as Grade 1 to Grade 6. For lower secondary school, grades are referred to as Grade 7 to Grade 9 and in upper secondary to Grade 10 to Grade 11. The school year typically runs from September of one year to June of the following year.

Table LN.2.2 presents the percentage of children of primary school entry age entering Grade 1. Table LN.2.3 provides the percentage of children of primary school age 6 to 11 years who are attending primary or secondary school¹¹⁵, and those who are out of school. Similarly, the lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio is presented in Table LN.2.4¹¹⁶ for children age 12 to 14 years.

In Table LN.2.5, children are distributed according to their age against current grade of attendance (age-for-grade). For example, a 7-year-old child (at the beginning of the school year) is expected to be in Grade 3, as per the official age-for-grade. If this child is currently in Grade 1, he/she will be classified over-age by 2 years. The table includes both primary and lower secondary levels.

The upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio, and out of school children ratio are presented in Table LN.2.6¹¹⁷.

The gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school, primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Table LN.2.7. The gross intake rate is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of primary school for the first time, to the number of children of the primary graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year.

Completion rate of primary education represents the percentage of a cohort of children aged 3 to 5 years above the official age of the last grade of primary education, that is, the percentage of children who are 14 to 16 years old, who completed primary education in Guyana. Completion rates are also presented lower and upper secondary education.

¹¹⁴ The computation of the indicator does not exclude repeaters, and therefore is inclusive of both children who are attending primary school for the first time, as well as those who were in the first grade of primary school the previous school year and are repeating. Children repeating may have attended pre-primary education prior to the school year during which they attended the first grade of primary school for the first time; these children are not captured in the numerator of the indicator.

¹¹⁵ Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only primary school attendance, but also secondary school attendance in the numerator.

¹¹⁶ Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only lower secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.

¹¹⁷ Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only upper secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.

The table also provides the “effective” transition rate¹¹⁸, defined as the percentage of children who continued to the next level of education – the number of children who are attending the first grade of the higher education level in the current school year and were in the last grade of the lower education level the previous year divided by the number of children who were in the last grade of the lower education level the previous school year and are not repeating that grade in the current year.

A low effective transition rate indicates that a low percentage of students are transitioning to the next level of education. This brings to light the existence of potential barriers in an education system including: financial burden such as enrolment fees or the obligation to purchase textbooks or school uniforms; education supply and quality issues such as a limited number of teachers or classrooms and low-quality teaching; as well as social and individual beliefs on education such as low expectation in returns of advancing in education.

Table LN.2.8 focusses on the ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary education. These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). Note that the ratios included here are obtained from adjusted net attendance ratios rather than gross attendance ratios. The latter provide an erroneous description of the GPI mainly because, in most cases, the majority of over-age children attending primary education tend to be boys.

The table also presents additional parity indices in support of SDG Target 4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations. Specifically, the orphanhood parity index accommodates the need for continuing presentation of data related to the previous MDG indicator 6.4. It should be noted that this indicator was measured on the age group of 10-14 years alone, whereas this replacing measure is on attendance for each of the three levels of education presented.

The further from 1 a parity index lies, the greater the disparity between groups. When an index value falls between 0.97 and 1.03, it is regarded as parity between two groups.

¹¹⁸ The simple transition rate, which is no longer calculated in MICS, tends to underestimate pupils’ progression to secondary school as it assumes that the repeaters never reach secondary school.

Table LN.2.1: School readiness

Percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended nursery school the previous year, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children attending primary school who attended nursery school in previous year ¹	Number of children attending first grade/year of primary school
Total	93.0	437
Sex		
Male	91.4	218
Female	94.5	219
Area		
Urban	90.9	132
Rural	93.9	305
Location		
Coastal	92.5	386
Interior	96.7	51
Region		
Barima Waini (1)	94.8	17
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(98.8)	28
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	96.8	79
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	90.0	175
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(92.5)	22
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	88.5	58
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(100.0)	9
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(100.0)	6
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	95.8	19
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(98.2)	24
Mother's education		
Pre-primary or none	(*)	9
Primary	97.7	48
Secondary	93.5	300
Higher	86.2	67
Missing/DK	(*)	12
Mother's functional difficulties^A		
Has functional difficulty	(*)	11
Has no functional difficulty	94.3	339
Ethnicity of household head		
African/Black	93.0	135
Amerindian	99.1	54
East Indian	91.5	140
Mixed Race	92.1	108
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	97.3	112
Second	87.4	89
Middle	93.8	81
Fourth	96.2	75
Richest	89.1	79

¹ MICS indicator LN.3 - School readiness

^A The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

Table LN.2.2: Primary school entry

Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade/year 1 (net intake rate), Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade/year ¹	Number of children of primary school entry age
Total	86.1	467
Sex		
Male	88.7	214
Female	83.9	253
Area		
Urban	94.2	116
Rural	83.4	350
Location		
Coastal	88.0	409
Interior	72.5	58
Region		
Barima Waini (1)	64.6	20
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	92.7	32
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	94.2	88
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	79.8	168
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	95.0	34
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	94.6	55
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(67.9)	7
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(36.9)	5
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	87.1	25
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	90.7	33
Mother's education		
Pre-primary or none	(*)	12
Primary	90.2	60
Secondary	83.2	313
Higher	94.3	75
Missing/DK	(*)	6
Mother's functional difficulties^A		
Has functional difficulty	(*)	15
Has no functional difficulty	85.5	383
Ethnicity of household head		
African/Black	90.8	144
Amerindian	76.4	60
East Indian	92.3	149
Mixed Race	77.2	114
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	84.0	123
Second	84.2	89
Middle	81.4	92
Fourth	90.5	70
Richest	92.1	93

¹ MICS indicator LN.4 - Net intake rate in primary education^A The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

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

Table LN.2.3: Primary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children:		Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year
		Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A			Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A			Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^{2,A}	
Total	96.6	0.9	2.3	1280	96.7	0.8	2.5	1371	96.6	0.8	2.4	2650
Area												
Urban	97.6	0.2	2.2	307	98.5	0.8	0.7	338	98.1	0.5	1.4	644
Rural	96.3	1.1	2.3	973	96.1	0.8	3.1	1033	96.2	0.9	2.7	2006
Location												
Coastal	96.7	0.8	2.3	1116	96.7	0.7	2.6	1209	96.7	0.8	2.4	2325
Interior	96.1	1.2	2.5	164	96.7	1.3	2.0	161	96.4	1.2	2.3	325
Region												
Barima Waini (1)	97.1	0.0	2.9	49	98.0	0.3	1.7	51	97.6	0.1	2.3	99
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	95.5	0.9	2.6	93	97.9	0.0	2.1	92	96.7	0.5	2.3	185
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	98.4	0.4	1.2	213	99.1	0.0	0.8	228	98.7	0.2	1.0	441
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	96.6	1.3	2.1	469	94.6	1.2	4.2	563	95.5	1.2	3.3	1032
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	96.8	0.9	2.3	87	96.4	0.3	3.3	63	96.6	0.7	2.7	150
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	95.4	0.2	3.7	172	99.7	0.0	0.3	190	97.7	0.1	1.9	361
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	91.0	3.3	4.7	26	94.5	1.8	3.7	28	92.8	2.5	4.2	54
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	92.8	0.6	6.6	14	91.2	0.0	8.3	12	92.1	0.3	7.4	26
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	97.9	1.3	0.7	75	97.5	2.0	0.5	71	97.7	1.7	0.6	145
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	96.6	0.6	2.8	82	95.6	2.3	2.1	74	96.1	1.4	2.5	156
Age at beginning of school year												
6	94.2	4.9	0.9	214	88.3	3.4	8.3	253	91.0	4.1	4.9	467
7	98.2	0.1	1.7	211	98.1	0.7	1.0	210	98.1	0.4	1.4	421
8	96.1	0.2	3.6	224	100.0	0.0	0.0	228	98.0	0.1	1.8	452
9	97.9	0.0	1.3	195	99.1	0.0	0.9	235	98.5	0.0	1.1	430
10	95.4	0.0	4.6	195	99.1	0.1	0.9	235	97.4	0.0	2.5	430
11	97.9	0.0	1.9	241	96.2	0.2	3.6	209	97.1	0.1	2.7	450

Table LN.2.3: Primary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children:		Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year
		Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A			Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A			Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^{2,A}	
Mother's education												
Pre-primary or none	84.8	1.1	12.4	31	95.3	0.5	4.2	29	89.9	0.8	8.4	60
Primary	96.7	0.2	2.8	220	98.2	0.4	1.4	251	97.5	0.3	2.1	472
Secondary	96.4	1.3	2.1	802	96.2	1.0	2.8	895	96.3	1.1	2.5	1697
Higher	100.0	0.0	0.0	175	97.6	0.6	1.8	169	98.8	0.3	0.9	344
Missing/DK	(94.9)	(0.2)	(5)	52	(94.8)	(0.0)	(5.2)	26	94.8	0.1	5.1	78
Mother's functional difficulties^B												
Has functional difficulty	99.2	0.0	0.8	45	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	31	99.5	0.0	0.5	75
Has no functional difficulty	97.0	1.0	1.8	960	96.1	1.0	2.9	1056	96.5	1.0	2.4	2016
Ethnicity of household head												
African/Black	95.8	1.5	2.6	361	97.9	0.6	1.4	377	96.8	1.0	2.0	738
Amerindian	95.3	1.0	2.8	191	97.7	1.2	1.1	173	96.4	1.1	2.0	364
East Indian	96.1	0.9	3.0	427	97.9	0.8	1.3	502	97.1	0.8	2.1	929
Mixed Race	99.2	0.1	0.7	297	92.7	0.8	6.5	318	95.8	0.4	3.7	614
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	95.5	1.8	2.2	358	98.3	0.4	1.2	313	96.8	1.2	1.7	670
Second	97.4	0.3	2.0	245	98.6	1.0	0.4	308	98.1	0.7	1.1	553
Middle	97.7	0.3	2.0	236	91.5	0.4	8.1	262	94.4	0.3	5.2	497
Fourth	93.9	1.3	4.8	225	97.9	0.6	1.3	257	96.0	0.9	3.0	482
Richest	99.3	0.1	0.6	217	96.3	1.6	2.1	232	97.7	0.9	1.4	449

¹ MICS indicator LN.5a - Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.6a - Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age

^A The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending early childhood education, primary or lower secondary education

^B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

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

Table LN.2.4: Lower secondary school attendance and out of school adolescents

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year
Attending primary school		Out of school ^A	Attending primary school			Out of school ^A	Attending primary school			Out of school ^{2,A}		
Total	88.6	4.3	5.7	664	92.3	2.9	4.8	599	90.3	3.6	5.3	1264
Area												
Urban	93.5	1.6	3.9	146	92.8	3.5	3.7	138	93.1	2.5	3.8	284
Rural	87.2	5.1	6.2	518	92.2	2.7	5.1	462	89.5	3.9	5.7	980
Location												
Coastal	89.2	3.8	5.5	595	92.7	2.6	4.7	527	90.8	3.2	5.1	1122
Interior	83.0	8.8	7.4	69	89.5	4.9	4.9	72	86.3	6.8	6.1	142
Region												
Barima Waini (1)	86.0	1.7	11.5	18	84.8	7.3	6.1	22	85.3	4.8	8.5	41
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	98.6	0.0	0.0	42	90.9	1.7	7.4	41	94.8	0.9	3.6	83
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	87.5	2.7	9.7	113	94.1	2.4	3.5	104	90.7	2.6	6.7	217
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	89.7	5.2	2.8	288	92.9	2.9	4.2	243	91.1	4.1	3.4	531
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	81.4	9.1	9.4	35	94.3	2.3	3.3	39	88.2	5.6	6.2	74
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	86.9	0.4	11.9	74	88.1	2.8	9.1	75	87.5	1.6	10.5	150
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(81.8)	(9.9)	(4.3)	12	(91.9)	(3.4)	(4.7)	13	87.2	6.5	4.5	25
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(69.3)	(10.7)	(20.0)	4	(87.4)	(0.0)	(10.5)	3	77.1	6.1	15.9	8
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	83.4	11.9	4.7	35	91.9	4.4	3.6	33	87.6	8.3	4.2	68
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	91.9	2.7	3.5	41	(98.8)	(1.2)	(0.0)	26	94.6	2.1	2.1	67
Age at beginning of school year												
12	86.6	9.6	2.0	196	94.4	4.8	0.7	178	90.4	7.3	1.4	374
13	89.2	2.4	7.3	209	89.5	4.1	6.3	190	89.3	3.2	6.8	399
14	89.5	1.9	7.2	260	93.0	0.4	6.7	231	91.1	1.2	7.0	490

Table LN.2.4: Lower secondary school attendance and out of school adolescents

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year
Attending primary school		Out of school ^A	Attending primary school			Out of school ^A	Attending primary school			Out of school ^{2,A}		
Mother's education^B												
Pre-primary or none	(86.1)	(1.2)	(7.3)	22	(70)	(4.3)	(25.7)	24	77.6	2.8	16.9	45
Primary	77.8	11.1	9.6	156	90.9	5.0	4.1	115	83.3	8.5	7.2	270
Secondary	92.7	2.7	4.4	382	94.0	2.8	3.1	359	93.3	2.7	3.8	741
Higher	93.0	1.0	2.3	82	99.4	0.6	0.0	65	95.8	0.9	1.3	147
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(80.4)	(0.0)	(19.6)	34	(80.8)	(0.0)	(15.3)	53
Mother's functional difficulties^C												
Has functional difficulty	(87.9)	(2.6)	(9.5)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	80.4	3.6	16.0	39
Has no functional difficulty	89.7	4.2	5.2	466	93.0	3.6	3.3	426	91.3	3.9	4.3	892
Ethnicity of household head												
African/Black	93.7	2.8	1.9	188	97.7	0.8	1.5	169	95.6	1.9	1.7	357
Amerindian	83.0	7.6	4.9	78	90.9	4.7	4.3	91	87.3	6.0	4.6	169
East Indian	87.5	4.3	8.0	256	87.8	4.9	7.3	208	87.6	4.5	7.7	464
Mixed Race	87.3	4.7	6.4	141	93.3	1.0	5.3	130	90.2	2.9	5.9	271
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	82.2	7.7	8.9	173	85.2	3.9	10.7	165	83.6	5.8	9.7	337
Second	81.5	8.3	8.5	121	92.5	4.6	2.9	108	86.7	6.6	5.8	230
Middle	91.7	1.8	4.1	137	89.5	4.1	6.4	119	90.7	2.9	5.2	256
Fourth	96.1	1.7	2.2	137	98.7	0.9	0.3	91	97.1	1.4	1.5	229
Richest	93.8	0.6	3.6	96	100.0	0.0	0.0	116	97.2	0.3	1.6	212

¹ MICS indicator LN.5b - Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.6b - Out-of-school rate for adolescents of lower secondary school age

^A The percentage of children of lower secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary or higher education

^B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

Table LN.2.4: Lower secondary school attendance and out of school adolescents

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year
		Attending primary school	Out of school ^A			Attending primary school	Out of school ^A			Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2,A}	

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

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

Table LN.2.5: Age for grade or year

Percentage of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Primary school						Lower secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:				Total	Number of children attending primary school	Percent of children by grade of attendance:				Total	Number of children attending lower secondary school
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ¹			Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ²		
Total	62.4	33.7	2.6	1.3	100.0	2723	42.5	43.2	10.4	4.0	100.0	1286
Sex												
Male	64.5	30.7	3.4	1.4	100.0	1293	42.0	40.1	12.7	5.1	100.0	712
Female	60.5	36.4	1.9	1.3	100.0	1430	43.0	47.0	7.5	2.5	100.0	574
Area												
Urban	66.2	30.5	2.1	1.2	100.0	692	42.6	44.0	9.7	3.7	100.0	281
Rural	61.1	34.8	2.8	1.4	100.0	2031	42.4	42.9	10.6	4.0	100.0	1005
Location												
Coastal	62.8	33.9	2.0	1.3	100.0	2383	42.9	43.7	9.6	3.8	100.0	1134
Interior	59.5	31.8	7.2	1.5	100.0	340	39.0	38.9	16.6	5.5	100.0	152
Region												
Barima-Waini (1)	71.1	23.8	4.1	1.0	100.0	101	52.2	33.8	11.4	2.6	100.0	47
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	62.1	35.5	1.8	0.7	100.0	189	42.3	45.4	9.3	3.1	100.0	88
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	60.2	37.0	1.5	1.3	100.0	456	36.0	50.1	8.6	5.2	100.0	234
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	65.6	31.0	1.7	1.7	100.0	1065	46.6	41.5	9.2	2.8	100.0	506
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	58.3	36.3	4.0	1.4	100.0	159	36.9	45.4	11.2	6.5	100.0	69
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	61.6	36.2	1.2	1.0	100.0	356	48.8	40.5	8.1	2.6	100.0	167
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	44.5	42.5	11.5	1.5	100.0	55	34.2	39.0	17.4	9.4	100.0	26
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	91.9	6.5	1.6	0.0	100.0	29	80.5	14.7	2.9	1.9	100.0	7
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	51.0	38.1	8.7	2.1	100.0	154	28.2	44.4	21.0	6.4	100.0	73
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	59.1	35.6	5.2	0.2	100.0	158	32.3	42.9	17.5	7.2	100.0	71
Mother's education^A												
Pre-primary or none	63.9	32.1	2.8	1.2	100.0	58	32.9	46.2	13.9	6.9	100.0	44
Primary	55.2	37.2	4.5	3.0	100.0	487	39.1	48.7	9.2	3.1	100.0	240
Secondary	63.3	33.2	2.5	1.0	100.0	1730	42.8	41.5	11.3	4.4	100.0	799
Higher	67.4	31.8	0.6	0.2	100.0	369	53.9	38.5	7.7	0.0	100.0	144

Table LN.2.5: Age for grade or year

Percentage of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Primary school						Lower secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:				Total	Number of children attending primary school	Percent of children by grade of attendance:				Total	Number of children attending lower secondary school
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ¹			Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ²		
Missing/DK	64.0	33.3	2.8	0.0	100.0	76	(35.6)	(59.6)	(3.1)	(1.7)	100.0	51
Grade												
1 (Primary/lower secondary)	72.4	24.7	1.8	1.1	100.0	437	48.7	37.4	10.7	3.2	100.0	430
2 (Primary/lower secondary)	71.1	24.6	2.7	1.7	100.0	454	43.8	39.9	13.1	3.3	100.0	417
3 (Primary/lower secondary)	61.4	36.1	1.2	1.2	100.0	461	34.8	52.2	7.5	5.5	100.0	437
4 (Primary)	61.5	35.7	2.5	0.3	100.0	431	na	na	na	na	na	na
5 (Primary)	57.6	38.5	2.3	1.6	100.0	476	na	na	na	na	na	na
6 (Primary)	51.0	41.7	5.1	2.1	100.0	463	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother's functional difficulties^B												
Has functional difficulty	51.0	46.7	1.2	1.1	100.0	76	(28.8)	(57.6)	(13.6)	(0.0)	100.0	31
Has no functional difficulty	62.5	33.8	2.6	1.2	100.0	2077	44.0	41.2	11.0	3.8	100.0	937
Ethnicity of household head												
African/Black	63.1	34.6	2.0	0.3	100.0	747	47.5	37.7	11.5	3.4	100.0	377
Amerindian	60.6	31.7	6.4	1.3	100.0	379	34.6	44.8	14.5	6.1	100.0	178
East Indian	61.0	34.8	2.0	2.2	100.0	965	38.8	48.9	7.6	4.7	100.0	467
Mixed Race	65.1	31.8	1.9	1.2	100.0	627	47.0	39.9	11.0	2.0	100.0	262
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	60.4	33.5	4.8	1.2	100.0	705	37.6	39.3	17.0	6.2	100.0	334
Second	57.6	37.5	2.3	2.5	100.0	572	42.6	42.3	10.7	4.4	100.0	256
Middle	62.6	33.6	2.3	1.5	100.0	490	43.9	45.3	5.3	5.4	100.0	267
Fourth	68.7	29.6	1.2	0.4	100.0	481	50.9	37.5	9.7	1.9	100.0	233
Richest	64.3	33.4	1.4	0.9	100.0	476	38.5	54.8	6.6	0.1	100.0	196

¹ MICS indicator LN.10a - Over-age for grade (Primary)

² MICS indicator LN.10b - Over-age for grade (Lower secondary)

na: not applicable

^A The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

^B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

Table LN.2.5: Age for grade or year

Percentage of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Primary school					Lower secondary school						
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:				Total	Number of children attending primary school	Percent of children by grade of attendance:				Total	Number of children attending lower secondary school
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ¹			Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ²		

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

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

Table LN.2.6: Upper secondary school attendance and out of school youth

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age attending upper secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending lower secondary school, and percentage out of school, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Male					Female					Total				
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:			Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:			Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children:			Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year
		Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A			Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A			Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2,A}	
Total	68.3	8.5	0.1	22.5	430	80.8	6.0	0.2	12.5	396	74.3	7.3	0.1	17.7	825
Area															
Urban	77.7	7.4	0.1	14.7	91	81.9	5.8	0.0	10.3	80	79.6	6.7	0.1	12.7	171
Rural	65.8	8.8	0.1	24.6	338	80.6	6.1	0.2	13.1	316	72.9	7.5	0.2	19.0	654
Location															
Coastal	70.5	7.7	0.0	21.2	385	82.1	5.5	0.1	11.9	362	76.2	6.7	0.1	16.7	747
Interior	49.1	15.4	0.8	33.5	45	67.1	11.5	0.8	19.3	34	56.8	13.7	0.8	27.4	78
Region															
Barima Waini (1)	58.7	5.9	2.2	32.7	16	(70.8)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(24.6)	10	63.3	5.4	1.4	29.7	26
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(64.7)	(8.9)	(0)	(26.4)	26	(75)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(19)	28	70.0	7.4	0.0	22.6	54
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	53.8	17.6	0.0	26.6	74	73.4	9.1	0.7	16.8	76	63.8	13.3	0.4	21.6	150
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	77.0	3.3	0.0	19.7	178	92.2	1.3	0.0	6.5	152	84.0	2.4	0.0	13.6	330
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	69.6	10.6	0.0	19.8	29	(78.2)	(10.6)	(0.0)	(11.2)	27	73.7	10.6	0.0	15.7	56
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	72.8	3.8	0.0	22.5	57	73.0	5.6	0.0	19.4	56	72.9	4.7	0.0	20.9	112
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(55.7)	(11)	(0.0)	(27.9)	8	(56.3)	(20.5)	(0.0)	(16.5)	7	56.0	15.3	0.0	22.7	15
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(57.9)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(39.6)	5
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	(38.5)	(28.6)	(0.0)	(32.8)	17	(67.1)	(13.6)	(1.8)	(17.5)	14	51.6	21.7	0.8	25.8	32
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(76.6)	(15.7)	(0)	(7.7)	21	(79.6)	(14.5)	(0.0)	(5.9)	24	78.2	15.1	0.0	6.7	45
Age at beginning of school year															
15	71.5	13.2	0.1	15.2	205	83.8	10.3	0.4	5.5	213	77.8	11.7	0.2	10.3	418
16	65.4	4.3	0.1	29.1	225	77.4	1.0	0.0	20.8	182	70.8	2.8	0.1	25.4	407
Mother's education^B															
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(55.5)	(12.5)	(0.0)	(29.8)	25

Table LN.2.6: Upper secondary school attendance and out of school youth

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age attending upper secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending lower secondary school, and percentage out of school, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Male					Female					Total				
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:			Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:			Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children:			Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year
		Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A			Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A			Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2,A}	
Primary	50.7	6.3	0.2	40.7	92	72.7	7.8	0.7	18.2	73	60.5	6.9	0.5	30.7	165
Secondary	72.8	10.6	0.1	16.5	260	84.6	7.2	0.1	8.1	219	78.2	9.0	0.1	12.7	479
Higher	(96)	(4)	(0)	(0)	24	(94.3)	(1.5)	(0)	(4.2)	54	94.8	2.3	0.0	2.9	77
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(76.1)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(21.7)	43
Mother's functional difficulties^C															
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(40.1)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(53.7)	25
Has no functional difficulty	67.4	10.1	0.1	21.4	253	87.4	6.8	0.3	5.3	249	77.3	8.5	0.2	13.4	502
Ethnicity of household head															
African/Black	79.2	12.4	0.0	8.5	102	87.2	7.3	0.0	5.5	119	83.5	9.7	0.0	6.9	221
Amerindian	42.4	20.4	0.5	34.5	49	68.3	8.2	0.7	22.9	39	53.9	15.0	0.5	29.3	88
East Indian	67.0	3.8	0.0	28.4	185	81.2	3.2	0.3	14.7	161	73.6	3.5	0.2	22.0	346
Mixed Race	72.6	7.4	0.1	19.9	93	76.8	8.9	0.0	13.7	77	74.5	8.1	0.1	17.1	170
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	45.8	16.6	0.4	34.3	87	59.7	10.3	0.3	29.7	91	52.9	13.4	0.3	32.0	178
Second	53.3	11.0	0.0	35.7	100	76.6	10.3	0.0	12.6	83	63.8	10.7	0.0	25.3	183
Middle	71.7	6.4	0.0	22.0	85	93.6	2.1	0.8	3.5	63	81.1	4.5	0.4	14.1	148
Fourth	85.0	6.3	0.0	8.7	73	95.4	1.4	0.0	3.2	85	90.6	3.7	0.0	5.8	157
Richest	91.4	1.5	0.0	7.2	85	84.0	4.6	0.0	9.9	74	87.9	3.0	0.0	8.4	159

¹ MICS indicator LN.5c - Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.6c - Out-of-school rate for youth of upper secondary school age

^A The percentage of children of upper secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary or higher education

^B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

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

Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

Gross intake rate and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake rate and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school ¹	Number of children of primary school completion age	Primary school completion rate ²	Number of children age 14-16 years ^A	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school ³	Number of children who were in last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake rate to the last grade of lower secondary school ⁴	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age	Lower secondary completion rate ⁵	Number of adolescents age 17-19 years ^A	Upper secondary completion rate ⁶	Number of youth age 19-21 years ^A
Total	99.1	450	97.6	1316	95.8	398	85.8	490	82.2	1385	61.3	1369
Sex												
Male	82.9	241	96.7	689	97.3	224	86.7	260	76.7	697	53.6	624
Female	117.8	209	98.7	627	93.8	174	84.9	231	87.7	688	67.7	745
Area												
Urban	117.6	90	98.4	295	98.9	91	71.2	124	89.8	328	71.6	330
Rural	94.5	361	97.4	1021	94.9	307	90.8	366	79.8	1057	58.0	1039
Location												
Coastal	98.1	394	97.8	1190	95.6	342	85.4	443	82.7	1274	62.2	1273
Interior	106.5	56	95.5	125	96.7	56	90.0	47	75.6	111	48.4	95
Region												
Barima Waini (1)	96.4	17	95.7	40	94.8	21	84.5	14	78.2	39	38.9	36
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(108.0)	28	97.0	76	(96.5)	29	(120.9)	21	75.1	75	56.7	75
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	79.6	80	97.0	248	98.0	93	89.7	98	79.4	266	56.9	260
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	107.2	172	98.3	543	91.9	134	82.6	213	87.0	580	70.2	561
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(135.9)	22	97.6	84	(98.5)	15	78.3	27	82.5	80	50.8	96
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	69.2	73	97.3	168	98.1	53	82.6	56	74.5	197	54.4	208
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(110.7)	10	97.6	25	(100.0)	7	(75.8)	9	70.9	24	58.7	25
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(153.5)	4	91.2	8	(*)	3	(72.9)	3	75.8	7	(68.0)	6
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	104.9	25	95.1	53	97.0	25	102.0	21	75.8	41	47.0	28
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(145.8)	19	99.3	72	(100.0)	18	(77.0)	28	90.9	76	63.2	75

Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

Mother's education^B

Pre-primary or none	(*)	10	92.2	42	(*)	12	(*)	17	(*)	7	na	na
Primary	104.8	93	93.4	267	98.6	60	80.4	102	83.0	39	na	na
Secondary	99.9	274	99.3	764	98.5	251	90.6	285	82.8	97	na	na
Higher	(89.7)	54	99.2	130	(87.1)	61	(73.3)	52	(*)	15	na	na
Missing/DK	(*)	20	(97.6)	69	(*)	14	(*)	26	(*)	7	na	na

Mother's functional difficulties^C

Has functional difficulty	(*)	10	98.3	47	(*)	10	(55.4)	22	(*)	5	na	na
Has no functional difficulty	99.3	334	98.2	835	96.2	288	87.2	333	77.8	91	na	na

Ethnicity of household head

African/Black	95.8	137	100.0	369	89.8	119	83.0	148	94.1	419	76.1	410
Amerindian	122.0	58	92.5	140	97.7	60	95.7	52	67.4	114	41.5	106
East Indian	101.0	144	97.5	523	98.6	127	89.8	177	76.3	564	56.7	605
Mixed Race	91.6	108	97.3	283	98.4	92	78.3	113	82.0	286	56.4	243
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	4	(*)	1	(*)	0	(*)	0	(*)	3	(*)	4

Wealth index quintile

Poorest	114.4	106	93.5	306	94.2	109	73.6	129	62.7	308	36.0	248
Second	95.0	113	97.8	276	99.7	79	107.9	92	75.9	260	38.8	265
Middle	83.2	96	99.4	238	99.3	85	92.1	90	82.4	253	65.5	263
Fourth	82.9	85	100.0	246	88.1	74	75.3	88	94.3	275	76.2	314
Richest	(133.5)	50	98.4	250	(98.5)	52	84.7	91	96.8	290	84.4	279

¹ MICS indicator LN.7a - Gross intake rate to the last grade (Primary)

² MICS indicator LN.8a - Completion rate (Primary)

³ MICS indicator LN.9 - Effective transition rate to lower secondary school

⁴ MICS indicator LN.7b - Gross intake rate to the last grade (Lower secondary)

⁵ MICS indicator LN.8b - Completion rate (Lower secondary)

⁶ MICS indicator LN.8c - Completion rate (Upper secondary)

^A Total number of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade, for primary, lower and upper secondary, respectively

^B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years.

na: not applicable

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

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

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (ANAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (ANAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (ANAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR ³	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (ANAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (ANAR), boys	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (ANAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR ³	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (ANAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (ANAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (ANAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school adjusted NAR ³
Total³	96.7	96.6	96.6	1.00	92.3	88.6	90.3	1.04	80.8	68.3	74.3	1.18
Area												
Urban	98.5	97.6	98.1	1.01	92.8	93.5	93.1	0.99	81.9	77.7	79.6	1.05
Rural	96.1	96.3	96.2	1.00	92.2	87.2	89.5	1.06	80.6	65.8	72.9	1.23
Location												
Coastal	96.7	96.7	96.7	1.00	92.7	89.2	90.8	1.04	82.1	70.5	76.2	1.16
Interior	96.7	96.1	96.4	1.01	89.5	83.0	86.3	1.08	67.1	49.1	56.8	1.37
Region												
Barima Waini (1)	98.0	97.1	97.6	1.01	84.8	86.0	85.3	0.99	70.8	58.7	63.3	1.21
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	97.9	95.5	96.7	1.03	90.9	98.6	94.8	0.92	75.0	64.7	70.0	1.16
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	99.1	98.4	98.7	1.01	94.1	87.5	90.7	1.07	73.4	53.8	63.8	1.36
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	94.6	96.6	95.5	0.98	92.9	89.7	91.1	1.04	92.2	77.0	84.0	1.20
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	96.4	96.8	96.6	1.00	94.3	81.4	88.2	1.16	78.2	69.6	73.7	1.12
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	99.7	95.4	97.7	1.05	88.1	86.9	87.5	1.01	73.0	72.8	72.9	1.00
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	94.5	91.0	92.8	1.04	91.9	81.8	87.2	1.12	56.3	55.7	56.0	1.01
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	91.2	92.8	92.1	0.98	87.4	69.3	77.1	1.26	84.0	38.0	57.9	2.21
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	97.5	97.9	97.7	1.00	91.9	83.4	87.6	1.10	67.1	38.5	51.6	1.74
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	95.6	96.6	96.1	0.99	98.8	91.9	94.6	1.08	79.6	76.6	78.2	1.04
Mother's education^A												
Pre-primary or none	95.3	84.8	89.9	1.12	70.0	86.1	77.6	0.81	59.1	52.1	55.5	1.13
Primary	98.2	96.7	97.5	1.01	90.9	77.8	83.3	1.17	72.7	50.7	60.5	1.43

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (ANAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (ANAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (ANAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR ³	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (ANAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (ANAR), boys	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (ANAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR ³	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (ANAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (ANAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (ANAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school adjusted NAR ³
Secondary	96.2	96.4	96.3	1.00	94.0	92.7	93.3	1.01	84.6	72.8	78.2	1.16
Higher	97.6	100.0	98.8	0.98	99.4	93.0	95.8	1.07	94.3	96.0	94.8	0.98
Missing/DK	94.8	94.9	94.8	1.00	80.4	81.7	80.8	0.98	96.7	59.7	76.1	1.62
Mother's functional difficulties^B												
Has functional difficulty	100.0	99.2	99.5	1.01	70.7	87.9	80.4	0.80	54.5	30.0	40.1	1.82
Has no functional difficulty	96.1	97.0	96.5	0.99	93.0	89.7	91.3	1.04	87.4	67.4	77.3	1.30
Ethnicity of household head												
African/Black	97.9	95.8	96.8	1.02	97.7	93.7	95.6	1.04	87.2	79.2	83.5	1.10
Amerindian	97.7	95.3	96.4	1.03	90.9	83.0	87.3	1.10	68.3	42.4	53.9	1.61
East Indian	97.9	96.1	97.1	1.02	87.8	87.5	87.6	1.00	81.2	67.0	73.6	1.21
Mixed Race	92.7	99.2	95.8	0.93	93.3	87.3	90.2	1.07	76.8	72.6	74.5	1.06
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.00	100.0	47.6	65.7	2.10	na	100.0	100.0	na
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	98.3	95.5	96.8	1.03	85.2	82.2	83.6	1.04	59.7	45.8	52.9	1.30
Second	98.6	97.4	98.1	1.01	92.5	81.5	86.7	1.14	76.6	53.3	63.8	1.44
Middle	91.5	97.7	94.4	0.94	89.5	91.7	90.7	0.98	93.6	71.7	81.1	1.31
Fourth	97.9	93.9	96.0	1.04	98.7	96.1	97.1	1.03	95.4	85.0	90.6	1.12
Richest	96.3	99.3	97.7	0.97	100.0	93.8	97.2	1.07	84.0	91.4	87.9	0.92
Parity indices												
Wealth												
Poorest/Richest ¹	1.02	0.96	0.99	na	0.85	0.88	0.86	na	0.71	0.50	0.60	na
Area												
Rural/Urban ²	0.98	0.99	0.98	na	0.99	0.93	0.96	na	0.98	0.85	0.92	na

¹ MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (ANAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (ANAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (ANAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR ³	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (ANAR), boys	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (ANAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR ³	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (ANAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (ANAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (ANAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school adjusted NAR ³

² MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

³ MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

^AThe disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview. The sum of cases in the disaggregate may not equal the total denominator.

^B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

na: not applicable

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

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

8.3 Parental Involvement

Parental involvement in their children's education is widely accepted to have a positive effect on their child's learning performance. For instance, reading activities at home have significant positive influences on reading achievement, language comprehension and expressive language skills.¹¹⁹ Research also shows that parental involvement in their child's literacy practices is a positive long-term predictor of later educational attainment.¹²⁰

Beyond learning activities at home, parental involvement that occurs in school (like participating in school meetings, talking with teachers, attending school meetings and volunteering in schools) can also benefit a student's performance.¹²¹ Research studies have shown that, in the primary school age range, the impact of parental involvement in school activities can even be much bigger than differences associated with variations in the quality of schools, regardless of social class and ethnic group.¹²²

The PR module included in the Questionnaire for children age 5-17 years was developed and tested for inclusion in MICS6. The work is described in detail in MICS Methodological Papers (Paper No. 5).¹²³

Table LN.3.1 presents percentages of children age 7-14 years for whom an adult household member received a report card and was involved in school management and school activities in the last year, including discussion with teachers on children's progress.

In Table LN.3.2 reasons for children unable to attend class due to a school-related reasons are presented. Reasons include natural and man-made disaster, teacher strike and teacher absenteeism. Lastly, Table LN.3.3 shows learning environment at home, i.e., percentage of children with 3 or more books to read, percentage of children who have homework, percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home, and percentage of children who receive help with homework.

¹¹⁹ Gest, D. et al. "Shared Book Reading and Children's Language Comprehension Skills: The Moderating Role of Parental Discipline Practices." *Early Childhood Research Quarterly* 19, no. 2 (2004): 319-36. doi:10.1016/j.ecresq.2004.04.007.

¹²⁰ Fluori, E. and A. Buchanan. "Early Father's and Mother's Involvement and Child's Later Educational Outcomes." *Educational Psychology* 74, no. 2 (2004): 141-53. doi:10.1348/000709904773839806.

¹²¹ Pomerantz, M., E. Moorman and S. Litwack. "The How, Whom, and Why of Parents' Involvement in Children's Academic Lives: More Is Not Always Better." *Review of Educational Research* 77, no. 3 (2007): 373-410. doi:10.3102/003465430305567.

¹²² Desforges, C. and A. Abouchaar. *The Impact of Parental Involvement, Parental Support and Family Education on Pupil Achievements and Adjustment: A Literature Review*. Research report. Nottingham: Queen's Printer, 2003.
https://www.nationalnumeracy.org.uk/sites/default/files/the_impact_of_parental_involvement.pdf.

¹²³ Hattori, H., M. Cardoso and B. Ledoux. *Collecting data on foundational learning skills and parental involvement in education*. MICS Methodological Papers. New York: UNICEF, 2017.

<http://mics.unicef.org/files?job=W1siZilsIjIwMTcvMDYvMTUvMTYvMjcvMDAvNzIxL01JQ1NFtWV0aG9kb2xvZ2JjYWxfUGFwZXJfNS5wZGYiXV0&sha=39f5c31dbb91df26>.

Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school

Percentage of children age 7-14 attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children attending school ^A	Number of children age 7-14	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child ¹	Involvement by adult in school management in last year			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year		Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
				School has a governing body open to parents ²	Attended meeting called by governing body ³	A meeting discussed key education/ financial issues ⁴	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress ⁵	
Total	96.8	3537	91.0	93.8	85.6	77.1	69.3	89.1	3423
Sex									
Male	96.6	1676	89.6	93.7	84.7	74.2	73.7	88.5	1619
Female	96.9	1862	92.2	93.8	86.5	79.7	65.3	89.5	1803
Area									
Urban	96.2	797	89.7	94.2	87.6	79.9	67.9	89.1	767
Rural	96.9	2740	91.4	93.7	85.1	76.3	69.7	89.0	2656
Location									
Coastal	96.7	3129	91.9	94.4	86.2	77.6	68.2	90.7	3026
Interior	97.2	408	83.7	88.8	81.0	73.5	77.6	76.3	396
Region									
Barima Waini (1)	97.6	105	86.7	85.6	74.2	65.7	70.5	61.2	102
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	96.0	267	93.4	97.1	84.9	72.3	72.2	75.2	256
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	97.7	588	89.7	96.4	89.8	84.9	65.0	91.8	574
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	96.7	1383	93.8	95.9	87.9	78.5	67.9	95.8	1337
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	97.3	202	90.9	93.0	89.2	74.9	78.1	87.2	196
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	94.5	484	93.1	86.6	74.8	66.6	63.3	83.9	457
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	94.7	75	89.5	95.7	89.4	81.0	83.0	91.2	71
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	91.1	35	84.3	89.5	78.2	70.8	68.3	76.5	32
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	99.0	193	79.8	87.8	81.9	75.4	81.0	78.8	191
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	99.7	205	82.5	94.7	90.0	84.2	75.8	92.6	205

Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school

Percentage of children age 7-14 attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children attending school ^A	Number of children age 7-14	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child ¹	Involvement by adult in school management in last year			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year		Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
				School has a governing body open to parents ²	Attended meeting called by governing body ³	A meeting discussed key education/ financial issues ⁴	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress ⁵	
Age at beginning of school year									
6	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
7	97.9	299	92.3	96.0	92.6	80.9	73.7	92.5	292
8	98.2	375	94.1	95.2	91.2	83.5	76.2	90.1	368
9	99.7	452	89.2	94.4	77.1	72.6	76.1	91.8	451
10	99.0	429	89.2	94.0	84.1	73.6	74.7	90.0	425
11	93.2	442	93.0	97.6	88.0	78.4	70.8	87.5	413
12	96.6	505	94.3	93.0	87.7	78.0	63.8	90.4	488
13	98.0	404	86.8	87.2	79.4	68.3	64.7	82.9	396
14	92.2	460	91.0	94.0	86.9	81.3	60.8	87.9	424
School attendance^A									
Early childhood education									
Primary	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Lower secondary	100.0	2239	91.7	94.6	85.9	77.4	74.3	90.5	2239
Upper secondary	100.0	1149	89.5	92.2	84.9	76.2	59.7	86.4	1149
DK/Missing	(*)	25	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
Out-of-school	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Mother's education									
Pre-primary or none									
Primary	88.7	99	88.3	84.1	74.9	70.2	57.0	80.9	88
Secondary	95.6	696	90.5	92.2	80.1	74.9	66.4	81.2	665
Higher	97.4	2178	90.3	94.5	86.9	76.6	69.6	90.2	2123
Missing/DK	98.0	462	97.0	97.4	93.7	86.3	79.8	97.9	452

Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school

Percentage of children age 7-14 attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children attending school ^A	Number of children age 7-14	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child ¹	Involvement by adult in school management in last year			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year		Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
				School has a governing body open to parents ²	Attended meeting called by governing body ³	A meeting discussed key education/ financial issues ⁴	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress ⁵	
School management^B									
Gov't/Public	99.4	3110	90.1	94.0	85.8	77.2	70.3	88.4	3093
Religious/Faith	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Private	96.9	315	98.9	92.0	83.0	75.7	59.9	96.3	306
Child's functional difficulties									
Has functional difficulty	95.2	590	83.0	94.0	85.0	75.3	62.5	86.0	562
Has no functional difficulty	97.1	2947	92.5	93.7	85.8	77.4	70.6	89.6	2861
Mother's functional difficulties^D									
Has functional difficulty	96.4	89	76.7	79.2	63.7	49.4	44.8	75.1	86
Has no functional difficulty	97.1	2806	91.9	94.6	88.3	79.8	70.9	90.3	2726
Ethnicity of household head									
African/Black	96.5	952	92.7	95.4	87.8	84.0	72.3	94.5	919
Amerindian	97.2	476	86.6	89.2	82.1	72.0	80.5	74.6	462
East Indian	96.3	1292	92.9	94.0	86.0	76.0	66.0	88.8	1244
Mixed Race	97.6	810	88.4	94.1	84.5	73.7	64.4	91.4	790
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	97.2	924	85.2	90.0	79.6	68.8	67.3	78.6	899
Second	98.0	720	91.5	93.9	86.2	79.1	68.6	90.9	706
Middle	94.9	719	91.5	95.0	83.2	74.2	68.0	91.7	682
Fourth	95.8	608	94.3	96.2	91.0	84.7	72.6	93.5	582
Richest	97.8	566	95.7	95.8	92.1	83.6	71.7	95.7	554
¹ MICS indicator LN.12 - Availability of information on children's school performance									
² MICS indicator LN.13 - Opportunity to participate in School Management									
³ MICS indicator LN.14: Participation in school management									

Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school

Percentage of children age 7-14 attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children attending school ^A	Number of children age 7-14	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child ¹	Involvement by adult in school management in last year			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year		Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
				School has a governing body open to parents ²	Attended meeting called by governing body ³	A meeting discussed key education/ financial issues ⁴	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress ⁵	
⁴ MICS indicator LN.15 - Effective participation in school management									
⁵ MICS indicator LN.16 - Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress									
^A Attendance to school here is not directly comparable to net attendance ratios reported in preceding tables, which utilise information on all children in the sample. This and subsequent tables present results of the Parental Participation and Foundational Learning Skills modules administered to mothers of a randomly selected subsample of children age 7-14 years.									
^B School management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children out of school or attending ECE are not shown.									
^D The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.									
na: not applicable									
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.									

Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class

Percentage of children age 7-14 not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children age 7 - 14 years who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children age 7 - 14 years unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason:						Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason	Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence ¹	Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher strike or absence
			Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Teacher strike	Other	Teacher absence	Teacher strike or absence			
Total	27.0	3423	46.6	25.0	56.7	23.1	35.5	71.7	924	41.4	663
Sex											
Male	29.6	1619	45.2	22.5	55.6	18.8	35.2	71.9	479	39.1	344
Female	24.7	1803	48.1	27.6	57.9	27.6	35.8	71.4	446	43.9	318
Area											
Urban	27.4	767	30.8	6.7	56.8	11.9	29.8	72.7	210	30.3	153
Rural	26.9	2656	51.3	30.3	56.7	26.3	37.2	71.4	714	44.7	510
Location											
Coastal	27.0	3026	45.8	24.2	58.3	22.6	35.3	73.2	818	42.6	599
Interior	26.7	396	53.1	30.6	44.6	26.7	37.4	59.9	106	29.8	63
Region											
Barima Waini (1)	27.0	102	(46.2)	(23.3)	(42.5)	(49.2)	(18.2)	(47.4)	28	(*)	13
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	23.8	256	(60.0)	(10.6)	(35.9)	(6.9)	(18.7)	(45.7)	61	(24.4)	28
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	38.1	574	54.6	35.4	55.4	30.4	18.5	59.6	218	41.2	130
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	22.9	1337	39.5	18.5	58.2	13.2	44.7	80.2	306	38.2	245
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	38.0	196	62.2	25.6	53.3	34.4	62.3	82.4	75	(56.5)	61
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	22.9	457	42.7	35.9	77.5	36.0	38.2	84.5	105	(47.6)	88
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	22.8	71	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	12
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	9.3	32	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	2
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	30.9	191	62.0	34.1	44.2	15.0	44.9	61.3	59	(35.8)	36
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	26.3	205	(12.8)	(2.3)	(65.7)	(19.6)	(25.5)	(85.6)	54	(52.8)	46
Age at beginning of school year											

Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class

Percentage of children age 7-14 not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children age 7 - 14 years who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children age 7 - 14 years unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason:						Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason	Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence ¹	Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher strike or absence
			Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Teacher strike	Other	Teacher absence	Teacher strike or absence			
6 ^A	27.5	292	(48.2)	(24.2)	(47.3)	(18.2)	(48.3)	(72.0)	80	(68.3)	58
7	28.1	368	37.0	20.3	47.5	18.0	44.2	71.9	103	28.5	74
8	29.1	451	47.2	18.5	63.6	25.3	34.3	75.3	131	(64)	99
9	21.9	425	36.8	26.1	79.7	22.5	26.7	84.7	93	(32.5)	79
10	30.6	413	42.8	16.8	55.7	21.8	23.2	63.6	126	(25.2)	80
11	31.6	488	42.4	21.8	43.6	20.4	35.6	66.8	154	(49.7)	103
12	25.0	396	60.7	43.5	62.5	34.3	50.5	80.9	99	(41.2)	80
13	21.7	424	50.8	26.2	63.8	23.7	37.7	70.4	92	(24.8)	65
14	27.1	164	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	44	(*)	24
School attendance											
Early childhood education	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	0
Primary	27.9	2239	42.4	21.6	57.1	20.4	34.4	72.3	625	41.5	452
Lower secondary	25.2	1149	54.8	31.8	55.6	27.4	37.7	70.6	290	39.3	205
Upper secondary	(*)	25	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	6
DK/Missing	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	0
Out-of-school	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	0
Mother's education											
Pre-primary or none	19.3	88	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	7
Primary	24.3	665	49.0	30.6	55.2	26.0	35.4	68.8	162	45.4	111
Secondary	27.9	2123	48.3	23.3	57.2	20.1	35.0	73.7	593	39.5	437
Higher	27.8	452	39.4	27.9	53.9	34.8	37.9	64.9	126	(59.0)	82
Missing/DK	(28.2)	94	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27	(*)	25
School management^B											
Gov't/Public	27.9	3093	46.0	23.4	57.0	23.2	36.5	71.7	864	41.4	619
Religious/Faith	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	1

Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class

Percentage of children age 7-14 not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children age 7 - 14 years who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children age 7 - 14 years unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason:						Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason	Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence ¹	Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher strike or absence
			Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Teacher strike	Other	Teacher absence	Teacher strike or absence			
Private	18.7	306	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	57	(*)	40
Child's functional difficulties											
Has functional difficulty	39.3	562	50.6	27.1	61.9	16.7	44.6	78.2	221	42.4	173
Has no functional difficulty	24.6	2861	45.4	24.3	55.1	25.0	32.6	69.6	704	41.0	490
Mother's functional difficulties^c											
Has functional difficulty	24.1	86	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	13
Has no functional difficulty	27.2	2726	48.2	23.7	56.9	22.9	35.4	71.6	742	44.6	531
Ethnicity of household head											
African/Black	36.9	919	38.1	24.0	61.3	27.3	43.4	77.3	339	51.0	262
Amerindian	23.5	462	53.3	25.5	42.5	23.3	37.5	59.2	109	28.8	64
East Indian	25.0	1244	53.4	28.3	61.0	20.2	32.3	76.4	311	42.3	238
Mixed Race	20.8	790	46.8	20.5	48.1	19.3	24.0	59.1	164	20.4	97
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	26.5	899	54.7	20.5	51.9	24.3	33.6	62.8	238	33.4	150
Second	26.5	706	50.4	26.7	62.1	18.0	46.3	79.8	187	47.5	149
Middle	28.4	682	36.1	21.1	55.4	21.4	44.7	78.9	194	38.9	153
Fourth	27.1	582	44.4	39.1	57.7	30.9	32.1	73.0	158	(50.2)	115
Richest	26.6	554	45.0	20.0	58.4	21.0	16.3	64.8	147	37.6	96

¹ MICS indicator LN.17 - Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence

^a As eligibility for the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), the disaggregate of Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years at the beginning of the school year.

^b School management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children attending ECE are not shown.

^c The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class

Percentage of children age 7-14 not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children age 7 - 14 years who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children age 7 - 14 years unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason:						Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason	Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence ¹	Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher strike or absence
			Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Teacher strike	Other	Teacher absence	Teacher strike or absence			

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

Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children age 7-14^A years with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years who have homework and percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home among children who attend school, and percentage of children who receive help with homework among those who have homework, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home ¹	Number of children age 7-14 years old	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home ²	Number of children age 7-14 years old	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who at home use the language also used by teachers at school ³	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework ⁴	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework
Total	69.3	3537	90.6	3024	97.9	3423	98.7	2936	89.6	3350
Sex										
Male	65.7	1676	88.6	1440	97.1	1619	98.2	1397	91.3	1573
Female	72.6	1862	92.3	1583	98.5	1803	99.1	1538	88.1	1777
Area										
Urban	76.6	797	92.0	693	97.3	767	99.6	664	92.5	747
Rural	67.2	2740	90.1	2330	98.0	2656	98.4	2272	88.7	2603
Location										
Coastal	71.3	3129	90.8	2653	97.9	3026	99.5	2573	89.8	2963
Interior	53.7	408	88.9	370	97.6	396	92.9	363	87.9	387
Region										
Barima Waini (1)	50.4	105	91.0	84	97.2	102	98.6	83	87.9	100
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	69.7	267	92.2	200	99.3	256	100.0	192	88.1	255
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	74.6	588	92.8	534	98.4	574	99.7	520	91.5	565
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	73.7	1383	88.9	1233	97.6	1337	99.4	1190	88.4	1304
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	62.6	202	91.9	172	99.6	196	98.9	170	91.2	196
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	63.5	484	90.7	358	97.6	457	100.0	344	89.4	446
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	69.0	75	85.2	71	96.6	71	91.2	67	84.3	69
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	46.0	35	84.0	29	93.6	32	83.5	29	87.8	30
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	51.0	193	90.1	185	98.9	191	92.3	184	89.2	189
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	75.2	205	95.6	156	96.2	205	98.9	156	96.1	197
Age at beginning of school year										
6 ^A	72.9	299	79.2	251	97.0	292	96.2	248	97.2	284
7	68.9	375	93.3	326	98.0	368	99.8	323	97.2	361
8	68.5	452	93.8	403	99.3	451	99.4	401	94.6	448

Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children age 7-14^A years with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years who have homework and percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home among children who attend school, and percentage of children who receive help with homework among those who have homework, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home ¹	Number of children age 7-14 years old	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home ²	Number of children age 7-14 years old	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who at home use the language also used by teachers at school ³	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework ⁴	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework
9	73.9	429	92.8	359	98.8	425	98.9	357	96.4	420
10	72.8	442	91.8	392	98.9	413	99.8	366	93.7	408
11	70.6	505	89.5	421	97.3	488	99.6	407	86.0	474
12	67.9	404	90.0	341	95.9	396	96.8	335	84.9	380
13	63.0	460	91.4	380	97.9	424	98.2	350	74.2	415
14	62.8	169	88.5	151	97.3	164	98.1	148	78.4	159
School attendance										
Early childhood education	(*)	8	(*)	5	(*)	8	(*)	5	(*)	3
Primary	72.1	2239	90.9	1920	98.0	2239	98.9	1920	95.1	2195
Lower secondary	64.7	1149	91.2	984	97.9	1149	98.6	984	78.9	1125
Upper secondary	(*)	25	(*)	25	(*)	25	(*)	25	(*)	25
DK/Missing	(*)	1	(*)	1	(*)	1	(*)	1	(*)	1
Out-of-school	66.0	115	(77.8)	88	na	0	na	na	na	na
Mother's education										
Pre-primary or none	54.0	99	90.1	86	99.4	88	96.1	77	73.9	87
Primary	63.8	696	90.4	552	98.5	665	99.1	531	85.9	655
Secondary	69.9	2178	90.7	1881	97.8	2123	98.5	1834	90.1	2076
Higher	84.8	462	92.8	417	99.5	452	100.0	408	96.0	450
Missing/DK	(40.1)	102	(77.6)	88	(85.3)	94	(96.4)	86	(89.0)	81
Child's functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	68.5	590	87.0	517	95.6	562	97.6	502	89.1	537
Has no functional difficulty	69.5	2947	91.3	2506	98.3	2861	98.9	2434	89.7	2813
Mother's functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	60.8	89	(70.2)	79	84.2	86	(96)	77	(76.2)	73
Has no functional difficulty	70.9	2806	90.6	2392	98.6	2726	98.8	2333	90.3	2686

Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children age 7-14^A years with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years who have homework and percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home among children who attend school, and percentage of children who receive help with homework among those who have homework, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home ¹	Number of children age 7-14 years old	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home ²	Number of children age 7-14 years old	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who at home use the language also used by teachers at school ³	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework ⁴	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework
Ethnicity of household head										
African/Black	74.3	952	92.7	831	98.0	919	99.3	799	90.0	900
Amerindian	51.7	476	89.4	395	97.0	462	93.6	389	85.1	448
East Indian	68.6	1292	92.5	1115	98.8	1244	99.5	1086	90.5	1229
Mixed Race	74.8	810	85.3	674	96.7	790	99.6	655	90.2	764
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	8	(*)	7	(*)	7	(*)	7	(*)	7
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	50.7	924	83.1	760	95.6	899	96.2	744	87.6	859
Second	61.5	720	91.7	590	98.9	706	99.2	581	89.0	698
Middle	79.7	719	94.5	626	98.1	682	99.6	599	90.8	669
Fourth	79.0	608	93.9	556	98.1	582	100.0	532	91.5	571
Richest	86.2	566	91.9	493	99.7	554	99.3	480	90.1	552

¹ MICS indicator LN.18 - Availability of books at home

² MICS indicator LN.19 - Reading habit at home

³ MICS indicator LN.20 - School and home languages

⁴ MICS indicator LN.21 - Support with homework

^A This table utilises information collected in both the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules. Note that otherwise identical denominators may be slightly different, as the Foundational Learning Skills module includes consent of respondent to interview child and assent and availability of child to be interviewed. This invariably reduces the number of cases for data collected in this module.

^B As eligibility for the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), the disaggregate of Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years at the beginning of the school year.

^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

na: not applicable.

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

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

8.4 Foundational Learning Skills

The ability to read and understand a simple text is one of the most fundamental skills a child can learn. Yet in many countries, students enrolled in school for as many as 6 years are unable to read and understand simple texts, as shown for instance by regional assessments such as the Latin American Laboratory for Assessment of the Quality of Education (LLECE), the Analysis Programme of the CONFEMEN Education Systems (PASEC) and the Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality (SACMEQ).¹²⁴ Acquiring literacy in the early grades of primary is crucial because doing so becomes more difficult in later grades, for those who are lagging behind.¹²⁵

A strong foundation in basic numeracy skills during the early grades is crucial for success in mathematics in the later years. Mathematics is a skill very much in demand and most competitive jobs require some level of skill in mathematics. Early mathematical knowledge is a primary predictor of later academic achievement and future success in mathematics is related to an early and strong conceptual foundation.¹²⁶

There are a number of existing tools for measuring learning outcomes¹²⁷ with each approach having their own strengths and limitations as well as varying levels of applicability to household surveys such as MICS. For some international assessments, it may just be too late: "Even though international testing programs like PISA and TIMSS are steadily increasing their coverage to also cover developing countries, (...) much of the divergence in test scores happens before the points in the educational trajectories of children where they are tested by international assessments", according to longitudinal surveys like the Young Lives Study.¹²⁸ National assessments such as the Early Grade Reading Assessment, which happens earlier and is more context specific, will however be less appropriate for cross-country analysis; although it may be possible to compare children who do not complete an exercise (zero scores) set at a level which reflects each national target for children by a certain age or grade. Additionally, it is recognized that some assessments only capture children in school. However, given that many children do not attend school, further data on these out-of-school children is needed and these can be adequately captured in household surveys.

¹²⁴ CONFEMEN. *PASEC 2014 Education system performance in Francophone sub-Saharan Africa. Competencies and learning factors in primary education*. Dakar: CONFEMEN, 2015. http://www.pasec.confemen.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Rapport_Pasec2014_GB_webv2.pdf;

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¹²⁵ Stanovich, K. "Matthew Effects in Reading: Some Consequences of Individual Differences in the Acquisition of Literacy." *Reading Research Quarterly* 21, no. 4 (1986): 360-407. doi:10.1598/rrq.21.4.1.

¹²⁶ Duncan, G. "School Readiness and Later Achievement." *Developmental Psychology* 43, no. 6 (2007): 1428-446. doi:10.1037/0012-1649.43.6.1428.

¹²⁷ LMTF. *Toward Universal Learning. A Global Framework for Measuring Learning. Report No. 2 of the Learning Metrics Task Force*. Montreal and Washington: UNESCO Institute for Statistics and Center for Universal Education at the Brookings Institution.

https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/LMTFReport2ES_final.pdf;

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<https://www.epdc.org/epdc-data-points/literacy-data-more-not-always-better-part-1-2>;

Wagner, D. *Smaller, Quicker Cheaper – Improving Learning Assessments for Developing Countries*. Paris: International Institute for Educational Planning, 2011. <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0021/002136/213663e.pdf>.

¹²⁸ Singh, A. *Emergence and evolution of learning gaps across countries: Linked panel evidence from Ethiopia, India, Peru and Vietnam*. Oxford: Young Lives, 2014. http://www.younglives.org.uk/files/YL-WP124_Singh_learning%20gaps.pdf.

Tables LN.4.1 and LN.4.2 present percentages of children age 7-14 years who correctly answered foundational reading tasks and numeracy skills, respectively, by age, sex, location, region, wealth index quintile and other disaggregation. These MICS indicators are designed and developed for both national policy development and SDG reporting for SDG4.1.1(a): Proportion of children in grade 2/3 achieving a minimum proficiency in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics by sex.

The assessment score of reading tasks is further disaggregated by results of the literal questions and inferential questions. The disaggregation of numeracy skills such as number reading, number discrimination, addition and pattern recognitions are also available.

Table LN.4.1: Reading skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Male					Female					Total						
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills ^{1,2,3,5,6,7}	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills ⁴	Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	Number of children age 7-14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				
Total^{1,4}	64.8	58.2	59.9	56.9	1442	80.4	71.1	72.3	66.0	1586	73.0	64.9	66.4	61.6	1.16	0.0	3027
Area																	
Urban	65.5	58.0	58.0	56.8	309	82.0	72.5	70.5	65.3	385	74.7	66.0	64.9	61.5	1.15	0.0	694
Rural	64.6	58.2	60.4	56.9	1132	79.9	70.7	72.8	66.2	1201	72.5	64.6	66.8	61.7	1.16	0.0	2333
Location																	
Coastal	65.8	58.8	60.8	57.4	1261	81.3	71.7	73.2	66.9	1389	73.9	65.5	67.3	62.4	1.16	0.0	2651
Interior	57.6	53.8	53.9	53.0	180	74.4	67.2	65.5	59.5	196	66.4	60.8	59.9	56.4	1.12	0.0	377
Region																	
Barima Waini (1)	47.5	42.8	40.0	40.0	39	55.4	51.0	41.0	39.7	45	51.8	47.2	40.6	39.8	0.99	0.0	84
Pomeroon - Supenaam (2)	62.2	49.5	57.7	48.3	95	76.4	61.6	68.3	54.5	105	69.7	55.9	63.3	51.6	1.13	0.0	200
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	66.8	63.8	65.5	63.1	255	76.5	65.9	70.7	64.2	280	71.9	64.9	68.2	63.7	1.02	0.0	535
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	69.7	61.0	63.5	59.4	590	84.5	77.6	77.8	72.8	645	77.4	69.7	71.0	66.4	1.22	0.0	1235
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	54.4	52.8	50.3	50.3	87	82.9	72.2	64.7	59.9	86	68.6	62.5	57.5	55.1	1.19	0.0	173
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	57.8	49.6	49.4	48.0	163	80.9	64.5	70.8	61.4	195	70.4	57.7	61.0	55.3	1.28	0.0	359
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	48.1	40.2	41.3	40.2	40	74.9	63.1	72.8	61.0	39	61.4	51.5	56.9	50.5	1.52	0.0	79
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	65.0	58.3	61.8	55.1	13	(68.2)	(57.2)	(52.5)	(46.5)	15	66.7	57.7	56.8	50.4	0.84	0.0	28
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	65.1	64.1	64.4	64.1	89	84.1	77.9	76.0	70.2	97	75.0	71.3	70.5	67.3	1.09	0.0	186
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	66.4	63.9	64.3	62.8	72	77.5	73.9	66.7	65.7	77	72.1	69.0	65.5	64.3	1.05	0.0	149

Table LN.4.1: Reading skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Male					Female					Total						
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills ^{1,2,3,5,6,7}	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills ⁴	Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	Number of children age 7-14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				
Age at beginning of school year																	
6	31.0	23.1	28.7	23.0	121	36.5	26.7	24.0	22.1	130	33.9	24.9	26.3	22.5	1.0	0.0	251
7-8 ²	57.0	53.5	52.7	51.5	355	73.9	68.6	67.7	63.8	373	65.6	61.3	60.4	57.8	1.2	0.0	728
7	56.4	52.0	52.6	51.8	173	62.1	55.4	56.2	50.2	152	59.0	53.6	54.3	51.0	1.0	0.0	326
8	57.5	55.1	52.8	51.3	182	82.1	77.7	75.6	73.2	221	71.0	67.5	65.3	63.3	1.4	0.0	403
9	63.1	60.4	59.8	57.5	179	78.5	75.8	63.1	61.5	179	70.8	68.1	61.5	59.5	1.1	0.0	359
10	62.4	55.3	56.7	54.8	175	84.5	59.0	74.7	55.9	217	74.6	57.4	66.6	55.4	1.0	0.0	392
11	69.4	59.2	64.3	58.3	206	91.9	80.5	83.3	75.9	214	80.8	70.0	74.0	67.3	1.3	0.0	421
12	77.7	63.5	65.4	63.3	143	84.2	79.7	77.3	74.2	198	81.5	72.9	72.3	69.7	1.2	0.0	341
13	87.1	78.6	83.6	77.6	171	97.2	88.0	93.4	85.9	209	92.6	83.7	89.0	82.2	1.1	0.0	380
14	(75.6)	(75.6)	(73.6)	(73.6)	89	(94.4)	(90.5)	(93.1)	(90.5)	62	83.3	81.7	81.6	80.6	1.2	0.0	151
School attendance																	
Early childhood education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Primary	57.9	52.1	53.9	50.6	923	75.3	65.2	65.0	58.6	998	66.9	58.9	59.7	54.7	1.2	0.0	1920
Grade 1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	33
Grade 2-3 ³	50.1	44.1	46.6	43.5	336	62.1	54.7	52.4	49.4	361	56.3	49.6	49.6	46.5	1.1	0.0	697
Grade 2	36.8	26.7	31.1	26.7	157	51.0	42.6	40.3	38.7	153	43.8	34.5	35.7	32.6	1.5	0.0	310
Grade 3	61.8	59.3	60.3	58.2	179	70.3	63.6	61.4	57.2	208	66.4	61.6	60.9	57.7	1.0	0.0	387
Grade 4	68.1	66.9	63.0	62.6	168	78.1	74.4	71.8	68.9	193	73.5	70.9	67.7	66.0	1.1	0.0	361
Grade 5	57.7	51.1	52.0	49.5	217	84.9	76.5	71.4	64.5	187	70.3	62.9	61.0	56.4	1.3	0.0	404
Grade 6	61.7	52.9	59.5	52.4	189	90.4	69.0	77.5	63.0	236	77.7	61.9	69.5	58.3	1.2	0.0	425
Lower secondary	80.9	72.3	73.7	71.1	450	90.7	82.4	85.9	79.7	534	86.2	77.8	80.3	75.8	1.1	0.0	984
Grade 1	80.2	69.1	72.8	67.4	197	82.2	69.0	77.8	66.7	214	81.3	69.1	75.4	67.0	1.0	0.0	411
Grade 2	78.0	68.9	69.5	68.7	164	94.4	87.4	87.6	83.3	186	86.7	78.8	79.1	76.5	1.2	0.0	350
Grade 3	(87.5)	(85.6)	(83.6)	(83.6)	89	99.3	96.9	96.5	95.5	134	94.6	92.4	91.4	90.8	1.1	0.0	222

Table LN.4.1: Reading skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Male					Female					Total						
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills ^{1,2,3,5,6,7}	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills ⁴	Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	Number of children age 7-14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				
Upper secondary +	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Out-of-school	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	43	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	45	(59.5)	(54.9)	(59.5)	(54.9)	(1.6)	(0)	88
Mother's education																	
Pre-primary or none	(56.9)	(56.4)	(55.9)	(55.3)	47	(68.7)	(60.5)	(61.5)	(59.4)	39	62.3	58.2	58.4	57.2	1.1	0.0	86
Primary	60.0	56.5	53.6	52.9	240	61.3	46.1	54.1	42.6	312	60.7	50.6	53.9	47.1	0.8	0.0	552
Secondary	63.2	55.5	58.5	54.9	895	84.1	77.6	76.9	72.1	985	74.2	67.1	68.1	63.9	1.3	0.0	1881
Higher	86.7	78.8	82.2	77.3	209	93.4	77.7	78.7	71.0	208	90.1	78.2	80.4	74.1	0.9	0.0	417
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	50	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	38	(52.4)	(52.4)	(48.7)	(48.7)	(3)	(0)	88
Child's functional difficulties																	
Has functional difficulty	58.0	51.8	56.1	51.6	276	64.8	57.4	58.9	52.2	241	61.2	54.4	57.4	51.9	1.0	0.0	517
Has no functional difficulty	66.3	59.7	60.8	58.1	1164	83.2	73.5	74.6	68.4	1342	75.4	67.1	68.2	63.6	1.2	0.0	2506
Mother's functional difficulties^A																	
Has functional difficulty	(46.1)	(44.3)	(44.3)	(44.3)	46	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	33	(55.8)	(49.2)	(54)	(49.2)	(1.3)	(0.0)	79
Has no functional difficulty	67.2	61.3	62.3	59.9	1122	80.8	71.2	72.2	65.7	1269	74.4	66.6	67.6	62.9	1.1	0.0	2392
Ethnicity of household head																	
African/Black	62.1	51.2	56.4	49.7	408	86.2	78.4	76.5	71.1	424	74.4	65.1	66.7	60.6	1.4	0.0	831
Amerindian	62.9	59.8	59.2	58.5	182	79.7	70.4	71.4	63.3	213	72.0	65.5	65.8	61.1	1.1	0.0	395
East Indian	65.9	59.4	59.7	57.5	554	77.5	65.9	69.6	62.0	561	71.8	62.6	64.7	59.8	1.1	0.0	1115
Mixed Race	67.5	64.7	65.5	64.5	289	78.6	71.0	72.0	67.5	385	73.8	68.3	69.2	66.2	1.0	0.0	674
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	47.7	44.0	45.4	43.1	405	63.6	56.6	56.4	50.3	355	55.1	49.9	50.6	46.5	1.2	0.0	760
Second	59.8	54.8	54.7	54.4	245	77.3	61.7	72.2	59.8	345	70.0	58.9	64.9	57.6	1.1	0.0	590

Table LN.4.1: Reading skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Male					Female					Total						
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills ^{1,2,3,5,6,7}	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills ⁴	Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	Number of children age 7-14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential				
Middle	72.3	68.2	70.1	67.2	321	89.1	82.7	80.0	77.0	304	80.5	75.3	74.9	72.0	1.1	0.0	626
Fourth	71.8	54.5	62.4	53.8	235	88.6	80.3	85.3	77.6	321	81.5	69.4	75.6	67.6	1.4	0.0	556
Richest	81.9	75.9	73.7	72.0	235	87.2	78.3	68.9	68.1	257	84.7	77.2	71.2	69.9	0.9	0.0	493
Parity indices																	
Wealth																	
Poorest/Richest ⁵	0.58	0.58	0.62	0.60	na	0.73	0.72	0.82	0.74	na	0.65	0.65	0.71	0.66	na	na	na
Area																	
Rural/Urban ⁶	0.98	1.00	1.04	1.00	na	0.97	0.97	1.03	1.01	na	0.97	0.98	1.03	1.00	na	na	na
Functional difficulties																	
Difficulties/No difficulties ⁷	0.87	0.87	0.92	0.89	na	0.78	0.78	0.79	0.76	na	0.81	0.81	0.84	0.82	na	na	na

¹ MICS indicator LN.22a - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age 7-14)

² MICS indicator LN.22b - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age for grade 2/3)

³ MICS indicator LN.22c - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1

⁴ MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁵ MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁶ MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁷ MICS indicator LN.11d - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (functioning); SDG indicator 4.5.1

na: not applicable
 AThe disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.
 (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
 () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Male						Female					
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion		
Total^{1,4}	79.7	80.4	70.7	69.9	54.2	1440	87.0	85.7	79.0	76.1	65.6	1583
Area												
Urban	79.1	81.6	74.6	75.7	60.8	309	89.4	84.7	85.0	80.8	64.7	384
Rural	79.8	80.0	69.6	68.3	52.4	1132	86.3	86.0	77.1	74.6	65.8	1199
Location												
Coastal	80.3	80.8	71.9	71.3	54.8	1265	87.5	85.3	79.3	76.5	65.7	1389
Interior	75.5	77.4	62.3	59.6	50.0	176	83.4	88.6	76.9	72.9	64.3	194
Region												
Barima Waini (1)	70.4	75.2	53.5	42.8	30.3	39	62.9	80.8	46.1	47.1	37.6	45
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	77.3	76.4	63.2	66.6	42.2	95	81.9	68.9	70.4	54.4	46.8	105
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	85.7	91.9	84.5	74.9	63.3	254	84.8	88.1	81.4	77.9	69.1	280
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	82.1	78.6	68.8	72.7	52.9	589	89.1	84.8	78.5	80.7	66.1	644
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	67.3	73.2	64.5	61.0	51.1	86	92.1	91.8	82.3	79.3	75.3	86
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	75.0	77.6	70.6	69.8	56.4	163	88.7	87.9	80.8	71.3	64.4	195
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	81.7	85.0	68.9	66.7	57.9	34	90.7	90.7	89.0	72.9	68.5	37
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	76.6	85.6	78.0	76.3	61.7	13	(79.1)	(75.8)	(74.2)	(69.3)	(55.2)	16
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	75.1	74.2	61.2	61.9	54.0	89	90.9	93.4	87.0	85.4	76.5	97
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	77.6	81.3	74.5	69.0	57.9	78	83.9	87.2	83.1	77.4	68.5	78
Age at beginning of school year												
6	45.9	54.7	45.0	33.2	19.7	121	55.0	42.5	58.8	55.8	25.1	130
7-8 ²	79.7	72.8	64.7	65.5	48.8	355	79.8	81.1	72.9	70.9	61.0	373
7	84.9	78.1	72.8	63.8	54.5	173	74.3	78.4	70.1	65.6	56.0	152
8	74.8	67.7	57.0	67.2	43.4	182	83.6	83.1	74.8	74.6	64.4	221

Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills

9	78.0	85.3	78.0	77.0	53.3	179	89.1	88.0	85.6	88.3	77.9	179
10	83.3	88.3	79.7	73.1	61.7	175	89.6	93.4	91.1	74.5	71.1	217
11	86.3	89.5	66.3	70.6	58.1	206	93.5	94.3	77.7	78.7	65.8	214
12	76.5	75.1	73.8	80.7	60.0	143	96.7	94.8	84.5	78.1	75.2	198
13	93.0	91.3	81.5	82.7	65.1	171	96.4	89.0	75.8	79.1	65.0	209
14	(86.4)	(86.4)	(81.5)	(72.4)	(71.1)	89	(97.5)	(100)	(94.8)	(94.5)	(93.2)	62
School attendance												
Early childhood education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Primary	77.5	78.6	68.1	65.9	49.4	923	81.4	81.8	78.2	75.6	63.7	998
Grade 1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Grade 2-3 ³	72.4	71.3	63.0	55.0	41.6	336	73.5	70.4	70.6	66.5	53.2	361
Grade 2	56.7	57.1	51.8	38.5	24.8	157	67.0	58.9	64.3	67.0	43.4	153
Grade 3	86.3	83.7	72.7	69.5	56.2	179	78.3	78.9	75.2	66.0	60.4	208
Grade 4	75.7	72.6	70.9	81.4	53.4	168	87.9	86.5	74.2	76.5	66.5	193
Grade 5	80.5	88.7	72.2	70.1	56.1	217	83.9	89.7	86.4	84.8	74.2	187
Grade 6	84.6	85.4	69.7	67.1	51.4	189	91.1	93.7	87.9	84.0	74.6	236
Lower secondary	85.3	85.5	76.6	77.7	63.0	450	97.3	92.5	81.6	79.7	71.2	534
Grade 1	89.8	88.3	75.3	81.1	64.7	197	95.6	92.2	82.6	73.6	67.5	214
Grade 2	74.3	75.6	77.4	71.7	59.3	164	97.3	96.4	79.2	86.6	69.9	186
Grade 3	(95.4)	(97.8)	(78.4)	(81.3)	(66.1)	89	100.0	87.7	83.6	80.0	79.0	134
Upper secondary +	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Out-of-school	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	43	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	45
Mother's education												
Pre-primary or none	(73)	(77.9)	(68.9)	(57.3)	(55.6)	47	(78.6)	(72.0)	(68)	(62.8)	(59.0)	39
Primary	76.8	77.5	72.6	66.5	52.9	240	76.9	80.7	68.0	58.9	51.4	312
Secondary	77.9	79.5	70.2	70.3	53.2	895	90.0	86.0	79.6	78.6	67.5	985
Higher	96.2	92.0	76.8	81.0	66.6	209	89.3	94.8	97.4	91.5	80.0	208
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	50	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	38
Child's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	75.1	71.7	70.2	65.8	47.5	276	81.9	70.8	75.1	74.9	55.5	241
Has no functional difficulty	80.8	82.4	70.8	70.8	55.8	1164	88.0	88.4	79.7	76.3	67.4	1342

Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills

Mother's functional difficulties^A												
Has functional difficulty	(79.8)	(79.8)	(52)	(51.2)	(49.6)	46	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	33
Has no functional difficulty	80.6	80.2	72.4	73.0	56.3	1122	87.7	86.7	79.7	77.2	67.1	1269
Ethnicity of household head												
African/Black	77.0	77.1	66.9	69.0	46.7	408	85.8	83.5	80.5	78.9	68.7	424
Amerindian	75.6	75.3	65.3	60.9	50.0	182	85.1	85.5	67.8	72.8	58.3	213
East Indian	80.6	80.6	70.7	71.1	56.2	554	85.1	87.4	81.6	75.4	69.3	561
Mixed Race	84.5	87.8	79.4	74.0	63.2	289	92.3	85.8	79.8	75.9	60.8	385
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	69.4	67.5	56.9	59.4	38.6	405	79.0	74.2	70.6	67.5	56.7	355
Second	75.3	78.1	71.3	64.6	50.2	245	86.5	88.3	80.1	77.4	71.1	345
Middle	85.5	87.9	77.2	77.8	60.7	321	87.8	88.4	79.7	76.3	62.5	304
Fourth	80.9	79.7	70.8	68.5	54.2	235	92.8	87.1	81.0	79.3	68.3	321
Richest	92.9	95.2	84.8	83.8	76.5	235	90.6	93.2	85.9	82.1	70.5	257
Parity indices												
Wealth												
Poorest/Richest ⁵	0.75	0.71	0.67	0.71	0.50	na	0.87	0.80	0.82	0.82	0.80	na
Area												
Rural/Urban ⁶	1.01	0.98	0.93	0.90	0.86	na	0.96	1.02	0.91	0.92	1.02	na
Functional difficulties												
Difficulties/No difficulties ⁷	1.25	1.03	1.17	0.69	0.89	na	0.51	1.01	0.46	0.47	0.55	na
¹ MICS indicator LN.22d - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age 7-14)												
² MICS indicator LN.22e - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age for grade 2/3)												
³ MICS indicator LN.22f - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1												
⁴ MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1												
⁵ MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1												
⁶ MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1												
⁷ MICS indicator LN.11d - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (functioning); SDG indicator 4.5.1												

na: not applicable

^A The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills [cont'd]

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Total						
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills ^{1,2,3,5,6,7}	Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills ⁴	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			
Total^{1,4}	83.5	83.1	75.0	73.1	60.2	1.21	3024
Area							
Urban	84.8	83.3	80.4	78.5	62.9	1.06	693
Rural	83.1	83.1	73.5	71.5	59.3	1.26	2330
Location							
Coastal	84.1	83.1	75.8	74.0	60.5	1.20	2653
Interior	79.7	83.3	70.0	66.6	57.5	1.29	370
Region							
Barima Waini (1)	66.4	78.1	49.6	45.1	34.2	1.24	84
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	79.8	72.4	67.0	60.2	44.6	1.11	200
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	85.2	89.9	82.9	76.5	66.3	1.09	534
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	85.8	81.9	73.9	76.9	59.8	1.25	1233
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	79.7	82.5	73.4	70.1	63.2	1.47	172
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	82.5	83.2	76.2	70.6	60.8	1.14	358
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	86.4	87.9	79.3	69.9	63.4	1.18	71
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	78.0	80.3	75.9	72.6	58.2	0.89	29
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	83.3	84.2	74.7	74.2	65.7	1.42	185
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	80.7	84.3	78.8	73.2	63.2	1.18	156
Age at beginning of school year							
6	50.6	48.4	52.1	44.9	22.5	1.27	251
7-8 ²	79.8	77.1	68.9	68.3	55.0	1.25	728
7	79.9	78.2	71.5	64.6	55.2	1.03	326
8	79.6	76.1	66.8	71.2	54.9	1.49	403
9	83.5	86.7	81.8	82.6	65.6	1.46	359
10	86.8	91.1	86.0	73.9	66.9	1.15	392
11	90.0	91.9	72.1	74.7	62.0	1.13	421
12	88.3	86.6	80.0	79.2	68.8	1.25	341
13	94.9	90.0	78.3	80.7	65.1	1.00	380
14	91.0	92.0	87.0	81.4	80.2	1.31	151
School attendance							
Early childhood education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(5.2)	5
Primary	79.5	80.2	73.4	71.0	56.9	1.29	1920
Grade 1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	33
Grade 2-3 ^[3]	73.0	70.8	66.9	60.9	47.6	1.28	697
Grade 2	61.8	58.0	58.0	52.6	34.0	1.75	310
Grade 3	82.0	81.1	74.1	67.7	58.5	1.07	387
Grade 4	82.2	80.1	72.7	78.8	60.4	1.24	361
Grade 5	82.1	89.2	78.7	76.9	64.5	1.32	404
Grade 6	88.2	90.0	79.8	76.5	64.3	1.45	425
Lower secondary	91.8	89.3	79.4	78.8	67.5	1.13	984
Grade 1	92.8	90.3	79.1	77.2	66.2	1.04	411
Grade 2	86.5	86.7	78.3	79.6	64.9	1.18	350

Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills [cont'd]

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Total						
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills ^{1,2,3,5,6,7}	Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills ⁴	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			
Grade 3	98.2	91.7	81.5	80.5	73.9	1.19	222
Upper secondary +	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(1.4)	1
Out-of-school	(81.6)	(77.2)	(65.3)	(56.0)	(47.5)	(*)	88
Mother's education							
Pre-primary or none	75.5	75.2	68.5	59.8	57.2	1.06	86
Primary	76.9	79.3	70.0	62.2	52.1	0.97	552
Secondary	84.2	82.9	75.1	74.7	60.7	1.27	1881
Higher	92.7	93.4	87.1	86.3	73.3	1.20	417
Missing/DK	(74.7)	(71.5)	(54.3)	(59.2)	(41)	(*)	88
Child's functional difficulties							
Has functional difficulty	78.3	71.3	72.5	70.0	51.2	1.17	517
Has no functional difficulty	84.6	85.6	75.6	73.8	62.0	1.21	2506
Mother's functional difficulties							
Has functional difficulty	(72.0)	(72.6)	(56.5)	(51.5)	(41.7)	(*)	79
Has no functional difficulty	84.4	83.6	76.2	75.2	62.1	1.19	2392
Ethnicity of household head							
African/Black	81.5	80.3	73.8	74.0	57.9	1.47	831
Amerindian	80.7	80.8	66.7	67.3	54.5	1.17	395
East Indian	82.8	84.0	76.2	73.2	62.8	1.23	1115
Mixed Race	88.9	86.7	79.6	75.1	61.8	0.96	674
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	73.9	70.6	63.3	63.2	47.1	1.47	760
Second	81.8	84.1	76.5	72.1	62.5	1.42	590
Middle	86.6	88.1	78.4	77.1	61.6	1.03	626
Fourth	87.8	84.0	76.7	74.8	62.3	1.26	556
Richest	91.7	94.1	85.3	82.9	73.4	0.92	493
Parity indices							
Wealth							
Poorest/Richest ⁵	0.81	0.75	0.74	0.76	0.64	na	na
Area							
Rural/Urban ⁶	0.98	1.00	0.91	0.91	0.94	na	na
Functional difficulties							
Difficulties/No difficulties ⁷	0.93	0.83	0.96	0.95	0.83	na	na
¹ MICS indicator LN.22d - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age 7-14)							
² MICS indicator LN.22e - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age for grade 2/3)							
³ MICS indicator LN.22f - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1							
⁴ MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1							
⁵ MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1							
⁶ MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1							
⁷ MICS indicator LN.11d - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (functioning); SDG indicator 4.5.1							
na: not applicable							

Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills [cont'd]

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Total						
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills ^{1,2,3,5,6,7}	Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills ⁴	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			

^A The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

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



9 PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE & EXPLOITATION

9.1 Birth Registrations

A name and nationality is every child's right, enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and other international treaties. Registering children at birth is the first step in securing their recognition before the law, safeguarding their rights, and ensuring that any violation of these rights does not go unnoticed.¹²⁹ Birth certificates are proof of registration and the first form of legal identity and are often required to access health care or education. Having legal identification can also be one form of protection from entering into marriage or the labour market, or being conscripted into the armed forces, before the legal age. Birth registration and certification is also legal proof of one's place of birth and family ties and thus necessary to obtain a passport. In adulthood, birth certificates may be required to obtain social assistance or a job in the formal sector, to buy or inherit property and to vote.

In Guyana, the legislation for birth registrations is outlined within Part III of Chapter 44:01 of the Laws of Guyana: Registration of Births and Deaths Act.¹³⁰ This legal framework for birth registration highlights: obligations to give notice of birth and the consequences that ensue if these guidelines are not followed.

The mandate of ensuring that birth registrations, deaths and marriages are carried out falls under the General Register Office (GRO). Under this mandate, it is stipulated that a child must be registered within 21 days of birth, ensuring enough time is given to parents. According to this legislation, the parent/s or nurse or anyone present at the time of birth shall give notice to the Registrar within these 21 days, and must sign the registration form in the presence of the Registrar within three months after the birth.

For children born to parents out of wedlock, the name of the father can only be stated upon the joint request of the mother and the person who identifies himself as the father, after which both parents are required to sign the birth registration form. It is also necessary to note that the father of a child is not stated on the registration form unless he is present at the time of registration to sign the forms.

However, this process is often disrupted due to the disparities faced around accessibility to adequately serviced hospitals and health centres between the coastal and interior region, these stipulations vary. For citizens living in the interior regions, registration requires travelling great distances to meet viable

¹²⁹ UNICEF. *Every Child's Birth Right: Inequities and trends in birth registration*. New York: UNICEF, 2013. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Birth_Registration_11_Dec_13.pdf.

¹³⁰ Laws of Guyana. Chapter 44:01 Registration of Births and Deaths Act. <http://www.guyanese lawyer.com/lawsoguyana/Laws/cap4401.pdf>

health centres—this is particularly true for remote and riverine communities who must travel on foot and by boat.

Added to the complexities around accessibility is the challenge rainy season presents. When the water levels are high or transport infrastructure is compromised due to flooding, this hinders parents from registering in time. Hence, late registrations are only characterised if a child has not been registered within a period of twelve months, to account for the challenges faced by such communities.

In 2016, as per CPD, with the Government, UNICEF supported a number of programmes to encourage birth Registration- which included mobile BR, awareness raising and a legislative review. Regions included 1,7,8 and 9. Children born in Guyana, including of migrant parents were also targeted. This also includes migrants from countries such as Brazil, Cuba, China and Venezuela. The importance of birth certificates in areas such as an identity, enrolment in institutions of learning, employment, and national registration (to obtain an Identification card) is duly acknowledge.

Table PR.1.1: Birth registration

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caretakers know how to register births, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Children under age 5 whose births are registered with civil authorities				Number of children	Percent of children whose mothers/caretakers know how to register births	Number of children without birth registration
	Have birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered ¹			
	Seen	Not seen					
Total	65.3	26.0	6.8	98.1	2786	89.0	52
Sex							
Male	65.2	25.7	7.4	98.3	1416	(*)	24
Female	65.4	26.4	6.2	97.9	1370	(85.3)	28
Area							
Urban	76.0	20.3	2.2	98.4	699	(*)	11
Rural	61.7	27.9	8.4	98.0	2087	(91.9)	41
Location							
Coastal	66.7	25.1	6.5	98.3	2455	(95.1)	42
Interior	55.3	32.7	9.0	96.9	331	(64.4)	10
Region							
Barima Waini (1)	68.3	22.6	5.5	96.4	103	(*)	4
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	67.4	27.9	2.3	97.6	169	(*)	4
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	54.3	27.0	16.6	97.9	463	(*)	10
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	67.6	27.9	3.8	99.3	1097	(*)	7
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	64.0	19.5	9.7	93.3	202	(*)	14
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	76.1	19.2	3.5	98.8	352	(*)	4
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	66.7	23.0	8.3	97.9	69	(*)	1
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	44.2	41.3	11.8	97.3	25	(*)	1
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	41.5	43.7	11.5	96.7	134	(*)	4
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	76.9	18.1	3.2	98.2	172	(*)	3
Age (in months)							
0-11	65.7	17.5	13.9	97.1	556	(*)	16
12-23	65.8	26.9	4.8	97.5	556	(*)	14
24-35	66.7	24.6	5.6	96.9	486	(*)	15
36-47	62.6	31.6	5.2	99.4	641	(*)	4
48-59	66.5	28.4	4.6	99.5	547	(*)	3
Mother's education							
Pre-Primary or None	59.3	18.9	20.2	98.4	42	(*)	1
Primary	56.7	28.6	13.4	98.8	255	(*)	3
Secondary	66.5	25.5	5.9	97.8	2077	(91.8)	45
Higher	66.0	27.1	6.1	99.2	376	(*)	3
DK/Missing	(59.9)	(33.6)	(6.4)	(100.0)	36	(*)	0
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)^A							
Has functional difficulty	57.3	34.2	6.2	97.8	71	(*)	2
Has no functional difficulty	65.4	28.2	5.1	98.7	1606	(*)	21
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^B							
Has functional difficulty	65.8	29.7	3.0	98.5	48	(*)	1
Has no functional difficulty	65.0	26.2	7.0	98.1	2561	89.1	49
Ethnicity of household head							
African/Black	65.6	27.3	6.2	99.1	839	*	8
Amerindian	59.4	27.6	8.2	95.2	358	(74.9)	17

Table PR.1.1: Birth registration

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caretakers know how to register births, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Children under age 5 whose births are registered with civil authorities				Number of children	Percent of children whose mothers/caretakers know how to register births	Number of children without birth registration
	Have birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered ¹			
	Seen	Not seen					
East Indian	65.0	25.4	8.0	98.4	996	(*)	16
Mixed Race	69.1	24.2	4.8	98.2	592	(*)	11
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	*	*	*	*	1	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	61.8	25.5	9.3	96.7	781	(79.2)	26
Second	65.0	25.3	6.7	97.1	579	(*)	17
Middle	71.3	22.5	5.0	98.8	495	(*)	6
Fourth	66.8	25.1	7.6	99.5	489	(*)	2
Richest	63.5	32.6	3.6	99.7	442	(*)	1
¹ MICS indicator PR.1 - Birth registration; SDG indicator 16.9.1							
<p>^A Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-4 years.</p> <p>^B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49.</p> <p>(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.</p> <p>() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.</p>							

9.2 Child Discipline

Teaching children self-control and acceptable behaviour is an integral part of child discipline in all cultures. Positive parenting practices involve providing guidance on how to handle emotions or conflicts in manners that encourage judgement and responsibility and preserve children's self-esteem, physical and psychological integrity and dignity. Too often however, children are raised using punitive methods that rely on the use of physical force or verbal intimidation to obtain desired behaviours. Studies¹³¹ have found that exposing children to violent discipline has harmful consequences, which range from immediate impacts to long-term harm that children carry forward into adult life. Violence hampers children's development, learning abilities and school performance; it inhibits positive relationships, provokes low self-esteem, emotional distress and depression; and, at times, it leads to risk taking and self-harm.

In the Guyana MICS 2019-2020, mothers or caretakers of children under age five and of one randomly selected child aged 5-17 were asked a series of questions on the methods adults in the household used to discipline the child during the past month and if the respondent believes that physical punishment is a necessary part of child-rearing. Tables PR.2.1 and PR.2.2 present the results.

¹³¹ Straus, M. and M. Paschall. "Corporal Punishment by Mothers and Development of Children's Cognitive Ability: A Longitudinal Study of Two Nationally Representative Age Cohorts." *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma* 18, no. 5 (2009): 459-83. doi:10.1080/10926770903035168.; Erickson, M. and B. Egeland. "A Developmental View of the Psychological Consequences of Maltreatment." *School Psychology Review* 16, no. 2 (1987): 156-68. <http://psycnet.apa.org/record/1987-29817-001>.; Schneider, M. et al. "Do Allegations of Emotional Maltreatment Predict Developmental Outcomes beyond That of Other Forms of Maltreatment?" *Child Abuse & Neglect* 29, no. 5 (2005): 513-32. doi:10.1016/j.chiabu.2004.08.010.

Table PR.2.1: Child discipline

Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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 ^A		
Total	13.6	64.8	52.7	6.2	72.5	6693
Sex						
Male	12.9	66.3	56.4	7.9	74.9	3224
Female	14.2	63.4	49.3	4.6	70.2	3468
Area						
Urban	9.9	76.7	63.8	9.8	82.6	1619
Rural	14.8	61.0	49.2	5.1	69.2	5074
Location						
Coastal	13.9	64.0	51.8	5.5	71.5	5884
Interior	11.3	70.9	59.5	11.0	79.6	809
Region						
Barima Waini (1)	8.6	74.9	68.7	17.4	83.2	241
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	25.4	42.6	33.5	4.4	52.3	453
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	9.4	69.9	59.1	4.7	79.5	1110
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	13.9	62.8	49.9	3.6	68.8	2623
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	14.0	66.8	64.8	7.2	79.1	420
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	12.9	67.7	49.0	12.5	73.7	883
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	14.1	60.0	56.2	6.9	72.0	150
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	15.4	57.6	48.1	3.9	64.9	64
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	11.3	75.3	56.6	9.7	83.0	354
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	15.8	67.9	58.1	4.7	75.8	396
Age						
1-2	17.8	47.5	44.5	2.6	57.1	1037
3-4	14.2	66.0	60.2	6.1	76.5	1194
5-9	12.9	71.2	59.7	6.2	78.7	2189
10-14	12.1	66.0	45.9	8.0	71.3	2273
Mother's education						
Pre-Primary or None	12.4	57.2	53.7	20.6	64.7	159
Primary	12.2	67.9	47.6	5.5	73.2	1006
Secondary	13.6	64.8	54.6	6.1	73.1	4420
Higher	15.2	65.0	50.4	4.0	71.4	953
DK/Missing	14.8	52.8	47.2	11.0	62.7	155
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)^A						
Has functional difficulty	14.9	69.0	56.9	10.2	75.7	866
Has no functional difficulty	12.9	67.0	54.0	6.1	74.6	5272
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^C						
Has functional difficulty	8.6	74.6	48.0	14.8	78.2	158
Has no functional difficulty	12.1	65.9	54.6	6.0	73.7	5634
Ethnicity of household head						
African/Black	12.0	66.3	63.3	9.3	75.5	1904
Amerindian	14.2	63.7	56.5	10.0	73.6	909
East Indian	16.4	60.9	42.6	3.6	67.4	2399
Mixed Race	11.0	69.9	53.5	4.0	76.0	1471
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9

Table PR.2.1: Child discipline

Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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 ^A		
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	13.5	64.5	55.2	10.1	74.3	1784
Second	13.4	63.9	50.8	7.8	71.1	1370
Middle	14.1	65.9	55.4	3.3	73.2	1276
Fourth	15.0	60.6	50.8	4.1	67.7	1207
Richest	12.0	69.9	50.1	3.5	75.6	1057

¹ MICS indicator PR.2 - Violent discipline; SDG 16.2.1

^A Severe physical punishment includes: 1) Hit or slapped on the face, head or ears or 2) Beat up, that is, hit over and over as hard as one could

^B Children age 1 year are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-14 years.

^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49.

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

Table PR.2.2: Attitudes toward physical punishment

Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children age 1-14 years who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of mothers/ caretakers responding to a child discipline module
Total	19.0	3320
Sex		
Male	22.1	121
Female	18.9	3199
Area		
Urban	27.5	823
Rural	16.2	2497
Location		
Coastal	19.4	3006
Interior	15.6	315
Region		
Barima Waini (1)	9.8	99
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	19.4	172
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	18.0	572
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	21.0	1454
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	16.2	190
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	13.8	441
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	11.7	67
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	21.6	26
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	21.1	122
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	27.6	176
Age		
<25	17.9	534
25-34	19.9	1267
35-49	18.9	1118
50+	17.9	401
Education		
Pre-Primary or None	15.9	71
Primary	16.8	458
Secondary	19.0	2200
Higher	20.2	523
DK/Missing	26.8	69
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^		
Has functional difficulty	33.1	52
Has no functional difficulty	18.7	2743
Ethnicity of household head		
African/Black	27.2	987
Amerindian	15.0	332
East Indian	12.8	1312
Mixed Race	21.0	683
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	6

Table PR.2.2: Attitudes toward physical punishment

Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children age 1-14 years who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of mothers/ caretakers responding to a child discipline module
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	17.9	711
Second	19.3	661
Middle	20.8	644
Fourth	19.4	697
Richest	17.6	607

^A The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49.

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

9.3 Child Labour

Children around the world are routinely engaged in paid and unpaid forms of work that are not harmful to them. However, they are classified as child labourers when they are either too young to work or are involved in hazardous activities that may compromise their physical, mental, social or educational development. Article 32 (1) of the CRC states: "States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development".

The child labour module was administered for one randomly selected child age 5-17 years in each household and includes questions on the type of work a child does and the number of hours he or she is engaged in it. Data are collected on both economic activities (paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household, work for a family farm or business) and domestic work (household chores such as cooking, cleaning or caring for children, as well as collecting firewood or fetching water).^{132,133,134}

The Government of Guyana has made a proactive commitment to eliminate child labour by 2025 through the country's first national Child Labour Policy launched in 2019. Prior to this policy, child labour had solely been governed under the *Employment of Young Persons and Children Act (Cap.99:01)* of the Laws of Guyana, which allow for conventions under the International Labour Organisation to be implemented as it pertains to the employment of children and young people. Additionally, the country has ratified all other key international conventions concerning child labour. Specifically:

- ILO C. 138, Minimum Age
- ILO C. 182, Worst Forms of Child Labour
- UN CRC
- UN CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict
- UN CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography
- Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons

These regulations have been integrated within the laws of Guyana as the table below outlines.

International Standard	Guyana Legislation
Minimum Age for Work	Articles 2–3 of the <i>Employment of Young Persons and Children Act</i> ; Articles 17–22 of the <i>Education Act (23, 24)</i>

¹³² 'Own use production of goods', including activities such as fetching water and collecting firewood, falls within the production boundary set by the United Nations System of National Accounts. However, for the purpose of SDG reporting of indicator 8.7.1, and with the goal of facilitating international comparability, fetching water and collecting firewood have been classified as unpaid household services (i.e., household chores), a form of production that lies outside the production boundary.

¹³³ UNICEF. *How Sensitive Are Estimates of Child Labour to Definitions?*. MICS Methodological Paper No. 1. New York: UNICEF, 2012. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Child_Labour_Paper_No.1_FINAL_162.pdf.

¹³⁴ The Child Labour module was administered in the Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 (See Appendix E: Questionnaires). In households with at least one child age 5-17, one child was randomly selected. To account for the random selection, the household sample weight is multiplied by the total number of children age 5-17 in each household; this weight is used when producing the relevant tables.

Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	Part 1, Article 2 and Part 2, Article 3 of the Employment of Young Persons and Children Act; Articles 17, 41, 46, and 75 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (23, 25)
Prohibition of Forced Labour	Article 40 of the Constitution; Article 3 of the Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act (27, 28)
Identification of Hazardous Occupations or Activities Prohibited for Children	List of Hazardous Occupation and Processes in Guyana; Part 1, Article 2 of the Employment of Young Persons and Children Act; Articles 17, 41, and 75 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (23, 25, 26)
Prohibition of Child Trafficking	Article 3 of the Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act (28)
Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	Article 50(3) of the Protection of Children Act; Article 3(2) of the Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act (28, 29)
Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities	Article 50(1) of the Protection of Children Act (29)
Military Recruitment (State Voluntary)	Article 18 of the Defense Act (30, 31),

To implement the policy on child labour, the Government of Guyana has established institutional mechanisms through the Ministry of Labour,¹³⁵ the Guyana Police Force and the Ministry of Home Affairs. In order to achieve this, officers have been assigned to some regions to conduct monthly inspections—to monitor, investigate breaches and provide evidence of child labour—of businesses and work establishments to ensure that child labour regulations and laws are being adhered to.

Under the Employment of Young Persons and Children Act a “child” is defined as “a person under the age of 15 years”, a “young person” as under the age of 16 years. In this Act, it prohibits the employment of children in industrial enterprises and aboard ships, and the employment of young persons in night work. However, for adolescents ages 16 and 17, the law only prohibits them to perform certain work at night, including gold mining reduction work and the production of iron, steel, glass, paper and raw sugar.¹³⁶

To address these gaps, the legislative agenda will be reviewed. Areas such as the Education Act, the Employment of Young Persons and Children Act, the Occupational Health and Safety Act, and the Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, will be under review. All will be brought in alignment to deal comprehensively with issues relating to child labour. One such action will be the compilation of work considered hazardous to children below ages of 16-18 years, who are legally employed, but who may not know their rights in relation to the types of work they can and cannot engage with, such as working in mines.¹³⁷

Children in the interior regions (Regions 1, 7, 8 and 9 specifically) of Guyana represent higher percentages of child labour cases, according to the Guyana MICS 2019-2020 data. As a result, the majority of these cases have been noted amongst the Indigenous populations who predominantly reside in these regions. These regions also represent the main mining jurisdictions within the country, which has facilitated some of the worst forms of child labour in Guyana.¹³⁸ To address the high rates of cases, officers from the Department of Labour make periodic visits to Indigenous communities to educate their members.

¹³⁵ “Monitor and enforce child labour laws in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Forestry Commission, Geology and Mines Commission, National Insurance Scheme, and Guyana Police Force. The chief labour officer handles special investigations stemming from child labour complaints and oversees routine labour inspection. Includes the Childcare and Protection Agency, to which children identified during labour inspections are referred.” [https://www.refworld.org/pdfid/5a0021ec0.pdf]

¹³⁶ Part 1, Article 2 of the Employment of Young Persons and Children Act: 23

¹³⁷ https://www.unicef.org/guyanasuriname/stories/child-labour-policy-and-national-plan-action]

¹³⁸ The rate of child labour in Guyana is higher than the rest of Latin American and the Caribbean, which stands at 9&=% for the 5-14age group.

Table PR.3.1 presents children’s involvement in economic activities. The methodology of the MICS Indicator on child labour uses three age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform economic activity without being classified as child labourers. A child that performed economic activities during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour:

- i. age 5-11: 1 hour or more
- ii. age 12-14: 14 hours or more
- iii. age 15-17: 43 hours or more

Table PR.3.2 presents children’s involvement in household chores. As for economic activity above, the methodology also uses age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform household chores without being classified as child labourers. A child that performed household chores during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour.¹³⁹

- i. age 5-11 and age 12-14: 21 hours or more
- ii. age 15-17: No limit to number of hours

SDG Target 8.7 aims to “take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.” The SDG indicator 8.7.1 provides the proportion of children aged 5-17 years who are engaged in child labour. Two measures of the indicator are presently in use, the first based on the production boundary set by the United Nations System of National Accounts (using above age-thresholds on economic activities alone) and the second based on the general production boundary (classifying as child labour if age-specific thresholds are exceeded on either or both economic activities or household chores). Table PR.3.3 presents both of these two measures. The MICS Indicator PR.3 is based on the second, i.e. using the general production boundary.

Pertaining to the overall concept of child labour, the module also collects information on hazardous working conditions. Table PR.3.4 presents the percentage of children involved in each of the hazardous activities included in the survey. Note, however, that the present definition, also used for SDG reporting, does not include involvement in hazardous working conditions, as further methodological work is needed to validate questions specifically aimed at identifying children working under such hazardous conditions.

¹³⁹ Note that the age-specific thresholds for household chores have changed during the implementation of the sixth round of MICS. Comparison to other data sources, including previous MICS surveys, should be done with caution.

Table PR.3.1: Children's involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities during the previous week, by age groups, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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	7.9	3138	21.3	1.9	1324	36.5	0.6	1267
Sex								
Male	8.1	1514	27.4	1.9	611	46.0	1.2	620
Female	7.7	1624	16.0	1.8	713	27.3	0.1	647
Area								
Urban	6.4	788	11.9	0.5	285	36.7	1.4	230
Rural	8.4	2350	23.8	2.2	1039	36.4	0.5	1037
Location								
Coastal	6.6	2739	18.9	2.0	1177	34.7	0.7	1151
Interior	16.5	399	40.2	0.6	147	53.6	0.1	116
Region								
Barima Waini (1)	9.3	125	30.7	1.8	35	54.2	0.0	43
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	10.3	205	33.3	0.8	113	47.9	0.0	64
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	7.2	530	22.7	3.7	212	25.4	0.0	236
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	4.9	1249	9.5	1.4	505	33.5	0.4	556
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	13.3	184	25.1	4.4	71	47.8	1.9	81
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	6.8	385	30.7	2.0	208	47.2	1.6	145
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	19.8	69	(37.7)	(0.0)	25	(39.5)	(0.0)	20
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	16.4	36	(11.6)	(2.9)	8	(49.3)	(1.4)	6
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	20.5	169	48.0	0.0	79	59.4	0.0	48
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	5.1	186	10.1	1.5	68	22.3	2.1	69
School attendance								
Attending ^A	7.8	3067	20.6	2.0	1258	32.0	0.6	952
Not attending	(10.1)	70	(33.2)	(0.0)	66	49.9	0.8	315

Table PR.3.1: Children's involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities during the previous week, by age groups, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	
Mother's education								
Pre-Primary or None	11.2	67	(31.2)	(0)	53	(66.9)	(4.2)	37
Primary	8.8	569	21.4	3.8	236	38.7	0.9	273
Secondary	8.7	1936	22.8	1.2	833	36.2	0.5	765
Higher	3.5	497	7.7	3.9	149	(19.6)	(0)	96
DK/Missing	(3.9)	68	(*)	(*)	53	(*)	(*)	55
Child's functional difficulties								
Has functional difficulty	11.3	584	22.2	0.0	211	38.9	0.0	211
Has no functional difficulty	7.1	2554	21.1	2.2	1113	36.0	0.7	1056
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^c								
Has functional difficulty	(5.2)	86	(*)	(*)	32	(*)	(*)	38
Has no functional difficulty	7.8	2568	19.4	2.1	1027	34.5	0.7	818
Ethnicity of household head								
African/Black	5.7	869	17.3	5.1	365	34.1	1.0	341
Amerindian	15.1	432	30.9	0.3	194	39.2	0.0	125
East Indian	7.8	1132	21.1	1.0	468	38.8	0.9	533
Mixed Race	6.4	697	19.7	0.3	296	33.4	0.0	268
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	11.0	824	31.3	1.8	340	45.8	1.7	276
Second	8.2	669	16.3	0.1	237	38.0	1.2	260
Middle	4.0	596	23.1	2.0	289	42.3	0.0	252
Fourth	6.1	548	12.3	1.7	249	20.8	0.0	249
Richest	8.7	501	18.8	4.0	210	34.0	0.0	230

^a Includes attendance to early childhood education

^b Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated

^c The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

Table PR.3.1: Children's involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities during the previous week, by age groups, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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	

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

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

Table PR.3.2: Children's involvement in household choresPercentage of children age 5-14 years by involvement in household chores^A during the previous week, by age groups, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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
	Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more		Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more	
Total	56.0	2.0	3138	79.4	3.1	1324
Sex						
Male	54.7	3.6	1514	75.0	3.1	611
Female	57.2	0.6	1624	83.1	3.1	713
Area						
Urban	50.1	2.3	788	80.7	3.2	285
Rural	58.0	2.0	2350	79.0	3.1	1039
Location						
Coastal	52.6	2.1	2739	78.8	2.4	1177
Interior	79.0	1.6	399	84.3	8.6	147
Region						
Barima Waini (1)	75.0	0.5	125	71.3	17.0	35
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	48.5	2.3	205	67.5	0.8	113
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	60.7	0.1	530	90.6	0.0	212
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	50.1	3.0	1249	80.1	1.9	505
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	62.4	1.3	184	97.9	0.0	71
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	47.0	2.7	385	68.8	6.8	208
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	76.1	0.0	69	(91.5)	(0.0)	25
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	70.8	9.1	36	(85.7)	(0.8)	8
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	84.9	1.5	169	87.8	8.3	79
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	53.2	1.3	186	61.7	5.7	68
School attendance						
Attending ^B	56.3	1.6	3067	79.7	3.3	1258
Not attending	(43.6)	(21.1)	70	(72.7)	(0.0)	66
Mother's education						
Pre-Primary or None	71.8	9.8	67	(96.6)	(0.0)	53
Primary	69.1	1.8	569	80.8	7.9	236
Secondary	55.5	2.3	1936	79.6	2.5	833
Higher	41.9	0.8	497	68.0	1.3	149
DK/Missing	(47.3)	(0.0)	68	(*)	(*)	53
Child's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	61.1	2.4	584	80.6	0.5	211
Has no functional difficulty	54.8	2.0	2554	79.2	3.6	1113
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^C						
Has functional difficulty	(67.3)	(0.0)	86	(*)	(*)	32
Has no functional difficulty	56.3	2.3	2568	79.5	2.3	1027
Ethnicity of household head						
African/Black	51.7	3.8	869	87.9	0.3	365
Amerindian	78.7	2.2	432	78.3	6.5	194
East Indian	51.5	1.5	1132	73.4	4.3	468
Mixed Race	54.2	0.7	697	78.9	2.6	296
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	2

Table PR.3.2: Children's involvement in household chores

Percentage of children age 5-14 years by involvement in household chores^A during the previous week, by age groups, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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
	Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more		Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more	
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	69.5	4.3	824	78.3	6.0	340
Second	62.7	0.5	669	77.0	5.8	237
Middle	47.6	0.8	596	83.9	0.4	289
Fourth	46.6	2.4	548	80.1	1.0	249
Richest	45.0	1.4	501	76.9	1.8	210

^A Note that the threshold of number of hours was changed during MICS6 implementation, due to a change in the SDG indicator definition: From 28 to 21 hours for both children age 5-11 and 12-14 years. In the new definition, there is no longer a maximum number of hours for chores of children age 15-17 years.

^B Includes attendance to early childhood education

^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

na: not applicable

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

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

Table PR.3.3: Child labour

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week and percentage engaged in child labour during the previous week, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Children 5 - 17 years involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children age 5 - 17 years involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:		Total child labour ^{1,A}	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	16.9	4.9	49.0	1.8	6.4	5729
Sex						
Male	20.9	5.1	46.9	2.7	7.4	2745
Female	13.3	4.6	51.0	1.1	5.5	2984
Area						
Urban	12.3	4.2	47.9	2.1	6.2	1303
Rural	18.3	5.1	49.3	1.8	6.5	4426
Location						
Coastal	15.3	4.2	46.8	1.7	5.7	5067
Interior	29.8	10.1	66.3	2.9	12.5	662
Region						
Barima Waini (1)	23.7	6.0	58.6	3.3	9.3	203
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	23.2	5.7	46.0	1.5	7.0	383
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	12.3	4.7	52.5	0.1	4.8	978
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	13.3	3.1	44.6	2.0	4.8	2309
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	20.4	8.7	54.8	0.7	8.8	336
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	21.0	4.4	43.9	3.3	7.4	738
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	24.2	12.0	66.3	0.0	12.0	114
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	15.8	12.6	65.1	6.8	14.6	49
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	38.5	11.7	71.8	3.1	14.5	296
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	10.1	3.7	43.7	2.0	5.7	323
Age						
5-11	7.2	7.9	56.0	2.0	9.4	3138
12-14	21.3	1.9	79.4	3.1	4.9	1324
15-17	36.5	0.6	na	na	0.6	1267
School attendance						
Attending ^B	14.9	5.1	51.7	1.7	6.6	5278
Not attending	40.2	2.1	17.4	3.3	5.0	451
Mother's education^C						
Pre-Primary or None	26.4	5.8	63.1	4.2	9.1	158
Primary	19.0	5.7	54.2	2.7	7.7	1078
Secondary	17.6	5.2	49.2	1.8	6.8	3535
Higher	6.3	3.1	41.7	0.8	3.8	742
DK/Missing	27.2	1.5	43.8	0.0	1.5	175
Child's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	17.9	6.5	52.4	1.5	7.8	1006
Has no functional difficulty	16.7	4.5	48.3	1.9	6.2	4723
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^P						
Has functional difficulty	31.3	4.4	53.0	0.0	4.4	156
Has no functional difficulty	14.1	5.1	51.2	1.9	6.7	4413

Table PR.3.3: Child labour

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week and percentage engaged in child labour during the previous week, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Children 5 - 17 years involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children age 5 - 17 years involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:		Total child labour ^{1,A}	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		
Ethnicity of household head						
African/Black	15.3	4.5	48.9	2.1	6.6	1575
Amerindian	23.8	8.8	65.4	2.9	11.3	752
East Indian	17.0	4.6	43.4	1.7	5.8	2133
Mixed Race	14.8	3.6	48.5	1.0	4.4	1261
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	23.0	7.0	58.2	3.9	10.4	1440
Second	16.7	5.0	51.6	1.5	6.5	1166
Middle	19.0	2.6	46.3	0.5	3.1	1137
Fourth	8.7	3.6	43.5	1.5	4.9	1046
Richest	14.7	5.5	41.1	1.2	6.0	941
¹ MICS indicator PR.3 - Child labour; SDG indicator 8.7.1						
<p>^A The definition of child labour used for SDG reporting does not include hazardous working conditions. This is a change over previously defined MICS6 indicator.</p> <p>^B Includes attendance to early childhood education</p> <p>^C The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.</p> <p>^D The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years.</p> <p>na: not applicable</p> <p>(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.</p>						

Table PR.3.4: Hazardous work

Percentage of children age 5-17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above the age specific thresholds, percentage working under hazardous conditions, by type of work, and percentage of children in engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds or are working under hazardous conditions during the previous week, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children age 5 - 17 years engaged in:		Percentage of children age 5 - 17 years working under hazardous hazardous conditions									Percentage of children age 5 - 17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditions ^A	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Economic activities above age specific threshold	Household chores above age specific threshold	Carrying heavy loads	Working with dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery	Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	Exposed to extreme cold, heat or	Exposed to loud noise or vibration	Working at heights	Working with chemicals or explosives	Exposed to other unsafe or unhealthy things, processes or conditions	Total hazardous work		
Total	4.9	1.8	4.1	3.1	3.4	1.9	2.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	8.0	12.4	5729
Sex													
Male	5.1	2.7	6.4	3.6	4.4	2.1	3.2	1.1	1.2	0.8	10.1	15.5	2745
Female	4.6	1.1	2.0	2.6	2.4	1.6	2.3	0.9	0.5	0.9	6.0	9.6	2984
Area													
Urban	4.2	2.1	2.6	2.3	3.8	1.8	2.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	7.0	10.9	1303
Rural	5.1	1.8	4.5	3.3	3.2	1.9	2.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	8.2	12.9	4426
Location													
Coastal	4.2	1.7	3.0	2.1	2.7	1.1	2.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	6.3	10.5	5067
Interior	10.1	2.9	12.6	11.0	8.1	7.8	5.7	3.5	4.2	3.3	20.6	26.8	662
Region													
Barima Waini (1)	6.0	3.3	5.3	8.3	1.6	2.1	1.2	1.3	2.4	1.2	12.0	17.0	203
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	5.7	1.5	1.4	0.6	1.6	1.0	2.3	2.4	0.6	0.7	5.9	12.6	383
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	4.7	0.1	3.3	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.8	4.6	9.2	978
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	3.1	2.0	2.6	2.0	2.9	0.6	2.7	0.3	0.4	0.0	5.6	9.4	2309
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	8.7	0.7	5.3	4.6	4.8	5.2	4.4	2.7	1.6	2.6	11.1	16.9	336
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	4.4	3.3	4.2	3.1	4.3	1.8	3.2	0.8	0.6	1.1	9.8	13.0	738
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	12.0	0.0	10.9	9.8	10.2	13.4	9.4	7.8	6.8	9.6	20.6	25.4	114
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	12.6	6.8	11.0	10.9	8.2	10.3	4.8	5.4	4.8	3.4	17.8	22.8	49
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	11.7	3.1	18.5	13.2	11.7	9.1	7.4	3.1	4.2	2.2	27.0	34.8	296
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	3.7	2.0	1.7	1.5	4.0	1.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	8.0	323

Table PR.3.4: Hazardous work

Percentage of children age 5-17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above the age specific thresholds, percentage working under hazardous conditions, by type of work, and percentage of children in engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds or are working under hazardous conditions during the previous week, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children age 5 - 17 years engaged in:		Percentage of children age 5 - 17 years working under hazardous hazardous conditions									Percentage of children age 5 - 17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditions ^A	Number of children age 5-17 years	
	Economic activities above age specific threshold	Household chores above age specific threshold	Carrying heavy loads	Working with dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery	Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	Exposed to extreme cold, heat or	Exposed to loud noise or vibration	Working at heights	Working with chemicals or explosives	Exposed to other unsafe or unhealthy things, processes or conditions	Total hazardous work			
Age														
5-11	7.9	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	4.3	10.9	3138	
12-14	1.9	3.1	4.3	3.7	3.4	2.0	2.5	1.3	0.6	1.2	8.8	12.1	1324	
15-17	0.6	0.0	10.0	5.7	7.1	2.5	6.6	1.8	2.1	1.2	16.2	16.3	1267	
School attendance														
Attending ^A	5.1	1.7	3.4	2.5	3.0	1.6	2.5	0.8	0.7	0.8	6.7	11.2	5278	
Not attending	2.1	3.3	12.0	9.4	7.1	4.8	5.9	3.5	3.2	1.9	22.9	26.6	451	
Mother's education^C														
Pre-primary or none	5.8	4.2	13.1	6.4	5.9	5.6	6.8	1.6	2.0	1.4	19.4	25.1	158	
Primary	5.7	2.7	4.1	4.7	3.0	2.1	1.3	1.8	1.1	1.5	8.1	12.9	1078	
Secondary	5.2	1.8	4.2	3.0	3.5	1.9	3.3	0.9	0.8	0.8	8.1	13.0	3535	
Higher	3.1	0.8	2.4	0.7	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	3.7	5.8	742	
Missing/DK ^B	1.5	0.0	0.4	1.6	7.3	1.8	6.9	0.2	3.0	1.5	13.0	14.5	175	
Child's functional difficulties														
Has functional difficulty	6.5	1.5	6.7	4.2	4.4	3.0	3.2	1.3	1.2	1.5	10.5	15.4	1006	
Has no functional difficulty	4.5	1.9	3.5	2.9	3.1	1.6	2.6	0.9	0.8	0.7	7.4	11.8	4723	
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^D														
Has functional difficulty	4.4	0.0	4.7	3.7	4.0	0.7	3.3	3.4	0.7	1.8	12.4	13.5	156	
Has no functional difficulty	5.1	1.9	3.3	2.5	3.0	1.8	2.6	0.8	0.9	0.7	6.5	11.2	4413	
Ethnicity of household head														
African/Black	4.5	2.1	3.5	2.1	3.2	0.9	3.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	7.3	11.5	1575	
Amerindian	8.8	2.9	10.3	8.9	6.8	6.9	4.6	3.1	3.3	2.9	16.7	22.6	752	
East Indian	4.6	1.7	3.3	1.8	2.3	1.4	1.9	0.8	0.6	0.8	6.6	11.2	2133	
Mixed Race	3.6	1.0	2.5	3.0	3.2	0.7	2.5	0.4	0.8	0.6	5.9	9.4	1261	

Table PR.3.4: Hazardous work

Percentage of children age 5-17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above the age specific thresholds, percentage working under hazardous conditions, by type of work, and percentage of children in engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds or are working under hazardous conditions during the previous week, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children age 5 - 17 years engaged in:		Percentage of children age 5 - 17 years working under hazardous hazardous conditions									Percentage of children age 5 - 17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditions ^A	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Economic activities above age specific threshold	Household chores above age specific threshold	Carrying heavy loads	Working with dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery	Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	Exposed to extreme cold, heat or	Exposed to loud noise or vibration	Working at heights	Working with chemicals or explosives	Exposed to other unsafe or unhealthy things, processes or conditions	Total hazardous work		
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	7.0	3.9	8.3	7.6	5.5	4.0	4.7	2.6	2.4	1.9	13.8	19.8	1440
Second	5.0	1.5	3.1	1.4	3.2	1.1	2.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	5.7	10.7	1166
Middle	2.6	0.5	2.7	2.3	2.6	1.4	2.0	0.9	0.2	0.7	6.8	9.4	1137
Fourth	3.6	1.5	1.5	0.5	1.9	0.8	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	4.1	8.4	1046
Richest	5.5	1.2	3.3	2.0	2.9	1.2	2.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	7.5	11.2	941

^A The definition of child labour used for SDG reporting does not include hazardous working conditions. This is a change over previously defined MICS6 indicator. This column presents a definition comparable to the previous indicator. The SDG indicator is presented in Table PR.3.3.

^B Includes attendance to early childhood education

^C The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

^D The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years.

na: not applicable

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

9.4 Child Marriage

Marriage¹⁴⁰ before the age of 18 is violation of human rights, yet remains a reality for many children. The right to 'free and full' consent to a marriage is recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - with the recognition that consent cannot be 'free and full' when one of the parties involved is not sufficiently mature to make an informed decision about a life partner. In the Sustainable Development Goals, child marriage has been identified as a harmful practice which the world should aim to eliminate by 2030.

Child marriage is more common among girls than boys, but does occur around the world among children of both sexes. The impacts specific to boys married in childhood are not yet well understood, but marriage does place boys in an adult role accompanied by responsibilities for which they may not be prepared.

In many parts of the world parents encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are still children in hopes that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially, while also relieving financial burdens on the family. In actual fact, child marriage compromises the development of girls and often results in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty.¹⁴¹

Closely related to the issue of child marriage is the age at which sexual activity – and for females, childbearing – may begin. Women who were married before the age of 18 tend to have more children than those who marry later in life and are less likely to receive maternal health care services.^{142,143} In addition, pregnancy related deaths are known to be a leading cause of mortality for both married and unmarried girls between the ages of 15 and 19.

Tables PR.4.1W and PR.4.1M present the percentage of women and men married before ages 15 and 18 years, the percentage of adolescent girls aged 15-19 who are currently married, and the percentage of women in a polygynous union.

Tables PR.4.2W and PR.4.2M present, respectively, the proportion of women and men who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18 by area and age groups. Examining the percentages (women,men) married before ages 15 and 18 across different age groups allow for trends to be observed in child marriage over time.

¹⁴⁰ All references to marriage in this chapter include cohabiting unions as well.

¹⁴¹ Bajracharya, A. and N. Amin, S. *Poverty, marriage timing, and transitions to adulthood in Nepal: A longitudinal analysis using the Nepal living standards survey*. Poverty, Gender, and Youth Working Paper No. 19. New York: Population Council, 2010. <http://www.popcouncil.org/uploads/pdfs/wp/pgy/019.pdf>;

Godha, D. et al. 2011. *The influence of child marriage on fertility, fertility-control, and maternal health care utilization*. MEASURE/Evaluation PRH Project Working paper 11-124.

¹⁴² Godha D., D. Hotchkiss and A. Gage. "Association Between Child Marriage and Reproductive Health Outcomes and Service Utilization: A Multi-Country Study from South Asia." *Journal of Adolescent Health* 52, no. 5 (2013): 552-58. doi:10.1016/j.jadohealth.2013.01.021.

¹⁴³ Nour, N. "Health Consequences of Child Marriage in Africa." *Emerging Infectious Diseases* 12, no. 11 (2006): 1644-649. doi:10.3201/eid1211.060510.

Another component is the spousal age difference with the indicator being the percentage of married/in union women 10 or more years younger than their current spouse. Table PR.4.3 presents the results of the age difference between women and their husband or partner.

Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage and polygyny (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of women who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 20-49 years			Women age 20-24 years			Women age 15-19 years		Women age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union ⁴	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/in union
Total	6.5	5887	6.5	28.7	4890	6.3	32.3	1079	10.4	997	2.8	3206
Area												
Urban	7.7	1424	7.0	27.8	1194	5.8	36.8	271	5.5	230	2.5	628
Rural	6.1	4463	6.4	29.0	3695	6.5	30.8	809	11.8	767	2.8	2577
Location												
Coastal	6.5	5480	6.5	28.1	4562	6.3	32.2	1012	9.6	918	2.8	2945
Interior	6.3	407	6.5	36.4	328	6.2	33.3	68	19.1	79	2.4	261
Region												
Barima Waini (1)	7.6	130	8.1	37.2	103	4.4	34.5	27	24.1	27	3.6	79
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	4.9	333	5.5	29.5	278	5.8	23.2	54	12.6	55	1.8	207
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	3.6	1110	3.8	24.6	927	2.2	24.5	184	14.6	183	4.0	655
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	8.5	2565	8.2	30.4	2131	8.7	37.0	467	5.1	435	2.0	1264
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	4.7	372	5.0	27.4	308	4.7	32.7	82	5.9	64	2.7	221
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	6.4	797	6.8	27.5	670	5.5	28.7	168	18.1	127	3.0	462
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	3.2	89	3.7	32.7	73	5.8	29.6	15	15.4	16	0.7	53
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	12.2	33	11.9	42.6	28	17.7	49.9	7	(17.0)	4	4.5	24
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	5.9	156	5.5	36.5	124	4.9	28.7	19	17.0	32	2.0	104
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	4.5	302	4.5	23.1	249	5.2	36.6	56	10.4	54	4.7	135
Age												
15-19	6.4	997	na	na	na	na	na	na	10.4	997	8.2	103
15-17	5.4	591	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.2	591	(7.0)	19
18-19	7.8	406	na	na	na	na	na	na	20.8	406	8.5	84
20-24	6.3	1079	6.3	32.3	1079	6.3	32.3	1079	na	na	0.5	447

Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage and polygyny (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of women who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 20-49 years			Women age 20-24 years			Women age 15-19 years		Women age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union ⁴	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/in union
25-29	7.7	981	7.7	26.8	981	na	na	na	na	na	1.3	612
30-34	8.2	723	8.2	31.5	723	na	na	na	na	na	4.6	528
35-39	3.4	647	3.4	25.9	647	na	na	na	na	na	2.3	458
40-44	5.6	759	5.6	27.3	759	na	na	na	na	na	3.1	545
45-49	7.4	700	7.4	26.8	700	na	na	na	na	na	3.4	513
Education												
Pre-Primary or None	11.5	75	10.3	26.1	74	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	1	0.0	64
Primary	10.4	535	10.2	39.6	525	(3.7)	(32.5)	30	(*)	11	2.2	423
Secondary	7.0	4193	7.2	30.7	3320	7.5	36.0	788	11.0	873	2.9	2264
Higher	2.2	1063	2.0	16.4	952	2.9	21.2	253	0.8	111	2.8	435
DK/Missing	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	1	(*)	19
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	8.9	173	8.0	29.1	166	(2.5)	(22.0)	23	(*)	7	6.3	117
Has NO functional difficulty	6.5	5123	6.5	28.7	4724	6.4	32.5	1057	20.5	399	2.6	3069
Ethnicity of household head												
African/Black	5.0	1780	4.1	22.9	1440	6.2	35.8	322	4.3	339	3.8	732
Amerindian	7.2	429	7.2	36.4	346	6.9	35.3	76	18.0	83	2.4	271
East Indian	6.8	2572	7.1	31.4	2213	4.5	28.6	517	13.8	359	1.9	1632
Mixed Race	7.9	1093	8.7	28.0	880	12.2	36.3	161	11.4	213	4.0	565
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	3	(*)	6
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	8.1	993	8.4	34.8	783	7.3	36.0	162	19.1	210	3.8	618
Second	7.1	1122	7.8	32.7	940	8.6	37.1	213	12.9	182	3.4	611
Middle	6.3	1240	6.5	29.9	1039	5.7	35.5	244	9.7	202	3.1	645
Fourth	6.2	1318	5.4	24.6	1114	6.9	26.8	267	2.5	204	1.4	671
Richest	5.2	1213	5.1	23.5	1015	3.0	27.6	194	7.6	198	2.3	659

Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage and polygyny (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of women who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

Women age 15-49 years		Women age 20-49 years			Women age 20-24 years			Women age 15-19 years		Women age 15-49 years	
Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union ⁴	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/in union
¹ MICS indicator PR.4a - Child marriage (before age 15); SDG 5.3.1											
² MICS indicator PR.4b - Child marriage (before age 18); SDG 5.3.1											
³ MICS indicator PR.5 - Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union											
⁴ MICS indicator PR.6 - Polygyny											

na: not applicable.

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

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

Table PR.4.1M: Child marriage and polygyny (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of men age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of men who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Men age 15-49 years		Men age 20-49 years			Men age 20-24 years			Men age 15-19 years		Men age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of men age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union ⁴	Number of men age 15-49 years currently married/in union
Total	2.6	2214	2.6	8.3	1790	1.4	11.9	360	2.6	424	1.5	1057
Area												
Urban	4.3	465	4.3	10.6	377	1.7	13.7	78	0.2	88	3.2	181
Rural	2.2	1749	2.2	7.6	1413	1.3	11.4	281	3.2	336	1.2	875
Location												
Coastal	2.6	2047	2.6	7.8	1665	1.1	11.5	338	2.7	382	1.0	965
Interior	2.9	167	2.8	14.4	125	6.3	18.2	22	2.0	42	6.7	92
Region												
Barima Waini (1)	1.5	51	1.2	7.7	38	(0.0)	(9.4)	9	4.8	13	3.2	27
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	1.2	115	1.5	6.8	93	(0.0)	(13.4)	27	(0.0)	22	6.8	53
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	2.1	448	2.5	4.5	373	(0.0)	(3.4)	50	(7.6)	75	0.9	243
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	3.2	956	3.1	9.3	764	1.5	13.5	158	2.4	192	0.0	407
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	3.4	137	3.3	10.3	111	(4.9)	(19.9)	28	(0.0)	26	0.6	70
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	1.4	297	1.6	6.5	256	0.0	5.0	59	(0.0)	41	1.4	157
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	0.0	37	0.0	10.4	27	(*)	(*)	4	(0.0)	11	5.3	18
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	6.5	14	7.3	15.7	11	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	3	4.6	8
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	4.9	64	4.6	21.5	50	(*)	(*)	7	(1.2)	14	10.3	38
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	3.5	95	2.0	11.3	68	(0.0)	(22.9)	17	(0.0)	26	3.5	35
Age												
15-19	2.7	424	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.6	424	(*)	11
15-17	3.0	215	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.8	215	(*)	4
18-19	2.3	209	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.4	209	(*)	7
20-24	1.4	360	1.4	11.9	360	1.4	11.9	360	na	na	1.1	95

Table PR.4.1M: Child marriage and polygyny (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of men age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of men who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Men age 15-49 years		Men age 20-49 years			Men age 20-24 years			Men age 15-19 years		Men age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of men age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union ⁴	Number of men age 15-49 years currently married/in union
25-29	3.8	337	3.8	7.9	337	na	na	na	na	na	1.1	164
30-34	3.4	284	3.4	7.8	284	na	na	na	na	na	1.6	197
35-39	3.0	276	3.0	7.9	276	na	na	na	na	na	1.5	188
40-44	2.0	262	2.0	5.7	262	na	na	na	na	na	1.2	199
45-49	2.4	273	2.4	7.3	273	na	na	na	na	na	2.2	203
Education												
Pre-Primary or None	(3.1)	33	(3.1)	(13.7)	33	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	0	(1.0)	27
Primary	4.5	261	4.6	10.8	253	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	8	1.5	202
Secondary	2.5	1566	2.3	8.0	1210	1.1	12.4	278	3.1	356	1.6	697
Higher	2.0	345	2.4	6.6	285	2.2	10.6	68	(0.0)	60	1.1	123
DK/Missing	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	0	(*)	7
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	8.3	59	7.7	10.6	57	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	2	(1.1)	31
Has no functional difficulty	2.4	1940	2.5	8.2	1733	1.4	11.8	350	3.4	206	1.5	1021
Ethnicity of household head												
African/Black	4.3	595	4.4	10.0	469	0.0	16.0	107	0.0	125	1.0	215
Amerindian	4.3	155	4.7	14.7	115	7.1	15.4	25	1.8	40	4.1	87
East Indian	1.6	1077	1.7	5.6	891	1.2	6.6	161	5.5	185	0.6	571
Mixed Race	2.3	385	1.9	10.9	313	1.9	16.8	67	0.2	73	3.8	182
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	0	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	2.8	440	3.3	12.4	344	3.6	23.0	78	4.1	96	2.8	202
Second	2.0	441	1.9	8.4	352	0.0	17.7	59	2.3	89	1.4	233
Middle	3.7	457	3.5	8.5	380	0.0	3.5	76	4.9	77	1.8	206
Fourth	2.2	433	2.7	6.0	354	1.9	8.4	68	0.0	79	0.6	205
Richest	2.5	444	1.7	6.2	360	1.2	7.4	78	1.6	83	0.9	211

Table PR.4.1M: Child marriage and polygyny (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of men age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of men who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

Men age 15-49 years		Men age 20-49 years			Men age 20-24 years			Men age 15-19 years		Men age 15-49 years	
Percentage married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of men age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union ⁴	Number of men age 15-49 years currently married/in union
¹ MICS indicator PR.4a - Child marriage (before age 15)											
² MICS indicator PR.4b - Child marriage (before age 18)											
³ MICS indicator PR.5 - Young men age 15-19 years currently married or in union											
⁴ MICS indicator PR.6 - Polygyny											

na: not applicable

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

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

Table PR.4.2W: Trends in child marriage (women)

Percentage of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area and age groups, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Urban				Rural				Coastal				Interior				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 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	7.7	1424	27.8	1194	6.1	4463	29.0	3695	6.5	5480	28.1	4562	6.3	407	36.4	328	6.5	5887	28.7	4890
Age																				
15-19	11.0	230	na	na	5.0	767	na	na	6.4	918	na	na	5.8	79	na	na	6.4	997	na	na
15-17	11.4	121	na	na	3.9	470	na	na	5.2	545	na	na	8.2	46	na	na	5.4	591	na	na
18-19	10.7	109	na	na	6.7	298	na	na	8.3	373	na	na	2.6	34	na	na	7.8	406	na	na
20-24	5.8	271	36.8	271	6.5	809	30.8	809	6.3	1012	32.2	1012	6.2	68	33.3	68	6.3	1079	32.3	1079
25-29	9.1	259	28.5	259	7.2	722	26.2	722	7.7	909	25.9	909	7.5	72	38.8	72	7.7	981	26.8	981
30-34	10.1	177	30.0	177	7.6	546	31.9	546	8.2	674	30.7	674	8.9	49	41.7	49	8.2	723	31.5	723
35-39	4.4	183	18.7	183	3.0	463	28.8	463	3.2	590	25.1	590	5.7	56	34.8	56	3.4	647	25.9	647
40-44	5.6	155	23.0	155	5.6	604	28.5	604	5.5	714	26.7	714	6.4	45	37.3	45	5.6	759	27.3	759
45-49	6.8	149	23.8	149	7.5	551	27.6	551	7.6	663	26.5	663	3.0	37	31.6	37	7.4	700	26.8	700

na: not applicable

Table PR.4.2M: Trends in child marriage (men)

Percentage of men who were first married or entered into a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area and age groups, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Urban				Rural				Coastal				Interior				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	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years
Total	4.3	465	10.6	377	2.2	1749	7.6	1413	2.6	2047	7.8	1665	2.9	167	14.4	125	2.6	2214	8.3	1790
Age																				
15-19	4.4	88	na	na	2.2	336	na	na	2.6	382	na	na	3.1	42	na	na	2.7	424	na	na
15-17	0.4	45	na	na	3.7	170	na	na	2.8	188	na	na	4.3	27	na	na	3.0	215	na	na
18-19	8.6	43	na	na	0.7	166	na	na	2.4	194	na	na	0.7	15	na	na	2.3	209	na	na
20-24	1.7	78	13.7	78	1.3	281	11.4	281	1.1	338	11.5	338	6.3	22	18.2	22	1.4	360	11.9	360
25-29	3.7	81	7.5	81	3.8	256	8.0	256	4.0	311	7.4	311	1.3	26	13.9	26	3.8	337	7.9	337
30-34	6.4	56	12.4	56	2.7	227	6.6	227	3.2	267	6.9	267	7.2	17	20.8	17	3.4	284	7.8	284
35-39	8.2	48	11.3	48	1.8	228	7.2	228	2.9	255	7.7	255	3.0	21	11.1	21	3.0	276	7.9	276
40-44	1.5	54	3.7	54	2.1	208	6.2	208	2.2	240	4.8	240	0.0	22	14.8	22	2.0	262	5.7	262
45-49	6.0	59	15.0	59	1.4	214	5.1	214	2.5	255	7.2	255	0.0	17	8.0	17	2.4	273	7.3	273

na: not applicable

Table PR.4.3: Spousal age difference

Percent distribution of women currently married/in union age 15-19 and 20-24 years according to the age difference with their husband or partner, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 15-19 years whose husband or partner is:					Total	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:					Total	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			Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ²	Husband /Partner's age unknown		
Total	2.7	65.1	25.7	6.4	0.2	100.0	103	9.7	50.1	24.1	16.0	0.1	100.0	447
Area														
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13	5.1	51.6	25.5	17.8	0.0	100.0	70
Rural	3.0	68.0	23.1	5.6	0.2	100.0	91	10.6	49.8	23.9	15.6	0.1	100.0	377
Location														
Coastal	2.6	68.3	24.9	4.2	0.0	100.0	88	9.3	50.1	24.8	15.7	0.1	100.0	407
Interior	(3.1)	(46.1)	(30.2)	(19.3)	(1.2)	100.0	15	13.5	50.0	17.6	18.9	0.0	100.0	40
Region														
Barima Waini (1)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6	11.3	55.8	15.5	17.5	0.0	100.0	17
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7	(12.3)	(40.8)	(36.7)	(8.9)	(1.3)	100.0	24
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	27	11.4	46.9	21.8	19.8	0.0	100.0	88
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22	7.2	58.9	24.2	9.7	0.0	100.0	161
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	9.3	36.1	22.1	32.4	0.0	100.0	44
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	23	10.8	46.2	25.7	17.3	0.0	100.0	73
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	(14.3)	(43)	(28.3)	(14.3)	(0.0)	100.0	8
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	(20.6)	(33.1)	(13.4)	(32.9)	(0.0)	100.0	4
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5	(13.5)	(53.2)	(14.4)	(18.9)	(0.0)	100.0	10
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6	(8.3)	(49.9)	(32.1)	(9.6)	(0.0)	100.0	17
Education														
Pre-Primary or None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	(9.9)	(65.3)	(12.5)	(12.3)	(0.0)	100.0	15
Secondary	2.9	65.8	25.2	5.9	0.2	100.0	96	9.2	49.0	25.1	16.6	0.1	100.0	384
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	(16.3)	(52.3)	(23.9)	(7.5)	(0.0)	100.0	41

Table PR.4.3: Spousal age difference

Percent distribution of women currently married/in union age 15-19 and 20-24 years according to the age difference with their husband or partner, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 15-19 years whose husband or partner is:					Total	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:					Total	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			Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ²	Husband /Partner's age unknown		
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.0	0
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)														
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Has no functional difficulty	3.0	66.8	25.8	4.2	0.2	100.0	82	9.9	50.4	24.2	15.4	0.1	100.0	440
Ethnicity of household head														
African/Black	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15	2.7	44.4	31.5	21.4	0.0	100.0	88
Amerindian	(1.3)	(57.2)	(25.5)	(16.1)	(0.0)	100.0	15	9.9	45.6	21.8	22.6	0.0	100.0	42
East Indian	(4.6)	(63.9)	(26.3)	(4.8)	(0.4)	100.0	50	11.4	54.1	20.5	13.9	0.1	100.0	253
Mixed Race	(1.1)	(73.8)	(23.7)	(1.4)	(0.0)	100.0	24	12.5	45.2	30.0	12.3	0.0	100.0	65
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	1.2	65.3	23.1	10.5	0.0	100.0	40	13.3	44.7	22.0	19.7	0.3	100.0	94
Second	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	24	9.6	37.8	31.1	21.5	0.0	100.0	98
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19	8.5	51.7	24.6	15.1	0.0	100.0	97
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5	7.6	54.4	24.1	13.9	0.0	100.0	99
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15	(9.7)	(69.0)	(15.5)	(5.8)	(0.0)	100.0	60
¹ MICS indicator PR.7a - Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19)														
² MICS indicator PR.7b - Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)														

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

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

9.6 Victimization

Crime can have a large impact the lives of victims and the wider community in which they live. Those who are victims of crime can suffer physically and psychologically and experience loss of assets and income. Crime can also carry significant economic costs to the community through the provision of preventative measures as well as corrective services¹⁴⁴.

Tables PR.6.1W and PR.6.1M present the percentage of women and men who were victims of robbery or assault in the last 3 and 1 year prior to the survey, by various background characteristics. Tables PR.6.2W and PR.6.2M show if weapons (namely, knife, gun or other weapons) were used during the last robbery. Tables PR.6.3W and PR.6.3M expand on the circumstances of the latest assault, indicating where it took place and type of weapon used. Finally, Tables PR.6.4W and PR.6.4M indicate if the last robbery or assault experienced by women and men was reported to the police.

¹⁴⁴ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. *Manual on Victimization Surveys*. Geneva: UN. https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Crime-statistics/Manual_on_Victimization_surveys_2009_web.pdf.

Table PR.6.1W: Victims of robbery and assault (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were victims of robbery, assault and either robbery or assault in the last 3 years, last 1 year and multiple times in the last year, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were victims of:						Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault:			Number of women
	Robbery ^A			Assault ^B			In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year ¹	Multiple times in the last 1 year	
	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year				
Total	6.7	3.8	1.8	3.2	2.3	1.0	9.1	5.6	2.6	5887
Area										
Urban	9.1	6.2	2.8	4.5	3.8	1.3	12.4	9.0	3.7	1424
Rural	5.9	3.1	1.5	2.8	1.8	1.0	8.0	4.5	2.3	4463
Location										
Coastal	6.9	4.0	1.9	3.3	2.4	1.1	9.4	5.8	2.7	5480
Interior	3.7	2.4	1.4	2.2	1.2	0.3	5.4	3.5	1.7	407
Region										
Barima Waini (1)	2.9	2.1	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.1	1.6	130
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	3.7	2.6	1.1	1.5	0.8	0.3	4.4	2.8	1.5	333
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	6.8	3.4	1.9	5.6	3.7	1.4	11.2	6.6	2.9	1110
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	9.2	5.5	2.2	3.3	2.6	1.2	11.7	7.5	3.2	2565
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	3.0	1.8	1.1	3.2	2.5	2.1	5.7	3.9	3.3	372
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	4.2	2.2	1.7	1.1	0.7	0.5	4.5	2.4	1.7	797
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	3.3	1.4	0.5	1.7	0.9	0.3	5.0	2.3	0.8	89
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	5.6	5.0	2.7	2.6	1.1	0.1	7.5	5.9	2.9	33
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	4.3	2.6	1.5	3.8	2.4	0.6	7.2	5.0	2.1	156
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	3.0	1.5	0.6	3.0	1.4	0.1	5.4	2.8	0.8	302
Age										
15-19	6.0	3.4	1.8	2.8	1.7	0.2	8.0	4.5	2.0	997
15-17	5.5	3.5	1.7	1.9	1.4	0.1	6.6	4.6	1.8	591
18-19	6.8	3.2	1.8	4.0	2.0	0.4	9.9	4.5	2.2	406
20-24	5.9	2.9	1.1	3.8	3.3	1.3	9.5	6.0	2.5	1079
25-29	7.0	3.9	2.5	3.1	2.4	0.6	8.9	5.2	2.7	981
30-34	7.9	4.2	1.6	4.4	3.3	2.0	11.0	6.3	2.7	723
35-39	8.6	5.9	3.3	3.3	1.8	0.6	11.0	7.3	3.5	647

Table PR.6.1W: Victims of robbery and assault (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were victims of robbery, assault and either robbery or assault in the last 3 years, last 1 year and multiple times in the last year, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were victims of:						Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault:			Number of women
	Robbery ^A			Assault ^B			In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year ¹	Multiple times in the last 1 year	
	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year				
40-44	9.1	5.8	2.2	2.2	1.5	1.3	10.5	7.1	3.3	759
45-49	2.6	1.5	0.5	3.1	1.9	1.7	5.1	3.1	2.1	700
Education										
Pre-Primary or None	2.8	2.4	2.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	4.1	2.4	2.1	75
Primary	4.0	2.6	1.5	2.2	1.0	0.7	5.3	3.3	2.1	535
Secondary	7.0	4.0	2.1	3.2	2.3	1.1	9.3	5.6	2.8	4193
Higher	6.9	4.1	0.9	4.2	3.0	1.2	10.8	7.0	2.3	1063
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	10.6	5.6	2.4	8.3	7.1	4.2	15.5	10.4	5.5	173
Has no functional difficulty	6.7	3.8	1.8	3.2	2.2	1.0	9.1	5.6	2.6	5123
Ethnicity of household head										
African/Black	7.5	4.5	2.2	4.0	2.8	1.4	10.4	6.6	3.2	1780
Amerindian	3.0	1.7	1.0	3.2	1.7	0.9	5.4	3.2	1.7	429
East Indian	5.4	2.8	1.5	2.3	1.7	0.8	7.3	4.3	2.3	2572
Mixed Race	9.6	5.9	2.3	4.1	3.2	1.0	12.5	7.9	2.9	1093
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	5.9	3.5	2.3	4.7	3.3	1.9	9.1	5.7	3.9	993
Second	6.6	3.6	2.2	3.1	2.0	0.9	8.6	5.0	2.9	1122
Middle	5.8	3.6	2.0	3.0	2.1	0.5	8.4	5.3	2.4	1240
Fourth	6.8	4.3	1.2	2.4	2.0	1.1	8.6	5.8	1.8	1318
Richest	8.0	4.2	1.6	3.3	2.3	1.0	10.7	6.2	2.6	1213

¹ MICS indicator PR.12 - Experience of robbery and assault

^A A robbery is here defined as "taking or trying to take something, by using force or threatening to use force".

^B An assault is here defined as a physical attack.

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

Table PR.6.1M: Victims of robbery and assault (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who were victims of robbery, assault and either robbery or assault in the last 3 years, last 1 year and multiple times in the last year, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who were victims of:						Percentage of men age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault:			Number of men
	Robbery ^A			Assault ^B			In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year ¹	Multiple times in the last 1 year	
	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year				
Total	11.4	6.4	2.6	7.1	4.7	1.1	16.5	9.8	4.1	2214
Area										
Urban	13.3	7.0	3.0	9.4	6.9	1.9	19.9	11.9	5.5	465
Rural	10.9	6.2	2.5	6.5	4.1	0.8	15.6	9.2	3.8	1749
Location										
Coastal	11.6	6.5	2.7	7.0	4.8	1.0	16.6	10.0	4.2	2047
Interior	9.7	4.7	1.7	8.4	3.6	1.2	14.9	7.3	3.4	167
Region										
Barima Waini (1)	9.3	6.2	2.0	6.7	3.4	1.1	13.4	8.3	3.5	51
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	6.9	4.2	0.8	6.2	3.8	0.0	12.0	7.5	1.3	115
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	25.0	14.8	7.0	7.8	5.8	1.1	30.2	18.8	8.9	448
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	8.1	4.2	1.5	8.4	5.7	1.3	13.9	8.2	3.3	956
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	7.4	5.1	1.0	6.0	3.0	1.2	12.8	8.1	2.3	137
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	8.5	4.1	1.8	3.5	2.2	0.6	11.4	6.0	2.3	297
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	4.2	0.9	0.1	4.0	1.2	0.5	6.0	1.3	1.3	37
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	8.8	6.5	1.7	9.1	7.8	3.0	15.3	11.7	5.7	14
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	13.5	5.2	2.4	12.3	4.3	1.3	21.3	9.0	4.0	64
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	4.6	2.3	1.4	3.3	2.4	0.6	7.0	3.8	2.9	95
Age										
15-19	15.0	7.1	2.2	6.6	4.6	1.6	19.3	9.5	3.8	424
15-17	15.4	6.6	2.2	7.0	5.4	1.5	19.5	9.4	4.1	215
18-19	14.6	7.6	2.2	6.3	3.7	1.7	19.1	9.5	3.4	209
20-24	10.0	5.4	2.0	8.5	7.4	3.2	17.6	12.6	5.0	360
25-29	8.9	5.7	2.3	11.8	6.8	0.3	17.0	11.1	4.2	337
30-34	11.0	7.4	4.3	6.6	4.5	0.6	14.0	9.0	5.7	284
35-39	11.5	5.2	1.7	4.0	2.8	0.0	15.1	7.9	1.7	276

Table PR.6.1M: Victims of robbery and assault (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who were victims of robbery, assault and either robbery or assault in the last 3 years, last 1 year and multiple times in the last year, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who were victims of:						Percentage of men age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault:			Number of men
	Robbery ^A			Assault ^B			In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year ¹	Multiple times in the last 1 year	
	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year				
40-44	12.2	8.1	3.2	4.6	3.1	0.5	15.2	9.7	5.3	262
45-49	10.3	5.5	2.9	6.4	2.1	0.3	15.1	7.6	3.2	273
Education										
Pre-Primary or None	(7.6)	(7.6)	(2)	(6.4)	(3.7)	(0.7)	(13.9)	(11.3)	(2.7)	33
Primary	9.8	3.9	1.4	5.2	2.8	0.6	12.8	5.5	2.8	261
Secondary	11.8	6.8	3.1	7.3	4.8	0.8	17.1	10.2	4.3	1566
Higher	11.7	6.2	1.1	7.8	5.4	2.8	17.0	10.7	4.8	345
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	16.0	4.0	0.8	7.3	6.2	3.2	20.3	7.5	6.1	59
Has no functional difficulty	10.8	6.4	2.7	7.2	4.5	0.9	16.0	9.9	4.1	1940
Ethnicity of household head										
African/Black	7.9	3.9	1.5	5.9	3.6	1.5	12.4	6.8	2.7	595
Amerindian	8.2	2.5	1.0	7.9	3.0	1.0	13.8	5.1	2.2	155
East Indian	12.4	7.3	2.9	6.6	4.5	0.9	17.2	10.7	4.9	1077
Mixed Race	15.5	9.0	4.1	10.2	7.5	1.0	22.0	13.7	5.1	385
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	10.4	6.8	4.2	7.5	3.2	1.7	15.7	8.8	5.4	440
Second	12.4	7.8	2.8	10.0	7.5	1.0	17.9	12.1	5.4	441
Middle	8.3	5.0	1.2	6.3	4.0	1.0	13.5	8.6	2.6	457
Fourth	14.1	7.1	3.1	4.8	3.9	0.0	17.7	9.8	3.8	433
Richest	12.1	5.0	1.7	7.1	4.7	1.6	17.8	9.5	3.5	444

¹ MICS indicator PR.12 - Experience of robbery and assault

^A A robbery is here defined as "taking or trying to take something, by using force or threatening to use force".

^B An assault is here defined as a physical attack.

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

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

Table PR.6.2W: Circumstances of latest incident of robbery (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years robbed in the last 3 years by classification of the circumstances of the latest robbery, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Circumstances of the last robbery:					Number of women experiencing robbery in the last 3 years
	Robbery with no weapon	Armed robbery with:				
		Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	
Total	65.9	17.8	7.4	11.2	34.1	392
Area						
Urban	62.5	16.5	10.1	12.5	37.5	129
Rural	67.6	18.4	6.0	10.6	32.4	263
Location						
Coastal	65.4	18.3	7.5	11.1	34.6	377
Interior	77.7	5.1	3.4	13.9	22.3	15
Region						
Barima Waini (1)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	62.1	14.6	13.5	15.3	37.9	75
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	63.8	21.8	6.6	9.3	36.2	236
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	(71.0)	(11.7)	(6.3)	(15.4)	(29.0)	33
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Age						
15-19	(72.3)	(13.2)	(6.3)	(14.4)	(27.7)	60
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	32
18-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27
20-24	(65.7)	(23.0)	(11.0)	(4.9)	(34.3)	63
25-29	53.7	18.3	9.7	18.4	46.3	68
30-34	(55.6)	(27.9)	(10.2)	(10.6)	(44.4)	57
35-39	(78.6)	(11.7)	(5.3)	(4.4)	(21.4)	56
40-44	(71.2)	(12.6)	(3.9)	(12.3)	(28.8)	69
45-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Education						
Pre-Primary or None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Secondary	63.6	19.1	7.7	12.1	36.4	294
Higher	(70.6)	(14.3)	(7.9)	(9.4)	(29.4)	74
Last incident occurred						
More than 1 year ago	70.9	16.3	4.4	9.5	29.1	227
Less than 1 year ago	59.7	19.1	11.1	14.3	40.3	157
Don't remember	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Robbery outcome						
Robbery	62.2	22.8	8.8	8.3	37.8	244
Attempted robbery	71.8	9.6	5.1	16.2	28.2	147
DK/Not sure	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Has no functional difficulty	67.2	18.1	6.6	8.9	32.8	341

Table PR.6.2W: Circumstances of latest incident of robbery (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years robbed in the last 3 years by classification of the circumstances of the latest robbery, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Circumstances of the last robbery:					Number of women experiencing robbery in the last 3 years
	Robbery with no weapon	Armed robbery with:				
		Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	
Ethnicity of household head						
African/Black	70.8	14.4	5.5	13.0	29.2	133
Amerindian	(70.1)	(15.8)	(4.0)	(10.1)	(29.9)	13
East Indian	63.7	19.5	8.5	10.1	36.3	140
Mixed Race	61.8	20.3	8.7	10.8	38.2	105
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	76.3	10.6	7.3	5.8	23.7	59
Second	73.4	17.1	5.5	11.2	26.6	74
Middle	62.2	27.7	3.4	6.8	37.8	72
Fourth	65.2	19.3	4.9	10.6	34.8	90
Richest	57.5	13.9	14.0	18.5	42.5	97

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

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

Table PR.6.2M: Circumstances of latest incident of robbery (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years robbed in last 3 years by classification of the circumstances of the latest robbery, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Circumstances of the last robbery:					Number of men experiencing robbery in the last 3 years
	Robbery with no weapon	Armed robbery with:				
		Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	
Total	57.5	23.3	14.5	11.7	42.5	253
Area						
Urban	(38.7)	(32.4)	(29.0)	(13.1)	(61.3)	62
Rural	63.5	20.4	9.8	11.3	36.5	191
Location						
Coastal	56.7	23.7	14.8	12.1	43.3	237
Interior	68.7	17.5	9.7	6.6	31.3	16
Region						
Barima Waini (1)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	68.0	16.5	8.7	11.1	32.0	112
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	(36.3)	(34.8)	(25.9)	(11.6)	(63.7)	77
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	(59.1)	(26.2)	(14.3)	(12.9)	(40.9)	25
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	(68.2)	(11.1)	(13.6)	(7.1)	(31.8)	9
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Age						
15-19	56.9	19.9	8.7	22.4	43.1	64
15-17	(72.6)	(11.5)	(0.0)	(13.7)	(27.4)	33
18-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	31
20-24	(43.7)	(36.8)	(27.9)	(8)	(56.3)	36
25-29	(53.7)	(40.5)	(8.5)	(0)	(46.3)	30
30-34	(48.9)	(9.8)	(25.8)	(15.8)	(51.1)	31
35-39	(53.1)	(26.1)	(20.5)	(9.7)	(46.9)	32
40-44	(79)	(12.6)	(5.4)	(7.9)	(21)	32
45-49	(70.4)	(19.5)	(7.6)	(6.8)	(29.6)	28
Education						
Pre-Primary or None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Primary	(67.9)	(23.1)	(11.5)	(9.3)	(32.1)	26
Secondary	59.1	24.1	11.2	11.6	40.9	184
Higher	(40.9)	(21.4)	(32.1)	(14.4)	(59.1)	40
Last incident occurred						
More than 1 year ago	57.5	19.5	15.4	15.3	42.5	141
Less than 1 year ago	57.5	27.9	12.6	7.4	42.5	110
Don't remember	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Robbery outcome						
Robbery	61.4	19.7	17.3	8.9	38.6	180
Attempted robbery	45.2	34.5	7.2	19.9	54.8	69
DK/Not sure	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Has no functional difficulty	54.6	25.5	16.9	11.4	45.4	210

Table PR.6.2M: Circumstances of latest incident of robbery (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years robbed in last 3 years by classification of the circumstances of the latest robbery, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Circumstances of the last robbery:					Number of men experiencing robbery in the last 3 years
	Robbery with no weapon	Armed robbery with:				
		Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	
Ethnicity of household head						
African/Black	(58.4)	(14.5)	(31.8)	(5.6)	(41.6)	47
Amerindian	(72.3)	(16.0)	(11.8)	(3.1)	(27.7)	13
East Indian	56.8	29.3	7.3	14.6	43.2	134
Mixed Race	55.1	18.4	17.7	11.9	44.9	60
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	73.2	13.6	6.2	10.8	26.8	46
Second	(42.9)	(31)	(20.8)	(15.4)	(57.1)	55
Middle	(69.4)	(26.5)	(3.7)	(3.9)	(30.6)	38
Fourth	(58.0)	(26.3)	(12.3)	(10.2)	(42.0)	61
Richest	(49.7)	(18.3)	(25.2)	(16.0)	(50.3)	54

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

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

Table PR.6.3W: Location and circumstances of latest incident of assault (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years assaulted in the last 3 years by classification of the location and circumstances of the latest assault, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Location of last incident of assault								Total	Use of weapon during last assault					Number of women experiencing assault in the last 3 years
	At home	In another home	In the street	On public transport	Public restaurant/ café/bar	Other public	At school/ workplace	Other place		No weapon	Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	
Total	43.8	7.9	35.3	1.5	0.1	0.4	7.5	3.5	100.0	63.0	13.7	6.3	19.5	37.0	190
Area															
Urban	50.4	3.7	32.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	6.1	5.6	100.0	63.4	10.6	3.8	26.6	36.6	65
Rural	40.3	10.0	36.6	2.1	0.0	0.4	8.2	2.4	100.0	62.9	15.3	7.6	15.8	37.1	125
Location															
Coastal	42.8	7.8	36.7	1.2	0.2	0.2	7.5	3.7	100.0	63.3	13.2	6.6	19.5	36.7	181
Interior	(63.5)	(9.7)	(7.6)	(8.2)	(0.0)	(3)	(7.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(57.8)	(23.7)	(0.0)	(18.5)	(42.2)	9
Region															
Barima Waini (1)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	(35.8)	(3.4)	(49.9)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(0.7)	(7.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(55.7)	(16.3)	(10.9)	(17.1)	(44.3)	62
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	(42.3)	(10.9)	(31.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.2)	(5.9)	100.0	(69.0)	(11.2)	(4.2)	(19.0)	(31.0)	84
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Age															
15-19	(30.4)	(8.9)	(20.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(29.0)	(11.0)	100.0	(71.8)	(8.1)	(0.0)	(20.1)	(28.2)	28
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
18-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
20-24	(23.2)	(16.7)	(48.5)	(5.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(4.5)	100.0	(66.2)	(14.7)	(5.7)	(21.8)	(33.8)	41
25-29	(39.3)	(6.2)	(47)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(2.2)	(2.7)	100.0	(83.5)	(14.2)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(16.5)	30
30-34	(64.2)	(1.2)	(33.7)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(56.3)	(21.1)	(0.0)	(22.6)	(43.7)	32

Table PR.6.3W: Location and circumstances of latest incident of assault (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years assaulted in the last 3 years by classification of the location and circumstances of the latest assault, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Location of last incident of assault								Total	Use of weapon during last assault					Number of women experiencing assault in the last 3 years
	At home	In another home	In the street	On public transport	Public restaurant/ café/bar	Other public	At school/ workplace	Other place		No weapon	Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	
35-39	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
40-44	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
45-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Education															
Pre-Primary or None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Secondary	46.5	6.3	33.9	2.2	0.2	0.2	7.7	2.9	100.0	63.7	17.2	4.6	18.1	36.3	133
Higher	(31.1)	(13.2)	(43.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.0)	(4.6)	(6.3)	100.0	(64.3)	(5.1)	(6.6)	(24.0)	(35.7)	44
Last incident occurred															
More than 1 year ago	33.9	11.7	40.5	0.1	0.5	0.0	5.8	7.5	100.0	60.2	15.0	14.0	17.4	39.8	53
Less than 1 year ago	47.3	6.3	33.5	2.1	0.0	0.5	8.2	2.0	100.0	64.3	13.3	2.9	20.5	35.7	136
Don't remember	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Number of offenders															
1	39.0	9.3	36.4	1.7	0.2	0.5	7.7	5.2	100.0	73.9	9.7	1.0	16.5	26.1	129
2 or more	52.8	3.5	35.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.0	100.0	38.1	21.8	18.8	27.2	61.9	58
DK/Don't remember	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Recognition of offender(s)															
Yes	46.9	8.5	31.6	1.5	0.2	0.2	8.8	2.5	100.0	61.3	15.1	3.8	21.7	38.7	147
No	(33.0)	(5.5)	(48.5)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(1.0)	(3.2)	(7.1)	100.0	(68.6)	(9.2)	(14.9)	(12.2)	(31.4)	43
DK/Don't remember	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)															
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Has no functional difficulty	42.2	8.6	38.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	5.5	4.1	100.0	62.7	14.8	7.0	18.4	37.3	164
Ethnicity of household head															
African/Black	32.0	7.9	33.9	3.0	0.0	0.6	15.9	6.7	100.0	70.0	8.0	7.3	18.6	30.0	72
Amerindian	(56.0)	(10.8)	(27.2)	(5.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(56.4)	(12.9)	(0.0)	(30.6)	(43.6)	14
East Indian	(54.7)	(5.8)	(38.0)	(0.0)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(59.4)	(20.2)	(8.3)	(13.0)	(40.6)	59

Table PR.6.3W: Location and circumstances of latest incident of assault (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years assaulted in the last 3 years by classification of the location and circumstances of the latest assault, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Location of last incident of assault								Total	Use of weapon during last assault					Number of women experiencing assault in the last 3 years
	At home	In another home	In the street	On public transport	Public restaurant/ café/bar	Other public	At school/ workplace	Other place		No weapon	Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	
Mixed Race	(44.6)	(9.7)	(36.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.6)	(4.4)	(4.1)	100.0	(58.8)	(14.5)	(4.2)	(25.9)	(41.2)	45
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	54.1	10.8	34.2	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	65.8	13.8	1.1	20.4	34.2	46
Second	(35.3)	(5.8)	(38.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.3)	(19.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(51.4)	(14.2)	(23.1)	(15.5)	(48.6)	35
Middle	(48)	(0.0)	(28.6)	(7.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.5)	(10.4)	100.0	(65.8)	(9.2)	(3.7)	(21.3)	(34.2)	37
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	32
Richest	(43)	(9.9)	(26.9)	(0.0)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(12.5)	(7.1)	100.0	(72.1)	(10.4)	(5.4)	(19.3)	(27.9)	40

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

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

Table PR.6.3M: Location and circumstances of latest incident of assault (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years assaulted in last 3 years by classification of the location and circumstances of the latest assault, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Location of last incident of assault								Total	Use of weapon during last assault					Number of men experiencing assault in the last 3 years
	At home	In another home	In the street	On public transport	Public restaurant/ café/bar	Other public	At school/ workplace	Other place		No weapon	Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	
Total	14.7	5.0	51.5	0.6	8.8	6.4	11.9	1.0	100.0	40.8	32.7	6.1	26.0	59.2	158
Area															
Urban	(27.0)	(12.5)	(50.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(8.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(50.6)	(28.8)	(5.8)	(23.2)	(49.4)	44
Rural	10.0	2.2	51.8	0.8	12.2	8.1	13.4	1.4	100.0	37.0	34.2	6.2	27.1	63.0	114
Location															
Coastal	14.4	4.7	52.1	0.4	9.7	6.5	11.4	0.8	100.0	39.1	32.9	6.5	27.0	60.9	144
Interior	18.0	8.0	45.3	2.5	0.0	5.6	17.7	2.8	100.0	58.2	30.6	2.2	16.3	41.8	14
Region															
Barima Waini (1)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	35
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	(19.5)	(6.2)	(57.4)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(9.5)	(5.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(41.3)	(35.5)	(6.9)	(18.3)	(58.7)	81
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Age															
15-19	(3.9)	(0.0)	(40.4)	(0.0)	(13)	(1.2)	(41.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(47.5)	(32.7)	(0.0)	(25.5)	(52.5)	28
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
18-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
20-24	(14.3)	(20.8)	(43.1)	(2.0)	(10.6)	(1.1)	(7.2)	(1.0)	100.0	(39.7)	(21.0)	(6.4)	(35.6)	(60.3)	31
25-29	(12.2)	(0.6)	(55.0)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(22.7)	(6.2)	(0.9)	100.0	(41.2)	(36.1)	(12.1)	(14.3)	(58.8)	40
30-34	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19

Table PR.6.3M: Location and circumstances of latest incident of assault (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years assaulted in last 3 years by classification of the location and circumstances of the latest assault, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Location of last incident of assault								Total	Use of weapon during last assault					Number of men experiencing assault in the last 3 years
	At home	In another home	In the street	On public transport	Public restaurant/ café/bar	Other public	At school/ workplace	Other place		No weapon	Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	
35-39	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
40-44	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
45-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Education															
Pre-Primary or None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Primary	(24.8)	(10.0)	(44.9)	(1.2)	(0.0)	(1.0)	(7.0)	(11.2)	100.0	(28.4)	(59.7)	(19.8)	(16.1)	(71.6)	14
Secondary	14.4	2.7	52.7	0.2	7.1	8.5	14.3	0.0	100.0	40.3	33.1	4.3	25.7	59.7	115
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Last incident occurred															
More than 1 year ago	5.4	3.0	62.2	0.0	8.6	3.8	14.0	3.0	100.0	41.0	32.1	6.6	33.0	59.0	53
Less than 1 year ago	19.8	6.2	45.8	0.9	9.1	7.9	10.4	0.0	100.0	40.3	33.7	6.0	22.2	59.7	103
Don't remember	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Number of offenders															
1	22.8	8.8	38.2	1.1	13.7	0.8	13.4	1.2	100.0	55.4	17.2	1.2	27.0	44.6	73
2 or more	8.1	1.9	62.5	0.2	4.8	11.4	10.2	0.8	100.0	28.4	46.5	10.5	24.7	71.6	84
DK/Don't remember	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Recognition of offender(s)															
Yes	16.8	6.1	45.8	0.3	10.8	4.9	14.1	1.2	100.0	40.0	28.6	6.0	30.4	60.0	130
No	(5.2)	(0.0)	(77.4)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(13.2)	(1.8)	(0.2)	100.0	(44.4)	(51.9)	(6.3)	(6.2)	(55.6)	28
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)															
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Has no functional difficulty	15.4	5.7	54.4	0.4	9.1	6.8	7.1	1.1	100.0	39.9	30.9	6.9	28.4	60.1	139
Ethnicity of household head															
African/Black	(4.7)	(15.5)	(36.3)	(0.0)	(8.9)	(11.2)	(23.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(47.9)	(27.6)	(15.8)	(18.3)	(52.1)	35
Amerindian	(12.2)	(9.2)	(42.9)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(5.4)	(24.3)	(3.2)	100.0	(56.5)	(31.8)	(1.4)	(22.4)	(43.5)	12
East Indian	13.6	1.2	54.8	0.9	15.2	6.3	6.7	1.2	100.0	31.9	39.0	4.0	28.7	68.1	71

Table PR.6.3M: Location and circumstances of latest incident of assault (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years assaulted in last 3 years by classification of the location and circumstances of the latest assault, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Location of last incident of assault								Total	Use of weapon during last assault					Number of men experiencing assault in the last 3 years
	At home	In another home	In the street	On public transport	Public restaurant/ café/bar	Other public	At school/ workplace	Other place		No weapon	Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	
Mixed Race	(26.5)	(1.2)	(61.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(7.2)	(0.8)	100.0	(45.6)	(26.2)	(2.6)	(29.3)	(54.4)	39
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	15.9	6.3	50.8	1.0	0.0	1.9	19.4	4.8	100.0	31.9	41.3	8.6	33.5	68.1	33
Second	(25.8)	(0.0)	(53.3)	(0.0)	(4.0)	(10.0)	(7.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(42.2)	(39.6)	(4.5)	(17.7)	(57.8)	44
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	32

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

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

Table PR.6.4W: Reporting of robbery and assault in the last one year (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced robbery in the last year, by type of last robbery, percentage who experienced assault in the last 1 year, by type of last assault, and percentage whose last experience of either robbery or assault was reported to the police, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women for whom last incident of robbery was reported to the police			Number of women experiencing robbery in the last year	Percentage of women for whom last incident of assault was reported to the police			Number of women experiencing assault in the last year	Percentage of women for whom the last incident of physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last year was reported to the police ^{1,A}	Number of women experiencing physical violence of robbery or assault in the last year
	Robbery with no weapon	Robbery with any weapon	Any robbery		Assault with no weapon	Assault with any weapon	Any assault			
Total	35.2	19.1	56.7	227	31.2	26.7	59.7	136	57.8	362
Area										
Urban	34.8	25.3	64.0	88	(25.2)	(23.8)	(49)	53	58.3	142
Rural	35.4	15.2	52.1	138	35.0	28.6	66.7	82	57.5	220
Location										
Coastal	35.9	19.4	57.8	217	31.8	25.7	59.5	131	58.4	348
Interior	(18.3)	(13.2)	(32.2)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	43.4	14
Region										
Barima Waini (1)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	3
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	11
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	(9.9)	(30.8)	(40.7)	38	(32.6)	(31)	(63.7)	42	52.7	80
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	42.6	16.3	60.9	142	(32.2)	(19.9)	(52)	67	58.0	209
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	16
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(73.6)	23
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	2
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	2
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	8
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	9
Age										
15-19	(16.0)	(13.4)	(29.4)	34	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(35.8)	50
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	29
18-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	21
20-24	(38.7)	(0.6)	(39.3)	31	(*)	(*)	(*)	35	(43.4)	66

Table PR.6.4W: Reporting of robbery and assault in the last one year (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced robbery in the last year, by type of last robbery, percentage who experienced assault in the last 1 year, by type of last assault, and percentage whose last experience of either robbery or assault was reported to the police, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women for whom last incident of robbery was reported to the police			Number of women experiencing robbery in the last year	Percentage of women for whom last incident of assault was reported to the police			Number of women experiencing assault in the last year	Percentage of women for whom the last incident of physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last year was reported to the police ^{1,A}	Number of women experiencing physical violence of robbery or assault in the last year
	Robbery with no weapon	Robbery with any weapon	Any robbery		Assault with no weapon	Assault with any weapon	Any assault			
25-29	(34.1)	(19.6)	(53.7)	38	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	59.1	62
30-34	(47.9)	(33.0)	(89.7)	31	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	(75.5)	55
35-39	(38.7)	(23.7)	(66.6)	38	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(69.4)	50
40-44	(32.7)	(17.0)	(51.0)	44	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(51.1)	55
45-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(92.1)	24
Education										
Pre-Primary or None	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	2
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	19
Secondary	29.6	24.6	56.0	167	33.6	26.6	61.7	98	58.1	265
Higher	(55.7)	(1.3)	(61.0)	44	(*)	(*)	(*)	32	(57.2)	76
Party reporting crime										
Self	64.8	24.5	93.5	119	50.6	45.4	99.1	79	95.7	197
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	24
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	22
Has NO functional difficulty	35.9	18.6	57.3	196	29.0	25.8	57.0	115	57.2	311
Ethnicity of household head										
African/Black	39.7	18.7	60.9	81	(29.8)	(24.2)	(54)	49	58.3	130
Amerindian	(27.9)	(10.4)	(38.2)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(39.5)	14
East Indian	34.4	18.6	56.4	73	(21.7)	(26.7)	(54)	44	55.5	117
Mixed Race	(31.8)	(21.6)	(55.1)	64	(46.5)	(32.0)	(78.5)	35	63.4	100
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	(36.4)	(7.8)	(47.7)	34	(39.4)	(25.5)	(64.9)	33	56.1	67
Second	(49.8)	(21.2)	(73.3)	41	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	75.2	63

Table PR.6.4W: Reporting of robbery and assault in the last one year (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced robbery in the last year, by type of last robbery, percentage who experienced assault in the last 1 year, by type of last assault, and percentage whose last experience of either robbery or assault was reported to the police, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women for whom last incident of robbery was reported to the police			Number of women experiencing robbery in the last year	Percentage of women for whom last incident of assault was reported to the police			Number of women experiencing assault in the last year	Percentage of women for whom the last incident of physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last year was reported to the police ^{1,A}	Number of women experiencing physical violence of robbery or assault in the last year
	Robbery with no weapon	Robbery with any weapon	Any robbery		Assault with no weapon	Assault with any weapon	Any assault			
Middle	(32.4)	(31.5)	(63.9)	45	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	59.6	71
Fourth	(36.1)	(18.9)	(57.9)	56	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	58.1	83
Richest	(23.8)	(14.5)	(41.8)	51	(*)	(*)	(*)	28	(43.3)	78

¹ MICS indicator PR.13 - Crime reporting; SDG indicator 16.3.1

^A This indicator is constructed using both last incidents of robbery and assault, as respondents may have experienced 1) no incident, 2) one last incident of either robbery or assault or 3) both robbery and assault.

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

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

Table PR.6.4M: Reporting of robbery and assault in the last one year (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who experienced robbery in the last year, by type of last robbery, percentage who experienced assault in the last 1 year, by type of last assault, and percentage whose last experience of robbery and/or assault was reported to the police, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men for whom last incident of robbery was reported to the police			Number of men experiencing robbery in the last year	Percentage of men for whom last incident of assault was reported to the police			Number of men experiencing assault in the last year	Percentage of men for whom the last incident of physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last year was reported to the police ^{1,A}	Number of men experiencing physical violence of robbery or assault in the last year
	Robbery with no weapon	Robbery with any weapon	Any robbery		Assault with no weapon	Assault with any weapon	Any assault			
Total	20.0	25.5	50.3	141	14.4	33.5	48.5	103	49.5	244
Area										
Urban	(9.0)	(63.8)	(72.8)	33	(33.7)	(37.0)	(72.5)	32	72.6	65
Rural	23.3	13.9	43.4	108	5.7	32.0	37.8	72	41.2	179
Location										
Coastal	20.0	25.8	50.7	133	14.1	34.0	48.6	97	49.8	230
Interior	(18.9)	(21.2)	(43.4)	8	(19.4)	(26.3)	(47.3)	6	45.1	14
Region										
Barima Waini (1)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	5
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	9
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	(20.5)	(10.4)	(39.6)	67	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	38.4	93
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	(*)	(*)	(*)	40	(19.9)	(25.6)	(46.5)	54	(52.1)	94
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	11
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(70.1)	19
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	1
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	2
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	6
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	4
Age										
15-19	(9.6)	(25.3)	(41.5)	30	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(33.9)	49
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(11.0)	26
18-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	24
20-24	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(24.3)	(43.2)	(67.5)	27	(58.2)	46
25-29	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	(43.8)	42

Table PR.6.4M: Reporting of robbery and assault in the last one year (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who experienced robbery in the last year, by type of last robbery, percentage who experienced assault in the last 1 year, by type of last assault, and percentage whose last experience of robbery and/or assault was reported to the police, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men for whom last incident of robbery was reported to the police			Number of men experiencing robbery in the last year	Percentage of men for whom last incident of assault was reported to the police			Number of men experiencing assault in the last year	Percentage of men for whom the last incident of physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last year was reported to the police ^{1.A}	Number of men experiencing physical violence of robbery or assault in the last year
	Robbery with no weapon	Robbery with any weapon	Any robbery		Assault with no weapon	Assault with any weapon	Any assault			
30-34	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(52)	34
35-39	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	22
40-44	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(64)	29
45-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	21
Education										
Pre-Primary or None	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	4
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(63.2)	17
Secondary	19.6	18.8	44.1	106	14.9	29.0	44.0	76	44.0	182
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(65.5)	40
Party reporting crime										
Self	38.0	51.4	99.6	66	(27.1)	(66.1)	(94.6)	44	97.6	110
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	14
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	6
Has no functional difficulty	22.4	27.9	55.2	124	16.9	35.4	53.0	88	54.3	212
Ethnicity of household head										
African/Black	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(54.2)	45
Amerindian	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(28.9)	9
East Indian	19.5	16.0	42.2	79	(6.4)	(33.4)	(39.9)	48	41.3	127
Mixed Race	(19.9)	(37.4)	(59.9)	35	(21.5)	(49.0)	(72.4)	29	65.6	64
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	(13.1)	(15.5)	(42.0)	30	(4)	(48.4)	(53)	14	45.6	44
Second	(24.0)	(36.3)	(61.9)	34	(*)	(*)	(*)	33	60.9	67
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(57.4)	41
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	31	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(24.9)	48
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(55.6)	43

Table PR.6.4M: Reporting of robbery and assault in the last one year (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who experienced robbery in the last year, by type of last robbery, percentage who experienced assault in the last 1 year, by type of last assault, and percentage whose last experience of robbery and/or assault was reported to the police, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men for whom last incident of robbery was reported to the police			Number of men experiencing robbery in the last year	Percentage of men for whom last incident of assault was reported to the police			Number of men experiencing assault in the last year	Percentage of men for whom the last incident of physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last year was reported to the police ^{1,A}	Number of men experiencing physical violence of robbery or assault in the last year
	Robbery with no weapon	Robbery with any weapon	Any robbery		Assault with no weapon	Assault with any weapon	Any assault			

¹ MICS indicator PR.13 - Crime reporting; SDG indicator 16.3.1

^A This indicator is constructed using both last incidents of robbery and assault, as respondents may have experienced 1) no incident, 2) one last incident of either robbery or assault or 3) both robbery and assault.

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

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

9.7 Feelings of Safety

Questions about fear, such as feelings of safety and perceptions of crime as a problem, indicate respondents' level of perceived safety in everyday life. This is important as such perceptions limit people's freedom of movement and influence how they manage threats to their safety¹⁴⁴

Tables PR.7.1W and PR.7.1M present data for women and men on their feelings of safety for walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and for being at home alone after dark.

Table PR.7.1W: Feelings of safety (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percent distribution of women walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark who feel:					Total	Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark ¹	Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel:					Total	Percentage of women who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of women who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood or being home alone	Number of women
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark			Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark				
Total	16.3	41.4	19.7	5.2	17.4	100.0	57.6	23.2	55.6	13.3	2.4	5.5	100.0	78.7	6.3	5887
Area																
Urban	17.8	43.9	22.5	3.9	11.9	100.0	61.7	23.7	55.0	13.7	2.7	4.9	100.0	78.6	5.3	1424
Rural	15.8	40.6	18.8	5.6	19.2	100.0	56.3	23.0	55.8	13.1	2.4	5.7	100.0	78.7	6.6	4463
Location																
Coastal	16.4	40.9	20.0	5.5	17.2	100.0	57.2	23.5	55.2	13.3	2.5	5.5	100.0	78.7	6.6	5480
Interior	14.4	48.4	15.4	0.9	21.0	100.0	62.8	18.4	60.3	13.3	1.4	6.6	100.0	78.7	1.6	407
Region																
Barima Waini (1)	13.0	53.4	14.9	0.0	18.7	100.0	66.3	14.0	59.4	10.8	0.3	15.4	100.0	73.4	0.3	130
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	11.6	47.8	17.3	3.9	19.3	100.0	58.9	14.4	54.4	16.6	3.6	10.9	100.0	68.2	5.6	333
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	14.6	32.2	24.9	8.2	20.1	100.0	46.8	20.2	55.1	15.6	3.2	5.9	100.0	75.3	9.7	1110
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	13.2	39.5	20.2	6.3	20.7	100.0	52.7	23.2	56.7	11.7	2.2	6.2	100.0	79.9	7.2	2565
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	23.7	48.5	15.6	4.4	7.9	100.0	71.9	27.1	50.8	15.8	3.5	2.7	100.0	78.0	5.2	372
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	25.6	47.5	16.9	1.0	9.1	100.0	72.8	29.1	54.3	12.4	0.9	3.2	100.0	83.4	1.7	797
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	15.8	43.6	19.5	1.1	20.0	100.0	59.4	22.0	57.3	15.1	1.0	4.7	100.0	79.3	1.8	89
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	40.1	42.7	9.4	0.4	7.5	100.0	82.8	42.2	47.9	6.7	0.8	2.4	100.0	90.1	1.0	33
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	9.4	48.1	14.6	1.7	26.2	100.0	57.5	15.1	65.3	15.8	2.6	1.3	100.0	80.3	2.7	156
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	22.3	50.9	16.5	3.8	6.5	100.0	73.2	29.1	52.1	13.7	4.2	0.9	100.0	81.2	6.4	302
Age																
15-19	14.2	40.9	18.6	4.6	21.7	100.0	55.1	22.2	53.0	14.1	1.6	9.1	100.0	75.2	5.3	997
15-17	15.3	39.6	15.6	5.0	24.5	100.0	54.8	22.9	50.7	15.2	1.1	10.2	100.0	73.5	5.2	591
18-19	12.7	42.8	22.9	4.2	17.5	100.0	55.5	21.3	56.3	12.6	2.4	7.4	100.0	77.6	5.4	406

Table PR.7.1W: Feelings of safety (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percent distribution of women walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark who feel:					Total	Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark ¹	Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel:					Total	Percentage of women who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of women who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood or being home alone	Number of women
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark			Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark				
20-24	15.8	42.7	19.7	5.3	16.5	100.0	58.5	22.5	55.7	12.1	3.5	6.2	100.0	78.2	7.0	1079
25-29	19.5	39.8	20.9	5.7	14.1	100.0	59.2	23.2	55.6	14.5	2.0	4.8	100.0	78.7	6.5	981
30-34	12.9	41.3	21.9	5.2	18.7	100.0	54.1	23.6	53.6	15.5	3.7	3.6	100.0	77.2	6.8	723
35-39	18.3	43.8	17.3	4.3	16.2	100.0	62.1	23.6	57.6	11.2	1.6	6.0	100.0	81.2	4.5	647
40-44	16.0	41.4	16.3	6.8	19.5	100.0	57.4	22.1	60.3	10.9	2.4	4.2	100.0	82.4	7.9	759
45-49	17.4	40.3	23.0	4.2	15.2	100.0	57.4	25.8	54.3	14.2	2.1	3.6	100.0	79.7	5.6	700
Education																
Pre-Primary or None	12.5	47.0	13.0	0.0	27.4	100.0	59.5	15.1	67.1	5.7	0.0	12.0	100.0	82.2	0.0	75
Primary	14.3	49.2	14.5	2.1	19.8	100.0	63.6	20.7	59.1	12.7	0.7	6.7	100.0	79.8	2.5	535
Secondary	15.8	41.3	20.6	4.6	17.6	100.0	57.1	21.4	56.2	14.6	2.2	5.6	100.0	77.5	5.7	4193
Higher	19.2	37.3	19.2	9.4	14.9	100.0	56.5	32.0	50.6	8.6	4.4	4.5	100.0	82.5	11.0	1063
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	21
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																
Has functional difficulty	16.9	38.8	18.1	7.3	18.8	100.0	55.8	22.5	48.0	18.2	7.4	3.8	100.0	70.6	12.3	173
Has no functional difficulty	16.4	41.7	20.2	5.1	16.6	100.0	58.0	23.2	56.4	12.9	2.4	5.1	100.0	79.6	6.2	5123
Ethnicity of household head																
African/Black	20.9	42.0	19.5	5.4	12.2	100.0	62.8	30.7	52.8	10.8	2.7	3.0	100.0	83.5	6.6	1780
Amerindian	14.3	45.4	17.3	2.2	20.8	100.0	59.7	18.0	56.7	15.0	1.3	8.9	100.0	74.7	3.4	429
East Indian	13.7	39.0	20.1	5.5	21.8	100.0	52.6	19.9	57.0	14.5	2.6	6.1	100.0	76.8	6.4	2572
Mixed Race	15.8	44.2	20.2	5.4	14.5	100.0	59.9	20.9	56.2	13.8	2.1	7.0	100.0	77.0	6.7	1093
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	12
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	17.4	45.3	18.0	3.4	16.0	100.0	62.6	19.2	56.7	15.0	1.7	7.4	100.0	75.8	3.8	993
Second	15.4	44.8	19.3	5.3	15.2	100.0	60.2	19.3	58.7	13.8	2.3	5.8	100.0	77.9	6.3	1122
Middle	15.2	42.1	21.3	5.8	15.6	100.0	57.2	21.1	58.8	13.1	3.0	4.0	100.0	79.9	7.3	1240

Table PR.7.1W: Feelings of safety (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percent distribution of women walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark who feel:					Total	Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark ¹	Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel:					Total	Percentage of women who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of women who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood or being home alone	Number of women
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark			Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark				
Fourth	15.9	40.6	20.6	6.0	16.8	100.0	56.6	24.3	53.7	13.9	2.4	5.7	100.0	77.9	7.3	1318
Richest	17.6	35.2	18.9	4.9	23.3	100.0	52.8	30.8	50.7	10.8	2.6	5.1	100.0	81.4	6.1	1213

¹ MICS indicator PR.14 - Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4

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

Table PR.7.1M: Feelings of safety (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percent distribution of men who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:					Total	Percentage of men who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark ¹	Percent distribution of men who being home alone after dark feel:					Total	Percentage of men who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of men who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood or being home alone	Number of men
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark			Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark				
Total	36.6	42.6	15.7	2.2	2.9	100.0	79.2	42.8	46.3	8.4	0.8	1.6	100.0	89.1	2.5	2214
Area																
Urban	36.7	40.7	16.8	2.8	3.1	100.0	77.3	46.0	42.7	10.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	88.6	3.4	465
Rural	36.6	43.2	15.4	2.1	2.8	100.0	79.7	42.0	47.3	8.0	0.7	2.1	100.0	89.2	2.2	1749
Location																
Coastal	36.2	42.1	16.3	2.4	3.0	100.0	78.3	42.5	46.5	8.5	0.9	1.6	100.0	88.9	2.6	2047
Interior	41.9	48.7	8.1	0.3	1.1	100.0	90.6	46.3	45.1	6.7	0.2	1.7	100.0	91.4	0.4	167
Region																
Barima Waini (1)	43.0	46.2	9.8	0.0	0.9	100.0	89.2	47.6	44.7	6.6	0.0	1.1	100.0	92.4	0.0	51
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	72.2	20.7	6.1	0.0	1.0	100.0	92.9	77.3	18.7	2.5	0.0	1.5	100.0	96.0	0.0	115
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	14.1	48.7	30.5	3.8	2.9	100.0	62.8	17.6	64.5	15.1	0.3	2.4	100.0	82.2	3.8	448
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	30.2	46.7	15.3	3.2	4.6	100.0	76.9	36.6	50.5	9.0	1.7	2.1	100.0	87.1	3.7	956
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	58.0	34.0	7.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	92.0	69.2	29.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.3	0.4	137
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	63.6	26.3	8.7	0.4	1.0	100.0	89.7	68.5	26.8	4.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	95.0	0.4	297
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	66.1	26.2	6.3	0.0	1.4	100.0	92.3	68.0	23.3	3.7	0.8	4.2	100.0	91.3	0.8	37
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	41.1	50.3	7.6	0.9	0.0	100.0	91.5	46.3	47.7	6.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.9	0.9	14
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	27.0	63.5	7.8	0.5	1.2	100.0	90.5	32.5	57.6	8.7	0.2	1.1	100.0	90.0	0.5	64
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	39.7	52.3	7.4	0.0	0.5	100.0	91.7	57.7	40.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.8	0.0	95
Age																
15-19	37.0	46.4	13.2	1.5	1.9	100.0	83.4	42.4	50.2	5.6	1.1	0.7	100.0	92.6	2.7	424
15-17	38.3	47.1	13.5	0.0	1.1	100.0	85.3	38.3	52.2	7.3	0.9	1.2	100.0	90.6	0.9	215
18-19	35.7	45.7	12.8	3.1	2.6	100.0	81.4	46.5	48.2	3.8	1.3	0.2	100.0	94.7	4.5	209
20-24	40.7	42.4	11.3	4.5	1.1	100.0	83.1	49.0	44.0	5.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	92.9	4.5	360

Table PR.7.1M: Feelings of safety (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percent distribution of men who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:					Total	Percentage of men who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark ¹	Percent distribution of men who being home alone after dark feel:					Total	Percentage of men who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of men who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood or being home alone	Number of men
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark			Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark				
25-29	29.7	36.7	27.3	1.3	4.9	100.0	66.5	39.4	42.3	14.9	0.0	3.4	100.0	81.6	1.3	337
30-34	38.3	45.5	13.5	0.4	2.3	100.0	83.8	44.4	48.3	6.2	0.0	1.2	100.0	92.6	0.4	284
35-39	36.4	39.7	15.4	2.7	5.8	100.0	75.9	36.9	49.5	9.5	1.7	2.4	100.0	86.2	2.7	276
40-44	37.2	42.4	16.5	0.7	3.2	100.0	79.5	40.6	48.5	9.4	0.5	1.0	100.0	89.0	0.9	262
45-49	36.7	44.7	12.6	4.3	1.6	100.0	81.4	46.0	41.3	9.5	2.9	0.3	100.0	87.3	4.3	273
Education																
Pre-Primary or None	(27.7)	(45.7)	(11.8)	(0.0)	(14.9)	100.0	(71.5)	(37.7)	(46.6)	(8.2)	(0.0)	(7.5)	100.0	(82.1)	(0.0)	33
Primary	38.1	39.5	17.0	0.4	5.0	100.0	77.5	42.4	45.7	10.4	0.0	1.4	100.0	88.2	0.4	261
Secondary	36.9	43.4	15.7	1.9	2.1	100.0	80.3	41.9	46.8	8.9	0.9	1.6	100.0	88.6	2.2	1566
Higher	34.1	41.5	15.2	5.5	3.8	100.0	75.6	47.4	45.1	4.6	1.5	1.5	100.0	92.5	5.5	345
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	9
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																
Has functional difficulty	19.9	41.3	32.4	0.0	6.3	100.0	61.3	27.7	43.9	26.0	0.0	2.4	100.0	71.6	0.0	59
Has no functional difficulty	36.9	42.2	15.4	2.6	3.0	100.0	79.1	43.8	45.8	8.0	0.9	1.6	100.0	89.5	2.7	1940
Ethnicity of household head																
African/Black	40.2	43.8	10.9	2.0	3.1	100.0	84.0	46.4	45.3	5.6	0.8	1.9	100.0	91.7	2.0	595
Amerindian	44.1	45.2	9.0	0.1	1.6	100.0	89.3	50.9	40.3	6.3	0.3	2.2	100.0	91.2	0.3	155
East Indian	33.3	41.6	19.9	2.6	2.7	100.0	74.8	39.8	47.4	9.9	1.0	1.8	100.0	87.2	2.8	1077
Mixed Race	37.4	42.5	14.0	2.5	3.5	100.0	79.9	42.6	47.5	8.9	0.7	0.4	100.0	90.1	3.0	385
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	44.3	43.4	11.1	0.2	1.1	100.0	87.6	49.2	41.8	7.5	0.1	1.4	100.0	91.0	0.2	440
Second	39.2	44.7	12.9	0.7	2.5	100.0	83.7	44.4	47.3	6.3	0.2	1.8	100.0	91.5	0.7	441
Middle	36.3	41.6	16.1	2.3	3.6	100.0	78.0	41.1	48.1	8.5	2.3	0.0	100.0	89.2	2.9	457
Fourth	32.5	45.0	18.4	1.8	2.3	100.0	77.5	37.7	49.4	11.4	0.5	1.1	100.0	87.1	2.3	433
Richest	30.7	38.6	19.7	6.1	4.9	100.0	69.3	41.6	45.2	8.2	1.1	3.9	100.0	86.8	6.1	444

Table PR.7.1M: Feelings of safety (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

Percent distribution of men who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:					Total	Percentage of men who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark ¹	Percent distribution of men who being home alone after dark feel:					Total	Percentage of men who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of men who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood or being home alone	Number of men
Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark			Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark				

¹ MICS indicator PR.14 - Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4

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

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

9.8 Attitudes towards Domestic Violence

Guyana MICS 2019-2020 assessed the attitudes of women and men age 15-49 years towards wife/partner beating by asking the respondents whether they think that husbands/partners are justified to hit or beat their wives/partners in a variety of situations. The purpose of these questions is to capture the social justification of violence as a disciplinary action when a woman does not comply with certain expected gender roles. The responses to these questions can be found in Table PR.8.1W for women and in Table PR.8.1M for men.

Table PR.8.1W: Attitudes toward domestic violence (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:												Number of women
	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	If she has another partner	If she stays out late/partying	If she refuses to cook or clean	If he does not have access to her cellphone	If she overspends	For any of these ten reasons	
Total	2.7	6.0	3.8	3.3	2.7	10.8	9.8	7.3	6.4	3.3	2.7	17.1	5887
Area													
Urban	1.2	2.9	2.2	2.1	1.5	6.6	5.6	3.7	2.7	1.5	1.3	10.2	1424
Rural	3.2	7.0	4.4	3.7	3.1	12.1	11.1	8.4	7.6	3.9	3.2	19.3	4463
Location													
Coastal	2.2	5.5	3.4	2.8	2.4	10.1	8.7	6.3	5.9	2.8	2.2	16.1	5480
Interior	8.3	13.6	10.1	9.4	7.6	19.9	24.1	21.0	13.8	9.5	8.9	30.5	407
Region													
Barima Waini (1)	11.0	15.6	13.3	13.0	12.0	24.3	34.7	29.0	21.2	14.8	11.6	39.9	130
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	5.8	9.7	8.6	4.1	4.4	15.3	19.1	15.5	8.2	6.3	4.4	27.2	333
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	3.5	9.3	4.2	3.5	2.4	15.1	13.5	10.0	9.2	4.2	2.5	24.4	1110
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	0.7	2.8	1.0	1.9	1.5	6.2	4.3	2.7	3.3	1.4	1.2	9.5	2565
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	3.9	6.1	3.7	3.0	3.8	10.7	8.1	5.5	5.5	3.4	3.0	17.6	372
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	3.6	7.3	7.6	5.0	3.6	14.8	13.9	10.3	10.1	3.8	3.9	23.1	797
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	7.8	14.9	9.1	6.8	5.2	18.8	20.8	20.3	7.7	6.4	6.3	28.2	89
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	7.1	11.1	11.7	5.7	5.9	18.2	15.0	13.1	8.7	4.3	6.2	23.8	33
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	6.7	11.8	7.8	8.6	5.6	17.4	19.1	16.5	12.2	7.9	8.7	25.3	156
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	1.2	3.5	2.8	1.6	1.9	6.5	4.7	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.7	9.2	302
Age													
15-19	3.0	7.2	3.7	3.5	3.4	11.9	11.5	8.9	8.1	4.3	3.2	19.3	997
15-17	2.3	7.2	3.4	4.2	4.2	13.2	11.7	8.0	7.7	4.6	3.6	20.2	591
18-19	4.1	7.2	4.1	2.6	2.3	9.9	11.2	10.1	8.6	3.8	2.7	18.0	406
20-24	2.5	5.5	2.9	1.8	1.3	9.3	9.2	5.5	4.7	2.7	2.1	16.4	1079
25-29	2.5	5.2	4.1	3.6	2.4	10.4	7.7	6.4	6.3	2.8	3.4	16.3	981

Table PR.8.1W: Attitudes toward domestic violence (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:												Number of women
	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	If she has another partner	If she stays out late/partying	If she refuses to cook or clean	If he does not have access to her cellphone	If she overspends	For any of these ten reasons	
30-34	2.3	4.9	3.0	2.1	2.4	9.2	8.7	4.9	4.3	2.6	1.6	14.3	723
35-39	2.3	7.2	4.5	3.6	2.7	12.7	10.6	7.9	6.2	2.4	2.8	18.2	647
40-44	3.3	6.2	3.5	3.3	2.7	8.8	10.8	8.4	6.8	3.9	2.5	15.0	759
45-49	2.6	6.2	5.6	5.8	4.8	14.2	10.4	9.7	8.7	4.5	3.1	20.4	700
Education													
Pre-Primary or None	5.9	3.7	8.2	5.2	2.9	18.3	16.3	10.6	7.4	3.5	3.3	27.3	75
Primary	6.4	12.2	8.4	8.3	9.1	22.6	17.9	14.4	12.1	8.2	5.5	28.5	535
Secondary	2.4	6.4	3.9	3.2	2.4	10.9	10.6	7.7	7.0	3.4	2.9	18.4	4193
Higher	1.3	1.5	0.7	0.9	0.6	3.8	2.2	1.6	1.2	0.3	0.4	5.6	1063
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Marital/Union status													
Currently married/in union	2.9	6.1	4.2	3.5	3.1	11.5	10.5	7.8	6.6	3.3	2.6	18.3	3984
Formerly married/in union	0.8	6.1	3.1	2.1	1.0	8.4	6.1	5.3	6.2	2.5	2.2	13.6	594
Never married/in union	2.6	5.8	3.0	3.3	2.5	9.7	9.3	6.6	6.1	3.7	3.2	14.9	1296
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	4.5	14.9	14.2	10.7	8.9	27.0	18.9	19.9	20.3	15.3	6.4	31.3	173
Has no functional difficulty	2.7	5.6	3.5	2.9	2.4	10.0	9.3	6.8	5.8	2.7	2.5	16.2	5123
Ethnicity of household head													
African/Black	1.0	2.9	2.0	1.9	0.7	6.2	4.6	2.7	2.8	0.9	1.0	9.4	1780
Amerindian	7.6	13.0	9.7	8.9	7.3	19.7	23.1	19.3	12.8	8.9	8.6	30.1	429
East Indian	3.5	8.2	5.0	4.2	4.0	14.5	13.0	9.8	8.9	4.9	3.6	22.4	2572
Mixed Race	1.6	3.3	1.7	1.2	1.1	6.2	5.5	4.1	4.0	1.2	1.1	11.9	1093
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	5.6	9.7	8.1	7.1	5.2	17.2	16.8	13.0	9.8	6.7	5.3	25.9	993
Second	3.6	8.1	4.6	3.4	3.8	13.6	13.5	10.6	8.9	4.7	4.2	21.7	1122
Middle	2.5	6.5	3.6	2.6	1.9	11.5	9.0	5.9	5.8	2.3	2.2	17.0	1240

Table PR.8.1W: Attitudes toward domestic violence (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:											Number of women	
	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	If she has another partner	If she stays out late/partying	If she refuses to cook or clean	If he does not have access to her cellphone	If she overspends		For any of these ten reasons
Fourth	1.2	3.4	2.1	2.0	1.9	6.9	5.6	3.6	3.5	2.1	1.2	11.5	1318
Richest	1.2	3.4	1.7	2.2	1.4	6.5	5.9	4.8	5.1	1.5	1.3	11.7	1213

¹ MICS indicator PR.15 - Attitudes towards domestic violence

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

Table PR.8.1M: Attitudes toward domestic violence (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:												Number of men
	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	If she has another partner	If she stays out late/partying	If she refuses to cook or clean	If he does not have access to her cellphone	If she overspends	For any of these ten reasons	
Total	3.2	6.3	4.7	2.9	2.4	10.3	9.7	6.1	4.5	3.4	4.0	16.1	2214
Area													
Urban	1.4	5.5	3.0	2.5	0.6	8.6	5.1	2.2	2.8	1.6	1.6	11.8	465
Rural	3.6	6.5	5.2	3.0	2.9	10.8	11.0	7.1	5.0	4.0	4.6	17.3	1749
Location													
Coastal	2.6	5.9	4.3	2.3	2.2	9.6	8.8	5.4	4.1	3.2	3.6	15.3	2047
Interior	9.8	10.5	9.7	9.7	6.0	19.7	20.6	14.3	9.0	6.6	8.7	26.0	167
Region													
Barima Waini (1)	6.3	7.9	10.8	4.0	4.1	14.2	15.5	12.9	7.2	6.2	4.7	22.8	51
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	3.6	12.0	5.9	3.6	5.0	18.5	18.2	13.9	7.5	4.5	4.0	25.4	115
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	7.0	9.7	9.7	3.3	5.5	16.4	14.9	11.6	9.7	6.6	10.3	28.0	448
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	0.6	2.9	0.9	1.1	0.1	4.3	3.9	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.5	7.2	956
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	2.8	8.6	2.6	5.0	2.5	11.2	12.9	4.3	4.3	2.6	2.1	18.8	137
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	2.7	7.5	8.7	3.7	3.2	14.0	12.2	8.2	5.9	5.8	5.4	19.0	297
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	5.3	6.4	4.0	3.4	4.6	13.4	10.4	8.1	2.8	0.1	3.3	17.0	37
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	2.7	3.7	5.0	5.4	2.3	9.3	10.3	6.5	6.2	4.3	4.4	15.0	14
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	16.8	16.4	13.2	18.9	9.1	29.9	33.0	20.8	14.8	11.2	16.0	36.2	64
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	0.4	2.1	0.6	0.5	0.0	3.2	2.5	2.0	1.6	2.5	0.0	8.5	95
Age													
15-19	3.7	6.7	5.3	3.6	4.7	10.4	10.3	8.3	7.4	4.3	4.8	16.6	424
15-17	4.6	10.5	7.0	4.1	7.9	15.4	17.2	12.4	12.2	4.5	7.3	25.4	215
18-19	2.8	2.7	3.5	3.0	1.4	5.3	3.2	4.1	2.5	4.0	2.3	7.5	209
20-24	2.6	6.7	2.6	1.7	3.3	9.3	6.9	6.9	4.8	4.7	4.8	14.5	360

Table PR.8.1M: Attitudes toward domestic violence (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:												Number of men
	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	If she has another partner	If she stays out late/partying	If she refuses to cook or clean	If he does not have access to her cellphone	If she overspends	For any of these ten reasons	
25-29	2.8	3.6	4.9	3.3	1.9	7.7	8.2	4.2	4.2	4.8	2.2	14.3	337
30-34	4.0	6.8	2.7	4.2	1.9	11.2	15.4	7.0	3.7	3.1	4.5	18.3	284
35-39	1.8	6.1	6.6	3.0	1.0	10.8	10.7	5.4	3.6	1.0	2.6	17.1	276
40-44	3.2	8.1	5.3	1.5	0.7	13.0	9.1	4.5	2.3	2.0	3.6	17.1	262
45-49	3.9	6.2	6.1	2.7	2.2	10.7	8.1	4.9	3.8	3.2	5.3	15.7	273
Education													
Pre-Primary or None	(0.3)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(3.9)	(29.6)	(2.8)	(7.7)	(6.9)	(2.5)	(35.9)	33
Primary	5.2	7.6	6.8	4.1	2.4	11.9	10.9	7.9	3.7	3.5	7.5	17.6	261
Secondary	3.4	7.0	5.3	3.1	2.9	11.7	10.5	6.9	5.2	3.8	4.0	17.6	1566
Higher	0.8	2.2	0.9	1.1	0.8	3.4	3.5	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.5	6.5	345
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Marital/Union status													
Currently married/in union	2.7	5.6	4.4	2.6	1.5	9.3	9.9	5.1	3.3	2.8	3.5	16.1	1250
Formerly married/in union	7.5	7.9	8.8	5.1	2.9	16.9	14.5	8.1	5.3	6.1	4.4	21.3	186
Never married/in union	2.9	6.9	4.2	2.9	3.8	10.4	8.4	7.1	6.4	3.8	4.8	15.0	776
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	2.3	4.8	0.3	2.7	0.8	5.9	1.2	3.8	3.8	3.4	0.3	7.1	59
Has no functional difficulty	3.0	5.8	4.6	2.8	1.9	9.9	9.2	5.4	3.7	3.3	3.8	15.4	1940
Ethnicity of household head													
African/Black	2.0	6.4	1.8	1.8	1.4	9.3	6.7	3.3	2.1	1.9	2.1	12.6	595
Amerindian	9.6	12.0	8.7	10.5	5.8	21.7	23.7	15.4	9.9	5.3	7.5	29.8	155
East Indian	3.4	6.1	6.0	2.8	2.8	10.6	10.7	6.9	5.6	4.2	4.8	18.0	1077
Mixed Race	1.8	4.2	4.2	1.9	1.7	6.6	6.1	4.3	3.1	2.9	3.2	11.0	385
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	6.2	10.5	8.7	4.9	3.7	18.0	14.9	11.0	7.1	6.2	6.0	24.0	440

Table PR.8.1M: Attitudes toward domestic violence (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:												Number of men
	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	If she has another partner	If she stays out late/partying	If she refuses to cook or clean	If he does not have access to her cellphone	If she overspends	For any of these ten reasons	
Second	3.3	7.7	4.8	2.2	2.2	10.3	7.9	5.8	4.6	3.1	4.5	15.5	441
Middle	1.2	3.9	3.8	4.1	1.9	10.1	9.8	3.5	3.6	1.8	4.3	15.0	457
Fourth	3.1	5.9	3.9	2.3	3.4	8.5	9.3	6.1	5.7	3.5	3.4	16.7	433
Richest	2.0	3.4	2.3	1.0	1.1	4.6	6.7	4.0	1.7	2.7	1.9	9.7	444

¹ MICS indicator PR.15 - Attitudes towards domestic violence

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

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



10 LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

10.1 Drinking Water

Access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) is essential for good health, welfare and productivity and is widely recognised as a human right¹⁴⁵. Inadequate WASH is primarily responsible for the transmission of diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis A, typhoid and polio. Diarrhoeal diseases exacerbate malnutrition and remain a leading global cause of child deaths.

Drinking water may be contaminated with human or animal faeces containing pathogens, or with chemical and physical contaminants with harmful effects on child health and development. While improving water quality is critical to prevent disease, improving the accessibility and availability of drinking water is equally important, particularly for women and girls who usually bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often for long distances.¹⁴⁶

The SDG targets relating to drinking water are much more ambitious than the MDGs and variously aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.1). For more information on global targets and indicators please visit the website of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene.¹⁴⁷

The distribution of the population by main source of drinking water is shown in Table WS.1.1. The population using *improved sources* of drinking water are those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, compound, yard or plot, to neighbour, public tap/standpipe), tube well/borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater collection, and packaged or delivered water¹⁴⁸.

Table WS 1.2 shows the amount of time taken per round trip to collect water for users of improved and unimproved sources. Household members using improved water sources located on premises or requiring up to and including 30 minutes per trip for water collection meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' drinking water service.

Table WS.1.3 presents the sex and age of the household member usually responsible for water collection among household members without water sources on premises. Table WS 1.4 shows the

¹⁴⁵ The human rights to water and sanitation were explicitly recognised by the UN General Assembly and Human Rights Council in 2010 and in 2015.

¹⁴⁶ WHO, and UNICEF. *Safely Managed Drinking Water: thematic report on drinking water*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2017.

<https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/safely-managed-drinking-water-JMP-2017-1.pdf>.

¹⁴⁷ "Home." JMP. Accessed September 06, 2018. <https://washdata.org/>.

¹⁴⁸ Packaged water (bottled water and sachet water) and delivered water (tanker truck and cart with small drum/tank) are treated as improved based in new SDG definition.

average time spent each day by the household member mainly responsible for collecting drinking water.

Table WS.1.5 shows the proportion of household members with sufficient water available when needed from their main source of drinking water and the main reasons household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed.

Table WS.1.6 presents the proportion of household members with an indicator of faecal contamination detected in their drinking water source. The risk of faecal contamination is shown based on the number of *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) bacteria detected, ranging from low (<1 *E. coli* per 100 mL), to moderate (1-10 *E. coli* per 100 mL), high (11-100 *E. coli* per 100 mL) and very high risk (>100 *E. coli* per 100 mL). Table WS.1.7 shows the proportion of household members with *E. coli* detected in their household drinking water. Contamination may occur between the source and the household during transport, handling and storage.

Table WS.1.8 shows the proportion of household population with improved and unimproved drinking water sources located on premises, available when needed, and free from contamination. Households with improved sources accessible on premises, with sufficient quantities of water available when needed, and free from contamination meet the SDG criteria for 'safely managed' drinking water services.

Table WS.1.9 presents the main methods by which households report treating water in order to make it safer to drink. Boiling water, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter, and using solar disinfection are considered appropriate methods of water.

Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources

Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Main source of drinking water																			Total	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water ¹	Number of household members
	Improved sources											Unimproved sources										
	Piped water				Tubewell/borehole	Protected well	Protected spring	Rain-water collection	Tanker truck	Cart with small tank	Water refill facility	Bottled water ^A	Water in plastic bag ^A	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Surface water	Other	Missing				
	Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	To neighbour	Public tap/stand-pipe																		
Total	19.1	6.7	0.7	0.6	0.1	2.0	0.7	15.5	0.7	0.1	13.5	37.0	0.3	1.1	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	97.0	24744	
Area																						
Urban	25.4	7.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.6	9.1	0.7	0.2	29.9	24.7	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	98.8	6134	
Rural	17.0	6.6	0.9	0.7	0.1	2.4	0.8	17.6	0.7	0.0	8.1	41.1	0.4	1.4	0.3	1.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	96.5	18610	
Location																						
Coastal	20.3	6.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.6	14.7	0.8	0.1	14.2	39.9	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.1	22699	
Interior	5.4	11.5	0.8	4.3	1.1	13.6	2.1	24.6	0.1	0.0	5.7	5.4	0.0	13.8	2.0	8.7	0.9	0.0	100.0	74.6	2045	
Region																						
Barima Waini (1)	2.0	11.5	0.3	1.5	2.6	9.1	3.4	48.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.8	0.0	3.5	2.1	10.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	84.3	636	
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	3.0	1.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	62.7	3.5	0.0	1.2	25.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.3	1553	
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	11.8	6.1	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.0	1.3	0.0	5.9	53.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	100.0	99.4	4509	
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	13.8	3.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.3	0.5	0.1	27.2	42.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.5	10438	
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	38.6	6.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	2.1	41.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	97.7	1514	
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	39.6	18.6	1.0	0.3	0.1	4.7	2.9	3.9	0.0	0.1	1.9	25.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	3466	
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	2.4	3.0	0.0	8.1	1.0	4.0	2.2	33.0	0.1	0.2	22.6	6.5	0.0	1.0	0.7	15.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	83.2	420	
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	16.9	18.9	0.5	3.5	1.1	6.9	3.9	10.8	0.1	0.0	0.4	6.3	0.0	2.8	4.8	21.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	69.3	162	
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	7.2	14.4	1.5	4.8	0.1	23.1	0.6	4.4	0.0	0.0	2.6	5.1	0.0	30.4	1.9	2.1	1.7	0.0	100.0	63.9	827	
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	52.5	4.6	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	3.0	9.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	23.7	0.2	0.2	2.5	0.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	96.1	1219	
Education of household head																						
Pre=primary or none	21.3	8.2	1.2	1.1	0.1	3.7	2.6	23.4	0.8	0.0	3.6	31.6	0.0	0.5	0.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.4	853	
Primary	19.4	8.4	1.2	0.8	0.2	2.9	1.1	20.0	0.5	0.0	8.8	33.2	0.1	0.9	0.2	1.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	96.8	6490	
Secondary	19.7	6.6	0.4	0.5	0.1	1.9	0.6	14.6	0.9	0.0	14.2	36.9	0.5	1.5	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	96.8	12550	
Higher	17.9	3.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	6.2	0.4	0.3	20.3	48.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	98.6	3025	

Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources

Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Main source of drinking water																		Total	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water ¹	Number of household members
	Improved sources												Unimproved sources				Missing				
	Piped water				Tubewell/borehole	Protected well	Protected spring	Rain-water collection	Tanker truck	Cart with small tank	Water refill facility	Bottled water ^A	Water in plastic bag ^A	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Surface water		Other			
	Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	To neighbour	Public tap/stand-pipe																	
Missing/DK	14.5	6.6	2.5	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.2	17.5	0.6	0.0	18.6	35.2	0.2	1.3	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	97.0	1827
Ethnicity of household head																					
African/Black	27.4	6.3	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.9	11.0	0.5	0.1	17.9	33.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.3	7003
Amerindian	5.7	11.5	0.6	4.1	0.8	13.1	1.3	30.4	0.4	0.0	1.8	6.7	0.2	11.8	1.8	9.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	76.6	2197
East Indian	18.5	6.6	0.9	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.5	13.1	0.7	0.0	8.0	49.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	100.0	99.3	10758
Mixed Race	14.4	5.6	0.6	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.5	20.8	1.1	0.0	24.9	28.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	98.2	4736
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	5.8	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	19.3	9.8	2.0	0.0	22.3	32.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	98.8	50
Wealth index quintile																					
Poorest	10.7	16.3	3.4	2.6	0.4	7.1	0.8	33.1	0.7	0.0	3.8	8.1	0.1	5.6	1.0	4.9	1.3	0.0	100.0	87.2	4958
Second	25.5	11.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	1.3	1.6	19.8	0.5	0.0	9.0	29.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.1	4941
Middle	24.0	4.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.8	13.6	1.0	0.0	15.8	39.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.6	4947
Fourth	19.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	8.4	0.8	0.0	19.9	48.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	99.7	4949
Richest	16.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	2.5	0.5	0.2	19.0	60.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.6	4949

¹ MICS indicator WS.1 - Use of improved drinking water sources

^A Delivered and packaged water considered improved sources of drinking water based on new SDG definition.

Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services

Percent distribution of household population according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage using basic drinking water services, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Time to source of drinking water									Total	Percentage using basic drinking water services ¹	Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources			Missing				
	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes ^A	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes ^A	More than 30 minutes	Water on Premise	DK/ Missing			
Total	79.2	15.3	2.4	0.1	1.4	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.6	24744
Area												
Urban	66.2	27.4	4.8	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.6	6134
Rural	83.5	11.4	1.6	0.0	1.5	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.9	18610
Location												
Coastal	81.2	15.2	2.6	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.4	22699
Interior	57.5	16.7	0.4	0.0	12.7	11.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	74.2	2045
Region												
Barima Waini (1)	74.5	9.6	0.2	0.0	3.1	12.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	84.1	636
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	91.9	6.7	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	98.6	1553
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	88.4	10.6	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.0	4509
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	70.8	24.3	4.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.1	10438
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	92.0	5.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.6	1514
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	89.8	5.8	3.3	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.6	3466
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	46.7	34.7	1.7	0.0	0.5	14.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	81.5	420
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	53.8	15.0	0.3	0.2	3.1	21.9	5.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	68.8	162
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	50.5	13.3	0.0	0.0	28.1	7.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	63.9	827
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	91.3	4.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.6	1219
Education of household head												
Pre-primary or none	89.8	7.4	0.3	0.0	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.2	853
Primary	82.4	12.1	2.3	0.0	1.2	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.5	6490
Secondary	78.7	16.0	2.1	0.1	1.6	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.7	12550

Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services

Percent distribution of household population according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage using basic drinking water services, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Time to source of drinking water									Total	Percentage using basic drinking water services ¹	Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources			Missing				
	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes ^A	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes ^A	More than 30 minutes	Water on Premise	DK/ Missing			
Higher	75.3	20.2	2.9	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.5	3025
Missing/DK	73.2	18.1	5.4	0.4	1.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.3	1827
Ethnicity of household head												
African/Black	78.2	18.6	2.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.8	7003
Amerindian	63.6	12.6	0.4	0.0	11.6	10.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	76.2	2197
East Indian	87.4	9.8	2.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.3	10758
Mixed Race	69.4	24.2	4.5	0.1	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.6	4736
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	69.8	24.9	4.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.7	50
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	73.0	13.0	1.1	0.1	5.7	6.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.1	4958
Second	86.9	10.7	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.6	4941
Middle	80.8	15.5	3.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.3	4947
Fourth	76.6	20.4	2.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	97.1	4949
Richest	78.7	17.0	3.6	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.7	4949
¹ MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1												
^A Includes cases where household members do not collect.												

Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water

Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises according to the person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water					Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises
			Woman (15+)	Man (15+)	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	DK/Missing/ Members do not collect		
Total	19.4	24744	28.5	52.3	0.5	1.1	17.6	100.0	4806
Area									
Urban	33.1	6134	27.8	50.3	0.5	2.1	19.3	100.0	2028
Rural	14.9	18610	29.0	53.8	0.5	0.4	16.3	100.0	2778
Location									
Coastal	18.5	22699	28.3	52.5	0.2	1.2	17.8	100.0	4195
Interior	29.9	2045	29.7	51.2	2.3	0.8	15.9	100.0	611
Region									
Barima Waini (1)	22.5	636	26.8	71.2	0.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	143
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	7.5	1553	30.3	59.1	0.0	0.0	10.6	100.0	117
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	11.2	4509	35.3	54.0	0.0	0.0	10.7	100.0	505
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	28.8	10438	27.4	49.6	0.2	1.1	21.6	100.0	3011
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	7.7	1514	22.3	57.4	0.0	0.0	20.2	100.0	116
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	9.8	3466	30.7	67.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	100.0	341
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	52.8	420	27.6	41.8	2.4	0.0	28.2	100.0	221
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	43.1	162	30.1	59.6	0.0	3.4	6.9	100.0	70
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	21.3	827	34.6	43.6	4.7	1.5	15.4	100.0	177
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	8.7	1219	17.9	66.3	3.8	6.9	5.0	100.0	106
Education of household head									
Pre-primary or none	9.7	853	27.6	48.4	0.0	0.0	24.0	100.0	83
Primary	16.4	6490	27.5	57.7	1.0	1.1	12.7	100.0	1065
Secondary	19.7	12550	30.7	49.0	0.2	1.3	18.8	100.0	2472
Higher	23.8	3025	20.3	57.6	0.8	1.5	19.9	100.0	719
Missing/DK	25.6	1827	31.6	50.3	0.6	0.0	17.6	100.0	467

Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water

Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises according to the person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water					Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises
			Woman (15+)	Man (15+)	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	DK/Missing/ Members do not collect		
Source of drinking water									
Improved	18.4	24013	28.5	51.4	0.4	1.1	18.6	100.0	4414
Unimproved	53.9	725	28.1	62.7	1.2	1.8	6.2	100.0	391
DK/Missing	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Ethnicity of household head									
African/Black	21.4	7003	30.4	52.8	0.6	0.7	15.5	100.0	1496
Amerindian	24.8	2197	28.3	59.0	2.5	0.8	9.4	100.0	546
East Indian	12.4	10758	25.5	57.8	0.0	0.6	16.1	100.0	1330
Mixed Race	30.0	4736	29.6	44.5	0.0	2.3	23.6	100.0	1419
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	29.8	50	(6.8)	(16.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(77.0)	100.0	15
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	21.3	4958	26.1	62.8	1.3	0.5	9.3	100.0	1055
Second	12.8	4941	17.9	54.9	0.6	1.1	25.3	100.0	631
Middle	19.0	4947	39.6	37.4	0.0	4.1	18.9	100.0	941
Fourth	23.1	4949	32.1	48.8	0.5	0.3	18.3	100.0	1143
Richest	20.9	4949	23.3	57.6	0.0	0.0	19.1	100.0	1036

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

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

Table WS.1.4: Time spent collecting water

Average time spent collecting water by person usually responsible for water collection, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Average time spent collecting water per day					Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises and where household members are primarily responsible for collecting water
	Up to 30 minutes	From 31 mins to 1 hour	Over 1 hour to 3 hours	Over 3 hours	DK/Missing		
Total	91.7	5.2	1.6	0.7	0.7	100.0	3962
Area							
Urban	94.5	2.1	0.6	1.4	1.5	100.0	1636
Rural	89.8	7.5	2.3	0.2	0.2	100.0	2326
Location							
Coastal	92.2	5.0	1.3	0.7	0.8	100.0	3448
Interior	88.7	6.5	3.7	1.0	0.0	100.0	513
Region							
Barima Waini (1)	78.3	11.8	9.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	140
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	90.2	2.4	3.6	0.0	3.8	100.0	104
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	97.4	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	451
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	92.0	6.2	0.3	0.5	1.0	100.0	2359
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	93.4	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	93
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	85.2	3.3	8.2	3.2	0.0	100.0	341
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	91.3	4.4	3.1	1.2	0.0	100.0	159
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	86.6	7.8	0.7	4.5	0.4	100.0	65
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	96.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	149
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	96.7	2.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	101
Education							
Pre-primary or none	82.5	5.2	11.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	60
Primary	88.6	5.0	4.0	2.0	0.4	100.0	642
Lower Secondary	85.8	11.7	0.6	1.5	0.4	100.0	821
Upper Secondary/Higher	95.2	2.4	1.2	0.1	1.1	100.0	2203
Missing/DK	90.3	9.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	235

Table WS.1.4: Time spent collecting water

Average time spent collecting water by person usually responsible for water collection, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Average time spent collecting water per day					Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises and where household members are primarily responsible for collecting water
	Up to 30 minutes	From 31 mins to 1 hour	Over 1 hour to 3 hours	Over 3 hours	DK/Missing		
Age							
<15	89.7	7.7	0.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	78
5-14	88.1	9.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	67
15-49	91.3	6.1	1.5	0.5	0.6	100.0	2766
50+	92.9	2.9	2.1	1.0	1.2	100.0	1118
Sex							
Male	93.4	3.1	2.1	1.0	0.4	100.0	2569
Female	88.7	9.1	0.6	0.2	1.4	100.0	1392
Source of drinking water							
Improved	92.1	5.2	1.2	0.7	0.8	100.0	3594
Unimproved	88.3	5.7	5.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	367
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Ethnicity of household head							
African/Black	97.1	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.1	100.0	1264
Amerindian	88.3	6.8	3.8	0.9	0.1	100.0	494
East Indian	89.3	5.5	3.5	1.0	0.8	100.0	1116
Mixed Race	89.7	9.6	0.1	0.0	0.6	100.0	1084
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	91.6	4.8	2.8	0.5	0.3	100.0	957
Second	94.3	1.4	1.3	2.6	0.5	100.0	471
Middle	82.1	16.9	0.7	0.0	0.2	100.0	763
Fourth	95.8	2.7	0.8	0.0	0.7	100.0	933
Richest	94.7	0.0	2.2	1.3	1.9	100.0	838

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

Table WS.1.5: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed

Percentage of household members with drinking water available when needed and percent distribution of the main reasons household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of household population with drinking water available in sufficient quantities ¹	Number of household members	Main reason that the household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities					Total	Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed
			Water not available from source	Water too expensive	Source not accessible	Other	DK/ Missing		
Total	89.1	24744	65.9	6.8	19.9	6.8	0.6	100.0	2646
Area									
Urban	87.1	6134	58.6	9.9	22.8	8.6	0.1	100.0	783
Rural	89.7	18610	69.0	5.5	18.6	6.1	0.8	100.0	1864
Location									
Coastal	89.5	22699	65.7	6.5	20.4	6.8	0.6	100.0	2349
Interior	85.0	2045	67.6	9.3	15.8	7.3	0.0	100.0	297
Region									
Barima Waini (1)	87.2	636	69.7	0.7	12.4	17.2	0.0	100.0	81
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	85.1	1553	84.5	1.6	11.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	224
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	91.6	4509	69.5	2.1	11.9	15.3	1.2	100.0	365
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	89.3	10438	56.2	11.4	27.6	4.3	0.5	100.0	1108
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	90.1	1514	74.1	2.2	12.1	9.1	2.6	100.0	145
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	90.6	3466	75.7	1.9	16.3	6.1	0.0	100.0	322
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	81.6	420	75.1	10.2	8.0	6.7	0.0	100.0	77
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	86.6	162	90.2	0.0	2.4	7.4	0.0	100.0	19
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	84.8	827	57.9	15.9	25.3	0.9	0.0	100.0	120
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	84.1	1219	68.3	3.4	19.0	8.7	0.6	100.0	186
Education of household head									
Pre-primary or none	90.6	853	74.8	0.0	20.0	5.2	0.0	100.0	62
Primary	89.2	6490	71.6	6.3	14.8	6.6	0.6	100.0	695
Secondary	89.1	12550	67.5	7.6	19.5	5.3	0.2	100.0	1344

Table WS.1.5: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed

Percentage of household members with drinking water available when needed and percent distribution of the main reasons household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of household population with drinking water available in sufficient quantities ¹	Number of household members	Main reason that the household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities					Total	Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed
			Water not available from source	Water too expensive	Source not accessible	Other	DK/ Missing		
Higher	89.7	3025	51.4	6.2	29.3	10.5	2.7	100.0	305
Missing/DK	86.9	1827	57.1	6.6	24.6	11.7	0.0	100.0	240
Source of drinking water^A									
Improved	89.0	24013	66.2	6.9	19.3	7.0	0.6	100.0	2580
Unimproved	90.8	725	55.2	2.4	41.5	1.0	0.0	100.0	66
Ethnicity of household head									
African/Black	87.3	7003	65.1	8.4	18.1	6.9	1.5	100.0	882
Amerindian	85.3	2197	68.8	7.1	19.8	4.3	0.0	100.0	314
East Indian	91.9	10758	61.5	4.4	24.8	9.3	0.0	100.0	846
Mixed Race	87.1	4736	71.9	7.6	15.6	4.6	0.3	100.0	602
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	89.6	50	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	84.6	4958	76.1	3.7	14.8	5.4	0.0	100.0	751
Second	86.1	4941	57.3	12.1	21.2	8.7	0.6	100.0	669
Middle	88.8	4947	72.2	4.6	16.9	6.1	0.2	100.0	548
Fourth	90.0	4949	61.0	6.0	23.1	9.5	0.4	100.0	485
Richest	96.0	4949	50.9	8.6	35.1	1.4	4.0	100.0	194

¹ MICS indicator WS.3 - Availability of drinking water

^A The category 'Missing' is not shown due to low number of unweighted cases

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

Table WS.1.6: Quality of source drinking water

 Percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in source drinking water, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Risk level based on number of <i>E. coli</i> per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of household population with <i>E. coli</i> in source water ¹	Number of household members
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)			
Total	51.6	19.0	15.2	14.2	100.0	48.4	5024
Area							
Urban	50.1	19.8	13.8	16.3	100.0	49.9	1316
Rural	52.2	18.7	15.7	13.4	100.0	47.8	3708
Location							
Coastal	54.4	19.2	13.9	12.5	100.0	45.6	4621
Interior	19.6	16.1	30.7	33.6	100.0	80.4	403
Region							
Barima Waini (1)	16.6	17.6	36.6	29.3	100.0	83.4	131
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	20.9	16.4	33.8	28.9	100.0	79.1	336
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	53.0	22.7	12.8	11.5	100.0	47.0	1015
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	66.5	15.6	10.7	7.1	100.0	33.5	2023
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	43.3	30.1	6.6	20.1	100.0	56.7	302
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	50.5	22.1	16.2	11.2	100.0	49.5	708
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	21.3	25.8	20.2	32.7	100.0	78.7	73
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	23.4	9.5	44.4	22.7	100.0	76.6	30
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	20.5	12.0	28.2	39.3	100.0	79.5	169
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	30.9	16.6	19.3	33.2	100.0	69.1	237
Education of household head							
Pre-primary or none	33.9	39.4	17.8	9.0	100.0	66.1	134
Primary	52.3	16.0	14.6	17.2	100.0	47.7	1387
Secondary	51.9	18.4	15.7	14.0	100.0	48.1	2550
Higher	50.2	23.1	15.8	10.9	100.0	49.8	671
Missing/DK	57.8	19.8	11.6	10.9	100.0	42.2	282
Main source of drinking water^A							
Improved sources	53.1	19.1	15.1	12.7	100.0	46.9	4845
Piped water	46.9	22.6	16.3	14.2	100.0	53.1	1287
Tube well/Borehole	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	5
Protected well or spring	21.6	18.3	39.6	20.5	100.0	78.4	113
Rainwater collection	30.4	20.2	28.1	21.3	100.0	69.6	892
Water refill facility	62.9	14.2	11.7	11.2	100.0	37.1	600
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	(69.3)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(24.1)	100.0	(30.7)	40
Bottled/Sachet water	66.6	18.1	7.9	7.4	100.0	33.4	1909
Unimproved sources	10.7	16.4	19.3	53.6	100.0	89.3	178
Unprotected well or spring	7.9	10.6	30.6	50.9	100.0	92.1	73
Surface water or other	12.7	20.4	11.5	55.5	100.0	87.3	105
Ethnicity of household head							
African/Black	46.0	21.0	16.9	16.2	100.0	54.0	1177
Amerindian	22.9	12.6	33.4	31.2	100.0	77.1	472
East Indian	59.1	21.5	9.7	9.6	100.0	40.9	2257
Mixed Race	54.3	14.7	16.8	14.2	100.0	45.7	1103
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	15

Table WS.1.6: Quality of source drinking water

Percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in source drinking water, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Risk level based on number of <i>E. coli</i> per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of household population with <i>E. coli</i> in source water ¹	Number of household members
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)			
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	30.2	19.3	24.9	25.6	100.0	69.8	1053
Second	45.9	20.1	17.5	16.5	100.0	54.1	908
Middle	54.8	24.1	11.9	9.2	100.0	45.2	972
Fourth	62.2	18.9	9.6	9.4	100.0	37.8	906
Richest	64.4	13.8	11.8	10.0	100.0	35.6	1184

¹ MICS indicator WS.4 - Faecal contaminaton of source water

^A As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the source drinking water tested.

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

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

Table WS.1.7: Quality of household drinking water

Percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in household drinking water, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Risk level based on number of <i>E. coli</i> per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of household population with <i>E. coli</i> in household drinking water ¹	Number of household members
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)			
Total	39.5	19.9	20.5	20.1	100.0	60.5	5592
Area							
Urban	37.7	19.4	21.4	21.5	100.0	62.3	1419
Rural	40.1	20.1	20.2	19.6	100.0	59.9	4173
Location							
Coastal	41.7	19.9	19.7	18.7	100.0	58.3	5153
Interior	13.3	20.5	29.5	36.7	100.0	86.7	439
Region							
Barima Waini (1)	6.4	26.9	38.5	28.2	100.0	93.6	141
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	19.0	21.2	23.4	36.4	100.0	81.0	358
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	36.8	29.8	17.4	16.0	100.0	63.2	1106
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	55.6	10.8	20.5	13.0	100.0	44.4	2307
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	27.6	26.9	11.2	34.3	100.0	72.4	327
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	30.7	29.4	23.5	16.4	100.0	69.3	793
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	14.7	15.4	25.2	44.7	100.0	85.3	80
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	9.6	17.5	43.3	29.7	100.0	90.4	34
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	18.7	18.3	22.0	41.0	100.0	81.3	183
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	21.4	17.9	17.3	43.4	100.0	78.6	262
Education of household head							
Pre-primary or none	26.2	25.3	20.0	28.5	100.0	73.8	142
Primary	34.6	22.4	18.8	24.2	100.0	65.4	1537
Secondary	42.5	18.3	21.1	18.0	100.0	57.5	2864
Higher	40.4	19.4	23.9	16.3	100.0	59.6	716
Missing/DK	39.9	20.7	16.1	23.3	100.0	60.1	332

Table WS.1.7: Quality of household drinking water

Percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in household drinking water, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Risk level based on number of <i>E. coli</i> per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of household population with <i>E. coli</i> in household drinking water ¹	Number of household members
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)			
Main source of drinking water^A							
Improved sources	40.4	20.2	20.4	19.0	100.0	59.6	5391
Piped water	36.0	19.8	22.4	21.9	100.0	64.0	1389
Tube well/Borehole	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	7
Protected well or spring	8.4	37.6	25.9	28.1	100.0	91.6	130
Rainwater collection	29.2	19.7	23.5	27.5	100.0	70.8	957
Water refill facility	44.0	14.3	24.0	17.7	100.0	56.0	734
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	(34.1)	(38.5)	(24.8)	(2.6)	100.0	(65.9)	47
Bottled/Sachet water	49.4	21.4	15.8	13.4	100.0	50.6	2127
Unimproved sources	14.0	10.9	24.2	50.8	100.0	86.0	201
Unprotected well or spring	6.7	10.5	29.0	53.8	100.0	93.3	81
Surface water or other	18.9	11.1	21.1	48.9	100.0	81.1	121
Ethnicity of household head							
African/Black	37.0	23.6	20.6	18.8	100.0	63.0	1346
Amerindian	14.1	17.3	30.1	38.5	100.0	85.9	500
East Indian	42.6	22.7	17.1	17.6	100.0	57.4	2479
Mixed Race	46.3	10.8	23.6	19.3	100.0	53.7	1254
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	13
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	22.0	17.5	26.9	33.7	100.0	78.0	1156
Second	28.3	20.7	25.6	25.4	100.0	71.7	996
Middle	40.7	20.3	19.4	19.6	100.0	59.3	1043
Fourth	52.4	22.7	15.4	9.5	100.0	47.6	1102
Richest	51.7	18.8	16.3	13.2	100.0	48.3	1295
¹ MICS indicator WS.5 - Faecal contaminaton of household drinking water							
^A As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the household drinking water tested							
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.							
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.							

Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services

Percentage of household population with drinking water free from faecal contamination, available when needed, and accessible on premises, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of *E. coli* and available when needed, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Main source of drinking water ^A								Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed ¹	Number of household members with information on water quality
	Improved sources				Unimproved sources					
	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Number of household members with information on water quality who are using improved sources	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Number of household members with information on water quality who are using unimproved sources		
Total	53.1	90.6	83.1	4845	8.5	95.0	50.0	174	39.1	5024
Area										
Urban	50.9	87.0	69.1	1293	(8.6)	(100)	(91.4)	22	31.5	1316
Rural	54.0	91.9	88.2	3552	8.5	94.3	43.9	152	41.8	3708
Location										
Coastal	55.0	91.1	83.3	4552	10.2	100.0	48.3	65	41.8	4621
Interior	24.1	82.7	80.5	293	7.5	92.1	51.0	110	9.0	403
Region										
Barima Waini (1)	16.6	86.1	93.1	113	(16.3)	(75.5)	(8.9)	18	11.0	131
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	20.9	75.2	98.3	335	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	13.0	336
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	53.2	94.0	90.4	1003	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	45.0	1015
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	67.4	90.9	72.1	1997	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	46.3	2023
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	45.1	95.1	91.8	289	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	35.5	302
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	51.0	95.4	92.1	692	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	47.7	708
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	25.9	74.3	52.0	60	(0.3)	(98.0)	(13.6)	13	9.0	73
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	25.7	85.4	90.9	20	18.6	82.3	4.6	10	14.5	30
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	31.0	83.3	81.2	100	5.0	96.7	75.9	69	6.6	169
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	30.3	85.6	90.3	235	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	19.9	237
Education of household head										
Pre-primary or none	34.3	78.4	98.0	132	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	25.1	134
Primary	53.6	90.9	85.1	1345	7.6	94.6	33.5	42	41.9	1387

Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services

Percentage of household population with drinking water free from faecal contamination, available when needed, and accessible on premises, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of *E. coli* and available when needed, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Main source of drinking water ^A								Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed ¹	Number of household members with information on water quality
	Improved sources				Unimproved sources					
	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Number of household members with information on water quality who are using improved sources	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Number of household members with information on water quality who are using unimproved sources		
Secondary	53.5	92.8	85.2	2446	11.5	93.9	51.0	100	41.3	2550
Higher	51.7	90.7	78.2	652	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	34.6	671
Missing/DK	60.1	75.1	59.2	271	(0.0)	(100)	(54.4)	11	23.6	282
Main source of drinking water^A										
Improved sources	53.1	90.6	83.1	4845	na	na	na	na	40.6	4845
Piped water	46.9	90.2	97.2	1287	na	na	na	na	41.9	1287
Tube well/Borehole	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	na	na	na	na	(*)	5
Protected well or spring	21.6	97.9	44.0	113	na	na	na	na	13.3	113
Rainwater collection	30.4	85.4	97.6	892	na	na	na	na	25.9	892
Water refilled facility	62.9	83.4	0.0	600	na	na	na	na	0.0	600
Bottled or sachet water	(69.3)	(93.4)	(0.0)	40	na	na	na	na	(0.0)	40
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	66.6	95.2	97.3	1909	na	na	na	na	61.8	1909
Unimproved sources	na	na	na	na	8.5	95.0	50.0	174	0.0	178
Unprotected well or spring	na	na	na	na	7.9	94.2	73.0	73	0.0	73
Surface water or other	na	na	na	na	9.0	95.6	33.2	101	0.0	105
Ethnicity of household head										
African/Black	46.5	89.2	79.3	1160	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	31.5	1177
Amerindian	27.2	79.6	86.2	367	7.5	91.7	45.9	104	13.2	472
East Indian	59.5	93.0	88.7	2228	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	50.3	2257
Mixed Race	55.7	90.9	74.5	1076	1.5	100.0	87.6	27	34.9	1103
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	15
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	34.3	87.6	85.5	904	5.6	94.2	46.5	149	23.2	1053
Second	54.7	92.4	83.6	970	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	41.9	972

Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services

Percentage of household population with drinking water free from faecal contamination, available when needed, and accessible on premises, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of *E. coli* and available when needed, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Main source of drinking water ^A								Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed ¹	Number of household members with information on water quality
	Improved sources				Unimproved sources					
	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Number of household members with information on water quality who are using improved sources	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Number of household members with information on water quality who are using unimproved sources		
Middle	62.0	91.6	77.2	902	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	41.7	906
Fourth	65.2	95.4	81.7	1170	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	52.6	1184
Richest	54.7	92.4	83.6	970	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	41.9	972

¹ MICS indicator WS.6 - Use of safely managed drinking water services; SDG indicator 6.1.1

^A As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the household drinking water tested.

na: not applicable.

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

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

Table WS.1.9: Household water treatment

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household and the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Water treatment method used in the household									Percentage of household members in households using an appropriate water treatment method	Number of household members
	None	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar dis-infection	Let it stand and settle	Other	DK/ Missing		
Total	73.3	6.6	19.2	1.8	0.9	0.0	1.7	0.6	0.0	24.5	24744
Area											
Urban	74.9	9.1	16.4	1.5	0.4	0.0	1.7	0.8	0.0	23.1	6134
Rural	72.8	5.8	20.2	1.9	1.1	0.0	1.7	0.6	0.0	25.0	18610
Location											
Coastal	74.3	6.5	18.8	1.3	0.9	0.0	1.7	0.7	0.0	23.9	22699
Interior	62.8	8.2	24.0	7.6	1.0	0.1	1.1	0.4	0.0	30.8	2045
Region											
Barima Waini (1)	59.4	11.0	30.4	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.0	39.7	636
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	57.3	15.7	29.8	5.6	1.0	0.0	1.3	0.9	0.2	39.0	1553
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	75.1	6.1	19.3	1.1	1.2	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.0	24.0	4509
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	80.0	4.2	14.5	1.2	0.7	0.0	1.3	0.8	0.0	18.3	10438
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	60.5	6.4	33.7	0.0	1.2	0.0	3.2	0.3	0.0	38.0	1514
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	74.3	7.3	16.1	1.1	0.9	0.0	3.9	0.4	0.0	22.5	3466
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	72.4	10.8	17.8	1.8	1.0	0.0	2.8	0.1	0.0	25.0	420
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	77.9	3.1	19.9	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	21.7	162
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	57.5	5.7	23.0	16.9	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.0	28.7	827
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	60.2	13.2	28.6	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	39.4	1219
Education of household head											
Pre-primary or none	81.1	4.9	12.5	2.1	0.4	0.0	1.7	0.2	0.0	16.9	853
Primary	71.6	6.7	20.3	1.4	0.9	0.0	2.7	0.3	0.0	26.2	6490
Secondary	72.4	6.6	20.3	2.2	1.0	0.0	1.3	0.7	0.0	25.3	12550
Higher	80.3	6.9	13.3	0.7	1.2	0.0	1.0	1.4	0.0	18.4	3025
Missing/DK	70.4	6.6	21.3	2.6	0.6	0.0	1.8	0.1	0.0	26.6	1827

Table WS.1.9: Household water treatment

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household and the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Water treatment method used in the household									Percentage of household members in households using an appropriate water treatment method	Number of household members
	None	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar dis-infection	Let it stand and settle	Other	DK/ Missing		
Source of drinking water											
Improved	73.7	6.6	19.2	1.6	0.9	0.0	1.7	0.7	0.0	24.3	24013
Unimproved	59.3	8.5	22.4	10.7	1.6	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	30.5	725
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Ethnicity of household head											
African/Black	69.0	7.5	24.9	0.2	0.9	0.0	1.1	0.8	0.0	30.1	7003
Amerindian	58.6	10.5	28.0	7.6	0.7	0.1	2.3	0.7	0.0	35.4	2197
East Indian	79.5	5.2	13.4	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.2	0.5	0.0	18.7	10758
Mixed Race	72.3	6.9	20.3	3.4	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.7	0.0	24.6	4736
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	95.1	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	50
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	60.1	8.6	28.6	6.1	0.4	0.0	2.6	0.3	0.0	34.3	4958
Second	68.3	6.4	24.9	1.3	0.6	0.1	1.7	0.5	0.1	30.0	4941
Middle	73.7	7.1	18.8	0.5	0.9	0.0	3.1	1.3	0.0	24.3	4947
Fourth	78.0	5.7	16.0	1.2	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	21.2	4949
Richest	86.5	5.5	7.9	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	12.8	4949

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

10.2 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 five¹⁴⁹. It is most effective when done using water and soap after visiting a toilet or cleaning a child, before eating or handling food and before feeding a child. Direct observation of handwashing behaviour at these critical times is challenging. A reliable alternative to observations is assessing the likelihood that correct handwashing behaviour takes place by asking to see the place where people wash their hands and observing whether water and soap (or other local cleansing materials) are available at this place^{150,151}.

Hygiene was omitted from the MDGs but has been included in the SDG targets which aim to achieve universal access to a basic handwashing facility at home (SDG 1.4 and 6.2).

Table WS.2.1 shows the proportion of household members with fixed or mobile handwashing facilities observed on premises (in the dwelling, yard or plot). It also shows the proportion of handwashing facilities where water and soap were observed. Household members with a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water available meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' handwashing facility.

¹⁴⁹ Cairncross, S. and V. Valdmanis. "Water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion Chapter 41." in *Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries. 2nd Edition*, edited by Jameson et al. Washington (DC): The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank.

¹⁵⁰ Ram, P. *Practical Guidance for Measuring Handwashing Behavior: 2013 Update*. Global Scaling Up Handwashing. Washington DC: World Bank Press, 2013.

¹⁵¹ Handwashing place or facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.

Table WS.2.1: Handwashing facility with soap and water on premises

Percent distribution of household members by observation of handwashing facility and percentage of household members by availability of water and soap or detergent at the handwashing facility, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Handwashing facility observed		No handwashing facility observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot	No permission to see/ Other	Total	Number of household members	Handwashing facility observed and			Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed	Percentage of household members with handwashing facility where water and soap are present ¹	Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed or with no handwashing facility in the dwelling, yard, or plot
	Fixed facility observed	Mobile object observed					water available	soap available	ash/mud/sand available ^A			
Total	72.7	11.1	6.6	9.6	100.0	24744	96.7	94.6	0.4	20737	85.7	22367
Area												
Urban	66.2	10.1	7.3	16.4	100.0	6134	95.6	92.5	0.3	4682	81.5	5130
Rural	74.8	11.5	6.4	7.4	100.0	18610	97.0	95.2	0.4	16055	87.0	17238
Location												
Coastal	75.5	7.9	6.4	10.2	100.0	22699	97.2	95.2	0.3	18937	86.4	20386
Interior	40.9	47.1	8.9	3.1	100.0	2045	91.2	88.2	1.5	1800	78.2	1982
Region												
Barima Waini (1)	27.5	51.7	13.1	7.8	100.0	636	94.5	84.4	0.3	504	69.8	587
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	68.4	17.3	7.9	6.3	100.0	1553	97.5	94.7	0.0	1332	85.1	1455
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	75.9	6.3	6.0	11.7	100.0	4509	97.4	97.5	0.0	3709	88.8	3979
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	76.6	6.4	6.4	10.7	100.0	10438	96.7	94.9	0.6	8656	85.8	9325
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	71.7	9.8	9.9	8.6	100.0	1514	97.9	95.0	0.0	1234	83.0	1384
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	78.0	8.0	5.7	8.4	100.0	3466	98.3	95.2	0.1	2979	88.0	3175
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	50.6	41.6	7.1	0.7	100.0	420	97.3	96.3	0.2	387	88.5	417
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	48.8	18.8	30.0	2.4	100.0	162	93.2	91.9	0.1	109	60.6	158
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	44.8	51.9	2.5	0.9	100.0	827	85.8	86.2	3.1	800	82.4	820
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	72.5	11.7	3.3	12.5	100.0	1219	96.3	90.3	0.4	1026	85.0	1067
Education of household head												
Pre-primary or none	66.8	16.6	11.5	5.2	100.0	853	96.0	84.7	0.3	711	72.3	809
Primary	68.6	12.4	8.8	10.2	100.0	6490	96.6	93.8	0.3	5259	82.5	5830
Secondary	74.3	11.4	5.4	8.9	100.0	12550	96.7	95.0	0.5	10759	87.5	11436

Table WS.2.1: Handwashing facility with soap and water on premises

Percent distribution of household members by observation of handwashing facility and percentage of household members by availability of water and soap or detergent at the handwashing facility, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Handwashing facility observed		No handwashing facility observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot	No permission to see/ Other	Total	Number of household members	Handwashing facility observed and			Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed	Percentage of household members with handwashing facility where water and soap are present ¹	Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed or with no handwashing facility in the dwelling, yard, or plot
	Fixed facility observed	Mobile object observed					water available	soap available	ash/mud/sand available ^A			
Higher	79.9	3.5	5.2	11.4	100.0	3025	97.6	98.3	0.5	2523	90.6	2681
Missing/DK	66.9	14.4	6.9	11.8	100.0	1827	95.4	93.4	0.0	1485	83.2	1611
Ethnicity of household head												
African/Black	74.4	8.9	6.4	10.3	100.0	7003	96.3	94.9	0.2	5836	85.5	6284
Amerindian	38.1	47.6	9.9	4.5	100.0	2197	91.5	86.1	1.4	1883	75.5	2100
East Indian	81.1	5.2	4.3	9.4	100.0	10758	97.5	96.7	0.5	9286	90.3	9745
Mixed Race	66.9	10.9	10.7	11.5	100.0	4736	97.7	93.2	0.1	3689	80.4	4194
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	84.1	1.1	4.1	10.7	100.0	50	97.6	90.1	0.0	43	83.8	45
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	42.9	37.3	12.6	7.2	100.0	4958	90.3	86.3	0.7	3977	70.9	4602
Second	75.8	11.5	5.6	7.2	100.0	4941	97.5	92.3	1.0	4311	84.7	4587
Middle	80.1	3.4	6.5	10.0	100.0	4947	98.2	96.9	0.0	4132	88.5	4452
Fourth	80.2	2.8	3.5	13.4	100.0	4949	98.5	98.7	0.1	4112	93.2	4287
Richest	84.4	0.5	4.8	10.3	100.0	4949	98.6	98.6	0.3	4204	92.0	4440

¹ MICS indicator WS.7 - Handwashing facility with water and soap; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

^A Ash, mud, sand are not as effective as soap and not included in the MICS or SDG indicator.

10.3 Sanitation

Unsafe management of human excreta and poor personal hygiene are closely associated with diarrhoea as well as parasitic infections, such as soil transmitted helminths (worms). Improved sanitation and hygiene can reduce diarrhoeal disease by more than a third¹⁵², and can substantially reduce the health impact of soil-transmitted helminth infection and a range of other neglected tropical diseases which affect over 1 billion people worldwide¹⁵³.

The SDG targets relating to sanitation are much more ambitious than the MDGs and variously aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.2).

An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation facilities include flush or pour flush to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with slabs and composting toilets. Table WS.3.1 shows the population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities. It also shows the proportion who dispose of faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open water bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces, or with solid waste, a practice known as 'open defecation'.

Table WS. 3.2 presents the distribution of household population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities which are private, shared with other households or public facilities. Those using shared or public improved sanitation facilities are classed as having a 'limited' service for the purpose of SDG monitoring. Households using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' sanitation service, and may be considered 'safely managed' depending on how excreta are managed.

Table WS.3.3 shows the methods used for emptying and removal of excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is never emptied (or don't know if ever emptied) or is emptied and buried in a covered pit is classed as 'safely disposed in situ' and meets the SDG criteria for a 'safely managed' sanitation service. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is removed by a service provider to treatment may also be safely managed, depending on the type of treatment received. Other methods of emptying and removal are not considered 'safely managed'.

Table WS.3.4 summarises the main ways in which excreta is managed from households with improved on-site sanitation systems (improved pit latrines and septic tanks) and compares these with the proportion with sewer connections, unimproved sanitation or practicing open defecation.

¹⁵² Cairncross, S. et al. "Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for the Prevention of Diarrhoea." *International Journal of Epidemiology* 39, no. Suppl1 (2010): 193-205. doi:10.1093/ije/dyq035.

¹⁵³ WHO. *Water, sanitation and hygiene for accelerating and sustaining progress on Neglected Tropical Diseases*. A Global Strategy 2015-2020. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015.

http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/182735/WHO_FWC_WSH_15.12_eng.pdf;jsessionid=7F7C38216E04E69E7908AB6E8B63318F?sequence=1.

Table WS.3.5 shows the main methods used for disposal of child faeces among households with children aged 0-2 years. Appropriate methods for disposing of the stool include the child using a toilet or latrine and putting or rinsing the stool into a toilet or latrine. Putting disposable diapers with solid waste, a very common practice throughout the world, is only considered an appropriate means of disposal if there is also a system in place for hygienic collection and disposal of the solid waste itself. This classification is currently under review.

The JMP has produced regular estimates of national, regional and global progress on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) since 1990. The JMP service 'ladders' enable benchmarking and comparison of progress across countries at different stages of development. As of 2015, updated water and sanitation ladders have been introduced which build on established indicators and establish new rungs with additional criteria relating to service levels. A third ladder has also been introduced for handwashing hygiene¹⁵⁴. Table WS.3.6 summarises the percentages of household population meeting the SDG criteria for 'basic' drinking water, sanitation and handwashing services.

¹⁵⁴ WHO, UNICEF and JMP. *Progress on Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2017. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/258617/9789241512893-eng.pdf?sequence=1>.

Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population according to type of sanitation facility used by the household, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Type of sanitation facility used by household												Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	DK/Missing	Total	Percentage using improved sanitation ¹	Number of household members
	Improved sanitation facility							Unimproved sanitation facility									
	Flush/Pour flush to:				Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Pottie	Open drain	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Bucket	Hanging toilet/ latrine	Other					
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	DK where													
Total	3.9	71.6	1.4	0.1	5.1	16.0	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	98.0	24744
Area																	
Urban	7.5	75.1	1.6	0.1	4.0	9.6	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	98.0	6134
Rural	2.6	70.4	1.4	0.0	5.5	18.1	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	98.0	18610
Location																	
Coastal	4.1	76.5	1.5	0.1	3.7	12.6	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.4	22699
Interior	0.6	17.7	0.2	0.0	21.2	53.8	0.0	0.1	2.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	3.1	0.0	100.0	93.5	2045
Region																	
Barima Waini (1)	0.6	14.0	0.1	0.0	29.2	46.0	0.0	0.1	3.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	100.0	89.9	636
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	2.0	59.2	1.0	0.0	8.7	25.6	0.0	0.9	2.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	96.4	1553
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	1.8	85.3	0.3	0.1	2.4	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.4	4509
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	3.3	81.5	2.0	0.1	3.1	8.3	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.3	10438
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	2.6	67.6	1.9	0.0	3.7	21.2	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.0	1514
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	9.6	64.8	1.4	0.0	5.2	18.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.6	3466
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	0.2	35.6	0.0	0.0	15.7	45.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	96.6	420
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	0.8	9.6	2.5	0.0	23.4	43.8	0.0	0.5	9.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	8.9	0.0	100.0	80.1	162
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	0.7	13.0	0.0	0.0	17.3	66.3	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	97.3	827
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	9.4	66.5	2.8	0.0	2.9	15.8	0.0	1.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	97.4	1219
Education of household head																	
Pre-primary or none	3.8	44.6	2.0	0.0	15.8	29.2	0.0	0.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	95.3	853
Primary	3.8	65.0	1.3	0.1	6.5	21.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	98.5	6490
Secondary	3.8	72.7	1.8	0.0	4.3	15.7	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	98.3	12550

Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population according to type of sanitation facility used by the household, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Type of sanitation facility used by household												Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	DK/Missing	Total	Percentage using improved sanitation ¹	Number of household members	
	Improved sanitation facility						Unimproved sanitation facility											
	Flush/Pour flush to:				Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Pottie	Open drain	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Bucket	Hanging toilet/ latrine	Other						
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	DK where														
Higher	5.7	87.1	0.6	0.1	2.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.6	3025	
Missing/DK	1.4	74.4	0.1	0.0	4.6	12.7	0.0	0.2	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	93.1	1827	
Location of sanitation facility																		
In dwelling	5.4	92.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	na	0.0	100.0	99.8	15358	
In plot/yard	1.3	38.2	3.4	0.0	12.6	40.9	0.0	0.2	3.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	na	0.0	100.0	96.5	9071	
Elsewhere	1.7	11.4	0.1	0.4	13.9	54.1	0.1	4.0	6.0	0.0	2.8	5.4	na	0.0	100.0	81.8	218	
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	94	
No Response	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	(*)	100.0	(*)	4	
Ethnicity of household head																		
African/Black	5.0	76.8	2.0	0.1	3.8	10.3	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	na	0.0	100.0	97.9	7003	
Amerindian	1.0	13.7	0.6	0.0	20.8	57.4	0.0	0.5	3.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	na	0.0	100.0	93.5	2197	
East Indian	3.2	80.6	1.5	0.0	2.7	11.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	0.0	100.0	99.2	10758	
Mixed Race	4.8	70.5	0.9	0.1	5.4	15.9	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	na	0.0	100.0	97.7	4736	
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	28.7	60.7	0.0	0.0	2.3	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	1.1	100.0	98.9	50	
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	0.8	13.5	2.2	0.0	18.8	57.9	0.0	0.3	4.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	na	0.0	100.0	93.2	4958	
Second	5.1	62.3	4.0	0.1	6.2	19.8	0.0	0.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	0.0	100.0	97.5	4941	
Middle	4.7	91.5	0.7	0.0	0.7	2.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	0.0	100.0	99.7	4947	
Fourth	4.4	95.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	na	0.0	100.0	99.8	4949	
Richest	4.3	95.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	0.0	100.0	100.0	4949	

¹ MICS indicator WS.8 - Use of improved sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 3.8.1

na: not applicable

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

Table WS.3.2: Use of basic and limited sanitation services

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Users of improved sanitation facilities					Users of unimproved sanitation facilities				Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
	Not shared ¹	Shared by		Public facility	DK/ Missing	Not shared	Shared by		Public facility			
		5 households or less	More than 5 households				5 households or less	More than 5 households				
Total	90.6	6.2	0.4	0.8	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	100.0	24744
Area												
Urban	92.0	5.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	6134
Rural	90.1	6.6	0.5	0.8	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	100.0	18610
Location												
Coastal	92.0	5.5	0.3	0.7	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	22699
Interior	74.5	14.5	2.0	2.3	0.3	2.4	0.3	0.1	0.6	3.1	100.0	2045
Region												
Barima Waini (1)	76.2	10.1	0.7	2.5	0.4	2.7	0.2	0.0	1.7	5.6	100.0	636
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	90.0	4.5	0.2	1.4	0.3	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1553
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	91.9	6.9	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	4509
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	92.0	5.4	0.2	0.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	10438
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	95.0	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1514
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	91.7	6.2	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	3466
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	69.7	16.3	5.2	5.4	0.0	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	420
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	69.3	9.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	100.0	162
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	76.6	18.0	1.8	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.9	100.0	827
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	92.4	4.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1219
Education of household head												
Pre-primary or none	83.3	9.7	0.5	1.8	0.0	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.5	100.0	853
Primary	89.4	7.1	0.8	1.1	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	6490
Secondary	91.6	5.8	0.3	0.5	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	12550
Higher	93.6	5.4	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	3025
Missing/DK	85.6	5.9	0.0	1.6	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.5	100.0	1827

Table WS.3.2: Use of basic and limited sanitation services

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Users of improved sanitation facilities					Users of unimproved sanitation facilities				Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
	Not shared ¹	Shared by		Public facility	DK/ Missing	Not shared	Shared by		Public facility			
		5 households or less	More than 5 households				5 households or less	More than 5 households				
Location of sanitation facility												
In dwelling	96.1	2.9	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	100.0	15358
In plot/yard	83.2	11.4	0.9	1.0	0.1	3.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	na	100.0	9071
Elsewhere	47.8	27.2	0.5	5.2	1.2	17.0	1.0	0.0	0.2	na	100.0	218
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	94
No Response	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	100.0	4
Ethnicity of household head												
African/Black	91.0	6.0	0.3	0.5	0.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	7003
Amerindian	77.2	13.0	1.9	1.4	0.1	3.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.7	100.0	2197
East Indian	92.0	6.0	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10758
Mixed Race	92.9	3.9	0.0	0.8	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.5	100.0	4736
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	90.3	6.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	50
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	78.0	12.1	1.6	1.4	0.1	4.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.9	100.0	4958
Second	87.0	9.5	0.2	0.6	0.1	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	4941
Middle	94.1	5.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4947
Fourth	95.7	2.9	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4949
Richest	98.1	1.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4949

¹ MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

na: not applicable

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

Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household members in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks								Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities								Total	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities ¹	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities	Number of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities
	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied					
Total	5.3	14.7	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	49.2	5.0	0.1	0.2	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	20.5	0.7	100.0	78.8	0.2	21.0	23293
Area																					
Urban	11.6	23.0	1.9	0.1	0.0	1.7	37.3	7.7	0.3	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	13.2	0.9	100.0	63.1	0.2	36.7	5542
Rural	3.3	12.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	53.0	4.2	0.1	0.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.8	0.6	100.0	83.7	0.2	16.1	17751
Location																					
Coastal	5.8	15.9	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	52.3	5.3	0.2	0.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.7	0.7	100.0	77.0	0.2	22.8	21393
Interior	0.1	0.4	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	15.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	74.6	0.9	100.0	98.8	0.4	0.8	1900
Region																					
Barima Waini (1)	0.0	0.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	78.7	1.5	100.0	99.7	0.2	0.1	568
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	1.7	5.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	52.1	2.8	0.0	0.3	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.0	1.8	100.0	92.6	0.0	7.4	1467
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	2.7	16.9	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	60.7	5.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	0.0	100.0	78.7	0.2	21.2	4399
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	9.7	22.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.8	47.3	5.4	0.0	0.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	0.4	100.0	67.3	0.1	32.7	9905
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	0.4	5.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	58.6	5.7	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	24.3	2.3	100.0	92.7	0.5	6.8	1430
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	2.5	7.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	54.5	5.1	1.1	0.0	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	22.7	1.3	100.0	88.3	0.2	11.5	3118
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	0.5	1.1	3.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	27.1	4.2	0.0	0.0	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.5	1.2	100.0	97.5	0.5	1.9	404
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.0	2.9	100.0	98.8	0.7	0.5	128
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	83.7	0.0	100.0	98.9	0.4	0.7	799
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	3.6	9.1	4.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	49.0	9.0	0.0	0.6	6.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	16.7	0.5	100.0	85.6	0.9	13.6	1073
Education of household head																					
Pre-primary or none	1.0	3.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	39.2	4.3	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	46.1	3.2	100.0	93.6	0.2	6.2	781
Primary	2.3	12.8	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	49.4	2.5	0.2	0.3	2.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	27.3	0.7	100.0	83.7	0.2	16.0	6141
Secondary	5.3	15.2	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.6	49.5	4.8	0.0	0.1	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	19.7	0.7	100.0	78.4	0.2	21.3	11860
Higher	14.2	16.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	49.0	10.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.2	100.0	66.3	0.0	33.7	2834

Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household members in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks								Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities								Total	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities ¹	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities	Number of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities
	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied					
Missing/DK	3.2	19.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	51.8	6.7	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	15.0	0.2	100.0	77.6	0.0	22.4	1677
Type of sanitation facility																					
Flush to septic tank	7.0	19.3	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.9	64.7	6.6	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	72.8	0.1	27.1	17716
Latrines and other improved	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.6	0.9	9.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	85.7	2.9	100.0	98.0	0.3	1.6	5577
Flush to pit latrine	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.3	4.2	1.7	0.6	0.0	0.8	87.3	5.1	100.0	94.2	0.6	5.3	354
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.7	0.5	10.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	85.9	2.0	100.0	98.4	0.4	1.2	1271
Pit latrine with slab	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.6	0.7	9.8	0.3	0.0	0.1	85.5	2.9	100.0	98.3	0.3	1.4	3952
Composting toilet	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Ethnicity of household head																					
African/Black	7.2	18.8	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.7	47.7	6.8	0.4	0.4	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	14.1	0.7	100.0	72.3	0.2	27.5	6502
Amerindian	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	9.6	3.0	0.0	0.4	4.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	79.1	1.2	100.0	97.5	0.3	2.3	2032
East Indian	4.4	14.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	61.0	3.1	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	13.5	0.6	100.0	80.8	0.2	19.0	10330
Mixed Race	6.7	16.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	42.5	7.7	0.0	0.1	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	19.5	0.7	100.0	75.3	0.1	24.5	4394
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	21.0	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.7	19.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	2.5	100.0	60.7	0.0	39.3	35
Wealth index quintile																					
Poorest	0.2	2.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.4	1.1	0.4	0.2	6.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	75.8	2.4	100.0	96.1	0.2	3.6	4579
Second	1.5	6.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	52.1	5.6	0.1	0.7	5.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	25.3	1.1	100.0	90.2	0.2	9.5	4556
Middle	5.4	15.1	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	68.7	5.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	100.0	78.6	0.1	21.3	4702
Fourth	8.7	20.8	1.4	0.2	0.0	1.3	60.4	7.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	68.9	0.2	30.9	4719
Richest	10.4	27.1	1.6	0.0	0.2	1.2	53.6	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	61.1	0.2	38.7	4737

¹ MICS indicator WS.10 - Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 6.2.1

na: not applicable

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

Table WS.3.4: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Using improved on-site sanitation systems (including shared)			Connected to sewer ^A	Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practising open defecation	Missing	Total	Number of household members
	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site ¹						
Total	74.2	0.2	19.8	3.9	1.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	24744
Area									
Urban	57.0	0.2	33.1	7.7	1.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	6134
Rural	79.8	0.2	15.4	2.7	1.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	18610
Location									
Coastal	72.6	0.2	21.5	4.2	1.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	22699
Interior	91.8	0.4	0.7	0.6	3.4	3.1	0.0	100.0	2045
Region									
Barima Waini (1)	89.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	4.5	5.6	0.0	100.0	636
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	87.4	0.0	7.0	2.0	3.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	1553
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	76.8	0.2	20.6	1.9	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	4509
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	63.8	0.1	31.0	3.4	1.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	10438
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	87.6	0.5	6.3	2.6	3.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1514
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	79.5	0.1	10.3	9.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	3466
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	94.0	0.5	1.8	0.2	1.8	1.6	0.0	100.0	420
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	78.3	0.6	0.4	0.8	11.0	8.9	0.0	100.0	162
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	95.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.8	0.9	0.0	100.0	827
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	75.3	0.8	12.0	9.4	2.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	1219
Education of household head									
Pre-primary or none	85.7	0.2	5.6	3.8	2.1	2.5	0.0	100.0	853
Primary	79.2	0.2	15.2	3.9	1.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	6490
Secondary	74.1	0.2	20.1	3.8	1.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	12550

Table WS.3.4: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Using improved on-site sanitation systems (including shared)			Connected to sewer ^A	Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practising open defecation	Missing	Total	Number of household members
	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site ¹						
Higher	62.1	0.0	31.6	5.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	3025
Missing/DK	71.2	0.0	20.6	1.4	6.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	1827
Ethnicity of household head									
African/Black	67.1	0.2	25.5	5.0	2.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	7003
Amerindian	90.1	0.3	2.1	1.0	3.8	2.7	0.0	100.0	2197
East Indian	77.6	0.2	18.3	3.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	10758
Mixed Race	69.9	0.1	22.8	4.9	1.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	4736
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	42.6	0.0	27.5	28.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	50
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	88.8	0.2	3.4	0.8	4.9	1.9	0.0	100.0	4958
Second	83.2	0.2	8.8	5.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	4941
Middle	74.7	0.1	20.2	4.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	4947
Fourth	65.7	0.2	29.5	4.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	4949
Richest	58.5	0.2	37.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4949
¹ MICS indicator WS.11 - Removal of excreta for treatment off-site; SDG indicator 6.2.1									
^ Includes flush/pour flush facilities that respondents do not know to where they flush.									

Table WS.3.5: Disposal of child's faeces

Percent distribution of children age 0-2 years according to place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children age 0-2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stools, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Place of disposal of child's faeces								Total	Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely ^A	Number of children age 0-2 years
	Child used toilet/latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Buried	Left in the open	Other	DK/ Missing			
Total	10.1	20.1	3.5	61.2	2.3	0.4	1.9	0.5	100.0	30.2	1592
Area											
Urban	4.8	23.5	1.6	67.2	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.2	100.0	28.3	399
Rural	11.8	19.0	4.1	59.1	2.6	0.4	2.3	0.7	100.0	30.8	1193
Location											
Coastal	10.2	19.4	3.7	62.3	2.2	0.0	1.6	0.5	100.0	29.6	1397
Interior	9.1	25.0	2.5	52.6	3.1	3.2	3.9	0.6	100.0	34.1	195
Region											
Barima Waini (1)	3.1	24.6	4.2	57.6	3.0	3.1	4.4	0.0	100.0	27.6	65
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	12.6	21.4	7.5	43.5	13.6	0.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	34.0	100
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	5.5	9.9	1.7	77.4	0.6	0.0	4.3	0.5	100.0	15.5	261
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	9.6	16.6	3.6	70.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	26.2	638
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	15.5	31.1	3.6	40.0	1.7	0.0	3.4	4.7	100.0	46.6	115
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	15.7	25.8	6.1	46.1	4.1	0.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	41.5	196
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	12.6	25.0	0.7	48.4	7.6	0.8	4.6	0.2	100.0	37.6	38
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	28.0	20.5	8.3	33.8	4.4	3.4	1.0	0.6	100.0	48.5	16
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	8.5	26.4	0.6	54.4	0.6	4.4	3.7	1.4	100.0	34.9	76
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	6.7	36.4	0.4	48.5	6.1	0.0	1.0	0.8	100.0	43.1	86
Mother's education											
Pre-primary or none	(9.8)	(37.8)	(7.7)	(33.2)	(2.9)	(7.5)	(1)	(0.0)	100.0	(47.6)	18
Primary	9.2	15.1	6.3	64.2	1.7	0.8	2.5	0.2	100.0	24.3	139
Secondary	10.9	22.9	3.5	57.2	2.6	0.3	2.1	0.4	100.0	33.7	1216
Higher	6.4	6.7	1.4	83.1	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.9	100.0	13.2	208
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	11

Table WS.3.5: Disposal of child's faeces

Percent distribution of children age 0-2 years according to place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children age 0-2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stools, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Place of disposal of child's faeces								Total	Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely ^A	Number of children age 0-2 years
	Child used toilet/latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Buried	Left in the open	Other	DK/ Missing			
Type of sanitation facility											
Improved	10.3	19.2	3.5	62.0	2.3	0.3	1.9	0.6	100.0	29.5	1544
Unimproved	2.5	54.2	2.8	34.1	1.9	2.2	2.4	0.0	100.0	56.7	41
Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	(12.8)	(13.1)	(11.7)	(25.1)	(9.3)	(23.3)	(4.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(25.9)	8
Ethnicity of household head											
African/Black	9.3	21.9	1.0	64.8	1.5	0.1	1.0	0.5	100.0	31.2	453
Amerindian	8.8	29.0	3.1	44.9	7.2	2.5	3.7	0.8	100.0	37.7	213
East Indian	10.1	17.5	5.5	62.7	1.8	0.0	2.0	0.3	100.0	27.6	598
Mixed Race	11.8	16.7	3.7	63.7	1.1	0.2	2.0	0.8	100.0	28.5	328
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	10.1	34.8	5.4	39.9	4.5	1.3	3.6	0.5	100.0	44.9	485
Second	11.1	20.6	2.4	59.6	3.2	0.0	2.2	1.0	100.0	31.7	330
Middle	14.5	13.7	3.8	65.8	1.4	0.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	28.2	265
Fourth	6.7	9.8	4.4	78.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.3	100.0	16.5	260
Richest	7.5	8.4	0.3	81.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.9	100.0	15.8	252

^A In many countries, disposal of children's faeces with solid waste is common. The risks vary between and within countries depending on whether solid waste is regularly collected and well managed; therefore, for the purposes of international comparability, solid waste is not considered safely disposed.

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

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

Table WS.3.6: Drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders

Percentage of household population by drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders, Guyana 2019- 2020 Survey

	Percentage of household population using:																		Number of household members
	Drinking water					Total	Sanitation					Total	Handwashing ^A				Total	Basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene service	
	Basic service ¹	Limited service	Unimproved	Surface water	Basic service ²		Limited service	Unimproved	Open defecation	Missing	Basic facility ^B		Limited facility	No facility	No permission to see /other				
Total	94.6	2.5	1.9	1.0	100.0	90.6	7.5	1.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	77.5	6.3	6.6	9.6	100.0	68.2	24744	
Area																			
Urban	93.6	5.2	1.1	0.0	100.0	92.0	6.0	1.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	68.1	8.2	7.3	16.4	100.0	60.1	6134	
Rural	94.9	1.6	2.2	1.3	100.0	90.1	8.0	1.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	80.6	5.7	6.4	7.4	100.0	70.8	18610	
Location																			
Coastal	96.4	2.7	0.6	0.3	100.0	92.0	6.4	1.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	77.6	5.8	6.4	10.2	100.0	70.2	22699	
Interior	74.2	0.5	16.6	8.7	100.0	74.5	19.0	3.4	3.1	0.0	100.0	75.8	12.2	8.9	3.1	100.0	45.7	2045	
Region																			
Barima Waini (1)	84.1	0.2	5.6	10.0	100.0	76.2	13.7	4.5	5.6	0.0	100.0	64.3	14.8	13.1	7.8	100.0	43.0	636	
Pomeroon - Supenaam (2)	98.6	0.7	0.1	0.5	100.0	90.0	6.5	3.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	79.7	6.0	7.9	6.3	100.0	72.3	1553	
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	99.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	100.0	91.9	7.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	78.4	3.9	6.0	11.7	100.0	71.8	4509	
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	95.1	4.4	0.4	0.1	100.0	92.0	6.3	1.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	76.6	6.3	6.4	10.7	100.0	69.0	10438	
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	97.6	0.2	0.2	2.1	100.0	95.0	2.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	75.9	5.6	9.9	8.6	100.0	70.5	1514	
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	95.6	3.3	1.0	0.0	100.0	91.7	7.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	80.6	5.3	5.7	8.4	100.0	72.4	3466	
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	81.5	1.7	1.8	15.1	100.0	69.7	26.9	1.8	1.6	0.0	100.0	87.9	4.3	7.1	0.7	100.0	55.0	420	
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	68.8	0.5	9.7	21.0	100.0	69.3	10.8	11.0	8.9	0.0	100.0	59.1	8.5	30.0	2.4	100.0	42.5	162	
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	63.9	0.0	34.0	2.1	100.0	76.6	20.7	1.8	0.9	0.0	100.0	81.6	15.0	2.5	0.9	100.0	43.6	827	
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	95.6	0.5	3.1	0.8	100.0	92.4	5.0	2.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	74.4	9.8	3.3	12.5	100.0	65.2	1219	
Education of household head																			
Pre-primary or none	97.2	0.3	0.7	1.9	100.0	83.3	12.0	2.1	2.5	0.0	100.0	68.6	14.7	11.5	5.2	100.0	55.8	853	
Primary	94.5	2.3	1.7	1.6	100.0	89.4	9.1	1.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	74.1	6.9	8.8	10.2	100.0	64.2	6490	

Table WS.3.6: Drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders

Percentage of household population by drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders, Guyana 2019- 2020 Survey

	Percentage of household population using:																	Number of household members	
	Drinking water					Total	Sanitation					Total	Handwashing ^A				Total		Basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene service
	Basic service ¹	Limited service	Unimproved	Surface water	Basic service ²		Limited service	Unimproved	Open defecation	Missing	Basic facility ^B		Limited facility	No facility	No permission to see /other				
Secondary	94.7	2.1	2.4	0.8	100.0	91.6	6.7	1.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	79.7	6.0	5.4	8.9	100.0	71.3	12550	
Higher	95.5	3.1	1.1	0.3	100.0	93.6	6.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	80.3	3.1	5.2	11.4	100.0	72.0	3025	
Missing/DK	91.3	5.7	2.0	1.0	100.0	85.6	7.5	6.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	73.3	8.0	6.9	11.8	100.0	59.9	1827	
Ethnicity of household head																			
African/Black	96.8	2.5	0.7	0.0	100.0	91.0	6.8	2.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	76.7	6.6	6.4	10.3	100.0	68.3	7003	
Amerindian	76.2	0.4	14.4	9.0	100.0	77.2	16.4	3.8	2.7	0.0	100.0	72.1	13.6	9.9	4.5	100.0	45.7	2197	
East Indian	97.3	2.0	0.5	0.2	100.0	92.0	7.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	81.8	4.5	4.3	9.4	100.0	74.3	10758	
Mixed Race	93.6	4.6	1.4	0.4	100.0	92.9	4.8	1.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	71.2	6.7	10.7	11.5	100.0	64.6	4736	
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	94.7	4.1	1.2	0.0	100.0	90.3	8.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	74.8	10.4	4.1	10.7	100.0	68.3	50	
Wealth index quintile																			
Poorest	86.1	1.1	7.9	4.9	100.0	78.0	15.2	4.9	1.9	0.0	100.0	65.8	14.4	12.6	7.2	100.0	45.7	4958	
Second	97.6	1.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	87.0	10.4	2.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	78.7	8.6	5.6	7.2	100.0	67.1	4941	
Middle	96.3	3.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	94.1	5.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.6	3.9	6.5	10.0	100.0	73.6	4947	
Fourth	97.1	2.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	95.7	4.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	80.7	2.4	3.5	13.4	100.0	76.0	4949	
Richest	95.7	3.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	98.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	82.6	2.4	4.8	10.3	100.0	78.5	4949	

¹ MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1

² MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

^A For the purposes of calculating the ladders, "No permission to see / other" is included in the denominator.

^B Differs from the MICS indicator WS.7 "Handwashing facility with water and soap" (SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1) as it includes "No permission to see / other". See table WS2.1 for MICS indicator WS.7

10.4 Menstrual Hygiene

The ability of women and adolescent girls to safely manage their monthly menstrual cycle in privacy and with dignity is fundamental to their health, psychosocial well-being and mobility. Women and girls who lack access to adequate menstrual hygiene management facilities and supplies experience stigma and social exclusion while also forgoing important educational, social and economic opportunities.¹⁵⁵

Table WS.4.1 shows the percentage of women and girls aged 15-49 who menstruated in the last 12 months reporting having a private place to wash and change while at home. It also presents whether they used appropriate materials including reusable and non-reusable materials during last menstruation. Table WS.4.2 shows the percentage of women who reported not being able to participate in social activities, school or work during their last menstruation.

¹⁵⁵ Sommer, M., C. Sutherland and V. Chandra-Mouli. "Putting Menarche and Girls into the Global Population Health Agenda." *Reproductive Health* 12, no. 1 (2015). doi:10.1186/s12978-015-0009-8.

Table WS.4.1: Menstrual hygiene management

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by use of materials during last menstruation, percentage using appropriate materials, percentage with a private place to wash and change while at home and percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percent distribution of women by use of materials during last menstruation						Percentage of women using appropriate materials for menstrual management during last menstruation	Percentage of women with a private place to wash and change while at home	Percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home ¹	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
	Appropriate materials ^A			Other/No materials	DK/Missing	Total				
	Reusable	Not reusable	DK whether reusable/Missing							
Total	2.0	94.4	0.1	3.5	0.1	100.0	96.5	93.3	90.7	5411
Area										
Urban	2.4	93.6	0.1	3.9	0.0	100.0	96.0	94.9	91.6	1320
Rural	1.8	94.7	0.1	3.3	0.1	100.0	96.6	92.9	90.4	4090
Location										
Coastal	1.8	94.7	0.1	3.4	0.1	100.0	96.6	93.8	91.1	5059
Interior	4.5	90.6	0.0	4.9	0.0	100.0	95.1	86.1	84.0	351
Region										
Barima Waini (1)	3.6	91.4	0.0	5.0	0.0	100.0	95.0	89.4	87.9	116
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	3.1	94.6	0.0	1.9	0.4	100.0	97.6	92.7	91.3	265
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	0.9	97.3	0.1	1.8	0.0	100.0	98.2	95.3	94.2	1025
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	1.4	95.6	0.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	97.0	93.4	90.8	2406
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	2.3	83.7	0.0	13.9	0.2	100.0	85.9	91.2	79.8	343
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	3.2	94.4	0.3	1.9	0.2	100.0	97.9	96.5	94.8	738
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	1.3	98.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	99.4	97.1	96.5	77
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	10.3	79.9	0.0	9.7	0.0	100.0	90.3	80.2	74.7	29
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	6.0	87.6	0.0	6.4	0.0	100.0	93.6	78.0	75.2	129
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	2.7	92.1	0.0	5.2	0.0	100.0	94.8	90.0	86.9	283
Age										
15-19	1.3	95.3	0.0	3.4	0.0	100.0	96.6	93.2	90.5	973
15-17	1.6	95.3	0.0	3.1	0.0	100.0	96.9	92.0	89.7	576
18-19	0.8	95.3	0.0	3.8	0.1	100.0	96.1	95.0	91.7	396
20-24	1.9	95.0	0.0	3.0	0.1	100.0	96.9	92.4	90.2	1021
25-29	1.6	95.0	0.1	3.3	0.0	100.0	96.7	95.6	93.3	893

Table WS.4.1: Menstrual hygiene management

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by use of materials during last menstruation, percentage using appropriate materials, percentage with a private place to wash and change while at home and percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percent distribution of women by use of materials during last menstruation						Percentage of women using appropriate materials for menstrual management during last menstruation	Percentage of women with a private place to wash and change while at home	Percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home ¹	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
	Appropriate materials ^A			Other/No materials	DK/Missing	Total				
	Reusable	Not reusable	DK whether reusable/Missing							
30-39	1.2	95.8	0.1	2.8	0.1	100.0	97.1	92.8	90.7	1216
40-49	3.5	91.7	0.1	4.7	0.0	100.0	95.3	93.2	89.4	1309
Education										
Pre-primary or none	3.8	79.2	0.0	17.1	0.0	100.0	82.9	89.5	74.7	68
Primary	3.9	93.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	100.0	96.8	90.6	88.3	457
Secondary	2.0	94.2	0.1	3.7	0.1	100.0	96.2	93.1	90.4	3857
Higher	1.0	97.1	0.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	98.2	95.5	94.0	1009
Missing/DK	0.0	95.8	0.0	2.8	1.4	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Disability status (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	7.7	89.2	0.0	3.1	0.0	100.0	96.9	87.2	86.3	153
Has no functional difficulty	1.8	94.5	0.1	3.5	0.1	100.0	96.4	93.7	90.9	4681
Ethnicity of household head										
African/Black	1.7	95.6	0.1	2.6	0.1	100.0	97.3	94.8	92.8	1653
Amerindian	4.9	90.3	0.0	4.8	0.0	100.0	95.2	86.7	84.3	367
East Indian	1.9	94.0	0.1	4.0	0.0	100.0	96.0	93.1	89.8	2396
Mixed Race	1.5	95.2	0.0	3.1	0.1	100.0	96.8	94.1	91.7	985
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	0.0	92.2	0.0	3.9	3.9	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	4.3	90.1	0.0	5.5	0.1	100.0	94.4	89.8	86.2	865
Second	2.1	94.4	0.2	3.3	0.0	100.0	96.7	92.5	90.2	1008
Middle	2.0	95.4	0.0	2.6	0.0	100.0	97.4	94.8	92.3	1150
Fourth	0.9	95.1	0.1	3.9	0.0	100.0	96.1	94.5	91.6	1233
Richest	1.2	96.1	0.0	2.6	0.1	100.0	97.3	94.0	91.8	1154

¹MICS indicator WS.12 - Menstrual hygiene management

^A Appropriate materials include sanitary pads, tampons or cloth

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

Table WS.4.2: Exclusion from activities during menstruation

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who did not participate in social activities, school, or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months ¹	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
Total	20.3	5411
Area		
Urban	22.4	1320
Rural	19.6	4090
Location		
Coastal	20.0	5059
Interior	24.5	351
Region		
Barima Waini (1)	26.2	116
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	17.2	265
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	22.4	1025
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	13.2	2406
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	36.6	343
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	23.9	738
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	13.7	77
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	17.2	29
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	31.1	129
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	41.1	283
Age		
15-19	21.3	973
20-24	20.2	1021
25-29	18.0	893
30-39	20.3	1216
40-49	21.0	1309
Education		

Table WS.4.2: Exclusion from activities during menstruation

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who did not participate in social activities, school, or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months ¹	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
Pre-primary or none	13.8	68
Primary	22.8	457
Secondary	20.5	3857
Higher	18.8	1009
Missing/DK	(*)	18
Disability status (age 18-49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	39.0	153
Has no functional difficulty	19.8	4681
Ethnicity of household head		
African/Black	20.8	1653
Amerindian	23.2	367
East Indian	20.0	2396
Mixed Race	18.9	985
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	10
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	22.2	865
Second	18.9	1008
Middle	22.4	1150
Fourth	19.2	1233
Richest	18.9	1154
¹MICS indicator WS.13 - Exclusion from activities during menstruation		
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.		



11 EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE

11.1 Child Functioning

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities¹⁵⁶ outlines States Parties' obligations to ensure the full realization of rights for children with disabilities on an equal basis with other children. The presence of functional difficulties may place children at risk of experiencing limited participation in an unaccommodating environment, and limit the fulfilment of their rights.

Guyana MICS 2019-2020 included child functioning modules intended to provide an estimate of the number/proportion of children with functional difficulties as reported by their mothers or primary caregivers. The module included in the Questionnaire for Children Under Five covered children between 2 and 4 years of age while a similar module is also included in the Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17.

Functional domains covered in Questionnaire for Children Under Five are as follows: Seeing, hearing, walking, fine motor skills, communication, learning, playing, and controlling behaviour while functional domains covered in Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 are as follows: Seeing, hearing, walking, self-care, communication, learning, remembering, concentrating, accepting change, controlling behaviour, making friends, anxiety, and depression.

Tables EQ.1.1 and EQ.1.2 present the percentage of children by age group with functional difficulty by domain.

Table EQ.1.3 presents the percentage of children age 2-17 who use assistive devices and still have difficulty within the relevant functional domains.

Table EQ.1.4 is a summary table presenting the percentage of children by age group with functional difficulty.

¹⁵⁶ "Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities." United Nations. Accessed August 31, 2018. <https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities-2.html>.

Table EQ.1.1: Child functioning (children age 2-4 years)

Percentage of children age 2-4 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children aged 2-4 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of:								Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine motor	Communication	Learning	Playing	Controlling behaviour		
Total	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.1	1.5	0.2	2.2	4.3	1677
Sex										
Male	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.4	2.7	0.3	2.2	5.4	842
Female	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.2	2.3	3.1	834
Area										
Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.2	0.0	3.5	5.7	437
Rural	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.8	1.2	0.3	1.8	3.7	1240
Location										
Coastal	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.0	1.4	0.2	2.4	4.3	1484
Interior	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	1.3	1.9	0.8	1.2	3.7	192
Region										
Barima Waini (1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.7	1.4	53
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.6	2.7	1.4	0.5	4.2	101
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.0	0.3	1.1	1.9	280
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.6	2.3	0.0	3.8	6.8	639
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	2.4	121
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	1.9	2.7	226
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.3	0.8	1.5	2.3	43
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.8	1.7	14
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	0.4	1.4	0.5	0.3	2.3	2.7	1.2	1.5	6.3	83
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	117
Age										
2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	2.2	2.1	0.0	4.0	7.4	483
3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.6	1.4	647
4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	1.3	2.0	0.4	2.7	4.9	547

Table EQ.1.1: Child functioning (children age 2-4 years)

Percentage of children age 2-4 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children aged 2-4 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of:								Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine motor	Communication	Learning	Playing	Controlling behaviour		
Early childhood education attendance^B										
Attending	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.6	0.2	2.9	4.7	554
Not attending	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	1.5	640
Mother's education										
Pre-primary or none	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(2.2)	32
Primary	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.0	0.1	0.7	2.2	160
Secondary	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.3	1.8	0.3	2.6	5.2	1236
Higher	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	220
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	30
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^C										
Has functional difficulty	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.3)	(0.0)	(1.0)	(7.3)	34
Has no functional difficulty	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.2	1.3	0.2	1.8	3.7	1515
Ethnicity of household head										
African/Black	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.0	2.3	3.6	518
Amerindian	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	1.2	2.2	1.2	1.3	4.2	210
East Indian	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.1	2.3	2.6	0.2	3.0	6.3	570
Mixed Race	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.6	2.1	378
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.9	1.5	0.8	1.4	3.8	451
Second	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	5.3	5.8	357
Middle	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.9	0.0	2.1	5.5	322
Fourth	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	2.2	287
Richest	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.7	2.8	0.0	0.7	3.7	259

^A Functional difficulty for children age 2-4 years is defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domain of controlling behaviour, for which the response category "A lot more" is considered a functional difficulty.

^B Children age 2 are excluded, as early childhood education attendance is only collected for age 3-4 years.

^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

Table EQ.1.1: Child functioning (children age 2-4 years)

Percentage of children age 2-4 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children aged 2-4 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of:							Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine motor	Communication	Learning	Playing		

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

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

Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children aged 5-17 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of:													Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression		
Total	0.4	0.3	2.1	0.5	0.7	2.0	2.5	0.6	0.9	1.6	1.2	9.4	3.9	17.6	5729
Sex															
Male	0.4	0.2	1.7	0.8	0.6	2.5	2.2	0.7	1.3	1.9	0.4	10.3	4.0	18.7	2745
Female	0.4	0.4	2.5	0.2	0.8	1.5	2.8	0.4	0.6	1.3	1.9	8.6	3.9	16.5	2984
Area															
Urban	0.7	0.1	1.2	0.1	1.4	1.7	3.5	0.7	2.0	1.6	0.6	11.6	4.7	20.5	1303
Rural	0.3	0.3	2.4	0.6	0.5	2.0	2.2	0.5	0.6	1.6	1.3	8.8	3.7	16.7	4426
Location															
Coastal	0.4	0.3	2.3	0.4	0.8	1.8	2.7	0.5	1.0	1.7	1.1	9.5	3.9	17.8	5067
Interior	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.3	0.4	2.8	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.7	1.4	8.8	4.4	16.0	662
Region															
Barima Waini (1)	0.0	0.2	0.5	3.2	0.2	5.1	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	7.0	2.6	15.6	203
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	1.4	0.3	2.3	0.2	0.6	1.7	3.7	0.7	0.0	4.2	1.9	11.0	4.5	24.2	383
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	0.8	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.2	1.7	1.5	0.2	0.8	2.2	0.2	7.5	1.7	12.7	978
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	0.2	0.4	3.4	0.4	1.1	2.2	4.1	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.4	8.5	2.9	18.8	2309
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.8	15.5	8.2	20.3	336
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	0.1	0.5	1.6	0.7	0.7	1.8	1.2	0.6	0.7	1.3	1.1	8.8	5.5	13.9	738
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.5	4.0	1.1	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.3	7.8	8.0	15.0	114
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	0.1	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.9	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	11.7	7.2	16.9	49
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.3	2.8	10.0	3.8	16.4	296
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	1.1	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.0	0.4	3.4	2.4	1.4	15.6	8.4	24.2	323
Age															

Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children aged 5-17 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of:													Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression		
5-9	0.2	0.2	2.5	1.0	1.2	2.0	2.4	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.2	10.6	2.5	19.4	2189
10-14	0.8	0.3	2.5	0.2	0.5	2.0	2.3	0.5	1.4	1.6	0.8	9.2	4.1	16.3	2273
15-17	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.3	1.8	3.0	0.6	0.8	2.8	3.4	7.7	6.2	16.7	1267
School attendance															
Attending ^B	0.4	0.2	2.1	0.4	0.5	1.6	2.3	0.4	0.7	1.6	0.9	9.7	4.0	17.7	5278
Not attending	0.1	1.9	2.1	2.0	3.1	6.6	4.7	2.5	3.8	2.0	3.7	5.5	2.9	16.2	451
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Mother's education															
Pre-primary or none	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	3.8	1.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	5.0	16.9	158
Primary	0.1	0.4	3.4	0.6	0.6	2.9	3.9	1.2	0.4	2.3	3.9	8.3	5.6	19.4	1078
Secondary	0.6	0.3	1.7	0.5	0.4	1.5	2.2	0.4	1.0	1.4	0.6	10.0	3.3	17.3	3535
Higher	0.4	0.0	1.9	0.2	1.9	2.0	2.4	0.3	0.8	2.1	0.1	6.2	1.8	13.4	742
Missing/DK	0.0	1.0	4.5	0.8	3.6	3.3	0.8	0.0	2.6	1.4	1.0	19.2	9.1	26.6	175
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^C															
Has functional difficulty	5.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	4.0	6.1	0.3	0.3	3.6	0.0	24.4	3.8	37.2	156
Has no functional difficulty	0.3	0.3	2.4	0.6	0.8	1.9	2.5	0.5	1.0	1.5	0.9	9.7	3.5	17.5	4413
Ethnicity of household head															
African/Black	0.4	0.3	2.8	0.2	0.7	1.7	1.8	0.9	1.9	3.4	1.2	11.4	4.7	21.0	1575
Amerindian	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.6	2.4	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.6	9.0	3.6	17.2	752
East Indian	0.1	0.4	3.2	0.7	0.6	1.9	2.4	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.4	9.1	3.6	16.2	2133
Mixed Race	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	1.0	2.1	4.1	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.4	7.7	3.7	16.0	1261
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	0.8	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.6	3.7	3.8	1.1	0.7	2.6	1.9	9.3	5.1	21.3	1440
Second	0.2	0.1	2.9	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.9	1.6	10.0	4.4	17.7	1166
Middle	0.3	0.6	3.1	0.5	2.3	3.3	4.1	0.5	1.0	1.3	1.3	13.1	5.7	21.7	1137
Fourth	0.7	0.2	1.8	1.1	0.2	0.7	2.6	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.3	8.6	1.4	13.8	1046

Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children aged 5-17 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of:													Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression		
Richest	0.1	0.6	2.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.2	1.2	0.3	5.4	2.2	10.8	941

^A Functional difficulty for children age 5-17 years is defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domains of anxiety and depression, for which the response category "Daily" is considered a functional difficulty.

^B Includes attendance to early childhood education.

^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

Table EQ.1.3: Use of assistive devices (children age 2-17 years)

Percentage of children age 2-17 years who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of assistive devices, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children age 2-17 years who:			Number of children age 2-17 years	Percentage of children age 2-17 years with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses	Number of children age 2-17 years who wear glasses	Percentage of children age 2-17 years with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of children age 2-17 years who use hearing aid	Percentage of children age 2-17 years with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance	Number of children who use equipment or receive assistance for walking
	Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking							
Total	6.8	1.8	1.9	7406	1.1	502	1.4	130	2.6	143
Sex										
Male	4.4	1.3	1.3	3587	1.0	156	(3.6)	48	(2.4)	46
Female	9.1	2.1	2.6	3819	1.2	346	(0.0)	82	(2.6)	98
Area										
Urban	7.1	0.8	1.5	1740	4.0	124	(*)	15	(6.8)	26
Rural	6.7	2.0	2.1	5666	0.2	378	1.5	116	1.6	118
Location										
Coastal	7.4	1.8	2.1	6551	1.2	482	1.5	118	2.1	137
Interior	2.4	1.5	0.7	855	(0.0)	20	(*)	13	(*)	6
Region										
Barima Waini (1)	1.5	2.1	0.1	256	(*)	4	(*)	5	(*)	0
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	4.2	0.7	2.1	484	(*)	20	(*)	3	(*)	10
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	10.2	0.5	0.3	1258	0.5	128	(*)	6	(*)	4
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	7.8	2.4	2.6	2948	0.7	229	(*)	71	(*)	78
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	5.9	3.6	3.8	457	(0.0)	27	(*)	16	(*)	17
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	5.9	1.7	1.9	964	(1)	57	(*)	16	(*)	18
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	4.0	0.1	0.5	157	(*)	6	(*)	0	(*)	1
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	3.0	1.9	1.7	63	(*)	2	(*)	1	(*)	1
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	2.3	1.6	1.1	378	(*)	9	(*)	6	(*)	4
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	4.5	1.0	2.2	439	(*)	20	(*)	4	(*)	9
Age										

Table EQ.1.3: Use of assistive devices (children age 2-17 years)

Percentage of children age 2-17 years who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of assistive devices, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children age 2-17 years who:			Number of children age 2-17 years	Percentage of children age 2-17 years with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses	Number of children age 2-17 years who wear glasses	Percentage of children age 2-17 years with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of children age 2-17 years who use hearing aid	Percentage of children age 2-17 years with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance	Number of children who use equipment or receive assistance for walking
	Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking							
2-4	2.0	1.5	1.8	1677	(0.0)	34	(7.1)	25	(0.4)	31
5-9	3.7	2.3	2.8	2189	(2.7)	80	(*)	51	(2.9)	61
10-14	11.0	1.3	1.6	2273	1.4	249	(*)	29	(*)	36
15-17	11.0	2.0	1.3	1267	0.0	139	(*)	25	(*)	16
Mother's education^A										
Pre-primary or none	1.5	1.3	3.2	189	(*)	3	(*)	3	(*)	6
Primary	6.5	1.3	0.6	1238	(0.0)	80	(*)	16	(*)	7
Secondary	6.2	1.8	2.1	4770	0.9	298	(2.1)	84	2.1	101
Higher	11.2	2.8	3.0	962	(2.6)	108	(*)	27	(*)	29
Missing/DK	5.3	0.0	0.3	205	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^B										
Has functional difficulty	6.8	1.0	1.9	190	(*)	13	(*)	2	(*)	4
Has NO functional difficulty	6.0	1.6	1.8	5928	1.6	353	1.8	95	2.8	104
Ethnicity of household head										
African/Black	9.1	3.0	3.2	2093	0.3	190	(*)	62	(*)	67
Amerindian	2.3	1.4	0.9	962	(0.0)	22	(*)	13	(*)	9
East Indian	7.3	1.6	1.6	2703	0.3	197	(*)	44	(2.5)	43
Mixed Race	5.6	0.7	1.5	1640	4.8	92	(*)	11	(*)	24
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	2.7	1.1	1.5	1891	(0.0)	51	(0.0)	21	(9.0)	29
Second	5.8	3.2	3.1	1523	0.7	89	(*)	49	(*)	47
Middle	8.3	1.9	2.0	1459	(0.0)	120	(*)	27	(*)	29
Fourth	9.3	2.2	2.3	1333	3.6	124	(*)	29	(*)	31
Richest	9.8	0.3	0.6	1200	0.5	118	(*)	3	(*)	7

Table EQ.1.3: Use of assistive devices (children age 2-17 years)

Percentage of children age 2-17 years who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of assistive devices, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children age 2-17 years who:			Number of children age 2-17 years	Percentage of children age 2-17 years with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses	Number of children age 2-17 years who wear glasses	Percentage of children age 2-17 years with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of children age 2-17 years who use hearing aid	Percentage of children age 2-17 years with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance	Number of children who use equipment or receive assistance for walking
	Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking							

^A The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

^B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

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

Table EQ.1.4: Child functioning (children age 2-17 years)

Percentage of children age 2-4, 5-17 and 2-17 years with functional difficulty, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years	Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years	Percentage of children age 2-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain ¹	Number of children age 2-17 years
Total	4.3	1677	17.6	5729	14.5	7406
Sex						
Male	5.4	842	18.7	2745	15.6	3587
Female	3.1	834	16.5	2984	13.6	3819
Area						
Urban	5.7	437	20.5	1303	16.8	1740
Rural	3.7	1240	16.7	4426	13.9	5666
Location						
Coastal	4.3	1484	17.8	5067	14.7	6551
Interior	3.7	192	16.0	662	13.2	855
Region						
Barima Waini (1)	1.4	53	15.6	203	12.7	256
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	4.2	101	24.2	383	20.0	484
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	1.9	280	12.7	978	10.3	1258
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	6.8	639	18.8	2309	16.2	2948
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	2.4	121	20.3	336	15.5	457
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	2.7	226	13.9	738	11.3	964
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	2.3	43	15.0	114	11.6	157
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	1.7	14	16.9	49	13.6	63
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	6.3	83	16.4	296	14.2	378
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	2.0	117	24.2	323	18.3	439
Mother's education^A						
Pre-primary or none	(2.2)	32	16.9	158	14.4	189
Primary	2.2	160	19.4	1078	17.2	1238
Secondary	5.2	1236	17.3	3535	14.1	4770
Higher	0.4	220	13.4	742	10.4	962
Missing/DK	(*)	30	26.6	175	23.9	205
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)^B						
Has functional difficulty	(7.3)	34	37.2	156	31.9	190
Has no functional difficulty	3.7	1515	17.5	4413	14.0	5928
Ethnicity of household head						
African/Black	3.6	518	21.0	1575	16.7	2093
Amerindian	4.2	210	17.2	752	14.4	962
East Indian	6.3	570	16.2	2133	14.1	2703
Mixed Race	2.1	378	16.0	1261	12.7	1640
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	1	(*)	9	(*)	9
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	3.8	451	21.3	1440	17.1	1891
Second	5.8	357	17.7	1166	14.9	1523
Middle	5.5	322	21.7	1137	18.1	1459
Fourth	2.2	287	13.8	1046	11.3	1333
Richest	3.7	259	10.8	941	9.3	1200

¹ MICS indicator EQ.1 - Children with functional difficulty

^A The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

^B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years and men age 18-49 years in selected households.

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

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

11.2 Social Transfers

Social protection is the set of public and private policies and programmes aimed at preventing, reducing and eliminating economic and social vulnerabilities to poverty and deprivation. Increasing volatility at the macro and household level, the persistence of inequalities and exclusion, threats posed to sustainable development by climate change and changing population trends have heightened the relevance and political momentum for social protection globally.¹⁵⁷

Social transfers or external economic support can be defined as ‘free economic help’ and includes various social protection schemes – examples in Guyana include old age pension, public assistance, food for the poor assistance, retirement pension, school tuition and/or school related support for household members age 5 – 24 years, health insurance and external assistance programme, or any other types of ad-hoc support, excluding transfers or assistance from family members, relatives or neighbours.

Health insurance is one protection scheme and tables EQ.2.1W and EQ.2.1M present the percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who have a health insurance and among those with an insurance, the percentage insured by type of insurance. Tables EQ.2.2 and EQ.2.3 further elaborates the existence of health insurance for children under age five and 5-17 separately.

Table EQ.2.4 presents the percentage of households who are aware and have received external economic support, as reported by the respondent to the Household Questionnaire. The percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months is further shown in Table EQ.2.5, by type of transfers and benefits. The benefits also include school tuition or other school related support available to any household member age 5-24. SDG indicator 1.3.1, the proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems is presented in this table.

It is well known that social and economic situations and shocks affect the health conditions of individuals and undermine household resilience. These shocks, in particular, affect the capacity of families to care for their children and place barriers to services that stand in the way of achieving goals and progress for children. In particular poor households are vulnerable to the impacts of these shocks which can result in greater economic burden on the family. These traumatic incidents, such as the death or illness of the main income earner of the household, can result in children dropping out of school and becoming part of the harmful cadre of child labourers and other anti-social groups.

As an attempt to measure coverage of social protection programmes, a global indicator, ‘Proportion of the poorest households that received external economic support in the past three months’, was used to measure the extent to which economic support is reaching households severely affected by various shocks.¹⁵⁸ Table EQ.2.6 presents the percentage of households in the lowest two quintiles that

¹⁵⁷ UNICEF. *Collecting Data to Measure Social Protection Programme Coverage: Pilot-Testing the Social Protection Module in Viet Nam*. A methodological report. New York: UNICEF, 2016.

<http://mics.unicef.org/files?job=W1siZilsljIwMTgVMDcvMTkvMjAvMzcvMzAvNzQ0L1ZpZXRUZW1fUmVwb3J0X1BpbG90X1Rlc3RpbmdfU1BFTW9kdWxlX0RlY2VtYmVyXzlwMTZfRkIOQUwUERGII1d&sha=3df47c3a17992c8f>

¹⁵⁸ UNAIDS, UNICEF, and WHO. *Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting 2014: Construction of core indicators for monitoring the 2011 United Nations Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS*. Geneva: UNAIDS/WHO Press, 2014.

received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits.

Finally, Table EQ.2.7 presents the percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, while Table EQ.2.8 presents the percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending school and received support for school tuition and other school related support during the current school year.

Table EQ.2.1W: Health insurance coverage (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women age 15 - 49 years covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of women age 15 - 49 years	Among men age 15 - 49 years covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by				Number of women age 15 to 49 years covered by health insurance
			Health insurance through employer	National Insurance Scheme (NIS)	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Total	21.6	5887	30.1	71.8	11.4	3.9	1273
Area							
Urban	31.4	1424	21.7	77.3	14.9	4.0	448
Rural	18.5	4463	34.7	68.9	9.5	3.8	825
Location							
Coastal	22.4	5480	30.8	71.0	11.6	4.0	1230
Interior	10.6	407	8.4	94.1	5.8	0.0	43
Region							
Barima Waini (1)	8.7	130	16.9	89.4	7.1	0.0	11
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	12.5	333	28.1	66.8	4.8	4.1	42
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	22.2	1110	41.5	71.2	10.7	2.5	246
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	26.8	2565	32.6	67.9	12.4	5.3	687
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	11.1	372	5.3	91.9	3.8	8.3	41
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	13.3	797	28.7	70.6	8.0	1.2	106
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	17.2	89	2.5	96.5	7.7	0.0	15
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	7.6	33	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	8.9	156	8.0	95.7	3.9	0.0	14
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	35.6	302	7.9	85.1	17.8	0.0	108
Age							
15-19	10.4	997	37.7	63.7	7.2	0.9	103
20-24	26.1	1079	18.9	79.3	10.9	4.7	282
25-29	28.0	981	37.1	65.9	11.2	6.4	275
30-34	22.8	723	27.0	78.2	15.3	3.5	165
35-39	23.6	647	29.2	69.4	17.8	4.5	153
40-44	23.2	759	30.6	70.4	9.7	2.9	176
45-49	17.1	700	38.5	71.1	5.5	0.0	120
Education							
Pre-primary or none	1.7	75	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Primary	3.2	535	(14.7)	(83.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	17
Secondary	16.1	4193	31.1	71.4	8.8	3.8	674
Higher	54.5	1063	29.5	71.9	14.8	4.1	579
Missing/DK	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Marital status							
Ever married/lived with a partner/been in a visiting relationship	21.8	4578	29.2	71.5	13.1	3.6	1000
Never married/lived with a partner/been in a visiting relationship	20.7	1296	33.8	73.5	5.5	4.2	268
DK/Missing	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Functional difficulties							
Has functional difficulty	15.7	173	(13.7)	(75.7)	(13.8)	(0.0)	27
Has no functional difficulty	23.5	5123	29.9	72.8	11.1	4.1	1203

Table EQ.2.1W: Health insurance coverage (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of women age 15 - 49 years covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of women age 15 - 49 years	Among men age 15 - 49 years covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by				Number of women age 15 to 49 years covered by health insurance
			Health insurance through employer	National Insurance Scheme (NIS)	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Ethnicity of household head							
African/Black	36.0	1780	31.5	69.7	13.5	5.0	640
Amerindian	7.5	429	20.9	81.7	7.7	0.0	32
East Indian	13.3	2572	29.7	73.8	6.2	1.7	341
Mixed Race	23.4	1093	27.8	73.6	13.7	4.5	256
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	6.2	993	29.4	82.1	3.5	0.0	62
Second	13.0	1122	24.1	72.8	7.2	3.0	146
Middle	19.5	1240	33.1	73.3	6.2	5.4	242
Fourth	28.8	1318	25.4	69.2	17.5	4.7	380
Richest	36.5	1213	34.6	71.5	11.5	3.1	443
¹ MICS indicator EQ.2a - Health insurance coverage							
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.							
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.							

Table EQ.2.1M: Health insurance coverage (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men age 15 - 49 years covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of men age 15 - 49 years	Among men age 15 - 49 years covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by				Number of men age 15 - 49 years covered by health insurance
			Health insurance through employer	National insurance scheme (NIS)	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Total	26.6	2214	23.8	85.3	11.6	2.6	589
Area							
Urban	31.0	465	26.8	76.9	9.8	8.4	144
Rural	25.4	1749	22.8	88.0	12.2	0.7	445
Location							
Coastal	27.9	2047	24.3	85.1	11.8	2.6	571
Interior	10.9	167	6.5	92.8	4.3	0.6	18
Region							
Barima Waini (1)	9.4	51	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	17.8	115	(14.4)	(98.4)	(7.1)	(0.0)	20
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	28.2	448	20.8	84.3	24.8	0.0	126
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	28.6	956	27.4	84.9	11.1	5.0	273
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	22.0	137	25.1	94.8	0.0	0.0	30
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	31.4	297	12.5	88.0	1.3	1.2	93
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	18.8	37	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	4.4	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	8.8	64	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	29.0	95	(56.8)	(59.5)	(11.4)	(1.7)	27
Age							
15-19	8.8	424	(15.6)	(79.7)	(16.8)	(3.5)	37
20-24	31.4	360	23.2	84.1	8.2	3.4	113
25-29	30.0	337	24.7	81.5	13.8	6.5	101
30-34	29.4	284	33.4	88.0	7.3	0.0	83
35-39	32.9	276	17.0	91.3	9.8	0.1	91
40-44	30.4	262	26.9	81.4	14.0	0.0	80
45-49	30.8	273	21.8	88.5	14.9	4.0	84
Education							
Pre-primary or none	(22.1)	33	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Primary	18.0	261	(22.8)	(80.3)	(13.7)	(0.2)	47
Secondary	22.4	1566	22.8	86.8	9.4	1.8	351
Higher	53.0	345	26.4	83.5	15.7	4.8	183
Missing/DK	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Marital status							
Ever married/lived with a partner/been in a visiting relationship	29.5	1436	24.7	84.5	12.1	3.2	424
Never married/lived with a partner/been in a visiting relationship	21.3	776	21.3	87.4	10.2	1.0	165
DK/Missing	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Functional difficulties							
Has functional difficulty	22.2	59	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Has no functional difficulty	29.3	1940	23.0	85.9	11.8	2.7	568

Table EQ.2.1M: Health insurance coverage (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of men age 15 - 49 years covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of men age 15 - 49 years	Among men age 15 - 49 years covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by				Number of men age 15 - 49 years covered by health insurance
			Health insurance through employer	National insurance scheme (NIS)	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Ethnicity of household head							
African/Black	35.7	595	25.8	86.1	13.9	2.6	213
Amerindian	9.5	155	(9.9)	(91.3)	(1.0)	(0.7)	15
East Indian	22.1	1077	23.7	85.0	10.4	0.6	238
Mixed Race	31.7	385	22.4	83.6	11.3	6.8	122
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	13.3	440	14.0	90.4	1.1	0.2	59
Second	25.2	441	22.5	92.2	1.8	0.0	111
Middle	25.9	457	26.4	86.5	11.7	4.6	119
Fourth	31.1	433	20.8	82.5	10.3	3.5	135
Richest	37.5	444	28.6	80.3	22.7	3.0	166

¹ MICS indicator EQ.2a - Health insurance coverage

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

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

Table EQ.2.2: Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17 years)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children age 15 - 17 years covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of children age 5-17 years	Among children age 5-17 years covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by				Number of children age 5-17 years covered by health insurance
			Health insurance through employer	National insurance scheme (NIS)	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Total	5.1	5729	53.7	9.8	25.1	10.8	294
Area							
Urban	8.2	1303	50.6	10.1	31.8	9.0	107
Rural	4.2	4426	55.4	9.6	21.3	11.9	187
Location							
Coastal	5.6	5067	54.5	8.1	25.5	11.2	285
Interior	1.4	662	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Region							
Barima Waini (1)	0.6	203	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	1.0	383	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	6.6	978	(71.1)	(0.5)	(28.9)	(0)	64
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	5.5	2309	(56.4)	(4.3)	(19.3)	(22.6)	128
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	2.6	336	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	5.3	738	(38.8)	(19.5)	(24.6)	(2.2)	39
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	2.3	114	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	0.0	49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	1.8	296	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	12.4	323	(44.3)	(14.7)	(41.0)	(0.0)	40
Age							
5-9	6.2	2189	55.5	7.4	21.8	15.7	135
10-14	4.1	2273	51.5	14.3	29.2	9.6	94
15-17	5.1	1267	(52.9)	(8.1)	(26.1)	(2.4)	64
School attendance							
Attending ^A	5.3	5278	54.5	9.3	24.8	11.1	279
Not attending	3.3	451	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Mother's education							
Pre-primary or none	0.4	158	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Primary	0.6	1078	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Secondary	4.5	3535	51.2	16.0	18.4	13.8	161
Higher	16.2	742	55.7	1.7	35.5	7.5	120
Missing/DK	3.5	175	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Child's functional difficulties							
Has functional difficulty	2.9	1006	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	30
Has no functional difficulty	5.6	4723	56.4	9.4	24.8	10.5	264
Ethnicity of household head							
African/Black	8.3	1575	55.8	8.4	29.4	8.0	131
Amerindian	0.9	752	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
East Indian	2.1	2133	(49.6)	(17.6)	(20.3)	(0.8)	45
Mixed Race	8.8	1261	52.9	6.2	22.8	19.0	110
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile							

Table EQ.2.2: Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17 years)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children age 5 - 17 years covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of children age 5-17 years	Among children age 5-17 years covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by				Number of children age 5-17 years covered by health insurance
			Health insurance through employer	National insurance scheme (NIS)	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Poorest	1.0	1440	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Second	2.7	1166	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	31
Middle	4.3	1137	(54.3)	(5.1)	(16.5)	(24.0)	49
Fourth	7.7	1046	(62.1)	(8.4)	(34.6)	(0.6)	80
Richest	12.6	941	61.0	5.6	28.2	5.2	119

¹ MICS indicator EQ.2b - Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17)

^A Includes attendance to early childhood education

^B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

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

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

Table EQ.2.3: Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)

Percentage of children under age 5 covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children under age 5 covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of children under age 5	Among children under age 5 covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by				Number of children under age 5 covered by health insurance
			Health insurance through employer	National insurance scheme (NIS)	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Total	7.3	2786	56.5	4.7	28.7	15.0	204
Area							
Urban	9.7	699	46.2	10.5	31.9	23.8	68
Rural	6.6	2087	61.6	1.9	27.2	10.6	137
Location							
Coastal	8.1	2455	56.3	4.7	28.9	15.4	198
Interior	1.8	331	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Region							
Barima Waini (1)	0.0	103	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	0.5	169	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	7.6	463	(69.6)	(0.0)	(30.4)	(0.0)	35
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	9.7	1097	(46.7)	(6.2)	(27.5)	(27)	107
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	5.2	202	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	5.7	352	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	1.9	69	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	0.4	25	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	3.5	134	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	14.4	172	(53.5)	(0.0)	(47.6)	(3.8)	25
Age							
0-11 months	4.5	556	(84.4)	(4.0)	(15.6)	(0.0)	25
12-23 months	9.5	556	(48)	(10.1)	(34.4)	(17.9)	53
24-35 months	5.6	486	(52.3)	(0.0)	(29.1)	(18.6)	27
36-47 months	8.3	641	(56.9)	(6.2)	(15.8)	(25.1)	53
48-59 months	8.4	547	(53.3)	(0.0)	(44.0)	(6.0)	46
Mother's education							
Pre-primary or none	0.0	42	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Primary	0.3	255	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Secondary	6.3	2077	62.2	1.1	23.0	15.0	130
Higher	19.5	376	46.1	11.2	39.0	15.1	74
Missing/DK	(0.0)	36	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Child's functional difficulties ^A							
Has functional difficulty	5.0	71	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Has no functional difficulty	7.7	1606	53.4	2.7	29.7	17.2	123
Ethnicity of household head							
African/Black	13.0	839	49.8	4.4	30.5	19.8	109
Amerindian	1.7	358	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
East Indian	4.4	996	(76.7)	(3.8)	(16.8)	(3.9)	44
Mixed Race	7.7	592	(53.2)	(6.1)	(39.0)	(13.1)	46
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0

Table EQ.2.3: Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)

Percentage of children under age 5 covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children under age 5 covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of children under age 5	Among children under age 5 covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by				Number of children under age 5 covered by health insurance
			Health insurance through employer	National insurance scheme (NIS)	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	0.8	781	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Second	2.1	579	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Middle	9.0	495	(60.0)	(4.9)	(15.2)	(22.1)	44
Fourth	10.6	489	(39.8)	(3.4)	(46.9)	(15.5)	52
Richest	20.3	442	63.6	6.0	26.8	11.1	89

¹ MICS indicator EQ.2c - Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)

^A Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-4 years

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

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

Table EQ.2.4: Awareness and ever use of external economic support

Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who are aware of and report having received external economic support, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who are aware of economic assistance programmes	Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who are aware of and report household having ever received assistance/external economic support	Number of households
Total	93.4	25.4	7072
Sex of household head			
Male	92.6	21.7	4318
Female	94.7	31.1	2754
Area			
Urban	96.2	28.9	1870
Rural	92.4	24.1	5202
Location			
Coastal	93.7	25.6	6591
Interior	89.8	22.7	481
Region			
Barima Waini (1)	97.8	23.8	137
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	87.8	25.4	454
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	94.8	24.1	1242
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	94.2	26.4	3010
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	88.8	24.1	434
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	93.7	24.7	1107
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	92.9	25.7	111
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	82.3	21.1	43
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	84.0	20.5	189
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	98.6	27.9	343
Age of household head			
15-19	(*)	(*)	30
20-24	87.2	2.3	213
25-49	92.3	8.6	3244
50+	94.7	42.1	3584
Household with orphans			
With at least one orphan	93.2	30.1	330
With no orphans	93.4	25.1	6742
Ethnicity of household head			
African/Black	95.1	28.8	2072
Amerindian	87.7	23.8	493
East Indian	92.4	24.4	3255
Mixed Race	95.8	22.7	1232
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(71.6)	(37.3)	19
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	88.1	24.9	1368
Second	91.4	24.1	1488
Middle	93.4	27.1	1453
Fourth	96.7	22.6	1430
Richest	97.6	28.3	1334

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

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

Table EQ.2.5: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: All household members

Percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers and benefits, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:						Any social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months ¹	No social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months	Number of household members
	Old Age Pension	Public Assistance	Food for the poor	Retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher			
Total	16.0	2.5	0.8	5.3	0.6	40.0	54.5	45.5	24744
Sex of household head									
Male	14.1	1.6	0.5	5.0	0.5	40.4	52.5	47.5	15176
Female	19.0	3.8	1.2	5.8	0.8	39.3	57.5	42.5	9569
Area									
Urban	17.9	3.0	0.8	5.8	0.9	37.8	55.1	44.9	6134
Rural	15.4	2.3	0.8	5.2	0.5	40.7	54.2	45.8	18610
Location									
Coastal	16.1	2.4	0.8	5.6	0.7	39.4	54.3	45.7	22699
Interior	14.5	3.2	0.4	2.0	0.1	45.7	56.5	43.5	2045
Region									
Barima Waini (1)	15.8	4.8	0.0	1.6	0.2	48.4	59.1	40.9	636
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	16.2	1.0	0.2	2.4	0.3	49.5	60.7	39.3	1553
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	15.5	3.6	0.8	5.2	0.9	42.9	55.6	44.4	4509
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	17.2	2.2	0.9	6.9	0.7	34.3	51.9	48.1	10438
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	16.5	2.0	0.9	3.7	0.0	40.9	54.1	45.9	1514
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	13.1	2.3	0.4	4.2	0.7	42.0	54.3	45.7	3466
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	17.8	2.0	0.7	2.2	0.0	51.5	64.5	35.5	420
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	12.3	3.1	0.0	1.2	0.7	42.9	52.6	47.4	162
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	12.2	2.5	0.7	2.3	0.1	41.3	51.2	48.8	827
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	17.3	3.0	1.7	6.8	0.4	48.6	61.2	38.8	1219
Education household head									
Pre-primary or none	12.0	1.1	0.4	1.0	0.8	37.3	47.0	53.0	853
Primary	22.8	2.6	1.4	5.1	1.0	41.8	61.7	38.3	6490
Secondary	11.8	2.3	0.6	4.3	0.5	40.5	51.7	48.3	12550

Table EQ.2.5: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: All household members

Percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers and benefits, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:						Any social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months ¹	No social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months	Number of household members
	Old Age Pension	Public Assistance	Food for the poor	Retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher			
Higher	16.1	1.0	0.4	12.0	0.5	34.7	51.0	49.0	3025
Missing/DK	22.6	6.5	0.5	4.5	0.4	39.7	57.2	42.8	1827
Ethnicity of household head									
African/Black	16.8	2.7	0.7	9.0	0.7	40.8	56.0	44.0	7003
Amerindian	14.5	3.3	0.5	1.4	0.1	53.5	63.3	36.7	2197
East Indian	16.8	1.9	0.4	4.3	0.9	35.7	51.1	48.9	10758
Mixed Race	13.6	3.1	2.0	3.9	0.1	42.4	55.6	44.4	4736
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	30.8	0.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	32.9	66.0	34.0	50
Wealth quintile									
Poorest	14.0	3.1	0.7	1.5	0.5	47.0	58.6	41.4	4958
Second	12.7	1.8	1.8	3.5	1.2	41.5	54.1	45.9	4941
Middle	17.3	3.7	0.4	5.7	0.4	39.3	55.6	44.4	4947
Fourth	15.3	1.7	0.5	5.5	0.5	38.7	50.7	49.3	4949
Richest	20.6	2.1	0.5	10.4	0.5	33.3	53.2	46.8	4949
¹ MICS indicator EQ.3 - Population covered by social transfers; SDG indicator 1.3.1									
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.									
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.									

Table EQ.2.6: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Households in the lowest two wealth quintiles

Percentage of households in the lowest two wealth quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of households in the lowest two wealth quintiles receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:						Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefit	Number of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles
	Old Age Pension	Public Assistance	Food for the poor	Retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher			
Total	17.1	2.3	0.9	2.9	0.8	30.2	47.5	52.5	2856
Sex of household head									
Male	12.8	1.8	0.6	2.6	0.9	30.4	43.0	57.0	1753
Female	23.8	3.2	1.4	3.3	0.7	29.8	54.6	45.4	1103
Area									
Urban	16.4	3.2	1.1	3.0	0.8	28.6	46.7	53.3	565
Rural	17.2	2.1	0.8	2.9	0.8	30.5	47.6	52.4	2291
Location									
Coastal	17.1	2.3	1.0	3.0	0.9	29.2	46.8	53.2	2432
Interior	16.9	2.8	0.4	2.4	0.0	35.9	51.4	48.6	424
Region									
Barima Waini (1)	17.2	3.1	0.0	2.0	0.1	37.4	52.0	48.0	132
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	18.8	1.6	0.0	2.3	0.5	33.7	49.7	50.3	287
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	16.6	3.6	1.3	3.3	1.0	27.4	46.0	54.0	429
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	18.4	2.1	1.1	3.9	1.1	29.5	48.9	51.1	843
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	16.8	1.9	1.0	2.2	0.0	28.5	44.5	55.5	218
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	15.7	1.7	0.9	2.1	1.2	27.4	43.9	56.1	544
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	20.0	2.1	1.0	4.4	0.0	41.5	59.4	40.6	81
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	15.3	3.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	32.4	46.4	53.6	40
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	15.5	2.9	0.6	2.1	0.0	33.0	48.2	51.8	171
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	11.9	3.4	1.4	2.3	0.8	31.3	44.2	55.8	110

Table EQ.2.6: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Households in the lowest two wealth quintiles

Percentage of households in the lowest two wealth quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of households in the lowest two wealth quintiles receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:						Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefit	Number of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles
	Old Age Pension	Public Assistance	Food for the poor	Retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher			
Age of household head									
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
20-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.2	11.2	88.8	93
25-29	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	31.5	32.0	68.0	198
30-34	1.5	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	56.7	57.0	43.0	214
35-39	2.2	0.4	2.9	0.2	1.8	54.7	58.5	41.5	268
40-44	1.1	2.1	0.9	0.0	0.3	39.6	41.7	58.3	295
45-49	2.2	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	35.4	38.2	61.8	331
50-59	2.8	2.8	1.0	0.9	0.5	25.9	31.2	68.8	691
60-69	39.3	3.8	0.9	9.9	2.1	18.1	58.4	41.6	458
70+	90.1	4.6	0.4	10.2	1.4	8.4	91.0	9.0	297
Education of household head									
Pre-primary or none	16.2	2.0	2.2	1.4	1.3	27.4	45.8	54.2	159
Primary	26.3	2.5	1.1	1.9	1.5	26.6	53.2	46.8	983
Secondary	10.6	1.8	0.6	3.4	0.4	32.5	43.3	56.7	1361
Higher	11.9	1.5	1.2	8.1	0.0	26.2	40.2	59.8	148
Missing/DK	20.0	5.6	0.7	1.9	0.4	37.0	53.9	46.1	206
Ethnicity of household head									
African/Black	17.5	1.9	1.0	4.4	0.6	28.1	45.5	54.5	657
Amerindian	18.1	2.8	0.4	1.8	0.0	42.3	57.5	42.5	451
East Indian	18.1	2.4	0.4	2.8	1.4	25.4	44.5	55.5	1271
Mixed Race	12.6	2.4	2.5	2.3	0.2	34.6	48.7	51.3	470
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8

Table EQ.2.6: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Households in the lowest two wealth quintiles

Percentage of households in the lowest two wealth quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of households in the lowest two wealth quintiles receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:						Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefit	Number of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles
	Old Age Pension	Public Assistance	Food for the poor	Retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher			
Wealth quintile									
Poorest	17.0	2.7	0.8	1.9	0.4	31.8	48.5	51.5	1368
Second	17.1	2.0	0.9	3.8	1.2	28.7	46.4	53.6	1488

¹ MICS indicator EQ.4 - External economic support to the poorest households

Table EQ.2.7: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households

Percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children under 18 living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:						Any social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months ¹	No social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months	Number of children under age 18
	Old Age Pension	Public Assistance	Food for the poor	Retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher			
Total	9.6	2.4	1.1	2.9	0.5	59.9	66.1	33.9	7947
Sex of household head									
Male	7.5	1.6	0.5	2.5	0.6	61.2	65.0	35.0	4740
Female	12.6	3.7	1.9	3.4	0.3	57.9	67.8	32.2	3207
Area									
Urban	10.6	3.0	0.5	3.5	0.2	57.9	65.7	34.3	1949
Rural	9.3	2.3	1.3	2.7	0.5	60.5	66.2	33.8	5998
Location									
Coastal	9.5	2.4	1.2	3.1	0.5	60.5	66.8	33.2	7022
Interior	9.9	3.0	0.4	1.0	0.1	55.4	60.9	39.1	925
Region									
Barima Waini (1)	12.0	5.8	0.0	0.6	0.1	58.9	64.9	35.1	285
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	9.6	0.3	0.1	1.8	0.0	77.4	79.6	20.4	515
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	8.3	4.1	1.2	2.0	1.2	67.1	71.1	28.9	1333
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	11.1	1.9	1.4	4.1	0.5	53.1	62.7	37.3	3191
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	9.4	1.1	1.5	2.1	0.0	57.6	62.3	37.7	497
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	6.3	2.5	0.5	2.2	0.1	66.7	69.7	30.3	1023
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	12.8	1.2	0.4	0.8	0.0	65.0	71.1	28.9	169
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	8.6	3.8	0.0	1.1	0.6	55.3	61.1	38.9	70
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	7.4	1.7	0.7	1.3	0.0	49.0	53.7	46.3	401
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	9.4	3.9	1.6	3.7	0.2	62.2	66.8	33.2	464
Age of household head									
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23

Table EQ.2.7: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households

Percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children under 18 living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:						Any social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months ¹	No social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months	Number of children under age 18
	Old Age Pension	Public Assistance	Food for the poor	Retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher			
20-24	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.1	19.2	80.8	195
25-29	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	49.0	50.0	50.0	697
30-34	4.7	2.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	65.7	69.3	30.7	999
35-39	1.8	0.5	3.1	0.0	1.1	66.4	70.0	30.0	1262
40-44	1.8	3.8	1.2	0.9	0.9	68.3	69.9	30.1	1209
45-49	3.4	1.9	0.5	0.5	0.0	62.8	65.0	35.0	1024
50-59	4.1	3.5	0.8	4.1	0.4	56.4	61.4	38.6	1482
60-69	38.8	2.8	0.8	14.5	0.6	56.9	76.0	24.0	743
70+	89.8	4.3	1.8	13.6	0.0	51.1	97.7	2.3	312
Education of household head									
Pre-primary or none	5.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	57.9	59.6	40.4	294
Primary	13.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	1.0	65.2	73.7	26.3	1901
Secondary	7.0	2.2	0.6	2.4	0.2	59.2	64.0	36.0	4260
Higher	7.7	0.6	0.4	6.3	0.3	55.3	61.2	38.8	900
Missing/DK	19.6	7.2	0.8	2.6	0.6	55.7	67.3	32.7	592
Ethnicity of household head									
African/Black	10.7	2.6	0.9	5.7	0.3	58.5	66.1	33.9	2277
Amerindian	9.9	2.9	0.4	0.6	0.0	63.4	67.8	32.2	1035
East Indian	9.0	1.5	0.4	1.8	1.0	61.1	65.5	34.5	2844
Mixed Race	8.9	3.5	2.8	2.1	0.1	57.7	66.1	33.9	1781
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(69.7)	(69.7)	(30.3)	10
Wealth quintile									
Poorest	9.0	3.0	0.9	0.5	0.2	63.1	68.1	31.9	2058
Second	5.1	0.7	3.1	1.4	1.0	63.6	68.3	31.7	1608
Middle	12.0	4.4	0.4	2.6	0.1	60.0	67.7	32.3	1467

Table EQ.2.7: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households

Percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of children under 18 living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:						Any social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months ¹	No social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months	Number of children under age 18
	Old Age Pension	Public Assistance	Food for the poor	Retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher			
Fourth	9.5	1.5	0.8	3.8	0.6	57.9	61.6	38.4	1468
Richest	13.3	2.5	0.1	7.4	0.3	52.5	63.5	36.5	1345

¹ MICS indicator EQ.5 - Children in the households that received any type of social transfers

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

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

Table EQ.2.8: Coverage of school support programmes: Members age 5-24 in all households

Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending primary education or higher who received support for school tuition and other school related support during the current school year, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Education related financial or material support during current school year			No school support	Number of household members age 5-24 years currently attending primary education or higher
	School tuition support	Other school related support	School tuition or other school related support ¹		
Total	0.4	62.6	62.9	37.1	5259
Sex of household head					
Male	0.5	63.4	63.8	36.2	2563
Female	0.3	61.9	62.0	38.0	2696
Area					
Urban	0.5	58.0	58.1	41.9	1332
Rural	0.4	64.2	64.5	35.5	3927
Location					
Coastal	0.4	63.2	63.4	36.6	4685
Interior	0.5	58.1	58.3	41.7	574
Region					
Barima Waini (1)	0.0	61.9	61.9	38.1	179
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	0.0	83.4	83.4	16.6	323
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	0.5	69.9	70.3	29.7	873
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	0.3	52.8	53.0	47.0	2206
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	2.2	69.7	70.9	29.1	304
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	0.1	77.1	77.2	22.8	660
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	1.4	72.2	73.3	26.7	96
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	0.3	61.0	61.3	38.7	40
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	0.5	49.8	49.8	50.2	258
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	0.2	61.1	61.1	38.9	319
Age					
5-9	0.2	72.4	72.5	27.5	1778
10-14	0.2	67.0	67.0	33.0	2042
15-19	1.1	50.6	51.0	49.0	1209
20-24	1.5	12.7	13.7	86.3	230
School management					
Gov't/Public	0.0	69.3	69.3	30.7	4721
Religious/Faith	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Private	3.7	4.5	6.1	93.9	514
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Education of household head					
Pre-primary or none	0.3	65.5	65.8	34.2	161
Primary	0.3	69.9	70.2	29.8	1269
Secondary	0.6	61.3	61.5	38.5	2768
Higher	0.2	50.5	50.5	49.5	677
Missing/DK	0.1	68.4	68.6	31.4	383
Ethnicity of household head					
African/Black	0.5	58.0	58.1	41.9	1611
Amerindian	0.3	67.4	67.6	32.4	639
East Indian	0.6	69.0	69.4	30.6	1827

Table EQ.2.8: Coverage of school support programmes: Members age 5-24 in all households

Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending primary education or higher who received support for school tuition and other school related support during the current school year, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Education related financial or material support during current school year			No school support	Number of household members age 5-24 years currently attending primary education or higher
	School tuition support	Other school related support	School tuition or other school related support ¹		
Mixed Race	0.2	56.6	56.6	43.4	1170
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Wealth quintile					
Poorest	0.1	70.5	70.5	29.5	1200
Second	0.3	72.4	72.5	27.5	1011
Middle	0.6	63.4	63.7	36.3	984
Fourth	0.9	56.6	57.0	43.0	1042
Richest	0.4	49.3	49.4	50.6	1023

¹ MICS indicator EQ.6 - Support for school-related support

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

11.3 Discrimination and Harassment

Discrimination can impede individuals from accessing opportunities and services in a fair and equal manner. These questions are designed to measure the experiences of discrimination and harassment of respondents in the 12 months before the survey. The current questions are based on a recommended set of questions available at the start of MICS6. The questions include specific grounds of discrimination and harassment which can increase the respondents' recall of events. The questions may change given that methodological development is currently underway to move the indicator from a Tier III SDG indicator classification to Tier II. Tables EQ.3.1W and EQ.3.1M show the percentage of women and men who felt discriminated against based on a number of grounds.

Table EQ.3.1W: Discrimination and harassment (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Guyana 2019- 2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:								Percentage of women who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of women
	Ethnic or immigration origin	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Other reason	Any reason ¹		
Total	7.6	3.0	1.9	2.7	4.6	1.0	2.1	14.7	85.3	5887
Area										
Urban	8.0	2.7	2.8	2.7	4.0	0.7	2.5	15.6	84.4	1424
Rural	7.5	3.2	1.7	2.7	4.7	1.1	1.9	14.4	85.6	4463
Location										
Coastal	7.5	3.0	1.9	2.6	4.4	1.0	2.0	14.5	85.5	5480
Interior	9.0	3.8	2.7	4.5	6.0	1.0	3.7	17.0	83.0	407
Region										
Barima Waini (1)	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.9	1.0	0.3	5.6	9.2	90.8	130
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	6.4	1.4	0.5	1.7	2.9	0.4	1.1	10.1	89.9	333
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	8.7	2.6	1.0	2.5	4.0	1.7	1.5	15.0	85.0	1110
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	8.9	4.1	2.1	2.6	5.1	0.5	1.2	15.7	84.3	2565
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	6.1	1.9	2.2	3.9	4.0	2.1	3.8	14.2	85.8	372
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	3.2	1.7	3.2	2.6	4.3	1.4	4.4	13.5	86.5	797
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	4.7	1.2	2.1	1.9	1.8	0.6	1.8	11.8	88.2	89
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	10.1	3.0	2.7	2.8	5.0	2.4	4.5	16.0	84.0	33
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	16.7	8.6	5.1	9.4	12.8	1.5	3.0	26.6	73.4	156
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	6.0	1.0	0.7	2.7	3.1	0.1	1.8	10.5	89.5	302
Age										
15-19	7.9	4.1	1.8	5.0	4.8	0.5	2.2	15.4	84.6	997
15-17	9.1	3.3	2.1	5.1	4.7	0.2	1.7	16.1	83.9	591
18-19	6.1	5.2	1.4	4.9	5.0	0.8	2.7	14.4	85.6	406
20-24	7.0	3.2	2.6	3.3	5.0	1.5	2.1	15.6	84.4	1079
25-29	8.8	4.2	2.1	2.5	4.2	0.7	1.4	15.4	84.6	981
30-34	10.3	4.0	1.3	1.3	5.5	1.0	2.2	15.6	84.4	723

Table EQ.3.1W: Discrimination and harassment (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Guyana 2019- 2020 Survey

	Percentage of women who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:								Percentage of women who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of women
	Ethnic or immigration origin	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Other reason	Any reason ¹		
35-39	7.1	2.6	2.2	1.9	3.9	0.7	2.0	12.8	87.2	647
40-44	7.7	1.1	1.3	2.1	4.6	2.0	2.3	15.7	84.3	759
45-49	4.0	1.2	1.9	1.8	3.6	0.6	2.5	10.8	89.2	700
Education										
Pre-primary or none	4.8	0.0	0.7	0.7	3.1	2.0	3.7	10.2	89.8	75
Primary	2.9	1.3	0.9	1.6	3.3	0.7	1.6	8.8	91.2	535
Secondary	6.9	2.6	1.9	2.7	4.4	1.0	2.0	13.4	86.6	4193
Higher	13.2	6.1	2.6	3.4	5.5	0.8	2.4	22.3	77.7	1063
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	14.8	7.0	4.1	7.1	9.8	4.1	4.0	29.7	70.3	173
Has no functional difficulty	7.2	2.9	1.8	2.3	4.4	1.0	2.0	14.0	86.0	5123
Ethnicity of household head										
African/Black	10.2	3.8	2.6	3.5	5.1	0.7	3.1	18.5	81.5	1780
Amerindian	7.8	3.8	2.7	4.3	6.5	0.6	3.2	15.5	84.5	429
East Indian	5.5	2.5	1.6	2.1	4.5	1.1	1.1	12.4	87.6	2572
Mixed Race	8.2	2.8	1.3	2.3	3.1	1.3	2.2	13.6	86.4	1093
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	7.8	3.0	2.2	3.7	4.9	1.5	3.1	14.6	85.4	993
Second	6.2	3.4	2.0	2.6	4.2	0.7	2.1	14.0	86.0	1122
Middle	6.8	1.8	1.5	2.2	2.9	1.0	1.3	12.5	87.5	1240
Fourth	7.2	3.1	2.4	2.0	4.7	0.9	1.8	13.8	86.2	1318
Richest	10.0	4.0	1.7	3.4	6.0	0.9	2.3	18.4	81.6	1213
¹ MICS indicator EQ.7 - Discrimination; SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1										
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.										

Table EQ.3.1M: Discrimination and harassment (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Guyana 2019- 2020 Survey

	Percentage of men who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:								Percentage of men who have NOT felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of men
	Ethnic or immigration origin	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Other reason	Any reason ¹		
Total	8.0	1.8	1.1	2.9	4.4	0.5	2.5	14.2	85.8	2214
Area										
Urban	8.9	0.6	0.9	2.6	6.1	0.9	4.4	17.7	82.3	465
Rural	7.8	2.1	1.1	3.0	4.0	0.4	1.9	13.3	86.7	1749
Location										
Coastal	7.7	1.6	1.1	2.7	4.5	0.4	2.4	14.0	86.0	2047
Interior	11.7	4.0	1.4	5.6	3.2	1.0	2.5	17.1	82.9	167
Region										
Barima Waini (1)	5.5	1.2	0.5	1.7	5.0	3.1	2.5	12.6	87.4	51
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	4.4	0.8	0.6	0.0	2.7	0.0	3.1	9.1	90.9	115
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	10.7	2.4	0.5	2.7	2.6	0.8	3.0	16.1	83.9	448
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	8.1	1.8	1.4	3.6	5.8	0.4	2.7	15.1	84.9	956
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	8.2	0.7	1.2	1.6	6.9	0.8	0.9	14.2	85.8	137
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	4.7	0.7	0.8	2.0	3.2	0.0	1.4	10.3	89.7	297
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	6.8	1.6	0.0	1.5	1.5	0.0	2.9	7.7	92.3	37
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	18.9	7.8	5.4	5.7	0.8	0.8	3.6	23.7	76.3	14
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	18.0	6.8	2.2	11.0	3.2	0.0	2.0	24.8	75.2	64
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	2.3	0.2	0.9	0.9	3.4	0.5	1.8	8.4	91.6	95
Age										
15-19	6.1	3.1	0.5	3.6	4.0	0.1	1.9	12.3	87.7	424
15-17	5.5	3.9	0.9	3.4	5.6	0.2	0.4	12.2	87.8	215
18-19	6.8	2.2	0.1	3.8	2.4	0.1	3.5	12.3	87.7	209
20-24	6.5	1.0	0.7	2.3	3.0	0.9	2.6	13.8	86.2	360
25-29	8.2	2.4	0.9	1.9	5.2	0.1	2.0	13.5	86.5	337

Table EQ.3.1M: Discrimination and harassment (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Guyana 2019- 2020 Survey

	Percentage of men who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:								Percentage of men who have NOT felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of men
	Ethnic or immigration origin	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Other reason	Any reason ¹		
30-34	7.5	0.5	2.4	2.0	4.2	0.2	2.7	12.7	87.3	284
35-39	10.5	1.7	2.5	5.4	6.0	0.4	2.7	15.2	84.8	276
40-44	10.7	0.3	0.9	2.4	3.5	0.1	1.3	15.6	84.4	262
45-49	8.0	2.6	0.2	2.7	5.4	1.7	4.2	17.9	82.1	273
Education										
Pre-primary or none	(12.7)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(2.6)	(1.8)	(1.4)	(2.9)	(17.4)	(82.6)	33
Primary	6.1	0.9	0.3	0.7	5.0	1.6	0.7	10.4	89.6	261
Secondary	8.1	2.1	1.5	3.3	4.7	0.4	2.6	15.2	84.8	1566
Higher	8.5	0.8	0.1	2.8	2.8	0.0	3.1	12.7	87.3	345
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	7.7	5.2	0.3	6.6	9.6	6.0	4.2	20.7	79.3	59
Has no functional difficulty	8.3	1.4	1.1	2.7	4.1	0.3	2.6	14.2	85.8	1940
Ethnicity of household head										
African/Black	6.9	1.0	1.0	2.3	5.2	1.1	3.5	14.8	85.2	595
Amerindian	11.8	4.3	1.6	5.5	3.1	0.6	1.6	16.3	83.7	155
East Indian	8.5	2.3	1.2	2.9	4.6	0.2	1.2	12.9	87.1	1077
Mixed Race	6.7	0.3	0.6	2.6	3.3	0.2	4.8	15.9	84.1	385
Other ethnicity/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	9.6	1.9	1.2	3.9	3.5	0.5	4.1	16.7	83.3	440
Second	4.5	0.1	0.5	1.5	3.8	0.3	1.8	10.4	89.6	441
Middle	10.0	3.5	3.2	3.3	6.9	0.1	1.9	16.8	83.2	457
Fourth	8.1	1.8	0.1	4.3	4.0	0.8	1.8	12.1	87.9	433
Richest	7.7	1.5	0.3	1.4	3.7	0.6	2.7	14.9	85.1	444

¹ MICS indicator EQ.7 - Discrimination; SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1

Table EQ.3.1M: Discrimination and harassment (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Guyana 2019- 2020 Survey

	Percentage of men who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:								Percentage of men who have NOT felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of men
	Ethnic or immigration origin	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Other reason	Any reason ¹		
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases										
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases										



APPENDIX A

Sample Design

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

The primary objective of the sample design for the Guyana MICS 2020 was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for the ten administrative regions of the country: Barima-Waini, Pomeroon-Supenaam, Essequibo Islands-West Demerara, Demerara-Mahaica, Mahaica-Berbice, East Berbice-Corentyne, Cuyuni-Mazaruni, Potaro-Siparuni, Upper Takutu-Upper Essequibo, and Upper Demerara-Berbice. Urban and rural areas in each of the ten regions were defined as the sampling strata. In designing the sample for the Guyana MICS2020, it was useful to review the sample design and results of the MICS conducted in 2014, documented in the Final Report of that survey.

A multi-stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample. The sampling frame was based on the 2012 Guyana Population and Housing Census. The primary sampling units (PSUs) selected at the first stage were the enumeration areas (EAs) defined for the census enumeration. A listing of households was conducted in each sample EA, and a sample of households was selected at the second stage.

A.1 Sample Size and Sample Allocation

Since the overall sample size for the Guyana MICS 2020 partly depends on the geographic domains of analysis that are defined for the survey tables, the distribution of EAs and households in Guyana from the 2012 Census sampling frame was first examined by region, urban and rural strata, shown in Table SD.1.

Table SD.1: Distribution of Enumeration Areas and households in sampling frame

	Number of EAs			Number of Households (2012 Census)		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	2,247	623	1,624	726,752	189,251	537,501
Region						
Region 1	44	10	34	27,029	6,283	20,746
Region 2	143	40	103	46,016	11,104	34,912
Region 3	338	0	338	105,881	0	105,881
Region 4	956	405	551	298,789	119,392	179,397
Region 5	153	0	153	49,174	0	49,174
Region 6	372	105	267	107,451	30,165	77,286
Region 7	49	23	26	19,361	9,444	9,917
Region 8	21	0	21	11,163	0	11,163
Region 9	56	10	46	23,066	3,203	19,863
Region 10	115	30	85	38,822	9,660	29,162

The overall sample size for the Guyana MICS 2020 was calculated as 8700 households. For the calculation of the sample size, the key indicator used was the underweight prevalence among children age 0-4 years. Since the survey results are tabulated at the regional level, it was necessary to determine the minimum sample size for each region. The following formula was used to estimate the required sample size for this indicator:

$$n = \frac{[4(r)(1-r)(deff)]}{[(RME \times r)^2(pb)(AveSize)(RR)]'}$$

where:

- n = the required sample size, expressed as number of households
- 4 = a factor to achieve the 95 percent level of confidence
- r = the predicted or anticipated value of the indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion
- $deff$ = the design effect for the indicator, estimated from a previous survey or using a default value of 1.5
- RME = the relative margin of error of r to be tolerated at the 95 percent level of confidence; it is generally not more than 0.12 (12 percent) for national-level estimates
- pb = the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, r , is based
- $AveSize$ = the average household size (mean number of persons per household)
- RR = the predicted response rate

For the calculation, r (underweight prevalence) was assumed to be 12.4 percent based on the national estimate from the MICS5 2014. The value of $deff$ (design effect) was taken as 1.661 based on the estimate used for the MICS5 2014, pb (percentage of children age 0-4 years in the total population) was taken as 8.4 percent, $AveSize$ (mean household size) was taken as 5 persons per household, and the response rate was assumed to be 90 percent, based on experience from the previous MICS.

Although an RME of 12% is needed for the national-level estimates, for the regional-level estimates it was sufficient to use an RME of 15% (that is, a margin of error of 0.15 r). The resulting total sample size at the national level from this exercise was 8700 households. With the selection of 20 households per sample enumeration district, this would require a national sample of 435 EDs.

As mentioned above, the number of sample households selected per cluster for the Guyana MICS 2020 was 20, based on several considerations, including the design effect, the budget available, and the time that would be needed per team to complete one cluster. The total sample size was allocated to each region proportionally to the cubic root of the total population of the region. The number of sample EDs selected in each region was calculated by dividing the total number of sample households allocated to the region by the number of sample households per cluster (20). Subsequently the number of sample EDs per region was allocated to the urban and rural parts of the region in a proportional manner.

The allocation of the total sample size to the ten regions and area of residence is shown in Table SD.2.

Table SD.2: Sample allocation							
Allocation of sample clusters (EAs) and sample households to sampling strata, Guyana MICS 2019-2020							
	Sample Clusters				Sample Households		
	Total	Urban	Rural		Total	Urban	Rural
Total	435	105	330		8,700	2,100	6,600
Region							
Region 1	34	8	26		680	160	520
Region 2	42	12	30		840	240	600
Region 3	55	0	55		1,100	0	1100
Region 4	76	32	44		1,520	640	880
Region 5	42	0	42		840	0	840
Region 6	63	23	40		1260	460	800
Region 7	30	14	16		600	280	320
Region 8	21	0	21		420	0	420
Region 9	32	6	26		640	120	520
Region 10	40	10	30		800	200	600

A.2 Selection of enumeration areas (clusters)

The sample census enumeration areas were selected from each of the sampling strata by using systematic selection with probability proportional to size (PPS), where the measure of size was the number of households in an EA from the 2012 Census frame. The first stage of sampling was thus completed by selecting the required number of enumerated areas (specified in Table SD.2) from each area of residence stratum within each of the 10 regions. The definition of urban and rural areas used for the Guyana MICS 2020 is in line with the definitions followed by the Guyana Bureau of Statistics for the national 2012 Census.

A.3 Listing Activities

Given that there had been many changes in the households enumerated in the 2012 Census, a new listing of households was conducted in all the sample enumeration areas prior to the selection of households. For this purpose, staff of the Guyana Bureau of Statistics were trained to visit all the selected enumeration areas and list all households in each enumeration area.

A Listing training was held for five days from October 29 to November 2, 2018 and was led by the Bureau of Statistics. Training consisted of both theoretical and practical training. There were 49 trainees who participated and completed this training.

The MICS 6 Listing exercise took place from November 5 until December 31, 2018. The length of time to undertake the data collection phase of the survey was due to challenges caused by the political situation at the time, which presented several roadblocks--namely distrust and having to revisit households to validate previous responses.

The Bureau of Statistics conducted the Household Budget Survey for one year from October 2018. Of the 435 clusters selected for the Guyana MICS6, 108 had already been listed for the HBS. The listing produced for the HBS was reused for MICS6 in areas of overlap, as follows:

- Region 1 16 of the 34 clusters selected were prelisted for HBS
- Region2 12 of the 42 clusters selected were prelisted for HBS
- Region3 5 of the 55 clusters selected were prelisted for HBS
- Region4 5 of the 76 clusters selected were prelisted for HBS
- Region5 6 of the 43 clusters selected were prelisted for HBS
- Region6 2 of the 62 clusters selected were prelisted for HBS
- Region7 18 of the 30 clusters selected were prelisted for HBS
- Region8 10 of the 21 clusters selected were prelisted for HBS
- Region9 13 of the 32 clusters selected were prelisted for HBS
- Region 10 13 of the 40 clusters selected were prelisted for HBS

It should be noted that listing on the Coast was from November to December 2018. Regions 1, 7, 8,9 and riverine/interior areas of Regions 2 and 10 were listed between August 2019 and December 2019.

A.4 Selection of households

Lists of households for each enumeration area were prepared by the listing teams on the coast and by the data collection teams in the interior areas. The households listed in each sample cluster were divided into two strata for the second stage selection: households with children under age 5 and households without children under age 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 to increase the precision of the indicators based on under-5 children. The households were sequentially numbered from 1 to the last number within each group in the enumeration area at the National Bureau of Statistics, where the selection of households in each group within the sample enumeration areas was carried out using random systematic selection procedures. The MICS6 spreadsheet template for systematic random selection of households was adapted for this purpose¹⁵⁹

Of the 20 households selected in each cluster, the target number of sample households with children under age 5 years was 8. Therefore, in sample clusters where more than 8 households with children under age 5 were listed, 8 of these households were selected using random systematic sampling; and 12 households without children under age 5 were selected from the other stratum. In sample clusters where 8 or less households with children under 5 were listed, all of these households were selected for the survey. In these clusters, the number of households without children under 5 to be selected was equal to 20 minus the number of households with children.

The survey also included a questionnaire for individual men that was to be administered in one half of the sample of households. The MICS household selection template includes an option to specify the proportion of households to be selected for administering the individual questionnaire for men, and the spreadsheet automatically selected the corresponding sub-sample of households. All men age 15 to 49 years in the selected households were eligible for interview.

¹⁵⁹ Available here: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 31, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

The Guyana MICS 2020 also included water quality testing for a sub-sample of households within each sample cluster. A sub-sample of 5 of the 20 selected households was selected in each sample cluster using random systematic sampling for conducting water quality testing, for both water in the household and at the source. The MICS household selection template includes an option to specify the number of households to be selected for the water quality testing, and the spreadsheet automatically selected the corresponding sub-sample of households.

A total of 2145 households (in 429 sample clusters) were selected for the testing of E.coli content in household drinking water and at the source.

A.5 Calculation of Sample Weights

The Guyana MICS 2020 sample is not self-weighting. Essentially, by allocating equal numbers of households to each of the regions, different sampling fractions were used in each region since the number of households in the Census frame varies by region. Also, the sampling rate varies by households with and without children under 5 in each sample cluster. For these reasons, sample weights were calculated and used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data.

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

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

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

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

where p_{shi} is the probability of selection of the sampling unit at stage s for the i -th sample PSU in the h -th sampling stratum. Based on the sample design, these probabilities were calculated as follows:

$$p_{1hi} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h},$$

n_h = number of sample PSUs selected in stratum h

M_{hi} = number of households in the 2012 Census frame for the i -th sample PSU in stratum h

M_h = total number of households in the 2012 Census frame for stratum h

p_{2hi} = proportion of the PSU listed in the i -th sample PSU in stratum h (in the case of PSUs that were segmented); for non-segmented PSUs, $p_{2hi} = 1$

The last stage probability of selection (p_{3hi}) 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.

Based on the stratified two-stage sample design, the probability of selection for the sample households with children under 5 within a sample EA was calculated as follows:

$$f_{hi(wc)} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h} \times p_{2hi} \times \frac{m_{hi(wc)}}{M'_{hi(wc)}} ,$$

where:

$f_{hi(wc)}$ = probability of selection for the sample households with children under 5 in the i -th sample PSU in stratum h

n_h, M_{hi}, M_h and p_{2hi} are identical to the earlier definition

$m_{hi(wc)}$ = number of sample households with children under 5 selected in the i -th sample PSU in stratum h

$M'_{hi(wc)}$ = total number of households with children under 5 listed in the i -th sample PSU in stratum h

The corresponding overall probability of selection for the households without children was calculated as follows:

$$f_{hi(woc)} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h} \times p_{2hi} \times \frac{m_{hi(woc)}}{M'_{hi(woc)}} ,$$

where:

$f_{hi(woc)}$ = probability of selection for the sample households without children under 5 in the i -th sample PSU in stratum h

$m_{hi(woc)}$ = number of sample households without children under 5 selected in the i -th sample PSU in stratum h

$M'_{hi(woc)}$ = total number of households without children under 5 listed in the i -th sample PSU in stratum h

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

$$\frac{1}{RR_h}$$

where RR_h is the response rate for the sample households in stratum h , defined as the proportion of the number of interviewed households in stratum h out of the number of selected households found to be occupied during the fieldwork in stratum h .

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

$$\frac{1}{RR_{qh}}$$

where RR_{qh} is the response rate for the individual questionnaires in stratum h , defined as the proportion of eligible individuals (women, men, and under-5 children) in the sample households in stratum h who were successfully interviewed.

After the completion of fieldwork, response rates were calculated for each sampling stratum. These were used to adjust the sampling weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates in the Guyana MICS 2020 are shown in Table SR.1.1 in this report.

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

The weights for the questionnaire for individual men were calculated in a similar way. In this case the number of eligible men in the list of household members in all the MICS sample households in the stratum was used as the numerator of the non-response adjustment factor, while the number of completed questionnaires for men in the stratum was obtained from the 50% sub-sample of households. Therefore, this adjustment factor includes an implicit sub-sampling weighting factor of 2 in addition to the adjustment for the non-response to the individual questionnaire for men.

In the case of the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years, in each sample household, one child was randomly selected from all the children in this age group recorded in the list of household members. The household weight for the children age 5-17 years is first adjusted based on the response rate for this questionnaire at the stratum level. Once this adjusted household weight is normalised as described below, it is multiplied by the number of children age 5-17 years recorded in the list of household members. Therefore, the weights for the individual children age 5-17 years will vary by sample household. This weighting of the data for the children age 5-17 years old is implemented in the tabulation programs for the corresponding tables.

For the water quality testing (both in household and at source) a sub-sample of 5 households was selected from the 20 MICS sample households in each sample cluster. Therefore, the basic (unadjusted) household weight would be multiplied by the inverse of this sub-sampling rate as follows:

$$W_{wqhi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}} \times \frac{20}{5} = \frac{4}{f_{hi}},$$

where:

W_{wqhi} = basic weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing in the i -th sample EA in stratum h

Since the response rate may be different for the water quality testing for home consumption and at the source, the basic weights for each were adjusted separately for non-response at the stratum level as follows:

$$W'_{wqhi} = W_{wqhi} \times \frac{m_{wqh}}{m'_{wqh}},$$

where:

W'_{wqhi} = adjusted weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing in the i -th sample EA in stratum h (separately for water quality testing in the household and at the source)

m_{wqh} = number of valid (occupied) sample households selected for water quality testing in stratum h

m'_{wqh} = number of sample households with completed water quality testing in stratum h
(separately for water quality testing in the household and at the source)

The Guyana MICS 2020 full (raw) weights for the households were calculated by multiplying the inverse of the probabilities of selection by the non-response adjustment factor for each stratum. These weights were then standardised (or normalised), one purpose of which is to make the weighted sum of the interviewed sample units equal to the total sample size at the national level. Normalisation is achieved by dividing the full sample weights (adjusted for nonresponse) by the average of these weights across all households at the national level. This is performed by multiplying the sample weights by a constant factor equal to the unweighted number of households at the national level divided by the weighted total number of households (using the full sample weights adjusted for non-response).

A similar standardisation procedure was followed in obtaining standardised weights for the individual women, men, under-5 questionnaires and water quality testing. Adjusted (normalised) household weights varied between 0.034486 and 9.467305 in the 350 sample enumeration areas (clusters).

Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting the data for households, women, men, under-5s, 5-17 year olds and water quality testing with these sample weights.

APPENDIX B

List of Personnel Involved in the Survey

Oversight:

- Ms. Sonya Roopnauth, MoF
- Mr. Lennox Benjamin, BoS
- Ms. Sylvie Fouet, Mr. Nicolas Pron, UNICEF
- Mr. Irfan Akhtar, UNICEF

Project Directors

- Ms. Misenga Baird, BoS
- Mr. Michael Gillis, UNICEF

Survey Coordinator: Ms. Florence Younge, Survey Coordinator

Data Processing/Programming

- Ms. Michellene Carter-Thorne, BoS
- Mr. Dale Thomas, BoS
- Mr. Harry Hernandez, LACRO

Sampling

- Mr. Ian Manifold, BoS
- Ms. Michellene Carter-Thorne, BoS
- Mr. Armando Levinson, LACRO

Questionnaire Design

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- Dr. Ertenisa Hamilton - Ministry of Health
- Colette Clementson - Ministry of Health
- Abike Samuels - Ministry of Human Services and Social Security
- Shameza David - University of Guyana
- Dr. Lidon Lashley - University of Guyana
- Misenga Baird - Bureau of Statistics
- Florence Younge - MICS Consultant
- Abigail Welch - Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Dr. Deon Anderson - Guyana Water Inc.
- Dr. Samantha Scotland - National Data Management Authority
- Jolene Brown-Griffith - Ministry of Telecommunication
- Evelyn Hamilton - Ministry of Education
- Nichola Warriner-Johnson - Ministry of Education
- Jewel Crosse - UNICEF
- Ninian Blair - UNICEF
- Michele Rodrigues - UNICEF
- Michael Gillis - UNICEF
- Patricia George - Rapporteur
- Geneva Welcome - Civil Society Organisation

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Colette Clementson	Ministry of Health
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Alex Allen	Interviewer
Shirley Jeffrey	Interviewer
Alisha Williams Richards	Interviewer
Avonel Leander	Interviewer
Sahadeo Harrack	Interviewer
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Joanne Bowen	Interviewer
Dane Schultz	Interviewer
Tracey Taitt	Interviewer
Djenne Azore	Interviewer
Trudy Harris	Interviewer
Frank Fraser	Interviewer
Esanju Hardeen	Interviewer
Kevin Johnson	Interviewer
Amisha Seepersaud	Interviewer
Toya Roberts	Interviewer
Thybert Mure	Interviewer
Tiana Lewis	Interviewer
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Evie Willie	Interviewer
Sue Walker	Interviewer
Navita Issacs	Interviewer
Gavin Harvey	Interviewer
Nickasie Simpson	Interviewer
Tandica Marshall	Interviewer
Tiana Lewis	Interviewer
Odley Paul	Interviewer
Kevin Johnson	Interviewer
Joann Bowen	Interviewer
Djenne Azore	Interviewer
Dane Schultz	Interviewer
Esanju Hardeen	Interviewer
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Kelroy Wellington	Measurer
Aftab Basir	Measurer
Bridget Washington	Measurer
Pamela Wilson	Measurer
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Charmaine Cozier	Measurer
Darnel Melville	Measurer
Nikita Halley	Measurer
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Nadine Washington	Measurer
Vondetta Lewis	Measurer
Kemaul Kissoon	Measurer
Dex Thomas	Measurer
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Nadine Washington	Measurer
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lasiah ward	Secondary Editors
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Avonel Leander	Listers
Tredale Walcott	Listers
Josiah Bacchus	Listers
Odetta Roach	Listers
Shandel Archer	Listers
Keisha Younge	Listers
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Renatta Adams	Listers
Zane Klass	Listers
Cherryl Klass	Listers
Colin Barker	Listers
Rhea Sandy	Listers
Johnnathon Walcott	Listers
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Sheenika Mark James	Listers
Nectar Prince	Listers
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Toya Roberts*	Listers
Tamika Shako*	Listers
Cletus Dias	Listers
Toya Roberts	Listers
Cleophas Loyola	Listers
Nathaniel Gilkes	Listers
Immanuel DeJonge	Listers
Alvin Haripersuad	Listers
Orson Charles	Listers
Julious Richmond	Listers
Ato Heyliger	Listers
Ingrid Trotman	Listers
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Vivian Edwards	Listers
Sherlon Rodrigues	Listers
Alex Allen	Listers
Nadine Washington	Listers

LAC Regional MICS consultants and staff

- Mirella Hernani
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APPENDIX C

Estimates of Sampling Errors

The sample of respondents selected in the Guyana Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019-2020 is only one of the samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results based on the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between the estimates from all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly but can be estimated statistically from the survey data.

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

- *Standard error (se)*: Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. For survey indicators that are means, proportions or ratios, the Taylor series linearisation method is used for the estimation of standard errors. For more complex statistics, such as fertility and mortality rates, the Jackknife repeated replication method is used for standard error estimation.
- *Coefficient of variation (se/r)* is the ratio of the standard error to the value (r) of the indicator, and is a measure of the relative sampling error.
- *Design effect (deff)* is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling based on the same sample size. The *square root of the design effect (deft)* is used to show the efficiency of the sample design in relation to the precision. A *deft* value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design of the survey is as efficient as a simple random sample for a particular indicator, while a *deft* value above 1.0 indicates an increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design.
- *Confidence limits* are calculated to show the interval which contains the true value of the indicator for the population, with a specified level of confidence. For MICS results 95% confidence intervals are used, which is the standard for this type of survey. The concept of the 95% confidence interval can be understood in this way: if many repeated samples of identical size and design were taken and the confidence interval computed for each sample, then 95% of these intervals would contain the true value of the indicator.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, programs developed in CPro Version 5.0 and SPSS Version 23 Complex Samples module have been used.

The results are shown in the tables that follow. Sampling errors are calculated for SDG indicators for which SEs can be calculated, and several other MICS indicators. Definitions, numerators and denominators of each of these indicators are provided in Chapter III. Results are presented for the national level (Table SE.1), for urban and rural areas (Tables SE.2 and SE.3), and for all regions (Tables SE.6 to SE.15.).

In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator. Given the use of normalized weights, by comparing the weighted and unweighted counts it is possible to determine whether a particular domain has been under-sampled or over-sampled compared to the average sampling rate. If the weighted count is smaller than the unweighted count, this means that the domain had been over-sampled.

For several indicators, however, the unweighted count represents the number of sample households, and the weighted counts reflect the total population living in these households.

- Access to electricity
- Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting
- Use of basic drinking water services
- Use of safely managed drinking water services
- Handwashing facility with water and soap
- Use of basic sanitation services
- Safe disposal *in situ* of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities
- Population covered by social transfers

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (^{deff}), square root of design effects (^{deff}), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS 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
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.924	0.006	0.007	3.704	1.924	24,744	7,072	0.912	0.936
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.879	0.006	0.007	1.814	1.347	5,887	5,887	0.868	0.891
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.878	0.009	0.010	1.583	1.258	2,214	2,214	0.861	0.896
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.691	0.009	0.013	2.348	1.532	5,887	5,887	0.673	0.710
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.745	0.014	0.019	2.324	1.525	2,214	2,214	0.717	0.773
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.276	0.011	0.042	3.881	1.970	5,887	5,887	0.253	0.299
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.341	0.017	0.049	2.751	1.659	2,214	2,214	0.307	0.374
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.025	0.004	0.169	4.327	2.080	5,887	5,887	0.017	0.034
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.212	0.013	0.060	2.167	1.472	2,214	2,214	0.187	0.238
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	15.210	3.279	0.216	na	na	na	na	8.653	21.768
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	23.070	4.308	0.187	na	na	na	na	14.454	31.687
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	24.660	4.420	0.179	na	na	na	na	15.820	33.500
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	2.258	0.091	0.040	na	na	na	na	2.076	2.441
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	64.637	6.136	0.095	na	na	na	na	52.366	76.908
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.299	0.014	0.048	4.006	2.001	3,984	4,050	0.270	0.328
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.474	0.018	0.038	3.298	1.816	2,406	2,538	0.438	0.510
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.847	0.014	0.017	1.714	1.309	833	1,072	0.818	0.876
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.976	0.005	0.006	1.316	1.147	833	1,072	0.965	0.987
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.876	0.016	0.018	1.367	1.169	556	565	0.844	0.909
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.843	0.015	0.018	0.953	0.976	556	565	0.813	0.873
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.634	0.022	0.034	1.008	1.004	486	490	0.590	0.678
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.751	0.010	0.014	3.990	1.998	24,744	7,072	0.731	0.772
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.837	0.023	0.028	0.150	0.387	27	38	0.790	0.884
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.074	0.005	0.062	7.905	2.812	24,113	25,429	0.065	0.074
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.288	0.037	0.129	1.465	1.211	238	219	0.214	0.288
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.095	0.009	0.093	2.368	1.539	2,610	2,592	0.077	0.095

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (^{deff}), square root of design effects (^{deff}), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS 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
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.065	0.007	0.108	2.091	1.446	2,612	2,593	0.051	0.065
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.065	0.009	0.139	3.486	1.867	2,612	2,593	0.047	0.065
Early child development index	TC.53	0.864	0.013	0.015	1.616	1.271	1,188	1,202	0.839	0.864
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.973	0.007	0.007	1.071	1.035	468	557	0.959	0.973
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.476	0.024	0.051	0.953	0.976	697	403	0.427	0.476
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.465	0.029	0.063	1.376	1.173	697	403	0.407	0.465
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.981	0.004	0.004	2.774	1.666	2,786	2,786	0.973	0.981
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.725	0.011	0.016	3.063	1.750	6,693	4,807	0.702	0.725
Child labour	PR.3	0.064	0.006	0.093	1.925	1.388	5,729	3,242	0.052	0.064
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.063	0.016	0.249	4.606	2.146	1,079	1,104	0.032	0.063
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.323	0.023	0.072	2.717	1.648	1,079	1,104	0.277	0.323
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.576	0.011	0.020	3.120	1.766	5,887	5,887	0.554	0.576
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.792	0.019	0.024	4.673	2.162	5,887	2,214	0.755	0.792
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.946	0.005	0.005	3.400	1.844	24,744	7,072	0.936	0.946
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.391	0.018	0.045	1.889	1.374	5,024	1,446	0.356	0.391
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.857	0.010	0.011	4.837	2.199	22,367	6,483	0.838	0.857
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.980	0.003	0.003	3.449	1.857	24,744	7,072	0.974	0.980
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.906	0.007	0.008	4.014	2.003	24,744	7,072	0.892	0.906
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.198	0.010	0.051	4.482	2.117	24,744	7,072	0.178	0.198
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.145	0.009	0.063	3.294	1.815	7,406	4,939	0.127	0.145
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.545	0.011	0.020	3.470	1.863	24,744	7,072	0.522	0.545
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.147	0.007	0.050	2.501	1.581	5,887	5,887	0.132	0.161
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.142	0.015	0.104	3.943	1.986	2,214	2,214	0.112	0.171

na: not applicable

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.948	0.011	0.012	5.343	2.311	6,134	2,089	0.925	0.970
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.926	0.007	0.008	1.389	1.179	1,424	1,716	0.911	0.941
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.898	0.013	0.015	1.072	1.035	465	551	0.872	0.925
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.793	0.014	0.018	2.052	1.433	1,424	1,716	0.765	0.821
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.809	0.023	0.029	1.894	1.376	465	551	0.763	0.855
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.402	0.022	0.054	3.362	1.833	1,424	1,716	0.358	0.445
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.482	0.034	0.071	2.590	1.609	465	551	0.413	0.550
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.033	0.007	0.201	2.358	1.536	1,424	1,716	0.020	0.046
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.222	0.026	0.118	2.179	1.476	465	551	0.170	0.274
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	17.196	6.024	0.350	na	na	na	na	5.148	29.244
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	26.002	7.687	0.296	na	na	na	na	10.629	41.376
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	27.825	7.870	0.283	na	na	na	na	12.084	43.565
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	2.243	0.203	0.091	na	na	na	na	1.836	2.650
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	59.050	10.540	0.178	na	na	na	na	37.971	80.129
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.256	0.018	0.069	1.838	1.356	947	1,139	0.221	0.291
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.402	0.024	0.059	1.689	1.300	562	725	0.355	0.450
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.861	0.026	0.030	1.679	1.296	192	297	0.809	0.913
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.979	0.011	0.011	1.649	1.284	192	297	0.957	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.862	0.017	0.020	0.368	0.606	110	146	0.828	0.897
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.853	0.017	0.020	0.350	0.591	110	146	0.819	0.888
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.709	0.020	0.029	0.279	0.528	136	140	0.668	0.750
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.805	0.018	0.023	4.369	2.090	6,134	2,089	0.768	0.841
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.736	0.021	0.028	0.015	0.124	9	8	0.694	0.777
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.063	0.006	0.102	5.022	2.241	5,984	7,168	0.050	0.076
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.216	0.046	0.213	0.723	0.850	55	59	0.124	0.308
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.100	0.018	0.181	2.670	1.634	645	732	0.064	0.137

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.047	0.010	0.202	1.482	1.217	642	731	0.028	0.066
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.057	0.011	0.194	1.665	1.290	642	731	0.035	0.079
Early child development index	TC.53	0.896	0.019	0.022	1.368	1.170	300	346	0.857	0.934
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.984	0.012	0.012	1.356	1.165	145	156	0.960	1.000
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.462	0.050	0.108	1.089	1.043	154	110	0.362	0.562
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.431	0.052	0.120	1.189	1.091	154	110	0.328	0.535
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.984	0.005	0.005	1.156	1.075	699	792	0.975	0.994
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.826	0.014	0.017	1.823	1.350	1,619	1,368	0.798	0.854
Child labour	PR.3	0.062	0.012	0.189	2.178	1.476	1,303	925	0.039	0.085
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.058	0.015	0.264	1.315	1.147	271	308	0.027	0.088
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.368	0.037	0.101	1.819	1.349	271	308	0.294	0.443
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.617	0.014	0.022	1.357	1.165	1,424	1,716	0.590	0.644
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.773	0.026	0.034	2.191	1.480	1,424	551	0.721	0.826
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.936	0.010	0.011	3.602	1.898	6,134	2,089	0.916	0.956
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.315	0.028	0.089	1.525	1.235	1,316	417	0.259	0.371
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.815	0.014	0.018	2.506	1.583	5,130	1,828	0.786	0.843
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.980	0.007	0.007	5.746	2.397	6,134	2,089	0.966	0.995
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.920	0.009	0.010	2.242	1.497	6,134	2,089	0.902	0.938
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.331	0.019	0.057	3.390	1.841	6,134	2,089	0.293	0.369
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.168	0.022	0.130	4.807	2.193	1,740	1,412	0.124	0.211
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.551	0.015	0.027	1.871	1.368	6,134	2,089	0.521	0.581
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.156	0.011	0.069	1.507	1.227	1,424	1,716	0.134	0.177
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.177	0.029	0.162	3.114	1.765	465	551	0.119	0.234

na: not applicable

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.916	0.007	0.008	3.302	1.817	18,610	4,983	0.902	0.930
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.864	0.007	0.008	1.596	1.263	4,463	4,171	0.851	0.878
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.873	0.010	0.012	1.625	1.275	1,749	1,663	0.852	0.893
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.659	0.011	0.017	2.196	1.482	4,463	4,171	0.637	0.680
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.728	0.017	0.023	2.355	1.534	1,749	1,663	0.695	0.762
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.236	0.013	0.054	3.687	1.920	4,463	4,171	0.210	0.261
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.303	0.018	0.059	2.488	1.577	1,749	1,663	0.267	0.339
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.023	0.005	0.231	5.156	2.271	4,463	4,171	0.012	0.033
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.210	0.014	0.069	2.084	1.444	1,749	1,663	0.181	0.239
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	14.547	3.902	0.268	na	na	na	na	6.744	22.350
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	22.095	5.168	0.234	na	na	na	na	11.759	32.430
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	23.603	5.306	0.225	na	na	na	na	12.992	34.215
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	2.269	0.103	0.045	na	na	na	na	2.062	2.475
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	66.410	7.392	0.111	na	na	na	na	51.627	81.194
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.312	0.018	0.058	4.440	2.107	3,037	2,911	0.276	0.348
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.495	0.022	0.045	3.616	1.902	1,844	1,813	0.451	0.540
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.843	0.017	0.020	1.654	1.286	641	775	0.809	0.877
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.975	0.006	0.006	1.222	1.105	641	775	0.963	0.987
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.880	0.019	0.022	1.470	1.212	447	419	0.841	0.918
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.840	0.017	0.021	0.941	0.970	447	419	0.805	0.875
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.605	0.029	0.049	1.263	1.124	349	350	0.546	0.663
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.733	0.013	0.017	4.050	2.013	18,610	4,983	0.708	0.759
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.886	0.035	0.039	0.347	0.589	18	30	0.816	0.955
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.078	0.005	0.071	7.658	2.767	18,128	18,261	0.067	0.089
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.310	0.045	0.147	1.533	1.238	183	160	0.219	0.400
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.093	0.010	0.108	2.224	1.491	1,965	1,860	0.073	0.113

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.071	0.009	0.123	2.157	1.469	1,970	1,862	0.053	0.088
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.067	0.011	0.168	3.793	1.947	1,970	1,862	0.045	0.090
Early child development index	TC.53	0.854	0.015	0.018	1.637	1.279	888	856	0.823	0.885
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.968	0.009	0.009	0.948	0.974	323	401	0.951	0.985
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.480	0.028	0.057	0.887	0.942	543	293	0.425	0.535
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.475	0.034	0.072	1.384	1.177	543	293	0.406	0.544
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.980	0.005	0.006	3.071	1.752	2,087	1,994	0.969	0.991
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.692	0.014	0.020	2.948	1.717	5,074	3,439	0.665	0.719
Child labour	PR.3	0.065	0.007	0.106	1.812	1.346	4,426	2,317	0.051	0.079
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.065	0.020	0.313	5.379	2.319	809	796	0.024	0.105
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.308	0.029	0.095	3.160	1.778	809	796	0.250	0.366
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.563	0.014	0.025	3.471	1.863	4,463	4,171	0.535	0.592
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.797	0.023	0.028	5.230	2.287	4,463	1,663	0.752	0.842
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.949	0.006	0.006	3.267	1.808	18,610	4,983	0.937	0.960
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.418	0.021	0.050	1.837	1.355	3,708	1,029	0.377	0.460
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.870	0.012	0.014	5.706	2.389	17,238	4,655	0.846	0.893
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.980	0.003	0.003	2.800	1.673	18,610	4,983	0.974	0.987
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.901	0.009	0.010	4.214	2.053	18,610	4,983	0.884	0.918
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.154	0.011	0.068	4.230	2.057	18,610	4,983	0.133	0.175
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.139	0.010	0.069	2.683	1.638	5,666	3,527	0.120	0.158
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.542	0.014	0.025	3.810	1.952	18,610	4,983	0.515	0.570
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.144	0.009	0.062	2.670	1.634	4,463	4,171	0.126	0.162
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.133	0.017	0.130	4.311	2.076	1,749	1,663	0.098	0.167

na: not applicable

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Coastal

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.942	0.006	0.007	3.614	1.901	22,699	5,271	0.930	0.954
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.896	0.006	0.007	1.699	1.304	5,480	4,322	0.884	0.908
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.897	0.009	0.010	1.463	1.210	2,047	1,579	0.878	0.915
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.713	0.010	0.013	1.920	1.385	5,480	4,322	0.694	0.732
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.771	0.015	0.019	1.976	1.406	2,047	1,579	0.741	0.800
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.287	0.012	0.043	3.175	1.782	5,480	4,322	0.263	0.312
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.355	0.018	0.051	2.285	1.512	2,047	1,579	0.319	0.392
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.025	0.005	0.180	3.619	1.902	5,480	4,322	0.016	0.034
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.208	0.014	0.066	1.822	1.350	2,047	1,579	0.181	0.236
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	15.320	3.654	0.238	na	na	na	na	8.013	22.627
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	23.052	4.810	0.209	na	na	na	na	13.432	32.672
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	24.427	4.903	0.201	na	na	na	na	14.621	34.233
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	2.131	0.095	0.045	na	na	na	na	1.940	2.322
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	60.289	6.517	0.108	na	na	na	na	47.255	73.323
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.296	0.015	0.052	3.339	1.827	3,690	2,922	0.265	0.327
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.473	0.019	0.041	2.738	1.655	2,214	1,807	0.434	0.511
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.852	0.016	0.019	1.385	1.177	730	687	0.820	0.884
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.990	0.004	0.004	1.134	1.065	730	687	0.982	0.998
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.902	0.015	0.017	0.907	0.952	486	356	0.872	0.932
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.870	0.016	0.018	0.771	0.878	486	356	0.839	0.902
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.642	0.024	0.037	0.839	0.916	429	344	0.595	0.690
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.770	0.011	0.014	3.419	1.849	22,699	5,271	0.749	0.792
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.877	0.032	0.036	0.168	0.410	20	19	0.814	0.941
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.027	0.003	0.121	7.505	2.739	22,146	18,319	0.021	0.034
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.255	0.044	0.171	1.356	1.165	205	137	0.168	0.342
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.084	0.010	0.117	2.165	1.471	2,299	1,724	0.064	0.104

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Coastal

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.070	0.008	0.114	1.670	1.292	2,300	1,720	0.054	0.086
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.065	0.010	0.156	2.918	1.708	2,300	1,720	0.045	0.085
Early child development index	TC.53	0.885	0.013	0.015	1.458	1.207	1,053	819	0.858	0.912
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.980	0.008	0.008	1.043	1.021	407	354	0.965	0.995
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.490	0.027	0.054	0.800	0.895	621	285	0.437	0.543
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.477	0.032	0.066	1.138	1.067	621	285	0.413	0.540
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.983	0.005	0.005	2.517	1.586	2,455	1,862	0.973	0.992
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.715	0.013	0.018	2.528	1.590	5,884	3,266	0.690	0.740
Child labour	PR.3	0.057	0.006	0.112	1.698	1.303	5,067	2,245	0.044	0.069
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.063	0.017	0.265	3.920	1.980	1,012	829	0.030	0.097
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.322	0.025	0.077	2.307	1.519	1,012	829	0.273	0.372
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.572	0.012	0.021	2.604	1.614	5,480	4,322	0.548	0.597
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.783	0.020	0.026	3.710	1.926	5,480	1,579	0.743	0.823
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.964	0.005	0.005	3.453	1.858	22,699	5,271	0.954	0.973
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.418	0.019	0.045	1.526	1.235	4,621	1,054	0.380	0.455
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.864	0.010	0.012	4.373	2.091	20,386	4,740	0.844	0.885
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.984	0.003	0.003	3.537	1.881	22,699	5,271	0.978	0.991
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.920	0.007	0.008	4.008	2.002	22,699	5,271	0.905	0.935
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.215	0.011	0.051	3.795	1.948	22,699	5,271	0.193	0.237
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.147	0.010	0.069	2.774	1.665	6,551	3,411	0.127	0.167
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.543	0.012	0.022	3.004	1.733	22,699	5,271	0.519	0.566
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.145	0.008	0.053	2.089	1.445	5,480	4,322	0.130	0.160
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.140	0.016	0.114	3.321	1.822	2,047	1,579	0.108	0.171

na: not applicable

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Interior

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.722	0.025	0.035	5.799	2.408	2,045	1,801	0.671	0.773
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.659	0.022	0.034	3.456	1.859	407	1,565	0.615	0.704
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.647	0.028	0.044	2.234	1.495	167	635	0.590	0.703
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.398	0.017	0.044	1.966	1.402	407	1,565	0.363	0.433
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.433	0.020	0.047	1.069	1.034	167	635	0.392	0.474
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.118	0.009	0.079	1.304	1.142	407	1,565	0.099	0.136
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.159	0.018	0.114	1.558	1.248	167	635	0.123	0.195
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.023	0.005	0.211	1.658	1.288	407	1,565	0.013	0.033
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.264	0.019	0.074	1.235	1.111	167	635	0.225	0.303
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	14.382	5.207	0.362	na	na	na	na	3.968	24.796
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	23.220	6.297	0.271	na	na	na	na	10.626	35.813
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	26.446	7.700	0.291	na	na	na	na	11.045	41.846
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	3.958	0.222	0.056	na	na	na	na	3.514	4.402
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	114.546	11.915	0.104	na	na	na	na	90.716	138.376
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.329	0.019	0.057	1.776	1.333	294	1,128	0.292	0.366
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.484	0.025	0.051	1.804	1.343	192	731	0.435	0.534
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.811	0.030	0.037	2.306	1.519	103	385	0.750	0.872
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.877	0.028	0.031	2.724	1.650	103	385	0.822	0.933
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.702	0.051	0.072	2.559	1.600	71	209	0.601	0.803
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.651	0.052	0.081	2.521	1.588	71	209	0.546	0.756
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.571	0.051	0.090	1.565	1.251	56	146	0.468	0.674
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.537	0.027	0.051	5.436	2.332	2,045	1,801	0.482	0.592
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.720	0.019	0.026	0.033	0.180	7	19	0.682	0.758
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.600	0.018	0.029	9.243	3.040	1,967	7,110	0.565	0.635
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.489	0.044	0.090	0.633	0.796	33	82	0.401	0.577
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.177	0.014	0.077	1.115	1.056	310	868	0.150	0.205

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Interior

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.028	0.005	0.193	0.946	0.973	311	873	0.017	0.039
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.062	0.009	0.143	1.169	1.081	311	873	0.044	0.080
Early child development index	TC.53	0.701	0.032	0.046	1.891	1.375	135	383	0.636	0.765
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.928	0.016	0.017	0.751	0.866	61	203	0.896	0.959
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.357	0.045	0.126	1.029	1.014	76	118	0.267	0.447
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.374	0.070	0.188	2.476	1.574	76	118	0.233	0.514
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.969	0.007	0.007	1.484	1.218	331	924	0.955	0.983
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.796	0.015	0.019	2.191	1.480	809	1,541	0.765	0.826
Child labour	PR.3	0.125	0.017	0.134	2.538	1.593	662	997	0.091	0.158
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.062	0.014	0.228	0.944	0.971	68	275	0.034	0.090
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.333	0.035	0.106	1.545	1.243	68	275	0.263	0.404
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.628	0.018	0.029	2.166	1.472	407	1,565	0.592	0.664
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.906	0.015	0.016	1.595	1.263	407	635	0.877	0.935
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.742	0.023	0.032	5.172	2.274	2,045	1,801	0.695	0.789
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.090	0.023	0.257	2.557	1.599	403	392	0.044	0.137
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.782	0.019	0.024	3.710	1.926	1,982	1,743	0.744	0.820
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.935	0.013	0.014	4.859	2.204	2,045	1,801	0.909	0.961
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.745	0.019	0.026	3.420	1.849	2,045	1,801	0.707	0.783
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.007	0.002	0.344	1.524	1.235	2,045	1,801	0.002	0.012
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.132	0.015	0.111	2.869	1.694	855	1,528	0.103	0.161
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.565	0.019	0.034	2.628	1.621	2,045	1,801	0.527	0.603
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.170	0.015	0.087	2.433	1.560	407	1,565	0.140	0.199
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.171	0.021	0.121	1.912	1.383	167	635	0.130	0.212

na: not applicable

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Region 1

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.689	0.060	0.086	8.574	2.928	636	519	0.570	0.808
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.780	0.037	0.048	3.978	1.994	130	492	0.705	0.855
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.741	0.053	0.071	3.012	1.735	51	208	0.636	0.847
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.325	0.031	0.094	2.100	1.449	130	492	0.263	0.386
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.466	0.028	0.060	0.644	0.802	51	208	0.411	0.522
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.053	0.009	0.175	0.839	0.916	130	492	0.034	0.071
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.156	0.026	0.165	1.046	1.023	51	208	0.104	0.208
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.025	0.008	0.347	1.482	1.217	130	492	0.008	0.041
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.250	0.028	0.113	0.881	0.939	51	208	0.193	0.307
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	19.471	13.418	0.689	na	na	na	na	-7.366	46.308
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	24.132	13.495	0.559	na	na	na	na	-2.857	51.121
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	30.759	19.743	0.642	na	na	na	na	-8.728	70.245
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	4.147	0.360	0.087	na	na	na	na	3.428	4.866
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	115.566	16.531	0.143	na	na	na	na	82.505	148.627
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.310	0.023	0.073	0.813	0.902	92	338	0.264	0.355
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.475	0.044	0.092	1.617	1.272	59	214	0.388	0.562
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.873	0.033	0.038	1.227	1.108	37	126	0.807	0.939
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.886	0.069	0.078	5.945	2.438	37	126	0.748	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.721	0.107	0.148	3.844	1.961	27	69	0.508	0.935
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.673	0.098	0.146	2.969	1.723	27	69	0.477	0.869
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.536	0.119	0.222	2.175	1.475	15	39	0.298	0.775
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.386	0.049	0.127	5.298	2.302	636	519	0.288	0.485
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.565	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1	2	0.565	0.565
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.471	0.031	0.065	8.443	2.906	614	2,234	0.410	0.532
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.179	0.009	0.052	0.013	0.114	10	23	0.160	0.197
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.179	0.022	0.125	0.872	0.934	95	255	0.134	0.224

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Region 1

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.036	0.010	0.273	0.718	0.847	94	256	0.017	0.056
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.053	0.012	0.217	0.675	0.822	94	256	0.030	0.077
Early child development index	TC.53	0.542	0.069	0.127	2.062	1.436	38	110	0.404	0.679
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.853	0.050	0.059	1.155	1.075	16	59	0.753	0.953
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.201	0.066	0.327	0.700	0.837	19	27	0.069	0.333
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.167	0.061	0.368	0.704	0.839	19	27	0.044	0.289
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.964	0.013	0.014	1.392	1.180	103	279	0.937	0.990
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.832	0.022	0.026	1.515	1.231	241	444	0.788	0.876
Child labour	PR.3	0.093	0.026	0.276	2.303	1.518	203	296	0.042	0.145
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.044	0.016	0.356	0.601	0.775	27	103	0.013	0.076
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.345	0.050	0.144	1.118	1.058	27	103	0.246	0.445
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.663	0.024	0.036	1.249	1.117	130	492	0.616	0.711
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.892	0.024	0.027	1.291	1.136	130	208	0.843	0.941
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.841	0.056	0.066	11.942	3.456	636	519	0.730	0.952
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.110	0.053	0.479	3.418	1.849	131	122	0.005	0.215
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.698	0.048	0.068	5.186	2.277	587	483	0.602	0.793
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.899	0.035	0.039	6.820	2.612	636	519	0.829	0.968
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.762	0.031	0.041	2.800	1.673	636	519	0.699	0.824
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.001	0.001	1.003	0.673	0.820	636	519	0.000	0.004
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.127	0.033	0.260	4.372	2.091	256	445	0.061	0.193
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.591	0.027	0.045	1.508	1.228	636	519	0.538	0.644
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.092	0.015	0.159	1.255	1.120	130	492	0.063	0.121
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.126	0.034	0.269	2.162	1.471	51	208	0.058	0.194

na: not applicable

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Region 2

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.822	0.021	0.026	2.241	1.497	1,553	746	0.780	0.864
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.911	0.013	0.014	1.146	1.071	333	550	0.884	0.937
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.901	0.017	0.019	0.634	0.796	115	201	0.867	0.935
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.487	0.027	0.056	1.637	1.279	333	550	0.433	0.542
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.599	0.042	0.070	1.453	1.205	115	201	0.515	0.682
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.182	0.021	0.116	1.637	1.279	333	550	0.140	0.224
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.390	0.071	0.182	4.250	2.061	115	201	0.247	0.532
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.004	0.002	0.586	0.785	0.886	333	550	0.000	0.009
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.258	0.043	0.169	1.978	1.406	115	201	0.171	0.345
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	7.264	7.321	1.008	na	na	na	na	-7.378	21.907
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	11.827	8.682	0.734	na	na	na	na	-5.538	29.192
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	11.827	8.682	0.734	na	na	na	na	-5.538	29.192
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	2.639	0.249	0.094	na	na	na	na	2.141	3.138
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	91.091	14.415	0.158	na	na	na	na	62.261	119.921
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.274	0.025	0.090	1.146	1.071	223	374	0.225	0.324
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.482	0.036	0.075	1.147	1.071	124	219	0.409	0.554
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.800	0.041	0.051	1.148	1.071	55	109	0.718	0.883
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.986	0.005	0.005	0.210	0.458	55	109	0.975	0.996
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.837	0.071	0.085	2.167	1.472	33	59	0.695	0.980
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.790	0.069	0.088	1.682	1.297	33	59	0.651	0.928
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.573	0.074	0.129	1.110	1.053	32	51	0.426	0.721
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.654	0.022	0.034	1.595	1.263	1,553	746	0.610	0.698
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1	1	1.000	1.000
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.095	0.021	0.221	12.825	3.581	1,497	2,510	0.053	0.137
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.271	0.067	0.249	0.459	0.677	16	21	0.136	0.405
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.118	0.025	0.211	1.443	1.201	153	243	0.068	0.168

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Region 2

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.057	0.019	0.324	1.525	1.235	154	241	0.020	0.094
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.073	0.021	0.294	1.630	1.277	154	241	0.030	0.115
Early child development index	TC.53	0.840	0.042	0.050	1.405	1.185	69	107	0.756	0.925
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.983	0.017	0.018	0.766	0.875	27	45	0.948	1.000
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.224	0.052	0.230	0.476	0.690	46	32	0.121	0.328
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.293	0.080	0.274	0.966	0.983	46	32	0.132	0.454
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.976	0.020	0.021	4.804	2.192	169	268	0.935	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.523	0.039	0.075	2.835	1.684	453	461	0.444	0.601
Child labour	PR.3	0.070	0.022	0.319	2.274	1.508	383	299	0.025	0.114
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.058	0.020	0.347	0.708	0.842	54	96	0.018	0.099
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.232	0.043	0.185	0.983	0.991	54	96	0.146	0.318
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.589	0.028	0.047	1.735	1.317	333	550	0.533	0.644
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.929	0.024	0.026	1.769	1.330	333	201	0.881	0.977
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.986	0.004	0.005	1.072	1.035	1,553	746	0.977	0.995
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.130	0.021	0.165	0.446	0.668	336	111	0.087	0.173
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.851	0.019	0.022	2.006	1.416	1,455	703	0.813	0.889
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.964	0.011	0.011	2.635	1.623	1,553	746	0.942	0.986
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.900	0.020	0.022	3.231	1.797	1,553	746	0.860	0.939
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.070	0.014	0.199	2.234	1.495	1,553	746	0.042	0.098
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.200	0.021	0.104	1.228	1.108	484	458	0.159	0.242
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.607	0.019	0.031	1.098	1.048	1,553	746	0.570	0.645
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.101	0.016	0.155	1.470	1.212	333	550	0.070	0.132
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.091	0.025	0.279	1.564	1.251	115	201	0.040	0.142

na: not applicable

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Region 3

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.958	0.014	0.015	4.433	2.105	4,509	900	0.930	0.986
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.914	0.013	0.014	1.587	1.260	1,110	795	0.889	0.939
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.906	0.027	0.030	2.309	1.520	448	276	0.852	0.959
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.738	0.020	0.028	1.720	1.311	1,110	795	0.697	0.778
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.838	0.029	0.035	1.734	1.317	448	276	0.779	0.896
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.277	0.024	0.087	2.320	1.523	1,110	795	0.229	0.325
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.382	0.033	0.087	1.278	1.130	448	276	0.316	0.448
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.009	0.003	0.361	0.953	0.976	1,110	795	0.003	0.016
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.220	0.026	0.117	1.060	1.029	448	276	0.169	0.272
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	37.653	12.723	0.338	na	na	na	na	12.207	63.098
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	42.944	15.220	0.354	na	na	na	na	12.505	73.384
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	42.944	15.220	0.354	na	na	na	na	12.505	73.384
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	2.069	0.211	0.102	na	na	na	na	1.648	2.490
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	67.189	16.083	0.239	na	na	na	na	35.023	99.355
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.376	0.023	0.062	1.328	1.153	787	572	0.330	0.423
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.534	0.027	0.051	1.225	1.107	543	408	0.479	0.589
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.944	0.021	0.022	1.059	1.029	145	130	0.902	0.985
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.988	0.009	0.009	0.914	0.956	145	130	0.970	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.907	0.039	0.043	1.095	1.046	88	63	0.830	0.984
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.918	0.038	0.042	1.205	1.098	88	63	0.841	0.994
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.726	0.058	0.081	1.013	1.007	78	60	0.609	0.843
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.801	0.019	0.024	2.039	1.428	4,509	900	0.763	0.839
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	3	2	1.000	1.000
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.013	0.003	0.247	2.668	1.633	4,350	3,334	0.007	0.019
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.342	0.051	0.150	0.282	0.531	35	25	0.239	0.445
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.094	0.023	0.242	1.908	1.381	431	314	0.049	0.140
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.069	0.015	0.215	1.071	1.035	429	313	0.040	0.099

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Region 3

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.053	0.013	0.237	0.981	0.990	429	313	0.028	0.078
Early child development index	TC.53	0.883	0.025	0.028	0.910	0.954	201	151	0.833	0.933
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.961	0.028	0.029	1.359	1.166	78	65	0.905	1.000
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.541	0.055	0.102	0.604	0.777	109	50	0.430	0.652
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.395	0.046	0.115	0.426	0.653	109	50	0.304	0.486
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.979	0.012	0.013	2.551	1.597	463	342	0.954	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.795	0.019	0.024	1.290	1.136	1,110	578	0.757	0.833
Child labour	PR.3	0.048	0.012	0.258	1.306	1.143	978	391	0.023	0.072
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.022	0.010	0.474	0.701	0.837	184	139	0.001	0.043
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.245	0.041	0.169	1.280	1.131	184	139	0.163	0.328
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.468	0.027	0.057	2.265	1.505	1,110	795	0.415	0.522
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.628	0.060	0.096	4.292	2.072	1,110	276	0.507	0.749
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.990	0.003	0.003	0.977	0.988	4,509	900	0.983	0.996
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.450	0.032	0.071	0.837	0.915	1,015	203	0.386	0.514
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.888	0.014	0.016	1.690	1.300	3,979	809	0.859	0.917
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.994	0.002	0.002	0.457	0.676	4,509	900	0.991	0.998
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.919	0.012	0.013	1.628	1.276	4,509	900	0.896	0.942
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.206	0.019	0.093	2.026	1.423	4,509	900	0.168	0.245
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.103	0.017	0.163	1.822	1.350	1,258	602	0.069	0.136
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.556	0.022	0.040	1.835	1.354	4,509	900	0.511	0.601
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.150	0.015	0.103	1.471	1.213	1,110	795	0.119	0.181
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.161	0.024	0.148	1.165	1.079	448	276	0.114	0.209

na: not applicable

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Region 4

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.958	0.009	0.009	2.574	1.604	10,438	1,255	0.940	0.977
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.900	0.010	0.012	1.240	1.114	2,565	1,029	0.879	0.920
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.933	0.013	0.014	1.083	1.041	956	400	0.907	0.959
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.773	0.014	0.018	1.169	1.081	2,565	1,029	0.745	0.802
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.791	0.026	0.033	1.652	1.285	956	400	0.739	0.844
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.341	0.023	0.068	2.446	1.564	2,565	1,029	0.295	0.388
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.348	0.032	0.093	1.835	1.355	956	400	0.283	0.412
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.038	0.009	0.234	2.199	1.483	2,565	1,029	0.020	0.055
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.195	0.024	0.125	1.515	1.231	956	400	0.146	0.244
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	3.598	3.630	1.009	na	na	na	na	-3.662	10.859
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	12.082	6.132	0.508	na	na	na	na	-0.182	24.345
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	15.135	6.507	0.430	na	na	na	na	2.120	28.150
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	2.016	0.161	0.080	na	na	na	na	1.695	2.337
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	45.077	10.424	0.231	na	na	na	na	24.228	65.926
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.276	0.029	0.105	2.960	1.721	1,714	704	0.218	0.334
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.444	0.038	0.085	2.556	1.599	1,012	446	0.369	0.520
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.866	0.025	0.029	0.803	0.896	332	150	0.816	0.916
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.991	0.007	0.007	0.770	0.878	332	150	0.977	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.938	0.018	0.019	0.425	0.652	232	77	0.902	0.974
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.895	0.028	0.032	0.643	0.802	232	77	0.838	0.951
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.683	0.043	0.062	0.556	0.746	179	67	0.598	0.769
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.845	0.018	0.022	3.229	1.797	10,438	1,255	0.808	0.882
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.715	0.031	0.043	0.009	0.096	6	3	0.654	0.777
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.011	0.003	0.312	4.649	2.156	10,250	4,370	0.004	0.018
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.249	0.084	0.338	1.176	1.084	97	32	0.081	0.417
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.056	0.014	0.256	1.473	1.213	1,051	381	0.027	0.084

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Region 4

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.068	0.014	0.212	1.242	1.115	1,050	382	0.039	0.096
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.066	0.020	0.303	2.463	1.569	1,050	382	0.026	0.106
Early child development index	TC.53	0.871	0.026	0.030	1.038	1.019	459	177	0.819	0.922
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	197	84	1.000	1.000
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.518	0.039	0.076	0.454	0.674	302	74	0.439	0.597
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.555	0.054	0.098	0.867	0.931	302	74	0.447	0.663
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.993	0.004	0.004	0.901	0.949	1,097	398	0.986	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.688	0.023	0.034	1.802	1.342	2,623	712	0.641	0.735
Child labour	PR.3	0.048	0.010	0.211	1.136	1.066	2,309	509	0.028	0.068
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.087	0.034	0.390	2.734	1.654	467	190	0.019	0.155
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.370	0.046	0.125	1.723	1.313	467	190	0.277	0.462
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.527	0.022	0.041	1.939	1.392	2,565	1,029	0.484	0.570
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.769	0.027	0.035	1.590	1.261	2,565	400	0.716	0.822
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.951	0.009	0.009	2.117	1.455	10,438	1,255	0.933	0.969
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.463	0.035	0.075	1.335	1.156	2,023	277	0.394	0.532
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.858	0.020	0.024	3.673	1.917	9,325	1,085	0.817	0.898
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.983	0.006	0.006	3.002	1.733	10,438	1,255	0.970	0.996
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.920	0.015	0.016	3.682	1.919	10,438	1,255	0.890	0.949
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.310	0.024	0.076	3.289	1.813	10,438	1,255	0.263	0.357
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.162	0.019	0.118	2.036	1.427	2,948	754	0.124	0.201
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.519	0.022	0.042	2.363	1.537	10,438	1,255	0.476	0.563
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.157	0.014	0.091	1.570	1.253	2,565	1,029	0.129	0.185
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.151	0.031	0.202	2.912	1.707	956	400	0.090	0.213

na: not applicable

Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Region 5

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.891	0.038	0.042	10.412	3.227	1,514	707	0.815	0.967
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.838	0.019	0.023	1.547	1.244	372	586	0.801	0.876
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.801	0.031	0.039	1.270	1.127	137	207	0.739	0.864
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.567	0.036	0.063	3.009	1.735	372	586	0.496	0.638
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.709	0.024	0.034	0.583	0.763	137	207	0.660	0.757
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.190	0.022	0.116	1.837	1.356	372	586	0.146	0.233
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.353	0.044	0.125	1.754	1.324	137	207	0.265	0.441
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.019	0.009	0.474	2.506	1.583	372	586	0.001	0.036
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.222	0.035	0.158	1.469	1.212	137	207	0.152	0.293
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	18.836	11.643	0.618	na	na	na	na	-4.450	42.122
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	33.562	19.265	0.574	na	na	na	na	-4.968	72.092
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	33.562	19.265	0.574	na	na	na	na	-4.968	72.092
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	2.762	0.366	0.132	na	na	na	na	2.031	3.494
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	70.412	17.410	0.247	na	na	na	na	35.592	105.231
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.196	0.017	0.087	0.663	0.814	234	361	0.162	0.230
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.377	0.039	0.103	1.161	1.077	119	182	0.299	0.455
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.656	0.063	0.096	1.558	1.248	62	90	0.531	0.782
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.982	0.020	0.020	1.881	1.372	62	90	0.943	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.717	0.048	0.067	0.527	0.726	43	47	0.620	0.813
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.670	0.047	0.071	0.468	0.684	43	47	0.575	0.765
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.193	0.040	0.206	0.488	0.699	39	49	0.114	0.273
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.675	0.034	0.051	3.787	1.946	1,514	707	0.606	0.743
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.757	0.217	0.287	1.026	1.013	3	5	0.323	1.000
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.013	0.006	0.492	7.983	2.825	1,481	2,540	0.000	0.025
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.280	0.058	0.208	0.270	0.519	15	17	0.164	0.397
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.096	0.029	0.303	2.300	1.516	185	236	0.038	0.155

Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Region 5

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.093	0.017	0.181	0.796	0.892	196	239	0.059	0.126
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.107	0.026	0.242	1.672	1.293	196	239	0.055	0.159
Early child development index	TC.53	0.954	0.017	0.018	0.738	0.859	83	109	0.920	0.989
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.935	0.035	0.038	0.993	0.996	24	49	0.864	1.000
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.460	0.100	0.217	1.638	1.280	53	42	0.261	0.659
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.452	0.095	0.211	1.504	1.226	53	42	0.262	0.643
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.933	0.029	0.032	3.462	1.861	202	251	0.874	0.992
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.791	0.038	0.048	3.753	1.937	420	426	0.714	0.867
Child labour	PR.3	0.088	0.018	0.204	1.192	1.092	336	299	0.052	0.124
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.047	0.015	0.309	0.599	0.774	82	128	0.018	0.076
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.327	0.048	0.146	1.311	1.145	82	128	0.232	0.423
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.719	0.018	0.025	0.960	0.980	372	586	0.683	0.755
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.920	0.021	0.022	1.180	1.086	372	207	0.878	0.961
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.976	0.020	0.021	11.977	3.461	1,514	707	0.936	1.000
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.355	0.045	0.126	1.319	1.149	302	153	0.266	0.444
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.830	0.018	0.022	1.542	1.242	1,384	653	0.794	0.867
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.970	0.007	0.008	1.384	1.177	1,514	707	0.956	0.985
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.950	0.009	0.009	1.138	1.067	1,514	707	0.932	0.967
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.063	0.010	0.166	1.297	1.139	1,514	707	0.042	0.084
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.155	0.025	0.161	2.182	1.477	457	457	0.105	0.205
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.541	0.023	0.043	1.529	1.237	1,514	707	0.495	0.588
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.142	0.018	0.130	1.626	1.275	372	586	0.105	0.179
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.142	0.022	0.155	0.813	0.902	137	207	0.098	0.185

na: not applicable

Table SE.11: Sampling errors: Region 6

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.935	0.010	0.011	1.876	1.370	3,466	1,080	0.914	0.955
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.867	0.013	0.015	1.277	1.130	797	852	0.841	0.893
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.825	0.025	0.030	1.447	1.203	297	348	0.775	0.874
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.621	0.022	0.036	1.783	1.335	797	852	0.577	0.665
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.643	0.025	0.039	0.949	0.974	297	348	0.593	0.694
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.168	0.014	0.086	1.270	1.127	797	852	0.139	0.197
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.218	0.025	0.113	1.239	1.113	297	348	0.169	0.268
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.021	0.006	0.284	1.501	1.225	797	852	0.009	0.033
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.243	0.032	0.132	1.940	1.393	297	348	0.179	0.307
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	18.021	10.009	0.555	na	na	na	na	-1.996	38.038
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	22.642	10.296	0.455	na	na	na	na	2.050	43.233
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	22.642	10.296	0.455	na	na	na	na	2.050	43.233
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	2.028	0.202	0.099	na	na	na	na	1.625	2.432
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	67.040	14.606	0.218	na	na	na	na	37.827	96.253
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.276	0.028	0.101	2.307	1.519	542	591	0.221	0.332
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.483	0.029	0.060	1.120	1.058	293	336	0.425	0.540
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.790	0.025	0.032	0.477	0.691	95	127	0.739	0.840
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.993	0.007	0.007	0.875	0.935	95	127	0.979	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.947	0.013	0.014	0.261	0.511	64	75	0.920	0.973
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.927	0.009	0.010	0.085	0.292	64	75	0.909	0.945
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.680	0.048	0.071	0.752	0.867	71	72	0.583	0.776
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.574	0.018	0.031	1.420	1.192	3,466	1,080	0.538	0.610
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	7	6	1.000	1.000
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.065	0.012	0.187	8.706	2.951	3,398	3,543	0.041	0.090
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.167	0.084	0.504	1.328	1.152	31	27	0.000	0.336
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.145	0.026	0.180	1.806	1.344	323	328	0.093	0.198
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.082	0.020	0.246	1.738	1.318	316	321	0.042	0.123

Table SE.11: Sampling errors: Region 6

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.064	0.015	0.231	1.177	1.085	316	321	0.034	0.094
Early child development index	TC.53	0.910	0.028	0.031	1.471	1.213	155	156	0.854	0.966
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.946	0.031	0.033	1.245	1.116	58	66	0.883	1.000
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.499	0.088	0.177	1.458	1.208	66	48	0.322	0.675
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.390	0.073	0.188	1.062	1.030	66	48	0.243	0.537
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.988	0.007	0.007	1.333	1.154	352	357	0.975	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.737	0.029	0.040	2.902	1.703	883	662	0.678	0.795
Child labour	PR.3	0.074	0.019	0.257	2.388	1.545	738	455	0.036	0.112
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.055	0.017	0.307	0.975	0.987	168	180	0.021	0.088
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.287	0.036	0.125	1.120	1.059	168	180	0.216	0.359
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.728	0.018	0.025	1.422	1.193	797	852	0.692	0.765
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.897	0.019	0.021	1.359	1.166	797	348	0.859	0.935
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.956	0.009	0.009	1.997	1.413	3,466	1,080	0.939	0.974
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.477	0.042	0.089	1.426	1.194	708	200	0.392	0.561
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.880	0.016	0.018	2.315	1.521	3,175	989	0.849	0.912
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.996	0.002	0.002	0.843	0.918	3,466	1,080	0.992	0.999
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.917	0.009	0.009	1.039	1.019	3,466	1,080	0.900	0.935
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.103	0.016	0.151	2.828	1.682	3,466	1,080	0.072	0.135
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.113	0.016	0.145	1.810	1.345	964	683	0.080	0.145
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.543	0.022	0.041	2.137	1.462	3,466	1,080	0.498	0.587
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.135	0.012	0.089	1.051	1.025	797	852	0.111	0.159
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.103	0.017	0.163	1.066	1.032	297	348	0.070	0.137

na: not applicable

Table SE.12: Sampling errors: Region 7

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.868	0.021	0.024	1.551	1.245	420	423	0.827	0.909
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.777	0.045	0.058	4.215	2.053	89	357	0.686	0.868
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.744	0.053	0.071	1.687	1.299	37	117	0.639	0.849
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.504	0.036	0.072	1.862	1.365	89	357	0.432	0.577
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.463	0.053	0.115	1.317	1.148	37	117	0.356	0.569
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.180	0.022	0.121	1.142	1.069	89	357	0.137	0.224
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.162	0.048	0.297	1.976	1.406	37	117	0.066	0.258
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.036	0.009	0.237	0.753	0.868	89	357	0.019	0.053
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.258	0.054	0.211	1.794	1.339	37	117	0.149	0.367
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	13.938	8.588	0.616	na	na	na	na	-3.237	31.113
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	30.710	13.017	0.424	na	na	na	na	4.677	56.744
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	36.633	12.393	0.338	na	na	na	na	11.848	61.419
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	3.511	0.462	0.132	na	na	na	na	2.587	4.435
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	89.962	16.962	0.189	na	na	na	na	56.038	123.887
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.397	0.036	0.091	1.377	1.173	63	256	0.325	0.469
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.511	0.051	0.100	1.824	1.350	42	177	0.409	0.613
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.883	0.036	0.040	0.920	0.959	19	76	0.812	0.955
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.943	0.022	0.023	0.690	0.831	19	76	0.899	0.988
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.729	0.065	0.090	0.910	0.954	12	43	0.598	0.860
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.676	0.072	0.106	0.986	0.993	12	43	0.533	0.819
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.642	0.085	0.132	1.194	1.093	13	39	0.472	0.812
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.564	0.055	0.098	5.215	2.284	420	423	0.454	0.674
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.554	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2	8	0.554	0.554
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.578	0.040	0.069	9.533	3.087	391	1,477	0.499	0.658
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.733	0.068	0.093	0.382	0.618	7	17	0.596	0.870
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.183	0.022	0.120	0.641	0.801	64	198	0.139	0.227
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.019	0.010	0.537	1.115	1.056	65	200	0.000	0.040

Table SE.12: Sampling errors: Region 7

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.073	0.015	0.209	0.689	0.830	65	200	0.043	0.104
Early child development index	TC.53	0.724	0.047	0.066	1.038	1.019	30	93	0.629	0.819
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.917	0.014	0.015	0.093	0.305	10	39	0.889	0.944
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.450	0.072	0.160	0.401	0.633	11	20	0.306	0.595
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.505	0.060	0.118	0.271	0.521	11	20	0.386	0.625
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.979	0.008	0.008	0.587	0.766	69	211	0.964	0.994
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.720	0.044	0.061	3.240	1.800	150	342	0.632	0.807
Child labour	PR.3	0.120	0.044	0.366	3.752	1.937	114	206	0.032	0.208
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.058	0.015	0.255	0.257	0.507	15	65	0.029	0.088
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.296	0.062	0.208	1.167	1.080	15	65	0.173	0.419
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.594	0.037	0.062	2.016	1.420	89	357	0.520	0.668
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.923	0.038	0.041	2.342	1.530	89	117	0.847	0.999
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.815	0.059	0.073	9.838	3.137	420	423	0.696	0.933
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.090	0.049	0.541	2.537	1.593	73	89	0.000	0.187
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.885	0.021	0.024	1.798	1.341	417	418	0.843	0.927
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.966	0.013	0.013	2.148	1.466	420	423	0.940	0.992
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.697	0.029	0.042	1.697	1.303	420	423	0.639	0.755
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.018	0.007	0.382	1.157	1.076	420	423	0.004	0.033
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.116	0.044	0.377	6.248	2.500	157	338	0.028	0.203
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.645	0.030	0.047	1.675	1.294	420	423	0.585	0.705
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.118	0.016	0.134	0.862	0.928	89	357	0.086	0.150
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.077	0.039	0.501	2.436	1.561	37	117	0.000	0.155

na: not applicable

Table SE.13: Sampling errors: Region 8

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.737	0.034	0.046	2.015	1.420	162	345	0.670	0.804
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.531	0.038	0.071	1.541	1.241	33	273	0.456	0.606
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.535	0.065	0.122	2.096	1.448	14	123	0.404	0.666
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.360	0.044	0.121	2.242	1.497	33	273	0.273	0.447
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.502	0.067	0.133	2.164	1.471	14	123	0.369	0.635
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.149	0.019	0.129	0.793	0.891	33	273	0.111	0.188
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.240	0.059	0.246	2.334	1.528	14	123	0.122	0.358
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.025	0.010	0.399	1.130	1.063	33	273	0.005	0.046
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.196	0.039	0.197	1.150	1.073	14	123	0.119	0.273
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	10.666	10.870	1.019	na	na	na	na	-11.073	32.405
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	10.666	10.870	1.019	na	na	na	na	-11.073	32.405
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	10.666	10.870	1.019	na	na	na	na	-11.073	32.405
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	3.734	0.271	0.073	na	na	na	na	3.192	4.277
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	127.406	41.527	0.326	na	na	na	na	44.352	210.459
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.327	0.036	0.111	1.259	1.122	26	211	0.254	0.399
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.518	0.050	0.097	1.373	1.172	17	137	0.417	0.618
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.703	0.113	0.160	3.842	1.960	8	64	0.478	0.929
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.898	0.037	0.041	0.927	0.963	8	64	0.824	0.971
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.822	0.071	0.086	1.403	1.184	7	42	0.681	0.964
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.805	0.081	0.100	1.705	1.306	7	42	0.644	0.967
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.513	0.066	0.128	0.380	0.616	4	23	0.382	0.644
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.486	0.055	0.113	4.139	2.035	162	345	0.377	0.596
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.503	0.033	0.065	5.264	2.294	155	1,213	0.437	0.569
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.060	0.071	1.167	0.701	0.837	2	9	0.000	0.202
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.254	0.067	0.266	3.552	1.885	24	149	0.119	0.389

Table SE.13: Sampling errors: Region 8

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.039	0.012	0.303	0.549	0.741	24	150	0.015	0.062
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.062	0.018	0.298	0.870	0.933	24	150	0.025	0.098
Early child development index	TC.53	0.726	0.046	0.063	0.637	0.798	9	62	0.635	0.817
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.972	0.026	0.027	0.939	0.969	6	39	0.920	1.000
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.203	0.094	0.465	0.935	0.967	4	18	0.014	0.391
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.200	0.061	0.306	0.397	0.630	4	18	0.078	0.322
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.973	0.013	0.014	1.006	1.003	25	154	0.947	0.999
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.649	0.040	0.062	1.897	1.377	64	269	0.569	0.729
Child labour	PR.3	0.146	0.032	0.220	1.409	1.187	49	171	0.082	0.211
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.177	0.079	0.446	2.133	1.460	7	51	0.019	0.334
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.499	0.061	0.121	0.735	0.857	7	51	0.378	0.621
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.828	0.018	0.022	0.628	0.792	33	273	0.791	0.864
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.915	0.027	0.030	1.168	1.081	33	123	0.860	0.969
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.688	0.039	0.056	2.418	1.555	162	345	0.610	0.765
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.145	0.035	0.238	0.720	0.849	30	76	0.076	0.214
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.606	0.042	0.069	2.394	1.547	158	333	0.523	0.689
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.801	0.054	0.068	6.302	2.510	162	345	0.693	0.909
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.693	0.052	0.075	4.383	2.094	162	345	0.588	0.797
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.004	0.003	0.897	1.028	1.014	162	345	0.000	0.010
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.136	0.026	0.188	1.430	1.196	63	257	0.085	0.187
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.526	0.051	0.098	3.650	1.911	162	345	0.424	0.629
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.160	0.014	0.088	0.398	0.631	33	273	0.132	0.189
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.237	0.036	0.153	0.890	0.944	14	123	0.164	0.309

na: not applicable

Table SE.14: Sampling errors: Region 9

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.671	0.041	0.061	3.842	1.960	827	514	0.589	0.752
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.519	0.038	0.074	2.603	1.613	156	443	0.443	0.596
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.538	0.053	0.099	2.130	1.459	64	187	0.431	0.644
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.406	0.029	0.071	1.529	1.236	156	443	0.349	0.464
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.375	0.039	0.104	1.203	1.097	64	187	0.297	0.453
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.130	0.018	0.137	1.232	1.110	156	443	0.094	0.165
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.142	0.028	0.200	1.231	1.110	64	187	0.086	0.199
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.014	0.010	0.665	2.871	1.694	156	443	0.000	0.034
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.292	0.029	0.098	0.740	0.860	64	187	0.235	0.350
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	11.290	6.418	0.568	na	na	na	na	-1.546	24.127
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	21.214	10.089	0.476	na	na	na	na	1.037	41.392
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	21.214	10.089	0.476	na	na	na	na	1.037	41.392
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	4.229	0.453	0.107	na	na	na	na	3.324	5.134
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	124.857	25.623	0.205	na	na	na	na	73.611	176.102
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.307	0.039	0.126	2.282	1.511	114	323	0.230	0.385
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.469	0.044	0.094	1.586	1.259	74	203	0.381	0.558
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.740	0.064	0.087	2.541	1.594	39	119	0.612	0.869
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.833	0.031	0.037	0.809	0.900	39	119	0.772	0.895
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.635	0.079	0.125	1.459	1.208	25	55	0.476	0.793
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.574	0.096	0.168	2.052	1.432	25	55	0.381	0.767
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.565	0.081	0.143	1.168	1.081	24	45	0.403	0.726
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.649	0.035	0.053	2.685	1.639	827	514	0.580	0.718
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.862	0.018	0.020	0.021	0.144	4	9	0.827	0.897
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.727	0.025	0.034	6.707	2.590	807	2,186	0.677	0.776
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.635	0.060	0.094	0.494	0.703	15	33	0.515	0.754
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.159	0.022	0.141	0.989	0.995	127	266	0.114	0.203

Table SE.14: Sampling errors: Region 9

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.025	0.009	0.374	0.958	0.979	128	267	0.006	0.044
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.062	0.018	0.287	1.458	1.207	128	267	0.027	0.098
Early child development index	TC.53	0.789	0.054	0.068	2.013	1.419	58	118	0.682	0.896
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.966	0.020	0.021	0.802	0.896	29	66	0.926	1.000
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.418	0.070	0.166	1.033	1.016	42	53	0.279	0.557
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.450	0.121	0.270	3.090	1.758	42	53	0.207	0.692
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.967	0.013	0.013	1.444	1.202	134	280	0.941	0.993
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.830	0.019	0.023	1.293	1.137	354	486	0.791	0.868
Child labour	PR.3	0.145	0.027	0.188	1.938	1.392	296	324	0.090	0.199
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.049	0.031	0.635	1.139	1.067	19	56	0.000	0.111
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.287	0.083	0.289	1.853	1.361	19	56	0.121	0.453
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.575	0.034	0.060	2.125	1.458	156	443	0.507	0.644
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.905	0.022	0.024	1.063	1.031	156	187	0.861	0.950
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.639	0.031	0.049	2.195	1.482	827	514	0.576	0.702
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.066	0.030	0.462	1.560	1.249	169	105	0.005	0.126
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.824	0.020	0.024	1.386	1.177	820	509	0.784	0.863
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.973	0.010	0.010	1.800	1.342	827	514	0.954	0.992
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.766	0.036	0.047	3.641	1.908	827	514	0.695	0.838
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.006	0.005	0.741	1.837	1.355	827	514	0.000	0.016
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.142	0.017	0.118	1.119	1.058	378	488	0.109	0.175
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.512	0.036	0.070	2.656	1.630	827	514	0.440	0.584
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.266	0.032	0.119	2.266	1.505	156	443	0.202	0.329
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.248	0.042	0.168	1.734	1.317	64	187	0.164	0.331

na: not applicable

Table SE.15: Sampling errors: Region 10

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.978	0.009	0.010	2.398	1.549	1,219	583	0.959	0.997
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.924	0.011	0.012	0.897	0.947	302	510	0.901	0.946
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.846	0.031	0.037	1.096	1.047	95	147	0.784	0.909
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.781	0.026	0.033	1.976	1.406	302	510	0.730	0.833
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.942	0.021	0.022	1.190	1.091	95	147	0.900	0.984
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.418	0.029	0.070	1.773	1.332	302	510	0.360	0.476
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.695	0.058	0.083	2.308	1.519	95	147	0.580	0.811
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.023	0.009	0.404	1.933	1.390	302	510	0.004	0.041
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.098	0.023	0.235	0.874	0.935	95	147	0.052	0.144
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	30.394	12.843	0.423	na	na	na	na	4.708	56.079
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	41.598	19.003	0.457	na	na	na	na	3.592	79.605
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	41.598	19.003	0.457	na	na	na	na	3.592	79.605
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	2.264	0.276	0.122	na	na	na	na	1.712	2.815
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	89.353	25.580	0.286	na	na	na	na	38.192	140.513
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.354	0.024	0.069	0.831	0.912	190	320	0.305	0.402
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.492	0.022	0.044	0.400	0.633	124	216	0.449	0.535
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.928	0.033	0.035	1.286	1.134	41	81	0.863	0.994
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	41	81	1.000	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.834	0.057	0.069	0.802	0.895	25	35	0.720	0.948
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.788	0.047	0.059	0.448	0.669	25	35	0.695	0.882
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.742	0.044	0.060	0.451	0.671	31	45	0.653	0.831
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.846	0.027	0.032	3.331	1.825	1,219	583	0.791	0.900
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1	2	1.000	1.000
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.047	0.020	0.417	17.474	4.180	1,169	2,022	0.008	0.087
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.231	0.045	0.196	0.161	0.402	10	15	0.140	0.321
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.070	0.025	0.351	2.050	1.432	155	222	0.021	0.119

Table SE.15: Sampling errors: Region 10

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.046	0.015	0.322	1.115	1.056	156	224	0.016	0.076
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.035	0.011	0.308	0.768	0.876	156	224	0.013	0.057
Early child development index	TC.53	0.894	0.028	0.032	1.011	1.005	86	119	0.837	0.951
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	23	45	1.000	1.000
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.477	0.053	0.110	0.420	0.648	44	39	0.372	0.582
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.491	0.141	0.288	3.035	1.742	44	39	0.208	0.773
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.982	0.007	0.007	0.680	0.825	172	246	0.968	0.996
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.758	0.026	0.035	1.611	1.269	396	427	0.705	0.810
Child labour	PR.3	0.057	0.021	0.366	2.354	1.534	323	292	0.015	0.099
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.052	0.022	0.423	0.927	0.963	56	96	0.008	0.096
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.366	0.042	0.115	0.720	0.849	56	96	0.282	0.450
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.732	0.027	0.037	1.858	1.363	302	510	0.679	0.786
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.917	0.030	0.032	1.684	1.298	302	147	0.858	0.976
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.956	0.017	0.017	3.905	1.976	1,219	583	0.923	0.990
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.199	0.046	0.230	1.437	1.199	237	110	0.107	0.291
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.850	0.027	0.031	2.771	1.665	1,067	501	0.797	0.903
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.974	0.011	0.011	2.740	1.655	1,219	583	0.952	0.996
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.924	0.015	0.016	1.867	1.367	1,219	583	0.894	0.954
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.120	0.021	0.180	2.555	1.599	1,219	583	0.077	0.163
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.183	0.020	0.107	1.171	1.082	439	457	0.144	0.222
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.612	0.030	0.049	2.245	1.498	1,219	583	0.551	0.672
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.105	0.023	0.216	2.781	1.668	302	510	0.060	0.150
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.084	0.033	0.389	2.033	1.426	95	147	0.019	0.150

na: not applicable

APPENDIX D: DATA QUALITY

D.1 Age Distribution

Table DQ.1.1: Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population^A, by sex, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

Age	Males		Females		Age	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	258	2.2	185	1.4	45	162	1.4	178	1.4
1	211	1.8	232	1.8	46	127	1.1	141	1.1
2	203	1.7	179	1.4	47	181	1.5	172	1.3
3	252	2.1	281	2.2	48	140	1.2	152	1.2
4	223	1.9	207	1.6	49	130	1.1	135	1.1
5	271	2.3	229	1.8	50	169	1.4	204	1.6
6	208	1.7	256	2.0	51	160	1.3	180	1.4
7	226	1.9	220	1.7	52	150	1.3	162	1.3
8	227	1.9	222	1.7	53	144	1.2	139	1.1
9	200	1.7	233	1.8	54	151	1.3	185	1.4
10	206	1.7	240	1.9	55	123	1.0	136	1.1
11	197	1.6	223	1.7	56	110	0.9	137	1.1
12	238	2.0	211	1.6	57	114	1.0	142	1.1
13	198	1.7	164	1.3	58	116	1.0	112	0.9
14	241	2.0	207	1.6	59	129	1.1	126	1.0
15	220	1.8	252	2.0	60	127	1.1	131	1.0
16	206	1.7	173	1.4	61	92	0.8	93	0.7
17	234	2.0	212	1.7	62	92	0.8	117	0.9
18	233	1.9	237	1.9	63	74	0.6	81	0.6
19	250	2.1	213	1.7	64	113	0.9	103	0.8
20	198	1.7	230	1.8	65	87	0.7	73	0.6
21	205	1.7	229	1.8	66	77	0.6	75	0.6
22	213	1.8	272	2.1	67	67	0.6	81	0.6
23	194	1.6	257	2.0	68	47	0.4	49	0.4
24	260	2.2	245	1.9	69	48	0.4	93	0.7
25	255	2.1	279	2.2	70	73	0.6	60	0.5
26	171	1.4	195	1.5	71	53	0.4	58	0.5
27	185	1.5	202	1.6	72	26	0.2	55	0.4
28	146	1.2	190	1.5	73	41	0.3	42	0.3
29	151	1.3	198	1.5	74	27	0.2	36	0.3
30	148	1.2	169	1.3	75	26	0.2	23	0.2
31	163	1.4	172	1.3	76	21	0.2	30	0.2
32	141	1.2	171	1.3	77	20	0.2	54	0.4
33	121	1.0	140	1.1	78	23	0.2	31	0.2
34	134	1.1	136	1.1	79	28	0.2	30	0.2
35	128	1.1	116	0.9	80	12	0.1	18	0.1
36	128	1.1	152	1.2	81	10	0.1	20	0.2
37	161	1.3	154	1.2	82	11	0.1	21	0.2
38	148	1.2	161	1.3	83	7	0.1	14	0.1
39	166	1.4	126	1.0	84	9	0.1	19	0.1
40	128	1.1	148	1.2	85+	73	0.6	92	0.7
41	127	1.1	156	1.2					
42	128	1.1	140	1.1	DK/Missing	0	(*)	0	(*)
43	109	0.9	199	1.6					
44	157	1.3	168	1.3	Total	11960	100.0	12784	100.0

^A As this table includes all household members listed in interviewed households, the numbers and distributions by sex do not match those shown for individuals in Tables SR.5.1W/M, SR.5.2 and SR.5.3 where interviewed individuals are weighted with individual sample weights. Tables DQ.1.2W/M, DQ.1.3 and DQ.1.4 similarly use household sample weights and do not match distributions obtained through individual questionnaires.

Table DQ.1.2W: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

Household population of women age 10-54 years, interviewed women age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

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	1045		na	na	na
15-19	1088		957	16.9	87.9
20-24	1233		1,050	18.5	85.1
25-29	1064		935	16.5	87.9
30-34	788		706	12.5	89.5
35-39	708		626	11.0	88.3
40-44	811		724	12.8	89.2
45-49	778		672	11.8	86.3
50-54	871		na	na	na
Total (15-49)	6472		5668	100.0	87.6
Ratios					
10-14 to 15-19	0.96		na	na	na
50-54 to 45-49	1.12		na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.1.2M: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

Household population of men age 10-54 years, in all households and in households selected for men's interviews, interviewed men age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

Age	Household population of men age 10-54 years		Interviewed men age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible men interviewed (Completion rate)
	In all households	In selected households	Number	Percent	
	Number	Number			
10-14	1079	565	na	na	na
15-19	1143	539	409	18.8	75.9
20-24	1070	490	365	16.8	74.6
25-29	908	443	336	15.4	75.8
30-34	707	379	280	12.9	74.0
35-39	732	381	270	12.4	70.8
40-44	650	329	256	11.8	78.0
45-49	741	344	262	12.0	76.3
50-54	774	395	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	5950	2905	2179	100.0	75.0
Ratios					
10-14 to 15-19	0.94	1.05	na	na	na
50-54 to 45-49	1.05	1.15	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.1.3: Age distribution of young children in households and under-5 questionnaires

Household population of children age 0-7 years, children age 0-4 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Household population of children 0-7 years	Under-5s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible under-5s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
0	443	418	19.9	94.4
1	442	416	19.8	94.0
2	383	368	17.5	96.0
3	534	490	23.4	91.9
4	430	406	19.4	94.5
5	501	na	na	na
6	464	na	na	na
7	446	na	na	na
Total (0-4)	2232	2098	100.0	94.0
Ratios				
Ratio of 2 to 1	0.87	na	na	na
Ratio of 5 to 4	1.16	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.1.4: Age distribution of children age 3-20 in households and 5-17 questionnaires

Number of households with at least one member age 3-20 years, percent distribution of children selected for interview and number and percent of children age 5-17 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Number of households with at least one household member age 3-20 years	Percent distribution of children selected for interview ^A	5-17s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible 5-17s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
			Number	Percent	
Age					
3	646	na	na	na	na
4	586	na	na	na	na
5	596	9.4	290	9.7	95.3
6	563	8.5	254	8.5	93.1
7	558	7.3	222	7.4	93.7
8	516	7.3	217	7.2	92.7
9	513	6.8	207	6.9	94.2
10	520	7.4	234	7.8	97.9
11	484	7.2	213	7.1	91.2
12	491	7.4	218	7.3	90.9
13	420	6.6	190	6.3	88.9
14	475	7.6	228	7.6	93.3
15	465	8.5	252	8.4	91.5
16	420	6.6	203	6.8	95.2
17	460	9.2	268	9.0	90.0
18	442	na	na	na	na
19	461	na	na	na	na
20	434	na	na	na	na
Total (5-17)	6481	100.0		100.0	92.9
Ratios					
Ratio of 4 to 5	0.98	na	na	na	na
Ratio of 6 to 7	1.01	1.15	na	na	na
Ratio of 15 to 14	0.98	1.13	na	na	na
Ratio of 18 to 17	0.96	na	na	na	na

na: not applicable

^A Number of cases are used to calculate the 'Ratio of 6 to 7' and 'Ratio of 15 to 14'

D.2 Birth Date Reporting

Table DQ.2.1: Birth date reporting (household population)

Percent distribution of household population by completeness of date of birth information, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of household members
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other		
Total	97.9	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.7	100.0	24744
Area							
Urban	97.9	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.9	100.0	6134
Rural	97.9	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.7	100.0	18610
Location							
Coastal	97.8	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.8	100.0	22699
Interior	98.5	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.2	100.0	2045
Region							
Barima Waini (1)	98.4	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	636
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	97.2	0.5	0.0	1.1	1.2	100.0	1553
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	97.8	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.7	100.0	4509
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	97.5	0.4	0.0	1.1	1.1	100.0	10438
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	98.2	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.3	100.0	1514
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	99.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.2	100.0	3466
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	98.4	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.1	100.0	420
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	98.7	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.2	100.0	162
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	98.5	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.4	100.0	827
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	97.9	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.8	100.0	1219
Age							
0-4	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	2232
5-14	99.3	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	4417
15-24	98.7	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.3	100.0	4534
25-49	97.6	0.3	0.0	1.1	1.0	100.0	7887
50-64	96.4	0.5	0.0	1.7	1.4	100.0	3914
65-84	97.1	1.1	0.0	1.0	0.8	100.0	1594
85+	69.9	0.0	0.0	20.6	9.5	100.0	165
DK/Missing	na	na		na		100.0	0

na: not applicable

Table DQ.2.2W: Birth date and age reporting (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of women
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other		
Total	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	5887
Area							
Urban	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	1424
Rural	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	4463
Location							
Coastal	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	5480
Interior	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	407
Region							
Barima Waini (1)	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	130
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	333
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	1110
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	2565
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	372
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	797
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	99.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	89
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	33
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	156
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	302
Age							
15-19	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	997
20-24	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1079
25-29	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	981
30-34	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	723
35-39	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	647
40-44	98.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	759
45-49	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	700

Table DQ.2.2M: Birth date and age reporting (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of men
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other		
Total	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	2214
Area							
Urban	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	465
Rural	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	1749
Location							
Coastal	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	2047
Interior	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	167
Region							
Barima Waini (1)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	51
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	115
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	448
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	956
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	137
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	297
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	37
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	14
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	64
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95
Age							
15-19	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	424
20-24	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	360
25-29	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	337
30-34	98.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.2	100.0	284
35-39	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	276
40-44	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	262
45-49	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	273

Table DQ.2.3: Birth date reporting (live births)

Percent distribution of first and most recent live births to women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth (unimputed), Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth										
	Date of first live birth				Total	Number of first live births	Date of last live birth			Total	Number of most recent live births
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Completed years since first birth only	Missing/DK/Other			Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Missing/DK/Other		
Total	99.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	100.0	3847	99.5	0.2	0.2	100.0	2743
Area											
Urban	99.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	912	99.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	581
Rural	99.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	100.0	2935	99.4	0.3	0.3	100.0	2163
Location											
Coastal	99.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	100.0	3540	99.5	0.3	0.2	100.0	2503
Interior	99.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	307	99.6	0.1	0.3	100.0	240
Region											
Barima Waini (1)	99.2	0.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	95	99.0	0.3	0.8	100.0	69
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	98.0	0.3	0.7	0.9	100.0	224	98.8	0.4	0.8	100.0	169
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	99.1	0.0	0.6	0.3	100.0	738	99.3	0.3	0.4	100.0	544
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	99.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	1620	99.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	1102
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	96.8	0.5	1.8	0.8	100.0	248	99.1	0.0	0.9	100.0	192
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	507	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	351
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	99.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	67	99.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	50
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	27	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	118	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	101
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	99.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	202	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	146

Table DQ.2.4: Birth date and age reporting (children under age 5 years)

Percent distribution children under 5 by completeness of date of birth/age information, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age				Total	Number of children under 5
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only		
Total	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2786
Area						
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	699
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2087
Location						
Coastal	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2455
Interior	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	331
Region						
Barima Waini (1)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	103
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	169
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	463
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1097
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	202
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	352
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	69
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	25
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	134
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	172
Age						
0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	555
1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	554
2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	483
3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	647
4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	547

Table DQ.2.5: Birth date reporting (children age 5-17 years)

Percent distribution of selected children age 5-17 years by completeness of date of birth information, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of selected children age 5-17 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other		
Total	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3242
Area							
Urban	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	769
Rural	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2473
Location							
Coastal	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2952
Interior	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	290
Region							
Barima Waini (1)	99.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	82
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	193
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	568
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1387
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	189
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	438
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	58
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	22
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	127
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	99.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	178
Age							
5-9	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1280
10-14	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1171
15-17	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	791

D.3 Completeness and Measurements

Table DQ.3.1: Completeness of salt iodisation testing

Percent distribution of households by completion of test for salt iodisation, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Salt was tested			Salt was not tested, by reason		Total	Number of households
	1st test	2nd test		No salt in household	Other ^A		
	Iodised	Iodised	Not iodised				
Total	22.8	1.1	69.1	100.0	1.7	100.0	7072
Area							
Urban	27.3	1.2	61.1	100.0	2.6	100.0	1870
Rural	21.1	1.0	72.0	100.0	1.3	100.0	5202
Location							
Coastal	23.3	1.1	68.4	100.0	1.7	100.0	6591
Interior	15.1	0.7	79.7	100.0	1.1	100.0	481
Region							
Barima Waini (1)	38.5	2.4	57.0	100.0	0.3	100.0	137
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	16.0	2.5	77.3	100.0	0.7	100.0	454
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	33.4	1.2	60.4	100.0	1.2	100.0	1242
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	22.7	0.9	67.9	100.0	1.9	100.0	3010
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	28.1	0.8	65.9	100.0	1.6	100.0	434
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	10.5	1.0	84.4	100.0	1.8	100.0	1107
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	12.6	0.0	75.2	100.0	3.4	100.0	111
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	8.6	0.5	83.3	100.0	0.8	100.0	43
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	1.2	0.0	98.0	100.0	0.4	100.0	189
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	37.1	1.6	40.7	100.0	3.3	100.0	343
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	17.1	1.0	74.1	100.0	1.7	100.0	1368
Second	20.2	1.5	71.6	100.0	0.8	100.0	1488
Middle	23.8	0.7	69.6	100.0	1.6	100.0	1453
Fourth	25.8	1.2	66.0	100.0	1.4	100.0	1430
Richest	27.0	0.9	64.0	100.0	2.9	100.0	1334

^A Includes those households in which the first test indicated no reaction (not iodised) where a second test was not performed

Table DQ.3.2: Completeness and quality of information of water quality testing

Percentage of households selected for and with complete water quality testing at household and source, and (unweighted) percentage of positive blank tests, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percentage of households:		Number of households	Percentage of households with complete water quality test for:		Number of households selected for Water Quality Testing Questionnaire	Blank tests (unweighted)		
	Selected for Water Quality Testing questionnaire	With completed Water Quality Testing questionnaire		Household drinking water	Source of drinking water		Percentage positive	Number completed	Number of households selected ^A
Total	23.9	23.0	7072	95.9	86.1	1693	2.9	251	347
Area									
Urban	24.4	22.9	1870	93.9	87.0	456	3.0	66	101
Rural	23.8	23.0	5202	96.6	85.8	1237	2.8	185	246
Location									
Coastal	24.0	23.0	6591	95.7	85.4	1584	1.6	165	251
Interior	22.7	22.6	481	99.3	96.9	109	6.3	86	96

^A One blank test (a test of uncontaminated water) was performed in each cluster. For practical reasons, the blank test was assigned to first of the households selected for water quality testing.

Table DQ.3.3W: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union and sexual intercourse (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage/union and age at first intercourse and time since last intercourse, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percent with missing/ incomplete information ^A	Number of women
Ever married (age 15-49 years)		
Date of first marriage/union missing	28.0	4591
Only month missing	16.0	4591
Both month and year missing	11.2	4591
Age at first marriage/union missing	1.2	4591
Ever had sex (age 15-49 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	10.0	5093
Time since last intercourse missing	14.2	5093
Ever had sex (age 15-24 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	15.5	1347
Time since last intercourse missing	20.1	1347

^A Includes "Don't know" responses

Table DQ.3.3M: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union and sexual intercourse (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage/union and age at first intercourse and time since last intercourse, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percent with missing/ incomplete information ^A	Number of men
Ever married (age 15-49 years)		
Date of first marriage/union missing	28.4	1438
Only month missing	11.7	1438
Both month and year missing	15.3	1438
Age at first marriage/union missing	1.1	1438
Ever had sex (age 15-49 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	1.7	1921
Time since last intercourse missing	5.6	1921
Ever had sex (age 15-24 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	1.7	509
Time since last intercourse missing	4.6	509

^A Includes "Don't know" responses

Table DQ.3.4: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Underweight

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and weight, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Valid weight and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured and incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	95.4	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	4.6	2786
Age (in months)								
<6	89.5	9.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	10.5	238
6-11	98.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	2.0	318
12-23	97.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	2.4	556
24-35	94.3	4.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	5.7	486
36-47	95.5	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	4.5	641
48-59	94.8	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	5.2	547

Table DQ.3.5: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Stunting

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and length or height, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Valid length/height and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Length/Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Length/Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	93.7	4.4	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	6.3	2786
Age (in months)								
<6	83.6	10.9	0.0	0.0	5.5	100.0	16.4	238
6-11	92.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	6.3	100.0	8.0	318
12-23	96.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	3.3	556
24-35	94.4	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	5.6	486
36-47	94.7	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	5.3	641
48-59	94.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	6.0	547

Table DQ.3.6: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Wasting and overweight

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on weight and length or height, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Valid weight and length/height	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Length/Height not measured	Weight and length/height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	93.7	0.1	0.5	4.0	1.8	100.0	6.3	2786
Age (in months)								
<6	85.5	0.0	1.8	9.1	3.6	100.0	14.5	238
6-11	94.4	0.0	0.5	1.1	3.9	100.0	5.6	318
12-23	95.3	0.2	0.4	1.9	2.3	100.0	4.7	556
24-35	93.3	0.0	0.7	4.1	1.8	100.0	6.7	486
36-47	94.7	0.0	0.3	4.3	0.6	100.0	5.3	641
48-59	94.6	0.1	0.0	4.9	0.4	100.0	5.4	547

Table DQ.3.7: Heaping in anthropometric measurements

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by decimal digit recorded, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	2674	100.0	2676	100.0
Digit				
0	225	8.4	405	15.1
1	257	9.6	266	9.9
2	258	9.7	276	10.3
3	226	8.4	249	9.3
4	301	11.3	303	11.3
5	350	13.1	283	10.6
6	248	9.3	279	10.4
7	305	11.4	279	10.4
8	257	9.6	179	6.7
9	246	9.2	157	5.9

Table DQ.3.8: Completeness of information for foundational learning skills indicators

Percent distribution of selected children age 7-14 years by completion of the foundational learning skills (FL) module, percentage for whom the reading book was unavailable in appropriate language and those with insufficient number recognition skills for testing, and percentage children age 7-9 years who did not complete the reading and comprehension practise, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Percent distribution of children with:					Total	Number of selected children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children:		Number of children age 7-14 years with completed FL module	Percentage of children who did not complete reading and comprehension practise	Number of children age 7-9 years with completed FL module
	Completed foundational learning skills (FL) module	Incomplete FL modules, by reason:						For whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	With insufficient number recognition skill for testing			
		Mother refused	Child refused	Child not available	Other							
Total	86.0	6.9	0.7	5.8	0.6	100.0	1868	0.0	1.1	1607	21.9	603
Area												
Urban	86.8	5.2	0.5	6.9	0.6	100.0	440	0.0	1.0	382	15.2	155
Rural	85.8	7.4	0.8	5.4	0.6	100.0	1428	0.0	1.2	1225	24.2	449
Region												
Barima Waini (1)	82.8	1.9	4.2	10.6	0.5	100.0	43	0.0	2.0	35	(0)	13
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	76.4	7.3	1.6	14.4	0.3	100.0	123	0.0	1.2	94	26.7	35
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	89.8	5.7	0.0	4.1	0.4	100.0	328	0.0	0.0	294	29.7	96
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	90.1	5.2	0.4	4.1	0.2	100.0	768	0.0	0.2	692	15.6	266
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	87.7	3.8	2.1	4.9	1.5	100.0	107	0.0	5.4	94	38.5	45
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	74.4	17.3	1.4	5.7	1.2	100.0	266	0.0	3.3	198	23.4	66
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	93.9	1.7	0.0	3.6	0.9	100.0	35	0.0	0.0	33	(0.0)	13
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	85.9	5.2	4.7	0.9	3.4	100.0	15	0.0	0.6	13	(0.0)	5
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	96.2	1.9	0.0	1.3	0.6	100.0	79	0.0	3.2	76	27.1	30
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	75.0	7.5	0.0	16.7	0.8	100.0	105	0.0	0.8	79	14.7	34
Age												
7	86.1	7.8	0.9	3.9	1.3	100.0	241	0.0	3.8	208	34.4	208
8	86.3	8.5	0.2	4.4	0.6	100.0	232	0.0	2.5	200	13.9	200
9	87.6	6.3	0.6	5.4	0.1	100.0	223	0.0	0.2	195	16.8	195
10	86.2	6.6	0.6	6.6	0.0	100.0	257	0.0	0.6	221	na	na
11	86.2	6.7	0.0	5.5	1.5	100.0	239	0.0	1.1	206	na	na
12	87.1	6.8	2.3	3.5	0.3	100.0	231	0.0	0.5	201	na	na
13	83.2	7.3	0.1	8.7	0.7	100.0	200	0.0	0.2	167	na	na
14	85.3	5.3	0.9	8.4	0.0	100.0	244	0.0	0.0	209	na	na

na: not applicable

() Figures based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

D.4 Observations

Table DQ.4.1: Observation of bednets		
Percentage of bednets in all households observed by the interviewers, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey		
	Percentage of bednets observed by interviewer	Number of bednets
Total	44.3	12083
Area		
Urban	47.1	2971
Rural	43.3	9112
Region		
Barima Waini (1)	66.0	292
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	65.0	898
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	41.6	2528
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	40.3	4775
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	13.6	714
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	49.2	1583
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	62.3	243
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	60.0	78
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	50.0	502
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	58.0	470
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	57.8	2181
Second	46.0	2243
Middle	39.1	2540
Fourth	44.9	2605
Richest	35.6	2515

Table DQ.4.2: Observation of handwashing facility

Percent distribution of handwashing facility observed by the interviewers, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Handwashing facility					Total	Number of households
	Observed		Not observed				
	Fixed facility	Mobile object	Not in the dwelling, plot or yard	No permission to see	Other reason		
Total	73.3	10.1	6.8	9.5	0.3	100.0	7072
Area							
Urban	66.4	9.6	7.2	16.5	0.3	100.0	1870
Rural	75.8	10.2	6.7	7.0	0.3	100.0	5202
Location							
Coastal	75.4	7.6	6.7	10.0	0.3	100.0	6591
Interior	44.5	44.0	9.0	2.4	0.1	100.0	481
Region							
Barima Waini (1)	30.4	49.8	13.4	6.3	0.2	100.0	137
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	71.5	15.2	6.8	6.1	0.4	100.0	454
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	75.7	6.8	6.5	10.6	0.5	100.0	1242
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	75.4	6.3	6.7	11.5	0.1	100.0	3010
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	73.4	9.1	9.5	7.9	0.0	100.0	434
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	77.6	7.9	6.6	7.4	0.5	100.0	1107
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	56.1	36.6	6.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	111
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	47.2	19.7	29.8	3.3	0.0	100.0	43
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	47.3	49.7	2.3	0.6	0.1	100.0	189
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	74.7	8.9	3.6	11.8	1.0	100.0	343
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	44.9	34.0	14.0	6.2	0.9	100.0	1368
Second	74.9	11.1	5.7	8.2	0.1	100.0	1488
Middle	81.7	2.8	5.3	9.7	0.4	100.0	1453
Fourth	80.8	2.4	4.3	12.5	0.0	100.0	1430
Richest	83.5	0.4	5.1	11.0	0.0	100.0	1334

Table DQ.4.3: Observation of birth certificates

Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificates, and percentage of birth certificates seen, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Child has birth certificate		Child does not have birth certificate	DK/Missing	Total	Percentage of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under 5
	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)					
Total	65.3	26.0	8.6	0.1	100.0	71.5	2786
Area							
Urban	76.0	20.3	3.6	0.1	100.0	78.9	699
Rural	61.7	27.9	10.3	0.1	100.0	68.9	2087
Region							
Barima Waini (1)	68.3	22.6	9.1	0.0	100.0	75.1	103
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	67.4	27.9	4.0	0.7	100.0	70.8	169
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	54.3	27.0	18.7	0.0	100.0	66.8	463
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	67.6	27.9	4.4	0.0	100.0	70.8	1097
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	64.0	19.5	16.1	0.3	100.0	76.6	202
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	76.1	19.2	4.7	0.0	100.0	79.9	352
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	66.7	23.0	10.3	0.0	100.0	74.3	69
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	44.2	41.3	14.5	0.0	100.0	51.7	25
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	41.5	43.7	14.8	0.0	100.0	48.7	134
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	76.9	18.1	5.0	0.0	100.0	81.0	172
Age (in months)							
0-5	62.7	15.8	21.5	0.0	100.0	79.9	238
6-11	67.9	18.8	13.2	0.1	100.0	78.3	318
12-23	65.8	26.9	7.3	0.0	100.0	71.0	556
24-35	66.7	24.6	8.7	0.0	100.0	73.0	486
36-47	62.6	31.6	5.8	0.0	100.0	66.4	641
48-59	66.5	28.4	4.9	0.3	100.0	70.1	547

Table DQ.4.4: Observation of vaccination records

Percent distribution of children age 0-35 months by presence of vaccination records, and the percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewers, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Child does not have vaccination records		Child has vaccination records		DK/Missing	Total	Percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children age 0-35 months
	Had vaccination records previously	Never had vaccination records	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)				
Total	3.1	3.3	87.0	5.8	0.5	100.0	93.8	1598
Area								
Urban	3.7	2.0	88.5	5.4	0.3	100.0	94.3	399
Rural	2.9	3.8	86.5	5.9	0.5	100.0	93.6	1199
Region								
Barima Waini (1)	2.9	7.3	88.3	1.4	0.0	100.0	98.4	65
Pomeroon -Supenaam (2)	0.9	0.5	92.6	5.6	0.0	100.0	94.3	100
Essequibo Islands- West Demerara (3)	0.4	1.5	91.5	4.7	1.7	100.0	95.1	262
Demerara- Mahaica (4)	4.4	2.6	87.7	5.2	0.0	100.0	94.4	638
Mahaica- Berbice (5)	4.2	7.7	76.5	7.8	0.3	100.0	90.7	119
East Berbice- Corentyne (6)	1.6	2.3	89.0	6.3	0.8	100.0	93.4	196
Cuyuni- Mazaruni (7)	0.8	3.2	79.2	13.2	1.5	100.0	85.7	39
Potaro- Siparuni (8)	0.7	12.4	79.7	7.2	0.0	100.0	91.7	16
Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo (9)	9.1	8.9	71.8	10.1	0.0	100.0	87.6	76
Upper Demerara- Berbice (10)	1.9	4.0	88.1	5.3	0.7	100.0	94.3	86
Age (in months)								
0-5	2.8	5.3	85.7	6.0	0.2	100.0	93.4	238
6-11	5.5	1.4	87.8	5.1	0.2	100.0	94.5	318
12-23	1.9	2.6	91.0	4.3	0.2	100.0	95.5	556
24-35	2.9	4.5	82.4	7.9	1.1	100.0	91.3	486

D.5 School Attendance

Table DQ.5.1: School attendance by single age

Distribution of household population age 3-24 years by educational level and grade attended in the current school year, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

Age at beginning of school year	Not attending school	Currently attending															DK/Missing	Total	Number of household members age 3-24 years
		Early childhood education	Primary						Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			Higher than secondary			
			Grade						Grade				Grade						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	Missing	1	2	3					
3	33.8	65.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	447
4	5.0	88.9	5.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	510
5	2.4	28.4	61.9	5.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	468
6	4.9	4.1	23.2	62.9	4.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	467
7	1.4	0.4	1.9	26.5	60.6	7.7	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	421
8	1.8	0.1	0.6	2.7	36.8	51.0	6.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	452
9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	35.8	55.8	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	430
10	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	2.5	42.6	48.6	1.9	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	430
11	3.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	2.4	43.0	44.3	3.5	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	450
12	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	6.4	43.0	43.8	3.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	374
13	7.3	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.9	11.5	41.6	32.2	0.1	3.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	399
14	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	1.8	11.1	46.5	0.4	26.9	1.9	0.0	1.7	0.6	100.0	490
15	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.8	3.0	7.9	0.0	49.2	26.6	0.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	418
16	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.7	0.0	10.8	39.0	2.0	7.6	0.2	100.0	407
17	63.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	2.2	0.0	2.8	17.2	2.3	11.5	0.0	100.0	492
18	77.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.7	3.2	13.8	0.0	100.0	436
19	84.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	3.2	0.7	11.2	0.0	100.0	457
20	82.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	15.7	0.0	100.0	451
21	91.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	8.3	0.0	100.0	460
22	92.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	6.4	0.0	100.0	459
23	92.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	7.3	0.0	100.0	473
24 ^A	98.1	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	1.9	0.0	100.0	176

^A Those age 25 at the time of interview who were age 24 at beginning of school year are excluded as current attendance was only collected for those age 3-24 years at the time of interview

D.6 Birth History

Table DQ.6.1: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living

Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) among children ever born (at birth), children living, and deceased children born to women age 15-49 years, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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	5127	4879	1.1	4934	4778	1.0	193	100	1.9	5887
Age										
15-19	69	52	1.3	66	50	1.3	2	2	(*)	997
20-24	376	392	1.0	363	390	0.9	13	2	(*)	1079
25-29	750	729	1.0	734	723	1.0	15	6	(*)	981
30-34	843	716	1.2	822	698	1.2	22	19	(*)	723
35-39	873	821	1.1	845	811	1.0	28	10	(*)	647
40-44	1106	1103	1.0	1057	1071	1.0	49	32	(0)	759
45-49	1112	1065	1.0	1048	1036	1.0	64	30	(0)	700

() Figures based on 25-49 unweighted cases. (*) Figures bases on 24 or less unweigted cases.

Table DQ.6.2: Births by periods preceding the survey

Number of births, sex ratio at birth, and period ratio, by survival status of children, as reported in the (imputed) birth histories of women age 15-49 years, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	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	9713	293	10006	99.6	84.2	99.2	103.3	192.8	105.1	na	na	na
Years preceding survey												
0	412	9	421	100.0	(*)	100.0	138.7	(*)	144.2	na	na	na
1	418	10	428	100.0	(*)	99.4	78.3	(*)	78.6	137.4	(*)	0.0
2	349	5	354	100.0	(*)	99.7	110.2	(*)	108.2	34.2	(*)	0.0
3	466	19	486	100.0	(*)	99.9	100.3	(*)	103.8	273.0	(*)	0.0
4	403	9	412	100.0	(*)	99.5	110.4	(*)	114.3	77.2	(*)	0.0
5	447	4	451	99.8	(*)	99.8	117.7	(*)	119.5	53.8	(*)	0.0
6	390	7	397	99.7	(*)	99.7	93.3	(*)	91.5	172.6	(*)	0.0
7	409	4	413	98.7	(*)	98.7	103.9	(*)	104.5	53.5	(*)	0.0
8	331	7	338	99.9	(*)	99.7	115.0	(*)	115.2	69.0	(*)	0.0
9	386	17	402	99.7	(*)	99.5	88.7	(*)	87.0	16.2	(*)	0.0
10+	5701	202	5902	99.5	81.0	98.9	102.6	215.1	105.1	na	na	na
Five-year periods preceding survey												
0-4	2049	52	2102	100.0	88.6	99.7	105.4	244.9	107.4	na	na	na
5-9	1963	39	2002	99.6	(95.1)	99.5	103.2	(86.8)	102.8	na	na	na
10-14	1710	28	1737	99.5	(96.8)	99.4	102.9	(337.1)	104.6	na	na	na
15-19	1676	58	1734	99.8	69.9	98.8	104.6	147.6	105.8	na	na	na
20+	2315	116	2431	99.4	82.7	98.6	100.9	238.3	104.8	na	na	na

na: not applicable

^A Both month and year of birth given. The inverse of the percent reported is the percent with incomplete and therefore imputed date of birth

^B $(B_m/B_f) \times 100$, where B_m and B_f are the numbers of male and female births, respectively

^C $(2 \times B_t / (B_{t-1} + B_{t+1})) \times 100$, where B_t is the number of births in year t preceding the survey

() Figures based on 25-49 unweighted cases. (*) Figures bases on 24 or less unweigted cases.

Table DQ.6.3: Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of deaths under age one month in reported age of death in days, and the percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0–6 days, by 5-year periods preceding the survey, as reported in the (imputed) birth histories of women age 15-49 years, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total for the 20 years preceding the survey
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
Age at death (in days)					
0	15	22	3	3	49
1	9	1	1	1	22
2	0	2	0	0	4
3	3	1	3	3	7
4	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	2
6	1	0	0	0	1
7	0	0	4	4	4
8	0	0	0	0	1
9	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0
11	3	1	0	0	4
12	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	1
15	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	1	0	0	1
19	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	1	1	1
21	1	0	0	0	1
22	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	0	0
29	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	0
Total 0–30 days	32	28	13	13	97
Percent early neonatal ^A	87.2	93.2	61.4	61.4	87.3

^A Deaths during the first 7 days (0-6), divided by deaths during the first month (0-30 days)

Table DQ.6.4: Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under age 2 years in age at death in months and the percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under one month, by 5-year periods preceding the survey, as reported in the (imputed) birth histories of women age 15-49 years, Guyana 2019-2020 Survey

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total for the 20 years preceding the survey
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	
Age at death (in months)					
0 ^A	32	28	13	13	97
1	4	1	0	0	10
2	1	0	2	2	3
3	0	0	0	0	1
4	3	0	0	0	3
5	2	0	0	0	2
6	4	0	1	1	7
7	0	0	1	1	2
8	3	0	0	0	5
9	0	1	1	1	2
10	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	1	0	0	2
12	0	0	0	0	1
13	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0
Total 0-11 months	48	32	19	19	134
Percent neonatal ^B	65.8	87.4	71.2	71.2	72.9

^A Includes deaths under one month reported in days

^B Deaths under one month, divided by deaths under one year

APPENDIX E: GUYANA MICS6 QUESTIONNAIRES



Guyana 2019 Survey

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE



HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL			HH
HH1. Cluster number: _____		HH2. Household number: _____	
HH3. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____		HH4. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____	
HH5. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / 2 0 1 _____		HH7. REGION:	
HH6. AREA:		BARIMA-WAINI..... 01	
URBAN..... 1		POMEROON-SUPENAAM..... 02	
RURAL 2		ESSEQUIBO ISLANDS-WEST DEMERARA 03	
HH6A. LOCATION:		DEMERARA-MAHAICA 04	
COASTAL.....1		MAHAICA-BERBICE 05	
INTERIOR.....2		EAST BERBICE-CORENTYNE 06	
HH8. Is the household selected for Questionnaire for Men?		CUYUNI-MAZARUNI..... 07	
YES 1		POTARO-SIPARUNI..... 08	
NO 2		UPPER TAKUTU-UPPER ESSEQUIBO 09	
HH9. Is the household selected for Water Quality Testing?		UPPER DEMERARA-BERBICE 10	
YES 1		HH10. Is the household selected for blank testing?	
NO 2		YES 1	
		NO 2	

Check that the respondent is a knowledgeable member of the household and at least 18 years old before proceeding. You may only interview a child age 15-17 if there is no adult member of the household or all adult members are incapacitated. You may not interview a child under age 15.	HH11. Record the time.
	HOURS : MINUTES ____ : ____

HH12. Hello, my name is (*your name*). We are from **Bureau of Statistics**. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about these subjects. This interview usually takes about **80** minutes. Following this, I may ask to conduct additional interviews with you or other individual members of your household. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you do not wish to answer a question or stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?

YES..... 1	1 ⇒LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS
NO / NOT ASKED 2	2 ⇒HH46

HH46. Result of Household Questionnaire interview: Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.	COMPLETED 01
	NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT 02
	ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME 03
	REFUSED 04
	DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING 05
	DWELLING DESTROYED..... 06
	DWELLING NOT FOUND 07
	OTHER (specify) _____ 96

HH47. Name and line number of the respondent to Household Questionnaire interview: NAME _____
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS _____

To be filled after the Household Questionnaire is completed	
TOTAL NUMBER	
HH48	____

To be filled after <u>all</u> the questionnaires are completed	
COMPLETED NUMBER	

WOMEN AGE 15-49
<i>If household is selected for Questionnaire for Men:</i> MEN AGE 15-49
CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5
CHILDREN AGE 5-17

HH49	__ __
HH50	__ __
HH51	__ __
HH52	__ __

HH53	__ __
HH54	__ __
HH55	__ __
HH56	ZERO 0 ONE 1

LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

HL

First complete HL2-HL4 vertically for all household members, starting with the head of the household. Once HL2-HL4 are complete for all members, make sure to probe for additional members: Those that are not currently at home, any infants or small children and any others who may not be family (such as servants, friends) but who usually live in the household.

Then, ask questions HL5-HL20 for each member one at a time. If additional questionnaires are used, indicate by ticking this box:

HL1. Line number	HL2. First, please tell me the name of each person who usually lives here, starting with the head of the household. Probe for additional household members.	HL3. What is the relationship of (name) to (name of the head of household)?	HL4. Is (name) male or female? 1 Male 2 Female	HL5. What is (name)'s date of birth? 98DK 9998DK	HL6. How old is (name)? Record in completed years. If age is 95 or above, record '95'.	HL7. Did (name) stay here last night? 1 YES 2 NO	HL8. Record line number if woman and age 15-49.	HL9.Record line number if man, age 15-49 and HH8 is yes.	HL10.Record line number if age0-4.	HL11. Age 0-17? 1 YES 2 NO ∇ Next Line	HL12. Is (name)'s natural mother alive? 1 YES 2 NO ∇ HL16 8 DK ∇ HL16	HL13. Does (name)'s natural mother live in this household? 1 YES 2 NO ∇ HL15	HL14. Record the line number of mother and go to HL16.	HL15. Where does (name)'s natural mother live? 1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THE SAME REGION 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER REGION 4 INSTITUTION IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK	HL16. Is (name)'s natural father alive? 1 YES 2 NO ∇ HL20 8 DK ∇ HL20	HL17. Does (name)'s natural father live in this household? 1 YES 2 NO ∇ HL19	HL18. Record the line number of father and go to HL20.	HL19. Where does (name)'s natural father live? 1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THE SAME REGION 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER REGION 4 INSTITUTION IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK	HL20. Copy the line number of mother from HL14. If blank, ask: Who is the primary caretaker of (name)? If 'No one' for a child age 15-17, record '90'.	
LINE	NAME	RELATION*	M F	MONTH	YEAR	AGE	Y N	W 15-49	M 15-49	0-4	Y N	Y N DK	Y N	MOTHER	Y N DK	Y N	FATHER			
01		0 1	1 2	___	_____	___	1 2	01	01	01	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	___	1 2 3 4	1 2 8	1 2	___	1 2 3 4	___
02		___	1 2	___	_____	___	1 2	02	02	02	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	___	1 2 3 4	1 2 8	1 2	___	1 2 3 4	___
03		___	1 2	___	_____	___	1 2	03	03	03	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	___	1 2 3 4	1 2 8	1 2	___	1 2 3 4	___
04		___	1 2	___	_____	___	1 2	04	04	04	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	___	1 2 3 4	1 2 8	1 2	___	1 2 3 4	___
05		___	1 2	___	_____	___	1 2	05	05	05	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	___	1 2 3 4	1 2 8	1 2	___	1 2 3 4	___
06		___	1 2	___	_____	___	1 2	06	06	06	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	___	1 2 3 4	1 2 8	1 2	___	1 2 3 4	___
07		___	1 2	___	_____	___	1 2	07	07	07	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	___	1 2 3 4	1 2 8	1 2	___	1 2 3 4	___
08		___	1 2	___	_____	___	1 2	08	08	08	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	___	1 2 3 4	1 2 8	1 2	___	1 2 3 4	___
09		___	1 2	___	_____	___	1 2	09	09	09	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	___	1 2 3 4	1 2 8	1 2	___	1 2 3 4	___
10		___	1 2	___	_____	___	1 2	10	10	10	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	___	1 2 3 4	1 2 8	1 2	___	1 2 3 4	___
11		___	1 2	___	_____	___	1 2	11	11	11	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	___	1 2 3 4	1 2 8	1 2	___	1 2 3 4	___
12		___	1 2	___	_____	___	1 2	12	12	12	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	___	1 2 3 4	1 2 8	1 2	___	1 2 3 4	___
13		___	1 2	___	_____	___	1 2	13	13	13	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	___	1 2 3 4	1 2 8	1 2	___	1 2 3 4	___
14		___	1 2	___	_____	___	1 2	14	14	14	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	___	1 2 3 4	1 2 8	1 2	___	1 2 3 4	___
15		___	1 2	___	_____	___	1 2	15	15	15	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	___	1 2 3 4	1 2 8	1 2	___	1 2 3 4	___

* Codes for HL3 :	01 HEAD	05 GRANDCHILD	09 BROTHER-IN-LAW / SISTER-IN-LAW	13 ADOPTED / FOSTER / STEPCHILD
Relationship to	02 SPOUSE / PARTNER	06 PARENT	10 UNCLE/AUNT	14 HELPERS (LIVE-IN)
head of	03 SON / DAUGHTER	07 PARENT-IN-LAW	11 NIECE / NEPHEW	96 LIVING IN BUT NOT RELATED (NOT
household:	04 SON-IN-LAW / DAUGHTER-IN-LAW	08 BROTHER / SISTER	12 OTHER RELATIVE	RELATED)
				98 DK

EDUCATION 1													ED
ED1. Line number	ED2. Name and age. Copy names and ages of <u>all</u> members of the household from HL2 and HL6 to below <u>and</u> to next page of the module.	ED3. Age 3 or above? 1 YES 2 NO ☺ Next Line	ED4. Has (<i>name</i>) ever attended school or Nursery school? 1 YES 2 NO ☺ Next Line	ED5. What is the highest level and grade or year of school (<i>name</i>) has ever <u>attended</u> ? LEVEL: 0 NURSERY ☺ ED7 1 PRIMARY 2 LOWER SECONDARY 3UPPER SECONDARY 4HIGHER 8 DK	GRADE/YEAR: 98 DK ☺ ED7	ED6. Did (<i>name</i>) ever <u>complete</u> that (grade/year)? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK	ED7. Age 3-24? 1 YES 2 NO ☺ Next Line	ED8. Check ED4: Ever attended school or Nursery? 1 YES 2 NO ☺ Next Line					
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES NO	YES NO	LEVEL	GRADE/YEAR	Y N DK	YES NO	YES NO				
01		___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2				
02		___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2				
03		___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2				
04		___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2				
05		___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2				
06		___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2				
07		___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2				
08		___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2				
09		___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2				
10		___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2				
11		___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2				
12		___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2				
13		___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2				
14		___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2				
15		___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2				

EDUCATION 2

ED

ED1. <i>Line number</i>	ED2. <i>Name and age.</i>		ED9. At any time during the current school year (2018/2019) did (name) attend school or Nursery school? 1 YES 2 NO ☺ <i>ED15</i>	ED10. During this current school year (2018/2019), which level and grade or year is (name) attending? LEVEL: 0 NURSERY ☺ <i>ED15</i> 1 PRIMARY 2 LOWER SEC. 3 UPPER SEC. 4 HIGHER 8 DK		ED11. What type of school is (he/she) attending? 1 GOVT./ PUBLIC 2 RELIGIOUS/ FAITH ORG. 3 PRIVATE 6 OTHER 8 DK		ED11. A Is any tuition paid at the school (Name) is attending? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK		ED12. In the current school year (2018/2019), has (name) received any school tuition support ? <i>If "Yes", probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.</i> 1 YES 2 NO ☺ <i>ED14</i> 8 DK ☺ <i>ED14</i>		ED13. Who provided the tuition/ fees support? <i>Record all mentioned.</i> AGOVT. / PUBLIC B RELIGIOUS/ FAITH ORG. C PRIVATE. X OTHER Z DK	ED14. For the current school year (2018/2019), has (name) received any material support or cash to buy shoes, exercise books, school uniforms, or other school supplies or CSEC (exam) subsidies? <i>If "Yes", probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.</i> 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK	ED15. At any time during the previous school year (2017/2018) did (name) attend school or Nursery school ? 1 YES 2 NO ☺ <i>Next Line</i> 8 DK ☺ <i>Next Line</i>	ED16. During that previous school year (2017/2018), which level and grade or year did (name) attend? LEVEL: 0 ECCE ☺ <i>Next Line</i> 1 PRIMARY 2 LOWER SEC. 3 UPPER SEC. 4 HIGHER 8 DK	
-----------------------------------	-------------------------------------	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

LINE	NAME	AGE	YES NO	LEVEL	GRADE/YEAR	AUTHORITY	YES NO DK	YES NO DK	TUITION	YES NO DK	YES NO DK	LEVEL	GRADE/YEAR
01		_____	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	_____	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	_____
02		_____	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	_____	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	_____
03		_____	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	_____	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	_____
04		_____	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	_____	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	_____
05		_____	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	_____	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	_____
06		_____	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	_____	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	_____
07		_____	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	_____	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	_____
08		_____	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	_____	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	_____
09		_____	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	_____	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	_____
10		_____	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	_____	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	_____
11		_____	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	_____	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	_____

12		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	12 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___
13		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	12 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___
14		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	12 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___
15		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 2 3 6 8		1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	12 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
HC1A. What is the religion of (<i>name of the head of the household from HL2</i>)?	CHRISTIAN 1 HINDU 2 MUSLIM 3 RASTAFARIAN 4 BAHAI 5 OTHER RELIGION (<i>specify</i>) 6 NONE 0	
HC1B. What is the native language of (<i>name of the head of the household from HL2</i>)?	ENGLISH 1 SPANISH 2 PORTUGUESE 3 INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE 4 OTHER LANGUAGE (<i>specify</i>) 6	
HC2. To what ethnic group does (<i>name of the head of the household from HL2</i>) belong?	AFRICAN/BLACK 01 AMERINDIAN 02 CHINESE 03 EAST INDIAN 04 MIXED 05 PORTUGUESE 06 WHITE 07 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	
HC3. How many rooms do members of this household usually use for sleeping?	NUMBER OF ROOMS __ __	
HC4. Main material of the dwelling floor. <i>Record observation.</i> <i>If observation is not possible, ask the respondent to determine the material of the dwelling floor.</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 CONCRETE 34 CARPET 35 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	

<p>HC5. Main material of the roof.</p> <p><i>Record observation.</i></p>	<p>NO ROOF11</p> <p>NATURAL ROOFING</p> <p>THATCH / PALM LEAF12</p> <p>GRASS13</p> <p>RUDIMENTARY ROOFING</p> <p>RUSTIC MAT21</p> <p>PALM / BAMBOO22</p> <p>WOOD PLANKS23</p> <p>CARDBOARD24</p> <p>FINISHED ROOFING</p> <p>METAL / ZINC.....31</p> <p>WOOD.....32</p> <p>CALAMINE / CEMENT FIBRE33</p> <p>CERAMIC TILES34</p> <p>CONCRETE35</p> <p>ROOFING SHINGLES.....36</p> <p>ROOF TILES37</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	
<p>HC6. Main material of the exterior walls.</p> <p><i>Record observation.</i></p>	<p>NO WALLS.....11</p> <p>NATURAL WALLS</p> <p>CANE / PALM / TRUNKS.....12</p> <p>DIRT13</p> <p>RUDIMENTARY WALLS</p> <p>BAMBOO WITH MUD21</p> <p>STONE WITH MUD.....22</p> <p>UNCOVERED ADOBE.....23</p> <p>PLYWOOD24</p> <p>CARDBOARD25</p> <p>REUSED WOOD.....26</p> <p>FINISHED WALLS</p> <p>CONCRETE31</p> <p>STONE WITH LIME / CEMENT32</p> <p>BRICKS33</p> <p>CEMENT BLOCKS.....34</p> <p>COVERED ADOBE35</p> <p>WOOD PLANKS / SHINGLES36</p> <p>CLAY BLOCKS.....37</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	

<p>HC7. Does your household have:</p> <p>[A] A fixed telephone line?</p> <p>[B] A radio?</p> <p>[C] A bed?</p> <p>[D] A stove (Gas/Kerosene)</p> <p>[E] A land dredge for mining</p> <p>[F] A mattress for sleeping</p> <p>[G] A set of table and chairs</p> <p>[H] A solar panel</p> <p>[I] A generator</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>FIXED TELEPHONE LINE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RADIO</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BED</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>STOVE (GAS/KEROSENE).....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LAND DREDGE FOR MINING</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MATTRESS FOR SLEEPING</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SET OF TABLE AND CHAIRS.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SOLAR PANEL.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GENERATOR.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	FIXED TELEPHONE LINE	1	2	RADIO	1	2	BED	1	2	STOVE (GAS/KEROSENE).....	1	2	LAND DREDGE FOR MINING	1	2	MATTRESS FOR SLEEPING	1	2	SET OF TABLE AND CHAIRS.....	1	2	SOLAR PANEL.....	1	2	GENERATOR.....	1	2										
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<p>HC8. Does your household have electricity?</p>	<p>YES, INTERCONNECTED GRID1</p> <p>YES, OFF-GRID (GENERATOR/SOLAR PANEL/ISOLATED SYSTEM)2</p> <p>NO3</p>	<p>3 → HC10</p>																																							
<p>HC9. Does your household have:</p> <p>[A] A television?</p> <p>[B] A refrigerator?</p> <p>[C] A boiler</p> <p>[D] A connection to cable tv</p> <p>[E] A washing machine</p> <p>[F] A dryer</p> <p>[G] A water heater</p> <p>[H] A microwave</p> <p>[J] Water Pump</p> <p>[K] Stove (Electric)</p> <p>[L] Air Condition</p> <p>[M] Fan</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>TELEVISION</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>REFRIGERATOR</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BOILER</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A CONNECTION TO CABLE TV</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A WASHING MACHINE.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DRYER</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WATER HEATER</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MICROWAVE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WATER PUMP</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>STOVE (ELECTRIC).....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AIR CONDITION</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FAN</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	TELEVISION	1	2	REFRIGERATOR	1	2	BOILER	1	2	A CONNECTION TO CABLE TV	1	2	A WASHING MACHINE.....	1	2	DRYER	1	2	WATER HEATER	1	2	MICROWAVE	1	2	WATER PUMP	1	2	STOVE (ELECTRIC).....	1	2	AIR CONDITION	1	2	FAN	1	2	
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AIR CONDITION	1	2																																							
FAN	1	2																																							

HC10. Does any member of your household own:	YES	NO	
[A] A wristwatch?	WRISTWATCH1	2	
[B] A bicycle?	BICYCLE.....1	2	
[C] A motorcycle or scooter?	MOTORCYCLE / SCOOTER1	2	
[D] An animal-drawn cart?	ANIMAL-DRAWN CART1	2	
[E] A car, truck or van?	CAR / TRUCK / VAN1	2	
[F] A boat with a motor?	BOAT WITH MOTOR1	2	
[G] ATV	ATV1	2	
[H] A tractor	TRACTOR/COMBINE1	2	
[I] A mini-bus	MINI- BUS1	2	
[J] A paddle boat	PADDLE BOAT1	2	
HC11. Does any member of your household have a computer or a tablet?	YES1	2	
HC12. Does any member of your household have a mobile telephone?	YES1	2	
HC13. Does your household have access to internet at home?	YES1	2	
<p>HC14. Do you or someone living in this household own this dwelling?</p> <p><i>If 'No', then ask: Do you rent this dwelling from someone not living in this household?</i></p> <p><i>If 'Rented from someone else', record '2'. For other responses, record '6' and specify.</i></p>	OWN1	2	
HC15. Does any member of this household own any land that can be used for agriculture?	YES1	2	2 ⇨ HC17
<p>HC16. How many acres of agricultural land do members of this household own?</p> <p><i>If less than 1, record '00'.</i></p>	ACRES ____	95	
HC17. Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?	YES1	2	2 ⇨ HC19

<p>HC18. How many of the following animals does this household have?</p> <p>[A] Milk cows or bulls?</p> <p>[B] Other cattle?</p> <p>[C] Horses, donkeys or mules?</p> <p>[D] Goats?</p> <p>[E] Sheep?</p> <p>[F] Chickens?</p> <p>[G] Pigs?</p> <p>[H] Fish ponds</p> <p>[I] Guinea Birds</p> <p>[J] Ducks</p> <p>[K] Turkeys</p> <p>[L] Bee Hives?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'. If 95 or more, record '95'. If unknown, record '98'.</i></p>	<p>MILK COWSOR BULLS __ __</p> <p>OTHER CATTLE..... __ __</p> <p>HORSES, DONKEYSOR MULES __ __</p> <p>GOATS __ __</p> <p>SHEEP __ __</p> <p>CHICKENS..... __ __</p> <p>PIGS __ __</p> <p>FISH PONDS __ __</p> <p>GUINEA BIRDS __ __</p> <p>DUCKS..... __ __</p> <p>TURKEYS __ __</p> <p>BEE HIVES __ __</p>	
<p>HC19. Does any member of this household have a bank account?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	

SOCIAL TRANSFERS

ST

ST1. I would like to ask you about various external economic assistance programmes provided to households. By external assistance I mean support that comes from the government or from non-governmental organizations such as religious, charitable, or community-based organizations. This excludes support from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.

	[A] OLD AGE PENSION	[B] PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	[C] FOOD FOR THE POOR	[D] RETIREMENT PENSION	[X] ANY OTHER EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME
ST2. Are you aware of (<i>name of programme</i>)?	YES 1 NO 2 ☺ [B]	YES 1 NO 2 ☺ [C]	YES 1 NO 2 ☺ [D]	YES 1 NO 2 ☺ [X]	YES (specify) _____ 1 NO 2 ☺ End
ST3. Has your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (<i>name of programme</i>)?	YES 1 ☺ ST4 NO 2 ☺ [B] DK 8 ☺ [B]	YES 1 ☺ ST4 NO 2 ☺ [C] DK 8 ☺ [C]	YES 1 ☺ ST4 NO 2 ☺ [D] DK 8 ☺ [D]	YES 1 ☺ ST4 NO 2 ☺ [X] DK 8 ☺ [X]	YES 1 ☺ ST4 NO 2 ☺ End DK 8 ☺ End
ST4. When was the <u>last time</u> your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (<i>name of programme</i>)? <i>If less than one month, record '1' and record '00' in Months.</i> <i>If less than 12 months, record '1' and record in Months.</i> <i>If 1 year/12 months or more, record '2' and record in Years.</i>	MONTHS AGO 1 ____ ☺ [B] YEARS AGO 2 ____ ☺ [B] DK 998 ☺ [B]	MONTHS AGO 1 ____ ☺ [C] YEARS AGO 2 ____ ☺ [C] DK 998 ☺ [C]	MONTHS AGO 1 ____ ☺ [D] YEARS AGO 2 ____ ☺ [D] DK 998 ☺ [D]	MONTHS AGO 1 ____ ☺ [X] YEARS AGO 2 ____ ☺ [X] DK 998 ☺ [X]	MONTHS AGO 1 ____ ☺ End YEARS AGO 2 ____ ☺ End DK 998 ☺ End

HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE		EU
<p>EU1. In your household, what type of cookstove is <u>mainly</u> used for <u>cooking</u>?</p>	ELECTRIC STOVE..... 01	01 ⇒EU5
	SOLAR COOKER..... 02	02 ⇒EU5
	GAS STOVE..... 03	03 ⇒EU5
	PIPED NATURAL GAS STOVE..... 04	04 ⇒EU5
	BIOGAS STOVE 05	05 ⇒EU5
	LIQUID FUEL STOVE..... 06	06 ⇒EU4
	MANUFACTURED SOLID FUEL STOVE..... 07	
	TRADITIONAL SOLID FUEL STOVE 08	
	THREE STONE STOVE / OPEN FIRE 09	09 ⇒EU4
	FIRE SIDE..... 10	10 ⇒EU4
	COAL POT 11	11 ⇒EU4
OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96	96 ⇒EU4	
NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD 97	97 ⇒EU9	
<p>EU2. Does this stove have a chimney?</p>	YES..... 1	
	NO..... 2	
	DK..... 8	
<p>EU3. Does this stove have a fan?</p>	YES..... 1	
	NO..... 2	
	DK..... 8	
<p>EU4. What type of fuel or energy source is used in this stove?</p> <p><i>If more than one, record the main energy source for this cookstove.</i></p>	ALCOHOL / ETHANOL..... 01	
	GASOLINE / DIESEL..... 02	
	KEROSENE / PARAFFIN 03	
	COALS 05	
	WOOD 06	
	CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS 07	
	ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE 08	
	PROCESSED BIOMASS (PELLETS) OR WOODCHIPS..... 09	
	GARBAGE / PLASTIC..... 10	
	SAWDUST 11	
	COCONUT SHELL..... 12	
	PADDYSHELL 13	
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96	
<p>EU5. Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors?</p> <p><i>If in main house, probe to determine if cooking is done in a separate room.</i></p> <p><i>If outdoors, probe to determine if cooking is done on veranda, covered porch, or open air.</i></p>	IN MAIN HOUSE NO SEPARATE ROOM..... 1	
	IN A SEPARATE ROOM 2	
	IN A SEPARATE BUILDING 3	
	OUTDOORS OPEN AIR 4	
	ON VERANDA OR COVERED PORCH..... 5	
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6	

<p>EU9. At night, what does your household <u>mainly</u> use to <u>light</u> the household?</p>	<p>ELECTRICITY 01 SOLAR LANTERN 02 RECHARGEABLE FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN 03 BATTERY POWERED FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN 04 BIOGAS LAMP 05 GASOLINE LAMP 06 KEROSENE OR PARAFFIN LAMP 07 CHARCOAL 08 WOOD 09 CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS 10 ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE 11 OIL LAMP 12 CANDLE 13 FLAMBEAU 14 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96 NO LIGHTING IN HOUSEHOLD 97</p>	
--	--	--

INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS		TN
TN1. Does your household have any mosquito nets?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ End
TN2. How many mosquito nets does your household have?	NUMBER OF NETS..... ____	

	1 ST NET	2 ND NET	3 RD NET
TN3. Ask the respondent to show you all the nets in the household.	OBSERVED 1 NOT OBSERVED 2	OBSERVED 1 NOT OBSERVED 2	OBSERVED 1 NOT OBSERVED 2
TN4. How many months ago did your household get the mosquito net? <i>If less than one month, record '00'.</i>	MONTHS AGO ____ MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO 95 DK / NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO ____ MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO 95 DK / NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO ____ MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO 95 DK / NOT SURE 98
TN5. Observe or ask the brand/type of mosquito net. <i>If brand is unknown and you cannot observe the net, show pictures of typical net types/brands to respondent.</i>	LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS (LLIN) DISTRIBUTED BY MOPH 14 OTHER BRAND (specify) 16 DK BRAND 18 OTHER TYPE (specify) 36 DK BRAND/TYPE 98	LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS (LLIN) DISTRIBUTED BY MOPH 14 OTHER BRAND (specify) 16 DK BRAND 18 OTHER TYPE (specify) 36 DK BRAND/TYPE 98	LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS (LLIN) DISTRIBUTED BY MOPH 14 OTHER BRAND (specify) 16 DK BRAND 18 OTHER TYPE (specify) 36 DK BRAND/TYPE 98
TN13. Did anyone sleep under this mosquito net last night?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOTSURE 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOTSURE 8
TN14. Check TN13: Did anyone sleep under the net (TN13=1)?	YES 1 NO 2 TN16	YES 1 NO 2 TN16	YES 1 NO 2 TN16

<p>TN15. 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 #1 _____</p> <p>LINENUMBER.....__ __</p> <p>NAME #2 _____</p> <p>LINENUMBER.....__ __</p> <p>NAME #3 _____</p> <p>LINENUMBER.....__ __</p> <p>NAME #4 _____</p> <p>LINENUMBER.....__ __</p>	<p>NAME #1 _____</p> <p>LINENUMBER.....__ __</p> <p>NAME #2 _____</p> <p>LINENUMBER.....__ __</p> <p>NAME #3 _____</p> <p>LINENUMBER.....__ __</p> <p>NAME #4 _____</p> <p>LINENUMBER.....__ __</p>	<p>NAME #1 _____</p> <p>LINENUMBER.....__ __</p> <p>NAME #2 _____</p> <p>LINENUMBER.....__ __</p> <p>NAME #3 _____</p> <p>LINENUMBER.....__ __</p> <p>NAME #4 _____</p> <p>LINENUMBER.....__ __</p>
<p>TN16. <i>Is there another net?</i></p>	<p>YES 1 ☺ <i>Next Net</i></p> <p>NO 2 ☺ <i>End</i></p>	<p>YES..... 1 ☺ <i>Next Net</i></p> <p>NO 2 ☺ <i>End</i></p>	<p>YES..... 1 ☺ <i>Next Net</i></p> <p>NO..... 2 ☺ <i>End</i></p>
			<p><i>Tick here if additional questionnaire used: <input type="checkbox"/></i></p>

WATER AND SANITATION

WS

WS1. What is the main source of drinking water used by members of your household?

If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect drinking water (collection point).

PIPED WATER	
PIPED INTO DWELLING	11 11 ⇨WS7
PIPED TO YARD / PLOT	12 12 ⇨WS7
PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR	13 13 ⇨WS3
PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE.....	14 14 ⇨WS3
TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE	21 21 ⇨WS3
DUG WELL	
PROTECTED WELL.....	31 31 ⇨WS3
UNPROTECTED WELL	32 32 ⇨WS3
SPRING	
PROTECTED SPRING.....	41 41 ⇨WS3
UNPROTECTED SPRING.....	42 42 ⇨WS3
RAINWATER.....	51 51 ⇨WS3
TANKER-TRUCK.....	61 61 ⇨WS4
CART WITH SMALL TANK	71 71 ⇨WS4
WATER REFILLFACILITY	72 72 ⇨WS4
SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL)	81 81 ⇨WS3
PACKAGED WATER	
BOTTLED WATER	91
WATER IN PLASTICBAG.....	92
OTHER (<i>specify</i>).....	96 96 ⇨WS3

WS2. What is the main source of water used by members of your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing?

If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect water for other purposes.

PIPED WATER	
PIPED INTO DWELLING	11 11 ⇨WS7
PIPED TO YARD / PLOT	12 12 ⇨WS7
PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR	13
PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE.....	14
TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE	21
DUG WELL	
PROTECTED WELL.....	31
UNPROTECTED WELL	32
SPRING	
PROTECTED SPRING.....	41
UNPROTECTED SPRING	42
RAINWATER.....	51
TANKER-TRUCK.....	61 61 ⇨WS4
CART WITH SMALL TANK	71 71 ⇨WS4
WATER REFILLFACILITY	72 72 ⇨WS4
SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL)	81
OTHER (<i>specify</i>).....	96

WS3. Where is that water source located?	IN OWN DWELLING1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT2 ELSEWHERE3	1 ⇨ WS7 2 ⇨ WS7
WS4. How long does it take for members of your household to go there, get water, and come back?	MEMBERS DO NOT COLLECT000 NUMBER OF MINUTES__ __ __ DK998	000 ⇨ WS7
WS5. Who usually goes to this source to collect the water for your household? <i>Record the name of the person and copy the line number of this person from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS Module.</i>	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER.....__ __	
WS6. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), how many times has this person collected water?	NUMBER OF TIMES.....__ __ DK98	
WS7. In the last month, has there been any time when your household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water?	YES, AT LEAST ONCE.....1 NO, ALWAYS SUFFICIENT2 DK8	2 ⇨ WS9 8 ⇨ WS9
WS8. What was the main reason that you were unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed?	WATER NOT AVAILABLE FROM SOURCE....1 WATER TOO EXPENSIVE.....2 SOURCE NOT ACCESSIBLE.....3 OTHER (<i>specify</i>).....6 DK8	
WS9. Do you or any other member of this household do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?	YES1 NO2 DK8	2 ⇨ WS11 8 ⇨ WS11

<p>WS10. What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Anything else?</p> <p><i>Record all methods mentioned.</i></p>	<p>BOILA</p> <p>ADD BLEACH / CHLORINEB</p> <p>STRAIN IT THROUGH A CLOTHC</p> <p>USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC.)D</p> <p>SOLAR DISINFECTIONE</p> <p>LET IT STAND AND SETTLEF</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)X</p> <p>DKZ</p>	
<p>WS11. What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use?</p> <p><i>If 'Flush' or 'Pour flush', probe:</i> Where does it flush to?</p> <p><i>If not possible to determine, ask permission to observe the facility.</i></p>	<p>FLUSH / POUR FLUSH</p> <p>FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM.....11</p> <p>FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK.....12</p> <p>FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE13</p> <p>FLUSH TO OPEN DRAIN14</p> <p>FLUSH TO DK WHERE18</p> <p>PIT LATRINE</p> <p>VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE.....21</p> <p>PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB22</p> <p>PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB / OPEN PIT23</p> <p>POTTIE31</p> <p>BUCKET.....41</p> <p>HANGING TOILET / HANGING LATRINE51</p> <p>NO FACILITY / BUSH / FIELD.....95</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)96</p>	<p>11 ⇒WS14</p> <p>14 ⇒WS14</p> <p>18 ⇒WS14</p> <p>41 ⇒WS14</p> <p>51 ⇒WS14</p> <p>95 ⇒End</p> <p>96 ⇒WS14</p>
<p>WS12. Has your (<i>answer from WS11</i>) ever been emptied?</p>	<p>YES, EMPTIED</p> <p>WITHIN THE LAST 5 YEARS.....1</p> <p>MORE THAN 5 YEARS AGO.....2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW WHEN3</p> <p>NO, NEVER EMPTIED4</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	<p>4 ⇒WS14</p> <p>8 ⇒WS14</p>
<p>WS13. The last time it was emptied, where were the contents emptied to?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Was it removed by a service provider?</p>	<p>REMOVED BY SERVICE PROVIDER</p> <p>TO A TREATMENT PLANT.....1</p> <p>BURIED IN A COVERED PIT2</p> <p>TO DON'T KNOW WHERE.....3</p> <p>EMPTIED BY HOUSEHOLD</p> <p>BURIED IN A COVERED PIT4</p> <p>TO UNCOVERED PIT, OPEN GROUND, WATER BODY OR ELSEWHERE.....5</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)6</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	

WS14. Where is this toilet facility located?	IN OWN DWELLING1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT.....2 ELSEWHERE3	
WS15. Do you share this facility with others who are not members of your household?	YES1 NO.....2	2 ⇒ End
WS16. Do you share this facility only with members of other households that you know, or is the facility open to the use of the general public?	SHARED WITH KNOWN HOUSEHOLDS (NOT PUBLIC).....1 SHARED WITH GENERAL PUBLIC.....2	2 ⇒ End
WS17. How many households in total use this toilet facility, including your own household?	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (IF LESS THAN 10) <u>0</u> — TEN OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS10 DK.....98	

HANDWASHING		HW
<p>HW1. We would like to learn about where members of this household wash their hands.</p> <p>Can you please show me where members of your household <u>most often</u> wash their hands?</p> <p><i>Record result and observation.</i></p>	<p>OBSERVED</p> <p>FIXED FACILITY OBSERVED (SINK / TAP)</p> <p>IN DWELLING1</p> <p>IN YARD / PLOT2</p> <p>MOBILE OBJECT OBSERVED</p> <p>(BUCKET / BOTTLE / KETTLE)3</p> <p>NOT OBSERVED</p> <p>NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING /</p> <p>YARD / PLOT4</p> <p>NO PERMISSION TO SEE5</p> <p>OTHER REASON (<i>specify</i>)6</p>	<p>4 ⇨ HW5</p> <p>5 ⇨ HW4</p> <p>6 ⇨ HW5</p>
<p>HW2. Observe presence of water at the place for handwashing.</p> <p><i>Verify by checking the tap/pump, or basin, bucket, water container or similar objects for presence of water.</i></p>	<p>WATER IS AVAILABLE1</p> <p>WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE2</p>	
<p>HW3. Is soap or detergent or ash/mud/sand present at the place for handwashing?</p>	<p>YES, PRESENT1</p> <p>NO, NOT PRESENT2</p>	<p>1 ⇨ HW7</p> <p>2 ⇨ HW5</p>
<p>HW4. Where do you or other members of your household most often wash your hands?</p>	<p>FIXED FACILITY (SINK / TAP)</p> <p>IN DWELLING1</p> <p>IN YARD / PLOT2</p> <p>MOBILE OBJECT</p> <p>(BUCKET / BOTTLE / KETTLE)3</p> <p>NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN</p> <p>DWELLING / YARD / PLOT4</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)6</p>	
<p>HW5. Do you have any soap or detergent or ash/mud/sand in your house for washing hands?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	<p>2 ⇨ End</p>
<p>HW6. Can you please show it to me?</p>	<p>YES, SHOWN1</p> <p>NO, NOT SHOWN2</p>	<p>2 ⇨ End</p>
<p>HW7. Record your observation.</p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p>	<p>BAR OR LIQUID SOAPA</p> <p>DETERGENT (POWDER / LIQUID / PASTE)B</p> <p>ASH / MUD / SANDC</p>	

SALT IODISATION

SA

<p>SA1. We would like to check whether the salt used in your household is iodised. May I have a sample of the salt used <u>to cook meals</u> in your household?</p> <p><i>Apply 2 drops of test solution, observe the darkest reaction within 30 seconds, compare to the colour chart and then record the result (1, 2 or 3) that corresponds to test outcome.</i></p>	<p>SALT TESTED 0 PPM (NO REACTION) 1 BELOW 15 PPM (BETWEEN 0 AND 15 PPM) .. 2 ABOVE 15 PPM (AT LEAST 15 PPM)..... 3</p> <p>SALT NOT TESTED NO SALT IN THE HOUSE..... 4 OTHER REASON (specify) _____ 6</p>	<p>2 ⇨ HH13 3 ⇨ HH13</p> <p>4 ⇨ HH13 6 ⇨ HH13</p>
<p>SA2. I would like to perform one more test. May I have another sample of the same salt?</p> <p><i>Apply 5 drops of recheck solution. Then apply 2 drops of test solution on the same spot. Observe the darkest reaction within 30 seconds, compare to the colour chart and then record the results (1, 2 or 3) that corresponds to test outcome.</i></p>	<p>SALT TESTED 0 PPM (NO REACTION) 1 BELOW 15 PPM (BETWEEN 0 AND 15 PPM) .. 2 ABOVE 15 PPM (AT LEAST 15 PPM)..... 3</p> <p>SALT NOT TESTED OTHER REASON (specify) _____ 6</p>	

<p>HH13. Record the time.</p>	<p>HOUR AND MINUTES __ : __</p>	
<p>HH14. Language of the Questionnaire.</p>	<p>ENGLISH 1</p>	
<p>HH15. Language of the Interview.</p>	<p>ENGLISH 1</p> <p>OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) _____ 6</p>	
<p>HH16. Native language of the Respondent.</p>	<p>ENGLISH 1 SPANISH 2 PORTUGUESE 3 INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE 4</p> <p>OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) _____ 6</p>	
<p>HH17. Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?</p>	<p>YES, ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE 1 YES, PART OF QUESTIONNAIRE 2 NO, NOT USED 3</p>	
<p>HH18. Check HL6 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS and indicate the total number of children age 5-17 years:</p>	<p>NO CHILDREN 0 1 CHILD 1 2 OR MORE CHILDREN (NUMBER)..... __</p>	<p>0 ⇨ HH29 1 ⇨ HH27</p>

HH19. List each of the children age 5-17 years below in the order they appear in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 5-17 years. Record the line number, name, sex, and age for each child.

HH20. Rank number	HH21. Line number from HL1	HH22. Name from HL2	HH23. Sex from HL4		HH24. 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	__ __

HH25. Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below.

Check the total number of children age 5-17 years in HH18 above. This is the number of the column you should go to in the table below.

Find the box where the row and the column meet and record the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number (HH20) of the selected child.

LAST DIGIT OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER (FROM HH2)	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD (FROM HH18)						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

HH26. Record the rank number (HH20), line number (HH21), name (HH22) and age (HH24) of the selected child.

RANK NUMBER

HH27. (When HH18=1 or when there is a single child age 5-17 in the household): Record the rank number as '1' and record the line number (HL1), the name (HL2) and age (HL6) of this child from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.

LINE NUMBER

NAME

AGE

HH28. Issue a QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 to be administered to the mother/caretaker of this child.

HH29. Check HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any women age 15-49?	YES, AT LEAST ONE WOMAN AGE 15-49.....1 NO2	2⇒HH34
HH30. Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN for each woman age 15-49 years.		
HH31. Check HL6 and HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any girls age 15-17?	YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-171 NO2	2⇒HH34
HH32. Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Is consent required for interviewing at least one girl age 15-17?	YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17 WITH HL20≠90.....1 NO, HL20=90 FOR ALL GIRLS AGE 15-17.....2	2⇒HH34
<p>HH33. As part of the survey we are also interviewing women age 15-49. We ask each person we interview for permission. A female interviewer conducts these interviews.</p> <p>For girls age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.</p> <p>May we interview (<i>name(s) of female member(s) age 15-17</i>) later?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 'Yes' for all girls age 15-17 ⇒Continue with HH34.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 'No' for at least one girl age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one girl age 15-17 ⇒Record '06' in WM17(also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on individual questionnaires for those adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH34.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 'No' for all girls age 15-17⇒Record '06' in WM17(also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH34.</p>		
HH34. CHECK HH8 IN THE HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL: IS THE HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MEN?	YES, HH8=11 NO, HH8=2.....2	2⇒HH40
HH35. Check HL9 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any men age 15-49?	YES, AT LEAST ONE MAN AGE 15-491 NO2	2⇒HH40
HH36. Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL MEN for each man age 15-49 years.		
HH37. Check HL6 and HL9 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any boys age 15-17?	YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-171 NO2	2⇒HH40
HH38. Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Is consent required for interviewing at least one boy age 15-17?	YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-17 WITH HL20≠90.....1 NO, HL20=90 FOR ALL BOYS AGE 15-17.....2	2⇒HH40
<p>HH39. As part of the survey we are also interviewing men age 15-49. We ask each person we interview for permission. A male interviewer conducts these interviews.</p> <p>For boys age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.</p> <p>May we interview (<i>name(s) of male member(s) age 15-17</i>) later?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 'Yes' for all boys age 15-17 ⇒ Continue with HH40.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 'No' for at least one boy age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one boy age 15-17 ⇒Record '06' in MWM17(also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on individual questionnaires for those adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 'No' for all boys age 15-17⇒Record '06' in MWM17(also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.</p>		

HH40. Check HL10 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any children age 0-4?	YES, AT LEAST ONE1 NO2	2⇒HH42
HH41. Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for each child age 0-4 years.		
HH42. CHECK HH9 IN THE HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL: IS THE HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE?	YES, HH9=11 NO, HH9=2.....2	2⇒HH45
HH43. Issue a separate WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE for this household		
HH44. As part of the survey we are also looking at the quality of drinking water. We would like to do a simple test of your drinking water. A colleague will come and collect the water samples. May we do such a test? <i>If the respondent requests to learn the results, explain that results will not be shared with individual households but will be made available to local authorities.</i>	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN 2	2⇒Record '02' in WQ31 on the WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE
HH45. Now return to the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL and, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Record '01' in question HH46 (Result of the Household Questionnaire interview), • Record the name and the line number (from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS) of the Respondent to the Household Questionnaire interview in HH47, • Fill the questions HH48 – HH52, • Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and then • Proceed with the administration of the remaining individual questionnaire(s) in this household. <i>If there is no individual questionnaire and no WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE to be completed in this household thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and move to the next household, you have been assigned by your supervisor.</i>		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS



**WATER QUALITY TESTING
QUESTIONNAIRE**
Guyana 2019 Survey



WATER QUALITY TESTING INFORMATION PANEL		WQ
WQ1. Cluster number: _____	WQ2. Household number: _____	
WQ3. Measurer's name and number: NAME _____	WQ4. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	
WQ5. Day / Month / Year: _____ / _____ / <u>201</u> _____		
WQ6. Check HH10 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the household selected for blank testing?	YES 1 NO 2	

WQ7. Name of the respondent to Water Quality Testing Questionnaire: NAME _____		
WQ8. Check HH44. Is permission given to test water?	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN..... 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN 2	1 ⇒ WQ10 2 ⇒ WQ31

WQ31. Result of Water Quality Testing Questionnaire. <i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i>	COMPLETED 01 PERMISSION NOT GIVEN 02 GLASS OF WATER NOT GIVEN 03 PARTLY COMPLETED 04 OTHER (specify) _____ 96
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WATER QUALITY TESTING		
WQ10. Record the time:	HOURS: _____ MINUTES: _____	
WQ11. Could you please provide me with a glass of the water that members of your household usually drink?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ WQ31 and record '03'
WQ12. Observe and record whether the water was collected directly from the source or from a separate storage container.	DIRECT FROM SOURCE 1 COVERED CONTAINER 2 UNCOVERED CONTAINER 3 UNABLE TO OBSERVE 8	
WQ13. Label sample H-XXX-YY, where XXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household number (WQ2).		
WQ14. Have you or any other member of this household done anything to this water to make it safer to drink?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ WQ17 8 ⇒ WQ17

<p>WQ15. What has been done to the water to make it safer to drink?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Anything else?</p> <p><i>Record all items mentioned.</i></p>	<p>BOILED IT A</p> <p>ADDED BLEACH/CHLORINE B</p> <p>STRAINED IT THROUGH A CLOTH C</p> <p>USED A WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC.) D</p> <p>SOLAR DISINFECTION E</p> <p>LET IT STAND AND SETTLE F</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X</p> <p>DK..... Z</p>	
<p>WQ17. What source was this water collected from?</p>	<p>PIPED WATER</p> <p>PIPED INTO DWELLING11</p> <p>PIPED TO YARD / PLOT12</p> <p>PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR.....13</p> <p>PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE14</p> <p>TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE21</p> <p>DUG WELL</p> <p>PROTECTED WELL.....31</p> <p>UNPROTECTED WELL32</p> <p>SPRING</p> <p>PROTECTED SPRING41</p> <p>UNPROTECTED SPRING42</p> <p>RAINWATER51</p> <p>TANKER-TRUCK61</p> <p>CART WITH SMALL TANK71</p> <p>WATER REFIL FACILITYL.....72</p> <p>SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL)..81</p> <p>PACKAGED WATER</p> <p>BOTTLED WATER.....91</p> <p>WATER IN PLASTIC BAGS.....92</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)96</p>	
<p>WQ18. Can you please show me the source of the glass of drinking water so that I can take a sample from there as well?</p> <p><i>If 'No' probe to find out why this is not possible?</i></p>	<p>YES, SHOWN 1</p> <p>NO</p> <p>WATER SOURCE WAS NOT FUNCTIONAL..... 2</p> <p>WATER SOURCE TOO FAR..... 3</p> <p>UNABLE TO ACCESS SOURCE 4</p> <p>DO NOT KNOW WHERE SOURCE IS LOCATED 5</p> <p>OTHER REASON (<i>specify</i>) 6</p>	<p>2 ⇒WQ20</p> <p>3 ⇒WQ20</p> <p>4 ⇒WQ20</p> <p>5 ⇒WQ20</p> <p>6 ⇒WQ20</p>

<p>WQ19. Record whether source water sample collected.</p> <p>Label sample S-XXX-YY, where XXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household number (WQ2).</p>	<p>SOURCE WATER COLLECTED1</p> <p>SOURCE WATER NOT COLLECTED (specify) _____2</p>	
<p>WQ20. Check WQ6: Is the household selected for blank testing?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	2 ⇒ WQ22
<p>WQ21. Take out the sample of sterile/mineral water that you got from your supervisor.</p> <p>Label B-XXX-YY, where XXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household number (WQ2).</p> <p>Record whether the sample is available.</p>	<p>BLANK WATER SAMPLE AVAILABLE1</p> <p>BLANK WATER SAMPLE NOT AVAILABLE (specify) _____2</p>	
<p>WQ22. Conduct test within 30 minutes of collecting sample. Record the results following 24-48 hours of incubation.</p>		
<p>WQ23. Record the time.</p>	<p>HOURS AND MINUTES.....__ : __</p>	

WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS		
<i>Following 24-48 hours of incubation the results from the water quality tests should be recorded.</i>		
<p>WQ24. Day / Month / Year of recording test results:</p>	<p>___ / ___ / <u>201</u>___</p>	
<p>WQ25. Record the time:</p>	<p>HOUR AND MINUTES __ : __</p>	
<p>WQ26. <u>Household</u> water test (100ml):</p> <p>Record 3-digit count of colonies. If 101 or more colonies are counted, record '101' If it is not possible to read results, record '991' If the results are lost, record '992'</p>	<p>NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES ___ ___</p>	
<p>WQ26A. Check WQ19: Was a source water sample collected?</p>	<p>YES, WQ19=1.....1</p> <p>NO, WQ19=2 OR BLANK2</p>	2 ⇒ WQ28
<p>WQ27. <u>Source</u> water test (100ml):</p>	<p>NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES ___ ___</p>	
<p>WQ28. Check WQ21: Was a blank water sample available?</p>	<p>YES, WQ21=1.....1</p> <p>NO, WQ21=2 OR BLANK2</p>	2 ⇒ WQ31
<p>WQ29. <u>Blank</u> water test (100ml):</p>	<p>NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES ___ ___</p>	⇒ WQ31

MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS

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SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

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QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN
Guyana 2019 Survey



WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL	WM
WM1. Cluster number: _____	WM2. Household number: _____
WM3. Woman's name and line number: NAME _____	WM4. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____
WM5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	WM6. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / <u>2 0 1</u> _____

<p><i>Check woman's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify in HH33 that adult consent for interview is obtained or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in WM17.</i></p>	WM7. Record the time: HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____
WM8. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW2 1 ⇨ WM9B 2 ⇨ WM9A
WM9A. Hello, my name is (<i>your name</i>). We are from Bureau of Statistics . We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics. This interview usually takes aboutminutes. We are also interviewing mothers about their children. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	WM9B. Now I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics in more detail. This interview will take about 80 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?
YES1 NO / NOT ASKED2	1 ⇨ WOMAN'S BACKGROUND Module 2 ⇨ WM17

WM17. Result of woman's interview. <i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i>	COMPLETED01 NOT AT HOME02 REFUSED03 PARTLY COMPLETED04 INCAPACITATED (<i>specify</i>) _____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-1706 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96
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WOMAN'S BACKGROUND		WB
WB1. Check the respondent's line number (WM3) in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47):	WM3=HH47..... 1 WM3≠HH47..... 2	2 ⇨ WB3
WB2. Check ED5 in EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for this respondent: Highest level of school attended:	ED5=2, 3 OR 4..... 1 ED5=0, 1, 8 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇨ WB15 2 ⇨ WB14
WB3. In what month and year were you born?	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH __ __ DK MONTH..... 98 YEAR..... __ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998	
WB4. How old are you? <i>Probe: How old were you at your last birthday?</i> <i>If responses to WB3 and WB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) __ __	
WB5. Have you ever attended school or Nursery school?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ WB14
WB6. What is the highest level and grade or year of school you have attended?	NURSERY 000 PRIMARY 1 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY 2 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY 3 __ __ HIGHER..... 4 __ __	000 ⇨ WB14
WB7. Did you complete that grade/year?	YES 1 NO 2	
WB8. Check WB4: Age of respondent:	AGE 15-24 1 AGE 25-49 2	2 ⇨ WB13
WB9. At any time during the current school year (2018/2019) did you attend school?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ WB11
WB10. During this current school year (2018/2019), which level and grade or year are you <u>attending</u> ?	PRIMARY..... 1 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY 2 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY 3 __ __ HIGHER..... 4 __ __	
WB11. At any time during the previous school year (2017/2018) did you attend school?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ WB13
WB12. During that previous school year (2017/2018), which level and grade or year did you <u>attend</u> ?	PRIMARY..... 1 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY 2 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY 3 __ __ HIGHER..... 4 __ __	
WB13. Check WB6: Highest level of school attended:	WB6=2, 3 OR 4..... 1 WB6=1 2	1 ⇨ WB15

<p>WB14. Now I would like you to read this sentence to me.</p> <p><i>Show sentence on the card to the respondent.</i></p> <p><i>If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe: Can you read part of the sentence to me?</i></p>	<p>CANNOT READ AT ALL 1</p> <p>ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE..... 2</p> <p>ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE..... 3</p> <p>NO SENTENCE IN REQUIRED LANGUAGE/BRAILLE (specify language) _____ 4</p>	
<p>WB15. How long have you been continuously living in (name of current city, town or village of residence)?</p> <p><i>If less than one year, record '00' years.</i></p>	<p>YEARS..... _ _</p> <p>ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH 95</p>	95 ⇒WB18
<p>WB16. Just before you moved here, did you live in an urban (town), rural, coastal or interior area?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>URBAN.....1</p> <p>RURAL.....2</p> <p>COASTAL.....3</p> <p>INTERIOR.....4</p>	
<p>WB17. Before you moved here, in which region did you live in?</p>	<p>BARIMA-WAINI.....01</p> <p>POMEROON-SUPENAA..... 02</p> <p>ESSEQUIBO ISLANDS-WEST DEMERRARA.....03</p> <p>DEMERRARA-MAHAICA.....04</p> <p>MAHAICA-BERBICE..... 05</p> <p>EAST BERBICE-CORENTYNE..... 06</p> <p>CUYUNI-MAZARUNI.....07</p> <p>POTARO-SIPARUNI.....08</p> <p>UPPER TAKUTU-UPPER ESSEQUIBO.09</p> <p>UPPER DEMERRARA-BERBICE..... _</p> <p>10</p> <p>OUTSIDE OF GUYANA (specify) _____ 96</p>	
<p>WB18. Are you covered by any health insurance (including NIS)?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	2 ⇒End
<p>WB19. What type of health insurance are you covered by?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER..... B</p> <p>NATIONAL INSURANCE SCHEME (NIS) C</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIALHEALTH INSURANCE D</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ X</p>	

MASS MEDIA AND ICT

MT

<p>MT1. Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY..... 3</p>	
<p>MT2. Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY..... 3</p>	
<p>MT3. Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY..... 3</p>	
<p>MT4. Have you ever used a computer or a tablet from any location?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MT9</p>
<p>MT5. During the last 3 months, did you use a computer, a tablet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happened almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY..... 3</p>	<p>0 ⇒ MT9</p>

	YES	NO	
MT6. During the last 3 months, did you:			
[A] Copy or move a file or folder?	COPY/MOVE FILE.....1	2	
[B] Use a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document?	USE COPY/PASTE IN DOCUMENT.....1	2	
[C] Send e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video?	SEND E-MAIL WITH ATTACHMENT1	2	
[D] Use a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet?	USE BASIC SPREADSHEET FORMULA..1	2	
[E] Connect and install a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer?	CONNECT DEVICE1	2	
[F] Find, download, install and configure software?	INSTALL SOFTWARE.....1	2	
[G] Create an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts?	CREATE PRESENTATION1	2	
[H] Transfer a file between a computer and other device?	TRANSFER FILE1	2	
[I] Write a computer program in any programming language?	PROGRAMMING.....1	2	
MT7. Check MT6[C]: Is 'Yes' recorded?	YES, MT6[C]=11	2	1 ⇒ MT10
	NO, MT6[C]=2.....2		
MT8. Check MT6[F]: Is 'Yes' recorded?	YES, MT6[F]=11	2	1 ⇒ MT10
	NO, MT6[F]=22		
MT9. Have you ever used the internet from any location and any device?	YES1	2	2 ⇒ MT11
	NO2		
MT10. During the last 3 months, how often have did you use the internet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day? If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL.....0		
	LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK1		
	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2		
	ALMOST EVERY DAY.....3		
MT11. Do you own a mobile phone?	YES1	2	
	NO2		
MT12. During the last 3 months, did you use a mobile telephone at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>Probe if necessary: I mean have you communicated with someone using a mobile phone. If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day? If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL.....0		
	LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK1		
	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2		
	ALMOST EVERY DAY.....3		

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY		CM
<p>CM1. Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth?</p> <p><i>This module and the birth history should only include children born alive. Any stillbirths should not be included in response to any question.</i></p>	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CM8
<p>CM2. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?</p>	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CM5
<p>CM3. How many sons live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	SONS AT HOME __ __	
<p>CM4. How many daughters live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	DAUGHTERS AT HOME __ __	
<p>CM5. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?</p>	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CM8
<p>CM6. How many sons are alive but do not live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	SONS ELSEWHERE __ __	
<p>CM7. How many daughters are alive but do not live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE __ __	
<p>CM8. Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died?</p> <p><i>If 'No' probe by asking: I mean, to any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?</i></p>	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CM11
<p>CM9. How many boys have died?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	BOYS DEAD __ __	
<p>CM10. How many girls have died?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	GIRLS DEAD __ __	
<p>CM11. Sum answers to CM3, CM4, CM6, CM7, CM9 and CM10.</p>	SUM __ __	
<p>CM12. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have had in total (<i>total number in CM11</i>) births during your life. Is this correct?</p>	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ CM14
<p>CM13. Check responses to CM1-CM10 and make corrections as necessary until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.</p>		

CM14. Check CM11: How many live births?	NO LIVE BIRTHS, CM11=00.....0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTH, CM11=01 OR MORE.....1	0⇒ <i>End</i>
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FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY

BH

BH0. Now I would like to record the names of all of your births, whether still alive or not, starting with the first one you had.

Record names of all of the births in BH1. Record twins and triplets on separate lines.

BH0. BH Line Number	BH1. What name was given to your (first/next) baby?	BH2. Were		BH3. Is (<i>name of birth</i>) a boy or a girl?	BH4. In what day month and year was (<i>name of birth</i>) born? <i>Probe: What is (his/her) birthday?</i>			BH5. Is (<i>name of birth</i>) still alive?	BH6. How old was (<i>name of birth</i>) at (his/her) last birthday? <i>Record age in completed years.</i>	BH7. Is (<i>name of birth</i>) living with you?	BH8. <i>Record household line number of child (from HLI) Record '00' if child is not listed.</i>	BH9. How old was (<i>name of birth</i>) when (he/she) died? <i>If '1 year', probe: How many months old was (<i>name of birth</i>)? Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years</i>		BH10. Were there any other live births between (<i>name of previous birth</i>) and (<i>name of birth</i>), including any children who died after birth?						
		S	M		B	G	Day					Month	Year	Y	N	Age	Y	N	Line No	Unit
01		1	2	1	2	___	___	___	___	___	1	2	___	___	⇒Next Birth	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	___	___		
02		1	2	1	2	___	___	___	___	___	1	2	___	___	⇒BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	___	___	1 ☺	2 ☺
03		1	2	1	2	___	___	___	___	___	1	2	___	___	⇒BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	___	___	1 ☺	2 ☺
04		1	2	1	2	___	___	___	___	___	1	2	___	___		DAYS1	___	___	1 ☺	2 ☺

							BH9			⇒BH10	MONTHS ..2 YEARS3		Add Birth	Next Birth
05		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	___ ⇒BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	___	1 2 Add Birth	2 2 Next Birth
06		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	___ ⇒BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	___	1 2 Add Birth	2 2 Next Birth
07		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	___ ⇒BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	___	1 2 Add Birth	2 2 Next Birth
08		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	___ ⇒BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	___	1 2 Add Birth	2 2 Next Birth
09		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	___ ⇒BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	___	1 2 Add Birth	2 2 Next Birth

BH0. BH Line Number	BH1. What name was given to your (first/next) baby?	BH2. Were any of these births twins?	BH3. Is (<i>name of birth</i>) a boy or a girl?	BH4. In what month and year was (<i>name of birth</i>) born? <i>Probe: What is (his/her) birthday?</i>			BH5. Is (<i>name of birth</i>) still alive?	BH6. How old was (<i>name of birth</i>) at (his/her) last birthday? <i>Record age in completed years.</i>	BH7. Is (<i>name of birth</i>) living with you?	BH8. <i>Record household line number of child (from HLI) Record '00' if child is not listed.</i>	BH9. How old was (<i>name of birth</i>) when (he/she) died? <i>If '1 year', probe: How many months old was (name of birth)? Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years</i>		BH10. Were there any other live births between (<i>name of previous birth</i>), including any children who died after birth?					
				S	M	B					G	Day	Month	Year	Y	N	Age	Y
10		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2	___	1 2	___	1 2	___	___	___	___	1 2	___	___
							BH9					⇒BH10	DAYS1			1	2	
													MONTHS ..2			Add	Next	
													YEARS3			Birth	Birth	
11		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2	___	1 2	___	1 2	___	___	___	___	1	2	
							BH9					⇒BH10	DAYS1			1	2	
													MONTHS ..2			Add	Next	
													YEARS3			Birth	Birth	
12		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2	___	1 2	___	1 2	___	___	___	___	1	2	
							BH9					⇒BH10	DAYS1			1	2	
													MONTHS ..2			Add	Next	
													YEARS3			Birth	Birth	
13		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2	___	1 2	___	1 2	___	___	___	___	1	2	
							BH9					⇒BH10	DAYS1			1	2	
													MONTHS ..2			Add	Next	
													YEARS3			Birth	Birth	
14		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2	___	1 2	___	1 2	___	___	___	___	1	2	
													DAYS1			1	2	

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BH9

		⇒BH10	MONTHS ..2 YEARS3		<i>Add Birth</i>	<i>Next Birth</i>
BH11. Have you had any live births since the birth of (<i>name of last birth listed</i>)?					YES.....1	
					NO.....2	
					1 ⇒ <i>Record birth(s) in Birth History</i>	


CM15. Compare number in CM11 with number of births listed in the birth history above and check:	NUMBERS ARE THE SAME 1 NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT 2	1 ⇒ CM17
CM16. Probe and reconcile responses in the birth history until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.		
CM17. Check BH4: Last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since (month of interview) in (year of interview minus 2)? If the month of interview and the month of birth are the same, and the year of birth is (year of interview minus 2), consider this as a birth within the last 2 years.	NO LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS 0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS 1	0 ⇒ End
CM18. Copy name of the last child listed in BH1. <i>If the child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.</i>	NAME OF LAST-BORN CHILD _____	

DESIRE FOR LAST BIRTH		DB
DB1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years? Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated: Name _____	YES, CM17=1 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇒ End
DB2. When you got pregnant with (<i>name</i>), did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ End
DB3. Check CM11: Number of births:	ONLY 1 BIRTH 1 2 OR MORE BIRTHS 2	1 ⇒ DB4A 2 ⇒ DB4B
DB4A. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any children?	LATER 1 NO MORE / NONE 2	
DB4B. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any more children?		

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH		MN
<p>MN1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?</p> <p>Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:</p> <p>Name _____</p>	<p>YES, CM17=11</p> <p>NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK2</p>	2⇒End
<p>MN2. Did you see anyone for antenatal care during your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	2⇒MN7
<p>MN3. Whom did you see?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Anyone else?</p> <p><i>Probe for the type of person seen and record all answers given.</i></p>	<p>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL</p> <p>DOCTOR.....A</p> <p>NURSE / MIDWIFEB</p> <p>MEDEX.....C</p> <p>EMERGENCY TECHNICIAND</p> <p>SINGLE MIDWIFEE</p> <p>OTHER PERSON</p> <p>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERG</p> <p>TRADITIONAL HEALERH</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X</p>	
<p>MN4. How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy?</p> <p><i>Record the answer as stated by respondent. If “9 months” or later, record 9.</i></p>	<p>WEEKS1 __ __</p> <p>MONTHS 2 0 __</p> <p>DK98</p>	
<p>MN5. How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the number of times antenatal care was received. If a range is given, record the minimum number of times antenatal care received.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES__ __</p> <p>DK98</p>	
<p>MN6. As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, were any of the following done at least once:</p> <p>[A] Was your blood pressure measured?</p> <p>[B] Did you give a urine sample?</p> <p>[C] Did you give a blood sample?</p>	<p>YES NO</p> <p>BLOOD PRESSURE 1 2</p> <p>URINE SAMPLE 1 2</p> <p>BLOOD SAMPLE 1 2</p>	
<p>MN7. Do you have a clinic card or other document with your own immunisations listed?</p> <p><i>If yes, ask: May I see it please?</i></p> <p><i>If a clinic card is presented, use it to assist with answers to the following questions.</i></p>	<p>YES (CLINIC CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN).....1</p> <p>YES (CLINIC CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT NOT SEEN)2</p> <p>NO3</p> <p>DK8</p>	

<p>MN8. When you were pregnant with (<i>name</i>), did you receive any injection in the arm or shoulder to prevent the baby from getting tetanus, that is, convulsions after birth?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2 DK8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MN11 8 ⇒ MN11</p>
<p>MN9. How many times did you receive this tetanus injection during your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES DK8</p>	<p>8 ⇒ MN11</p>
<p>MN10. Check MN9: How many tetanus injections during last pregnancy were reported?</p>	<p>ONLY 1 INJECTION1 2 OR MORE INJECTIONS2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MN19</p>
<p>MN11. At any time before your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>), did you receive any tetanus injection either to protect yourself or another baby?</p> <p><i>Include DTP (Tetanus) vaccinations received as a child if mentioned.</i></p>	<p>YES1 NO2 DK8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MN19 8 ⇒ MN19</p>
<p>MN12. Before your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>), how many times did you receive a tetanus injection?</p> <p><i>If 7 or more times, record '7'. Include DTP (Tetanus) vaccinations received as a child if mentioned.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES DK8</p>	
<p>MN13. Check MN12: How many tetanus injections before last pregnancy were reported?</p>	<p>ONLY 1 INJECTION1 2 OR MORE INJECTIONS OR DK2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ MN14A 2 ⇒ MN14B</p>
<p>MN14A. How many years ago did you receive that tetanus injection</p> <p>MN14B. How many years ago did you receive the last of those tetanus injections?</p> <p><i>The reference is to the last injection received <u>prior</u> to this pregnancy, as recorded in MN12. If less than 1 year, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>YEARS AGO DK 98</p>	

<p>MN19. Who assisted with the delivery of (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p><i>Probe: Anyone else?</i></p> <p><i>Probe for the type of person assisting and record all answers given.</i></p>	<p>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL</p> <p>DOCTOR.....A</p> <p>NURSE / MIDWIFEB</p> <p>MEDEXC</p> <p>EMERGENCY TECHNICIAND</p> <p>SINGLE MIDWIFEE</p> <p>OTHER PERSON</p> <p>TRADITIONAL BIRTHATTENDANT F</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERG</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIENDH</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X</p> <p>NO ONE..... Y</p>	
<p>MN20. Where did you give birth to (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(<i>Name of place</i>)</p>	<p>HOME</p> <p>RESPONDENT'S HOME 11</p> <p>OTHER HOME 12</p> <p>PUBLIC MEDICAL 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>DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE..... 76</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	<p>11 ⇒MN23</p> <p>12 ⇒MN23</p> <p>96 ⇒MN23</p>
<p>MN21. Was (<i>name</i>) delivered by caesarean section? That is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	<p>2 ⇒MN23</p>
<p>MN22. When was the decision made to have the caesarean section?</p> <p><i>Probe if necessary: Was it before or after your labour pains started?</i></p>	<p>BEFORE LABOUR PAINS1</p> <p>AFTER LABOUR PAINS2</p>	

<p>MN23. Immediately after the birth, was (<i>name</i>) put directly on the bare skin of your chest?</p> <p><i>If necessary, show the picture of skin-to-skin position.</i></p>  <p><small>Photo Credit: Joyce Baldwin</small></p>	<p>YES1 NO2</p> <p>DK/ DON'T REMEMBER8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MN25</p> <p>8 ⇒ MN25</p>
<p>MN24. Before being placed on the bare skin of your chest, was the baby wrapped up?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2</p> <p>DK/ DON'T REMEMBER8</p>	
<p>MN25. Was (<i>name</i>) dried or wiped soon after birth?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2</p> <p>DK/ DON'T REMEMBER8</p>	
<p>MN26.How long after the birth was (<i>name</i>) bathed for the first time?</p> <p><i>If "immediately" or less than 1 hour, record '000'.</i> <i>If less than 24 hours, record hours.</i></p> <p><i>If "1 day" or "next day", probe: About how many hours after the delivery?</i></p> <p><i>If "24 hours", probe to ensure best estimate of less than 24 hours or 1 day.</i> <i>If 24 hours or more, record days.</i></p>	<p>IMMEDIATELY/LESS THAN 1 HOUR000</p> <p>HOURS 1 ___</p> <p>DAYS 2 ___</p> <p>NEVER BATHED997</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER998</p>	
<p>MN27. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?</p>	<p>YES, MN20=21-36 OR 761 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 962</p>	<p>1 ⇒ MN30</p>
<p>MN28. What was used to cut the cord?</p>	<p>NEW BLADE1 BLADE USED FOR OTHER PURPOSES2 SCISSORS3 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6</p> <p>DK8</p>	
<p>MN29. Was the instrument used to cut the cord boiled or sterilised prior to use?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER8</p>	
<p>MN30. After the cord was cut and until it fell off, was anything applied to the cord?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2</p> <p>DK/ DON'T REMEMBER8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MN32</p> <p>8 ⇒ MN32</p>

<p>MN31. What was applied to the cord?</p> <p><i>Probe: Anything else?</i></p>	<p>CHLORHEXIDINEA OTHER ANTISEPTIC (ALCOHOL, SPIRIT, GENTIAN VIOLET)..... B OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X DK/DON'T REMEMBER Z</p>	
<p>MN32. When (<i>name</i>) was born, was (he/she) very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?</p>	<p>VERY LARGE.....1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE.....2 AVERAGE.....3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE4 VERY SMALL5 DK.....8</p>	
<p>MN33. Was (<i>name</i>) weighed at birth?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2 DK8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MN35 8 ⇒ MN35</p>
<p>MN34. How much did (<i>name</i>) weigh?</p> <p><i>If a clinic card is available, record weight from clinic card.</i></p>	<p>FROM CLINIC CARD 1 (KG) _ . _ _ _ FROM RECALL 2 (KG) _ . _ _ _ DK99998</p>	
<p>MN35. Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2</p>	
<p>MN36. Did you ever breastfeed (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MN39B</p>
<p>MN37. How long after birth did you first put (<i>name</i>) to the breast?</p> <p><i>If less than 1 hour, record '00' hours. If less than 24 hours, record hours. Otherwise, record days.</i></p>	<p>IMMEDIATELY.....000 HOURS 1 _ _ DAYS 2 _ _ DK / DON'T REMEMBER998</p>	
<p>MN38. In the first three days after delivery, was (<i>name</i>) given anything to drink other than breast milk?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ MN39A 2 ⇒ End</p>
<p>MN39A. What was (<i>name</i>) given to drink?</p> <p><i>Probe: Anything else?</i></p> <p><i>'Not given anything to drink' is not a valid response and response category Y cannot be recorded.</i></p> <p>MN39B. In the first three days after delivery, what was (<i>name</i>) given to drink?</p> <p><i>Probe: Anything else?</i></p> <p><i>'Not given anything to drink' (category Y) can only be recorded if no other response category is recorded.</i></p>	<p>MILK (OTHER THAN BREAST MILK)A PLAIN WATERB SUGAR OR GLUCOSE WATERC GRIPE WATERD SUGAR-SALT-WATER SOLUTION.....E FRUIT JUICEF INFANT FORMULA.....G TEA / INFUSIONS / TRADITIONAL HERBAL PREPARATIONSH HONEYI PRESCRIBED MEDICINEJ OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X NOT GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK Y</p>	

POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS

PN

<p>PN1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?</p> <p>Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:</p> <p>Name _____</p>	<p>YES, CM17=1 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ End</p>
<p>PN2. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?</p>	<p>YES, MN20=21-36 OR 76..... 1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ PN7</p>
<p>PN3. Now I would like to ask you some questions about what happened in the hours and days after the birth of (<i>name</i>).</p> <p>You have said that you gave birth in (<i>name or type of facility in MN20</i>). How long did you stay there after the delivery?</p> <p><i>If less than one day, record hours. 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 REMEMBER998</p>	
<p>PN4. I would like to talk to you about checks on (<i>name</i>)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (<i>name</i>), checking the cord, or seeing if (<i>name</i>) is ok.</p> <p>Before you left the (<i>name or type of facility in MN20</i>), did anyone check on (<i>name</i>)'s health?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO..... 2</p>	
<p>PN5. And what about checks on <u>your</u> health – I mean, someone assessing your health, for example asking questions about your health or examining you?</p> <p>Did anyone check on <u>your</u> health before you left (<i>name or type of facility in MN20</i>)?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO..... 2</p>	
<p>PN6. Now I would like to talk to you about what happened after you left (<i>name or type of facility in MN20</i>).</p> <p>Did anyone check on (<i>name</i>)'s health after you left (<i>name or type of facility in MN20</i>)?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ PN12 2 ⇒ PN17</p>
<p>PN7. Check MN19: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker assist with the delivery?</p>	<p>YES, AT LEAST ONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED 1 NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ PN11</p>

<p>PN8. You have already said that (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) assisted with the birth. Now I would like to talk to you about checks on (<i>name</i>)’s health after delivery, for example examining (<i>name</i>), checking the cord, or seeing if (<i>name</i>) is ok.</p> <p>After the delivery was over and before (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) left you, did (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) check on (<i>name</i>)’s health?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p>	
<p>PN9. And did (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) check on <u>your</u> health before leaving, for example asking questions about your health or examining you?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p>	
<p>PN10. After the (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) left you, did anyone check on the health of (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒PN12</p> <p>2 ⇒PN19</p>
<p>PN11. I would like to talk to you about checks on (<i>name</i>)’s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (<i>name</i>), checking the cord, or seeing if the baby is ok.</p> <p>After (<i>name</i>) was delivered, did anyone check on (his/her) health?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒PN20</p>
<p>PN12. Did such a check happen only once, or more than once?</p>	<p>ONCE..... 1</p> <p>MORE THAN ONCE 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒PN13A</p> <p>2 ⇒PN13B</p>
<p>PN13A. How long after delivery did that check happen?</p> <p>PN13B. How long after delivery did the first of these checks happen?</p> <p><i>If less than one day, record hours.</i> <i>If less than one week, record days.</i> <i>Otherwise, record weeks.</i></p>	<p>HOURS1 __ __</p> <p>DAYS.....2 __ __</p> <p>WEEKS.....3 __ __</p> <p>DK / DON’T REMEMBER998</p>	
<p>PN14. Who checked on (<i>name</i>)’s health at that time?</p>	<p>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL</p> <p>DOCTORA</p> <p>NURSE / MIDWIFEB</p> <p>MEDEX.....C</p> <p>OTHER PERSON</p> <p>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER.....G</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIENDH</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)X</p>	

<p>PN15. Where did this check take place?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Name of place)</i></p>	<p>HOME</p> <p>RESPONDENT'S HOME..... 11</p> <p>OTHER HOME..... 12</p> <p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... 21</p> <p>GOVERNMENT CLINIC / HEALTHCENTRE 22</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST23</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>) _____ 26</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL.....31</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC.....32</p> <p>PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME33</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>)_____ 36</p> <p>DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE.....76</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>	
<p>PN16. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?</p>	<p>YES, MN20=21-36 OR 76..... 1</p> <p>NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒PN18</p>
<p>PN17. After you left (<i>name or type of facility in MN20</i>), did anyone check on <u>your</u> health?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒PN21</p> <p>2 ⇒PN25</p>
<p>PN18. Check MN19: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker assist with the delivery?</p>	<p>YES, AT LEAST ONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED 1</p> <p>NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒PN20</p>
<p>PN19. After the delivery was over and (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) left, did anyone check on <u>your</u> health?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒PN21</p> <p>2 ⇒PN25</p>
<p>PN20. After the birth of (<i>name</i>), did anyone check on <u>your</u> health, for example asking questions about your health or examining you?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒PN25</p>
<p>PN21. Did such a check happen only once, or more than once?</p>	<p>ONCE..... 1</p> <p>MORE THAN ONCE 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒PN22A</p> <p>2 ⇒PN22B</p>
<p>PN22A. How long after delivery did that check happen?</p> <p>PN22B. How long after delivery did the first of these checks happen?</p> <p><i>If less than one day, record hours.</i></p> <p><i>If less than one week, record days.</i></p> <p><i>Otherwise, record weeks.</i></p>	<p>HOURS 1 ___</p> <p>DAYS..... 2 ___</p> <p>WEEKS..... 3 ___</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998</p>	

<p>PN23. Who checked on <u>your</u> health at that time?</p>	<p>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL</p> <p>DOCTORA NURSE / MIDWIFEB MEDEX.....C SINGLE MIDWIFED</p> <p>OTHER PERSON</p> <p>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER.....G RELATIVE / FRIEND.....H</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X</p>																	
<p>PN24. Where did this check take place?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(<i>Name of place</i>)</p>	<p>HOME</p> <p>RESPONDENT'S HOME..... 11 OTHER HOME..... 12</p> <p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... 21 GOVERNMENT CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE.....22 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST23 OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>) 26</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL..... 31 PRIVATE CLINIC..... 32 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME 33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>) 36</p> <p>DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE..... 76</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>																	
<p>PN25. During the first two days after birth, did any health care provider do any of the following either at home or at a facility:</p> <p>[A] Examine (<i>name</i>)'s score?</p> <p>[B] Take the temperature of (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p>[C] Counsel you on breastfeeding?</p>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EXAMINE THE CORD</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TAKE TEMPERATURE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>COUNSEL ON BREASTFEEDING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	EXAMINE THE CORD	1	2	8	TAKE TEMPERATURE	1	2	8	COUNSEL ON BREASTFEEDING	1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK															
EXAMINE THE CORD	1	2	8															
TAKE TEMPERATURE	1	2	8															
COUNSEL ON BREASTFEEDING	1	2	8															
<p>PN26. Check MN36: Was child ever breastfed?</p>	<p>YES, MN36=1..... 1 NO, MN36=2 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ PN28</p>																
<p>PN27. Observe (<i>name</i>)'s breastfeeding?</p>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>OBSERVE BREASTFEEDING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	OBSERVE BREASTFEEDING	1	2	8									
	YES	NO	DK															
OBSERVE BREASTFEEDING	1	2	8															
<p>PN28. Check MN33: Was child weighed at birth?</p>	<p>YES, MN33=1..... 1 NO, MN33=2 2 DK, MN33=8 3</p>	<p>1 ⇒ PN29A 2 ⇒ PN29B 3 ⇒ PN29C</p>																

<p>PN29A. You mentioned that (<i>name</i>) was weighed at birth. After that, was (<i>name</i>) weighed again by a health care provider within two days?</p> <p>PN29B. You mentioned that (<i>name</i>) was not weighed at birth. Was (<i>name</i>) weighed at all by a health care provider within two days after birth?</p> <p>PN29C. You mentioned that you do not know if (<i>name</i>) was weighed at birth. Was (<i>name</i>) weighed at all by a health care provider within two days after birth?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p>	
<p>PN30. During the first two days after (<i>name</i>)'s birth, did any health care provider give you information on the symptoms that require you to take your sick child to a health facility for care?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p>	

CONTRACEPTION		CP
<p>CP1. I would like to talk with you about another subject: family planning.</p> <p>Are you pregnant now?</p>	<p>YES, CURRENTLY PREGNANT 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK OR NOT SURE 8</p>	1 ⇒ CP3
<p>CP2. Couples use various ways or methods to delay or avoid getting pregnant.</p> <p>Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	1 ⇒ CP4
<p>CP3. Have you ever done something or used any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	1 ⇒ End 2 ⇒ End
<p>CP4. What are you doing to delay or avoid a pregnancy?</p> <p>Do not prompt.</p> <p>If more than one method is mentioned, record each one.</p>	<p>FEMALE STERILIZATION A</p> <p>MALE STERILIZATION B</p> <p>IUD..... C</p> <p>INJECTABLES D</p> <p>IMPLANTS E</p> <p>PILL F</p> <p>MALE CONDOM G</p> <p>FEMALE CONDOM H</p> <p>DIAPHRAGM..... I</p> <p>FOAM / JELLY J</p> <p>LACTATIONAL AMENORRHOEA METHOD (LAM) K</p> <p>PERIODIC ABSTINENCE / RHYTHM L</p> <p>WITHDRAWAL M</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X</p>	

UNMET NEED		UN
UN1. Check CP1: Currently pregnant?	YES, CP1=1 1 NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 8 2	2 ⇨ UN6
UN2. Now I would like to talk to you about your current pregnancy. When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ UN5
UN3. Check CM11: Any births?	NO BIRTHS 0 ONE OR MORE BIRTHS 1	0 ⇨ UN4A 1 ⇨ UN4B
UN4A. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any children? UN4B. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any more children?	LATER 1 NONE/NO MORE 2	
UN5. Now I would like to ask some questions about the future. After the child you are now expecting, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD 1 NO MORE / NONE 2 UNDECIDED / DK 8	1 ⇨ UN8 2 ⇨ UN14 8 ⇨ UN14
UN6. Check CP4: Currently using 'Female sterilization'?	YES, CP4=A 1 NO, CP4≠A 2	1 ⇨ UN14
UN7. Now I would like to ask you some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD 1 NO MORE / NONE 2 SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT 3 UNDECIDED / DK 8	2 ⇨ UN10 3 ⇨ UN12 8 ⇨ UN10
UN8. How long would you like to wait before the birth of (a/another) child? <i>Record the answer as stated by respondent.</i>	MONTHS 1 __ __ YEARS 2 __ __ DOES NOT WANT TO WAIT (SOON/NOW) 993 SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT 994 AFTER MARRIAGE 995 OTHER 996 DK 998	994 ⇨ UN12
UN9. Check CP1: Currently pregnant?	YES, CP1=1 1 NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 8 2	1 ⇨ UN14
UN10. Check CP2: Currently using a method?	YES, CP2=1 1 NO, CP2=2 2	1 ⇨ UN14
UN11. Do you think you are physically able to get pregnant at this time?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	1 ⇨ UN14 8 ⇨ UN14

<p>UN12. Why do you think you are not physically able to get pregnant?</p>	<p>INFREQUENT SEX / NO SEX..... A MENOPAUSAL B NEVER MENSTRUATED..... C HYSTERECTOMY (SURGICAL REMOVAL OF UTERUS) D HAS BEEN TRYING TO GET PREGNANT FOR 2 YEARS OR MORE WITHOUT RESULT E POSTPARTUM AMENORRHEIC F BREASTFEEDING G TOO OLD H FATALISTIC.....I OTHER (<i>specify</i>)..... X DK..... Z</p>	
<p>UN13. Check UN12: 'Never menstruated' mentioned?</p>	<p>MENTIONED, UN12=C 1 NOT MENTIONED, UN12≠C 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒End</p>
<p>UN14. When did your last menstrual period start?</p> <p>Record the answer using the same unit stated by the respondent.</p> <p>If '1 year', probe: How many months ago?</p>	<p>DAYS AGO 1 __ __ WEEKS AGO 2 __ __ MONTHS AGO 3 __ __ YEARS AGO 4 __ __ IN MENOPAUSE / HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY 993 BEFORE LAST BIRTH 994 NEVER MENSTRUATED 995</p>	<p>993 ⇒End 994 ⇒End 995 ⇒End</p>
<p>UN15. Check UN14: Was the last menstrual period within last year?</p>	<p>YES, WITHIN LAST YEAR..... 1 NO, ONE YEAR OR MORE..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒End</p>
<p>UN16. Due to your last menstruation, were there any social activities, school or work days that you did not attend?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO..... 2 DK/NOT SURE/NO SUCH ACTIVITY 8</p>	
<p>UN17. During your last menstrual period were you able to wash and change in privacy while at home?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8</p>	
<p>UN18. Did you use any materials such as sanitary pads, tampons or cloth?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒End 8 ⇒End</p>
<p>UN19. Were the materials reusable?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8</p>	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

DV

DV1. Sometimes a husband is annoyed or angered by things that his wife does. In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations:

	YES	NO	DK
[A] If she goes out without telling him?			
	GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING1 2 8		
[B] If she neglects the children?			
	NEGLECTS CHILDREN1 2 8		
[C] If she argues with him?			
	ARGUES WITH HIM1 2 8		
[D] If she refuses to have sex with him?			
	REFUSES SEX1 2 8		
[E] If she burns the food?			
	BURNS FOOD1 2 8		
[F] If she has another partner			
	IF SHE HAS ANOTHER PARTNER1 2 8		
[G] If she stays out late/partying			
	STAY OUT LATE/PARTYING1 2 8		
[H] If she refuses to cook or clean			
	REFUSES TO COOK OR CLEAN1 2 8		
[I] If he does not have access to her cellphone			
	DOES NOT HAVE ACCESS TO HER CELLPHONE1 2 8		
[J] If she overspends			
	OVERSPENDING1 2 8		

VICTIMISATION

VT

VT1. Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy. Now I would like to ask you some questions about crimes in which you personally were the victim.

Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone.

In the last three years, that is since (*month of interview*) (*year of interview minus 3*), has anyone taken or tried taking something from you, by using force or threatening to use force?

Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household.

If necessary, help the respondent to establish the recall period and make sure that you allow adequate time for the recall. You may reassure: It can be difficult to remember this sort of incidents, so please take your time while you think about your answers.

YES 1
 NO 2 2 ⇒ VT9B
 DK 8 8 ⇒ VT9B

VT2. Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (*month of interview*) (*year of interview minus 1*)?

YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS 1
 NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO 2 2 ⇒ VT5B
 DK/DON'T REMEMBER 8 8 ⇒ VT5B

VT3. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months?
If 'DK/Don't remember', probe: Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?

ONE TIME 1
 TWO TIMES 2
 THREE OR MORE TIMES 3
 DK/DON'T REMEMBER 8

VT4. Check VT3: One or more times?

ONE TIME, VT3=1 1 1 ⇒ VT5A
 MORE THAN ONCE OR DK, VT3=2, 3 OR 8 2 2 ⇒ VT5B

VT5A. When this happened, was anything stolen from you?

YES 1
 NO 2

VT5B. The last time this happened, was anything stolen from you?

DK/NOT SURE 8

VT6. Did the person(s) have a weapon?

YES 1
 NO 2 2 ⇒ VT8
 DK/NOT SURE 8 8 ⇒ VT8

VT7. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon?

YES, A KNIFE A
 YES, A GUN B
 YES, SOMETHING ELSE X

Record all that apply.

<p>VT8. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police?</p> <p><i>If 'Yes', probe:</i> Was the incident reported by you or someone else?</p>	<p>YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED 1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED 2 NO, NOT REPORTED 3 DK/NOT SURE..... 8</p>	<p>1 ⇒VT9A 2 ⇒VT9A 3 ⇒VT9A 8 ⇒VT9A</p>
<p>VT9A. Apart from the incident(s) just covered, have you in the last three years, that is since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 3</i>), been physically attacked?</p> <p>VT9B. In the same period of the last three years, that is since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 3</i>), have you been physically attacked?</p> <p><i>If 'No', probe:</i> An attack can happen at home or any place outside of the home, such as in other homes, in the street, at school, on public transport, public restaurants, or at your workplace.</p> <p><i>Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household. Exclude incidents where the intention was to take something from the respondent, which should be recorded under VT1.</i></p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒VT20 8 ⇒VT20</p>
<p>VT10. Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 1</i>)?</p>	<p>YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS..... 1 NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO 2 DK/DON'T REMEMBER 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒VT12B 8 ⇒VT12B</p>
<p>VT11. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months?</p> <p><i>If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:</i> Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?</p>	<p>ONE TIME 1 TWO TIMES 2 THREE OR MORE TIMES 3 DK/DON'T REMEMBER 8</p>	<p>1 ⇒VT12A 2 ⇒VT12B 3 ⇒VT12B 8 ⇒VT12B</p>
<p>VT12A. Where did this happen?</p> <p>VT12B. Where did this happen the last time?</p>	<p>AT HOME..... 11 IN ANOTHER HOME 12 IN THE STREET 21 ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT..... 22 PUBLIC RESTAURANT/CAFÉ/BAR..... 23 OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>) 26 AT SCHOOL..... 31 AT WORKPLACE..... 32 OTHER PLACE (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	
<p>VT13. How many people were involved in committing the offence?</p> <p><i>If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:</i> Was it one, two, or at least three people?</p>	<p>ONE PERSON 1 TWO PEOPLE 2 THREE OR MORE PEOPLE 3 DK/DON'T REMEMBER 8</p>	<p>1 ⇒VT14A 2 ⇒VT14B 3 ⇒VT14B 8 ⇒VT14B</p>

<p>VT14A. At the time of the incident, did you recognize the person?</p> <p>VT14B. At the time of the incident, did you recognize at least one of the persons?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>DK/DON'T REMEMBER 8</p>																																	
<p>VT17. Did the person(s) have a weapon?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒VT19 8⇒VT19</p>																																
<p>VT18. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon?</p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p>	<p>YES, A KNIFE..... A YES, A GUN B YES, SOMETHING ELSE X</p>																																	
<p>VT19. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police?</p> <p><i>If 'Yes', probe: Was the incident reported by you or someone else?</i></p>	<p>YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED 1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED 2 NO, NOT REPORTED 3</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE..... 8</p>																																	
<p>VT20. How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark?</p>	<p>VERY SAFE 1 SAFE 2 UNSAFE 3 VERY UNSAFE..... 4</p> <p>NEVER WALK ALONE AFTER DARK 7</p>																																	
<p>VT21. How safe do you feel when you are at home alone after dark?</p>	<p>VERY SAFE 1 SAFE 2 UNSAFE 3 VERY UNSAFE..... 4</p> <p>NEVER ALONE AFTER DARK 7</p>																																	
<p>VT22. In the past 12 months, have you <u>personally</u> felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of the following grounds?</p> <p>[A] Ethnic or immigration origin?</p> <p>[B] Sex?</p> <p>[C] Sexual orientation?</p> <p>[D] Age?</p> <p>[E] Religion or belief?</p> <p>[F] Disability?</p> <p>[X] For any other reason?</p>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ETHNIC/IMMIGRATION</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SEX</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SEXUAL ORIENTATION</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AGE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RELIGION/BELIEF</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DISABILITY.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER REASON</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	ETHNIC/IMMIGRATION	1	2	8	SEX	1	2	8	SEXUAL ORIENTATION	1	2	8	AGE	1	2	8	RELIGION/BELIEF	1	2	8	DISABILITY.....	1	2	8	OTHER REASON	1	2	8	
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MARRIAGE/UNION		MA
MA1. Are you currently married, living together with someone as if married, or in a visiting relationship?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER2 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__ __ DK.....98	
MA3. Besides yourself, does your (husband/partner) have any other wives or partners, does he live with other women as if married or does he have a (other) visiting relationship(s)?	YES1 NO.....2	2 ⇒MA7
MA4. How many other wives or partners does he have?	NUMBER.....__ __ DK.....98	⇒MA7 98 ⇒MA7
MA5. Have you ever been married, lived together with someone as if married or been in a visiting relationship?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED1 YES, FORMERLY LIVED WITH A PARTNER..2 YES, FORMERLY HAD A VISITING PARTNER0 NO.....3	3 ⇒End
MA6. What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced or separated or are you no longer in a visiting relationship?	WIDOWED.....1 DIVORCED2 SEPARATED.....3 NO LONGER IN A VISITING RELATIONSHIP .0	
MA7. Have you been married, lived with someone or been in a visiting relationship only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE.....1 MORE THAN ONCE2	1 ⇒MA8A 2 ⇒MA8B
MA8A. In what month and year did you start living with your (husband/partner) or did you start the visiting relationship? MA8B. In what month and year did you start living with your <u>first</u> (husband/partner) or did you start your first visiting relationship?	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH__ __ DK MONTH98 YEAR.....__ __ __ __ DK YEAR9998	
MA9. Check MA8A/B: Is 'DK YEAR' recorded?	YES, MA8A/B=99981 NO, MA8A/B≠9998.....2	2 ⇒End
MA10. Check MA7: In union only once?	YES, MA7=11 NO, MA7=22	1 ⇒MA11A 2 ⇒MA11B
MA11A. How old were you when you started living with your(husband/partner) or when you started your visiting relationship? MA11B. How old were you when you started living with your <u>first</u> (husband/partner) or when you started your <u>first</u> visiting relationship?	AGE IN YEARS__ __	
ADULT FUNCTIONING		AF
AF1. Check WB4: Age of respondent?	AGE 15-17 YEARS.....1 AGE 18-49 YEARS.....2	1 ⇒End

<p>AF2. Do you use glasses or contact lenses?</p> <p><i>Include the use of glasses for reading.</i></p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2</p>	
<p>AF3. Do you use a hearing aid?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2</p>	
<p>AF4. I will now ask you about difficulties you may have doing a number of different activities. For each activity there are four possible answers: Please tell me if you have: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all.</p> <p><i>Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:</i></p> <p>Remember, the four possible answers are: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all.</p>		
<p>AF5. Check AF2: Respondent uses glasses or contact lenses?</p>	<p>YES, AF2=1 1 NO, AF2=2 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨AF6A 2 ⇨AF6B</p>
<p>AF6A. When using your glasses or contact lenses, do you have difficulty seeing?</p> <p>AF6B. Do you have difficulty seeing?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>AF7. Check AF3: Respondent uses a hearing aid?</p>	<p>YES, AF3=1 1 NO, AF3=2 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨AF8A 2 ⇨AF8B</p>
<p>AF8A. When using your hearing aid(s), do you have difficulty hearing?</p> <p>AF8B. Do you have difficulty hearing?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>AF9. Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK/ CLIMB STEPS AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>AF10. Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT REMEMBER/ CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>AF11. Do you have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>AF12. Using your usual language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3</p>	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

SB

<p>SB1. <i>Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, make every effort to ensure privacy.</i> Now I would like to ask you some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues.</p> <p>Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question.</p> <p>How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?</p>	<p>NEVER HAD INTERCOURSE 00</p> <p>AGE IN YEARS __ __</p> <p>FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) HUSBAND/PARTNER 95</p>	<p>00 ⇒End</p>
<p>SB2. I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity.</p> <p>When was the last time you had sexual intercourse?</p> <p><i>Record answers in days, weeks or months if less than 12 months (one year). If 12 months (one year) or more, answer must be recorded in years.</i></p>	<p>DAYS AGO 1 __ __</p> <p>WEEKS AGO 2 __ __</p> <p>MONTHS AGO 3 __ __</p> <p>YEARS AGO 4 __ __</p>	<p>4 ⇒End</p>
<p>SB3. The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>SB4. What was your relationship to this person with whom you last had sexual intercourse?</p> <p><i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i></p> <p><i>If 'Boyfriend', then ask: Were you living together as if married? If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.</i></p>	<p>HUSBAND 1</p> <p>COHABITING PARTNER 2</p> <p>BOYFRIEND 3</p> <p>CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 4</p> <p>CLIENT/SEX WORKER 5</p> <p>OTHER (specify) 6</p>	<p>3 ⇒SB6</p> <p>4 ⇒SB6</p> <p>5 ⇒SB6</p> <p>6 ⇒SB6</p>
<p>SB5. <i>Check MA1: Currently married or living with a partner?</i></p>	<p>YES, MA1=1 OR 2 1</p> <p>NO, MA1=3 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒SB7</p>
<p>SB6. How old is this person?</p> <p><i>If response is 'DK', probe: About how old is this person?</i></p>	<p>AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER __ __</p> <p>DK 98</p>	
<p>SB7. Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒End</p>
<p>SB8. The last time you had sexual intercourse with another person, was a condom used?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	

<p>SB9. What was your relationship to this person?</p> <p><i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i></p> <p><i>If 'Boyfriend' then ask:</i> Were you living together as if married? If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.</p>	HUSBAND1 COHABITING PARTNER.....2 BOYFRIEND.....3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE.....4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER5 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6	 3 ⇨ SB12 4 ⇨ SB12 5 ⇨ SB12 6 ⇨ SB12
<p>SB10. Check MA1: Currently married or living with a partner?</p>	YES, MA1=1 OR 2..... 1 NO, MA1=3..... 2	2 ⇨ SB12
<p>SB11. Check MA7: Married or living with a partner only once?</p>	YES, MA7=1 1 NO, MA7≠1 2	1 ⇨ End
<p>SB12. How old is this person?</p> <p><i>If response is 'DK', probe:</i> About how old is this person?</p>	AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER _ _ DK..... 98	

HIV/AIDS		HA																
HA1. Now I would like to talk with you about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ End																
HA2. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																	
HA3. Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																	
HA4. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																	
HA5. Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																	
HA6. Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																	
HA7. Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																	
HA8. Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: [A] During pregnancy? [B] During delivery? [C] By breastfeeding?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NO</th> <th style="text-align: center;">DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>DURING PREGNANCY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DURING DELIVERY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BY BREASTFEEDING</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	DURING PREGNANCY	1	2	8	DURING DELIVERY	1	2	8	BY BREASTFEEDING	1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK															
DURING PREGNANCY	1	2	8															
DURING DELIVERY	1	2	8															
BY BREASTFEEDING	1	2	8															
HA9. Check HA8[A], [B] and [C]: At least one 'Yes' recorded?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ HA11																
HA10. Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																	
HA11. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years? Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated: Name _____	YES, CM17=1 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK..... 2	2 ⇒ HA24																

HA12. Check MN2: Was antenatal care received?	YES, MN2=1 1 NO, MN2=2 2	2 ⇒ HA17
HA13. During any of the antenatal visits for your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>), were you given any information about:	YES NO DK [A] Babies getting HIV from their mother? HIV FROM MOTHER..... 1 2 8 [B] Things that you can do to prevent getting HIV? THINGS TO DO 1 2 8 [C] Getting tested for HIV? TESTED FOR HIV 1 2 8 Were you: [D] Offered a test for HIV? OFFERED A TEST FOR HIV 1 2 8	
HA14. I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV as part of your antenatal care?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ HA17 8 ⇒ HA17
HA15. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ HA17 8 ⇒ HA17
HA16. After you received the result, were you given any health information or counselling related to HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
HA17. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?	YES, MN20=21-36 OR 76..... 1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96..... 2	2 ⇒ HA21
HA18. Between the time you went for delivery but before the baby was born were you offered an HIV test?	YES 1 NO 2	
HA19. I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV at that time?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ HA21
HA20. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ HA22 2 ⇒ HA22
HA21. Check HA14: Was the respondent tested for HIV as part of antenatal care?	YES, HA14=1 1 NO OR NO ANSWER, HA14≠1 2	2 ⇒ HA24
HA22. Have you been tested for HIV since that time you were tested during your pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ HA25
HA23. How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO 1 12-23 MONTHS AGO 2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO 3	1 ⇒ HA28 2 ⇒ HA28 3 ⇒ HA28
HA24. I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ HA27

HA25. How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO 1 12-23 MONTHS AGO 2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO 3	
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 ⇒HA28 2 ⇒HA28 8 ⇒HA28
HA27. Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	YES 1 NO 2	
HA28. Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒HA30
HA29. Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit?	YES 1 NO 2	
HA30. Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA31. Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA32. Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA33. Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA34. Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA35. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.	AGREE 1 DISAGREE 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA36. Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 SAYS SHE HAS HIV 7 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE		TA
TA1. Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?	YES 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒ TA6
TA2. How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?	NEVER SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE 00 AGE ____	00 ⇒ TA6
TA3. Do you currently smoke cigarettes?	YES 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒ TA6
TA4. In the last 24 hours, how many cigarettes did you smoke?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES ____	
TA5. During the last one month, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'. If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i>	NUMBER OF DAYS..... <u>0</u> ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30	
TA6. Have you ever tried any smoked tobacco products other than cigarettes, such as cigars, or pipe?	YES 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒ TA10
TA7. During the last one month, did you use any smoked tobacco products?	YES 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒ TA10
TA8. What type of smoked tobacco product did you use or smoke during the last one month? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	CIGARS A PIPE D OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X	
TA9. During the last one month, on how many days did you use (<i>names of products mentioned in TA8</i>)? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'. If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i>	NUMBER OF DAYS..... <u>0</u> ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30	
TA10. Have you ever tried any form of smokeless tobacco products, such as chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?	YES 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒ TA14
TA11. During the last one month, did you use any smokeless tobacco products?	YES 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒ TA14

<p>TA12. What type of smokeless tobacco product did you use during the last one month?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>CHEWING TOBACCO..... A SNUFF B DIP C OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p>	
<p>TA13. During the last one month, on how many days did you use (<i>names of products mentioned in TA12</i>)?</p> <p><i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'. If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF DAYS..... <u>0</u> ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30</p>	
<p>TA14. Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol.</p> <p>Have you ever drunk alcohol?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ End</p>
<p>TA15. We count one drink of alcohol as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, or one shot of cognac, vodka, whiskey or rum.</p> <p>How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol, other than a few sips?</p>	<p>NEVER HAD ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL 00 AGE ____ ____</p>	<p>00 ⇒ End</p>
<p>TA16. During the last one month, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol?</p> <p><i>If respondent did not drink, record '00'. If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'. If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i></p>	<p>DID NOT HAVE ONE DRINK IN LAST ONE MONTH 00 NUMBER OF DAYS..... <u>0</u> ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30</p>	<p>00 ⇒ End</p>
<p>TA17. In the last one month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have per day?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF DRINKS..... ____ ____</p>	

WM10. Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES : ..	
WM11. Was the entire interview completed in private or was there anyone else during the entire interview or part of it?	YES, THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETED IN PRIVATE 1 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW (specify) 2 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING PART OF THE INTERVIEW (specify) 3	
WM12. Language of the Questionnaire.	ENGLISH..... 1	
WM13. Language of the Interview.	ENGLISH..... 1 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
WM14. Native language of the Respondent.	ENGLISH..... 1 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
WM15. Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE..... 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE 2 NO, NOT USED..... 3	
<p>WM16. Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Check column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLDQUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of the child selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17in this household?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 for that child and start the interview with this respondent.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.</p>		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL MEN  MICS

Guyana, 2019

MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL		MWM
MWM1. Cluster number: _____	MWM2. Household number: _____	
MWM3. Man's name and line number: NAME _____	MWM4. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____	
MWM5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	MWM6. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / <u>20</u> <u>1</u> _____	

<p><i>Check man's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify in HH39 that adult consent for interview is obtained or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in MWM17.</i></p>	<p>MWM7. Record the time:</p> <p>HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____</p>
<p>MWM8. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?</p>	<p>YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY 1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2</p> <p>1 ⇨ MWM9B 2 ⇨ MWM9A</p>
<p>MWM9A. Hello, my name is (<i>your name</i>). We are from Bureau of Statistics. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics. This interview usually takes about 35 minutes. We are also interviewing mothers about their children. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?</p>	<p>MWM9B. Now I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics in more detail. This interview will take about ... minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?</p>
<p>YES 1 NO / NOT ASKED 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨ MAN'S BACKGROUND Module 2 ⇨ MWM17</p>

<p>MWM17. Result of man's interview.</p> <p><i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i></p>	<p>COMPLETED 01 NOT AT HOME 02 REFUSED 03 PARTLY COMPLETED 04 INCAPACITATED (<i>specify</i>) _____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-17 06 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>
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MAN'S BACKGROUND		MWB
MWB1. Check the respondent's line number (MWM3) in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47):	MWM3=HH47 1 MWM3≠HH47 2	2 ⇒ MWB3
MWB2. Check ED5 in EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for this respondent: Highest level of school attended:	ED5=2, 3 OR 4 1 ED5=0, 1, 8 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇒ MWB15 2 ⇒ MWB14
MWB3. In what month and year were you born?	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH ___ DK MONTH 98 YEAR ___ DK YEAR 9998	
MWB4. How old are you? <i>Probe: How old were you at your last birthday?</i> <i>If responses to MWB3 and MWB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) ___	
MWB5. Have you ever attended school or Nursery school?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MWB14
MWB6. What is the highest level or year of school you have attended?	NURSERY 000 PRIMARY 1 ___ LOWER SECONDARY 2 ___ UPPER SECONDARY 3 ___ HIGHER 4 ___	000 ⇒ MWB14
MWB7. Did you complete that (grade/year)?	YES 1 NO 2	
MWB8. Check MWB4: Age of respondent:	AGE 15-24 1 AGE 25-49 2	2 ⇒ MWB13
MWB9. At any time during the current school year (2018/2019) did you attend school?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MWB11
MWB10. During this current school year (2018/2019), which level and grade or year are you attending?	PRIMARY 1 ___ LOWER SECONDARY 2 ___ UPPER SECONDARY 3 ___ HIGHER 4 ___	
MWB11. At any time during the previous school year (2017/2018) did you attend school?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MWB13
MWB12. During that previous school year (2017/2018), which level and grade or year did you attend?	PRIMARY 1 ___ LOWER SECONDARY 2 ___ UPPER SECONDARY 3 ___ HIGHER 4 ___	
MWB13. Check MWB6: Highest level of school attended:	MWB6=2, 3 OR 4 1 MWB6=1 2	1 ⇒ MWB15

<p>MWB14. Now I would like you to please read this sentence to me.</p> <p><i>Show sentence on the card to the respondent.</i></p> <p><i>If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe: Can you read part of the sentence to me?</i></p>	<p>CANNOT READ AT ALL 1</p> <p>ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE..... 2</p> <p>ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE..... 3</p> <p>NO SENTENCE IN REQUIRED LANGUAGE/BRAILLE (specify language) _____ 4</p>	
<p>MWB15. How long have you been continuously living in (name of current city, town or village of residence)?</p> <p><i>If less than one year, record '00' years.</i></p>	<p>YEARS..... _ _</p> <p>ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH 95</p>	95 ⇒MWB18
<p>MWB16. Just before you moved here, did you live in an urban (town), rural, coastal or interior area?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>URBAN.....1</p> <p>RURAL.....2</p> <p>COASTAL.....3</p> <p>INTERIOR.....4</p>	
<p>MWB17. Before you moved here, in which region did you live in?</p>	<p>BARIMA-WAINI.....01</p> <p>POMEROON-SUPENAA..... 02</p> <p>ESSEQUIBO ISLANDS-WEST DEMERARA.....03</p> <p>DEMERARA-MAHAICA.....04</p> <p>MAHAICA-BERBICE..... 05</p> <p>EAST BERBICE-CORENTYNE..... 06</p> <p>CUYUNI-MAZARUNI.....07</p> <p>POTARO-SIPARUNI.....08</p> <p>UPPER TAKUTU-UPPER ESSEQUIBO.09</p> <p>UPPER DEMERARA-BERBICE..... _</p> <p>10</p> <p>OUTSIDE OF GUYANA (specify) _____ 96</p>	
<p>MWB18. Are you covered by any health insurance (including NIS)?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	2 ⇒End
<p>MWB19. What type of health insurance are you covered by?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER..... B</p> <p>NATIONAL INSURANCE SCHEME (NIS)..... C</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIALHEALTH INSURANCE D</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ X</p>	

MASS MEDIA AND ICT		MMT
<p>MMT1. Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY.....3</p>	
<p>MMT2. Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY.....3</p>	
<p>MMT3. Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY.....3</p>	
<p>MMT4. Have you ever used a computer or a tablet from any location?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO2</p>	2 ⇒ MMT9
<p>MMT5. During the last 3 months, did you use a computer or a tablet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happened almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY.....3</p>	0 ⇒ MMT9

	YES	NO	
MMT6. During the last 3 months, did you:			
[A] Copy or move a file or folder?	COPY/MOVE FILE1	2	
[B] Use a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document?	USE COPY/PASTE IN DOCUMENT1	2	
[C] Send e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video?	SEND E-MAIL WITH ATTACHMENT1	2	
[D] Use a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet?	USE BASIC SPREADSHEET FORMULA..1	2	
[E] Connect and install a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer?	CONNECT DEVICE.....1	2	
[F] Find, download, install and configure software?	INSTALL SOFTWARE1	2	
[G] Create an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts?	CREATE PRESENTATION1	2	
[H] Transfer a file between a computer and other device?	TRANSFER FILE1	2	
[I] Write a computer program in any programming language?	PROGRAMMING.....1	2	
MMT7. Check MMT6[C]: Is 'Yes' recorded?	YES, MMT6[C]=11	2	1 ⇒MMT10
	NO, MMT6[C]=22		
MMT8. Check MMT6[F]: Is 'Yes' recorded?	YES, MMT6[F]=11	2	1 ⇒MMT10
	NO, MMT6[F]=2.....2		
MMT9. Have you ever used the internet from any location and any device?	YES1	2	2 ⇒MMT11
	NO2		
MMT10. During the last 3 months, did you use the internet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day? If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL.....0		
	LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK1		
	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2		
	ALMOST EVERY DAY.....3		
MMT11. Do you own a mobile phone?	YES1		
	NO2		
MMT12. During the last 3 months, did you use a mobile telephone at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>Probe if necessary: I mean have you communicated with someone using a mobile phone. If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day? If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL.....0		
	LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK1		
	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2		
	ALMOST EVERY DAY.....3		

FERTILITY		MCM
<p>MCM1. Now I would like to ask about all the children you have had during your life. I am interested in all of the children that are biologically yours, even if they are not legally yours or do not have your last name.</p> <p>Have you ever fathered any children with any woman?</p> <p><i>This module should only include children born alive. Any stillbirths should not be included in response to any question.</i></p>	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ MCM8 8 ⇒ MCM8
<p>MCM2. Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are now living with you?</p>	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MCM5
<p>MCM3. How many sons live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	SONS AT HOME __ __	
<p>MCM4. How many daughters live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	DAUGHTERS AT HOME __ __	
<p>MCM5. Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are alive but do not live with you?</p>	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MCM8
<p>MCM6. How many sons are alive but do not live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	SONS ELSEWHERE __ __	
<p>MCM7. How many daughters are alive but do not live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE __ __	
<p>MCM8. Have you ever fathered a son or daughter who was born alive but later died?</p> <p><i>If 'No' probe by asking:</i> I mean, to any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?</p>	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MCM11
<p>MCM9. How many boys have died?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	BOYS DEAD __ __	
<p>MCM10. How many girls have died?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	GIRLS DEAD __ __	
<p>MCM11. Sum answers to MCM3, MCM4, MCM6, MCM7, MCM9 and MCM10.</p>	SUM __ __	
<p>MCM12. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have fathered (<i>total number in MCM11</i>) livebirths during your life. Is this correct?</p>	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ MCM14

MCM13. Check responses to MCM1-MCM10 and make corrections as necessary until response in MCM12 is 'Yes'.		
MCM14. Check MCM11: How many live births fathered?	NO LIVE BIRTHS, MCM11=00 0 ONE LIVE BIRTH ONLY, MCM11=01 1 TWO OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS, MCM11=02 OR MORE 2	0 ⇒ <i>End</i> 1 ⇒ <i>MCM18A</i>
MCM15. Did all the children you have fathered have the same biological mother?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ <i>MCM17</i>
MCM16. In all, how many women have you had children with?	NUMBER OF WOMEN __ __	
MCM17. How old were you when your first child was born?	AGE IN YEARS __ __	⇒ <i>MCM18B</i>
MCM18A. In what month and year was the child you have fathered born? MCM18B. In what month and year was the last of these (<i>total number in MCM11</i>) children you have fathered born, even if he or she has died? Month and year must be recorded.	DATE OF LAST BIRTH MONTH __ __ YEAR __ __ __ __	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

DV

DV1. Sometimes a husband is annoyed or angered by things that his wife does. In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations:

	YES	NO	DK
[A] If she goes out without telling him?			
	GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING1 2 8		
[B] If she neglects the children?			
	NEGLECTS CHILDREN1 2 8		
[C] If she argues with him?			
	ARGUES WITH HIM1 2 8		
[D] If she refuses to have sex with him?			
	REFUSES SEX1 2 8		
[E] If she burns the food?			
	BURNS FOOD1 2 8		
[F] If she has another partner			
	IF SHE HAS ANOTHER PARTNER1 2 8		
[G] If she stays out late/partying			
	STAY OUT LATE/PARTYING1 2 8		
[H] If she refuses to cook or clean			
	REFUSES TO COOK OR CLEAN1 2 8		
[I] If he does not have access to her cell phone			
	DOES NOT HAVE ACCESS TO HER CELLPHONE1 2 8		
[J] If she overspends			
	OVERSPENDING1 2 8		

VICTIMISATION	MVT	
<p>MVT1. Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy. Now I would like to ask you some questions about crimes in which you <u>personally</u> were the victim.</p> <p>Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone.</p> <p>In the last three years, that is since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 3</i>), has anyone taken or tried taking something from you, by using force or threatening to use force?</p> <p><i>Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household.</i></p> <p><i>If necessary, help the respondent to establish the recall period and make sure that you allow adequate time for the recall. You may reassure: It can be difficult to remember this sort of incidents, so please take your time while you think about your answers.</i></p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇨MVT9B</p> <p>8 ⇨MVT9B</p>
<p>MVT2. Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 1</i>)?</p>	<p>YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS 1</p> <p>NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO..... 2</p> <p>DK/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8</p>	<p>2 ⇨MVT5B</p> <p>8 ⇨MVT5B</p>
<p>MVT3. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months?</p> <p><i>If 'DK/Don't remember', probe: Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?</i></p>	<p>ONE TIME 1</p> <p>TWO TIMES 2</p> <p>THREE OR MORE TIMES..... 3</p> <p>DK/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8</p>	
<p>MVT4. Check MVT3: One or more times?</p>	<p>ONE TIME, MVT3=1 1</p> <p>MORE THAN ONCE OR DK, MVT3=2, 3 OR 8..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨MVT5A</p> <p>2 ⇨MVT5B</p>
<p>MVT5A. When this happened, was anything stolen from you?</p> <p>MVT5B. The last time this happened, was anything stolen from you?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK/NOT SURE 8</p>	
<p>MVT6. Did the person(s) have a weapon?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK/NOT SURE 8</p>	<p>2 ⇨MVT8</p> <p>8 ⇨MVT8</p>
<p>MVT7. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon?</p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p>	<p>YES, A KNIFE A</p> <p>YES, A GUN B</p> <p>YES, SOMETHING ELSE..... X</p>	

<p>MVT8. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police?</p> <p><i>If 'Yes', probe:</i> Was the incident reported by you or someone else?</p>	<p>YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED 1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED..... 2 NO, NOT REPORTED 3 DK/NOT SURE 8</p>	<p>1 ⇨MVT9A 2 ⇨MVT9A 3 ⇨MVT9A 8 ⇨MVT9A</p>
<p>MVT9A. Apart from the incident(s) just covered, have you in the last three years, that is since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 3</i>), been physically attacked?</p> <p>MVT9B. In the same period of the last three years, that is since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 3</i>), have you been physically attacked?</p> <p><i>If 'No', probe:</i> An attack can happen at home or any place outside of the home, such as in other homes, in the street, at school, on public transport, public restaurants, or at your workplace.</p> <p><i>Include only incidents in which the respondent was personally the victim and exclude incidents experienced only by other members of the household. Exclude incidents where the intention was to take something from the respondent, which should be recorded under MVT1.</i></p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇨MVT20 8 ⇨MVT20</p>
<p>MVT10. Did this last happen during the last 12 months, that is, since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 1</i>)?</p>	<p>YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS 1 NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO..... 2 DK/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8</p>	<p>2 ⇨MVT12B 8 ⇨MVT12B</p>
<p>MVT11. How many times did this happen in the last 12 months?</p> <p><i>If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:</i> Did it happen once, twice, or at least three times?</p>	<p>ONE TIME 1 TWO TIMES 2 THREE OR MORE TIMES..... 3 DK/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8</p>	<p>1 ⇨MVT12A 2 ⇨MVT12B 3 ⇨MVT12B 8 ⇨MVT12B</p>
<p>MVT12A. Where did this happen?</p> <p>MVT12B. Where did this happen the last time?</p>	<p>AT HOME 11 IN ANOTHER HOME 12 IN THE STREET 21 ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT 22 PUBLIC RESTAURANT/CAFÉ/BAR 23 OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>) 26 AT SCHOOL 31 AT WORKPLACE 32 OTHER PLACE (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	
<p>MVT13. How many people were involved in committing the offence?</p> <p><i>If 'DK/Don't remember', probe:</i> Was it one, two, or at least three people?</p>	<p>ONE PERSON 1 TWO PEOPLE..... 2 THREE OR MORE PEOPLE 3 DK/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8</p>	<p>1 ⇨MVT14A 2 ⇨MVT14B 3 ⇨MVT14B 8 ⇨MVT14B</p>

<p>MVT14A. At the time of the incident, did you recognize the person?</p> <p>MVT14B. At the time of the incident, did you recognize at least one of the persons?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2</p> <p>DK/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8</p>																																	
<p>MVT17. Did the person(s) have a weapon?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2</p> <p>DK/NOT SURE 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒MVT19 8 ⇒MVT19</p>																																
<p>MVT18. Was a knife, a gun or something else used as a weapon?</p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p>	<p>YES, A KNIFE A YES, A GUN B YES, SOMETHING ELSE X</p>																																	
<p>MVT19. Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police?</p> <p><i>If 'Yes', probe: Was the incident reported by you or someone else?</i></p>	<p>YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED 1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED..... 2 NO, NOT REPORTED 3</p> <p>DK/NOT SURE 8</p>																																	
<p>MVT20. How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark?</p>	<p>VERY SAFE..... 1 SAFE 2 UNSAFE..... 3 VERY UNSAFE 4</p> <p>NEVER WALK ALONE AFTER DARK..... 7</p>																																	
<p>MVT21. How safe do you feel when you are at home alone after dark?</p>	<p>VERY SAFE..... 1 SAFE 2 UNSAFE..... 3 VERY UNSAFE 4</p> <p>NEVER ALONE AFTER DARK..... 7</p>																																	
<p>MVT22. In the past 12 months, have you <u>personally</u> felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of the following grounds?</p> <p>[A] Ethnic or immigration origin?</p> <p>[B] Sex?</p> <p>[C] Sexual orientation?</p> <p>[D] Age?</p> <p>[E] Religion or belief?</p> <p>[F] Disability?</p> <p>[X] For any other reason?</p>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ETHNIC/IMMIGRATION.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SEX</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SEXUAL ORIENTATION</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AGE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RELIGION/BELIEF.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DISABILITY.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER REASON.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	ETHNIC/IMMIGRATION.....	1	2	8	SEX	1	2	8	SEXUAL ORIENTATION	1	2	8	AGE	1	2	8	RELIGION/BELIEF.....	1	2	8	DISABILITY.....	1	2	8	OTHER REASON.....	1	2	8	
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OTHER REASON.....	1	2	8																															

MARRIAGE/UNION		MMA
MMA1. Are you currently married, living together with someone 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, do you live with other partners as if married or do you have (a) visiting relationship(s)?	YES 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇨MMA7
MMA4. How many other wives, live-in partners or visiting relationship(s) do you have?	NUMBER..... __ __ DK 98	⇨MMA7 98 ⇨MMA7
MMA5. Have you ever been married, lived together with someone as if married or been in a visiting relationship?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED 1 YES, FORMERLY LIVED WITH A PARTNER . 2 YES, FORMERLY HAD A VISITING PARTNER 0 NO..... 3	3 ⇨End
MMA6. What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced or separated or are you no longer in a visiting relationship?	WIDOWED..... 1 DIVORCED 2 SEPARATED..... 3 NO LONGER IN A VISITING RELATIONSHIP.....0	
MMA7. Have you been married, lived with someone or been in a visiting relationship only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE..... 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	1 ⇨MMA8A 2 ⇨MMA8B
MMA8A. In what month and year did you start living with your (wife/partner) or did you start the visiting relationship? MMA8B. In what month and year did you start living with your <u>first</u> (wife/partner) or did you start your first visiting relationship?	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH __ __ DK MONTH 98 YEAR.....__ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998	
MMA9. Check MMA8A/B: Is 'DK YEAR' recorded?	YES, MMA8A/B=9998 1 NO, MMA8A/B≠9998 2	2 ⇨End
MMA10. Check MMA7: In union only once?	YES, MMA7=1 1 NO, MMA7=2..... 2	1 ⇨MMA11A 2 ⇨MMA11B
MMA11A. How old were you when you started living with your (wife/partner) or when you started your visiting relationship? MMA11B. How old were you when you started living with your <u>first</u> (wife/partner) or when you started your <u>first</u> visiting relationship?	AGE IN YEARS __ __	

ADULT FUNCTIONING		MAF
MAF1. Check MWB4: Age of respondent?	AGE 15-17 YEARS 1 AGE 18-49 YEARS 2	1 ⇒ End
MAF2. Do you use glasses or contact lenses? <i>Include the use of glasses for reading.</i>	YES 1 NO 2	
MAF3. Do you use a hearing aid?	YES 1 NO 2	
MAF4. I will now ask you about difficulties you may have doing a number of different activities. For each activity there are four possible answers: Please tell me if you have: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all. <i>Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:</i> Remember, the four possible answers are: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all.		
MAF5. Check MAF2: Respondent uses glasses or contact lenses?	YES, MAF2=1 1 NO, MAF2=2 2	1 ⇒ MAF6A 2 ⇒ MAF6B
MAF6A. When using your glasses or contact lenses, do you have difficulty seeing? MAF6B. Do you have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
MAF7. Check MAF3: Respondent uses a hearing aid?	YES, MAF3=1 1 NO, MAF3=2 2	1 ⇒ MAF8A 2 ⇒ MAF8B
MAF8A. When using your hearing aid(s), do you have difficulty hearing? MAF8B. Do you have difficulty hearing?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	
MAF9. Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK/ CLIMB STEPS AT ALL 4	
MAF10. Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT REMEMBER/ CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4	
MAF11. Do you have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL 4	
MAF12. Using your usual language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR		MSB
<p>MSB1. Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, make every effort to ensure privacy. Now I would like to ask you some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues.</p> <p>Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question.</p> <p>How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?</p>	<p>NEVER HAD INTERCOURSE 00</p> <p>AGE IN YEARS __ __</p> <p>FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) WIFE/PARTNER..... 95</p>	00 ⇒ End
<p>MSB2. I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity.</p> <p>When was the last time you had sexual intercourse?</p> <p><i>Record answers in days, weeks or months if less than 12 months (one year). If 12 months (one year) or more, answer must be recorded in years.</i></p>	<p>DAYS AGO 1 __ __</p> <p>WEEKS AGO 2 __ __</p> <p>MONTHS AGO 3 __ __</p> <p>YEARS AGO..... 4 __ __</p>	4 ⇒ End
<p>MSB3. The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p>	
<p>MSB4. What was your relationship to this person with whom you last had sexual intercourse?</p> <p><i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i></p> <p><i>If 'Girlfriend', then ask: Were you living together as if married? If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.</i></p>	<p>WIFE..... 1</p> <p>COHABITING PARTNER 2</p> <p>GIRLFRIEND..... 3</p> <p>CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE..... 4</p> <p>CLIENT/SEX WORKER 5</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ 6</p>	<p>3 ⇒ MSB6</p> <p>4 ⇒ MSB6</p> <p>5 ⇒ MSB6</p> <p>6 ⇒ MSB6</p>
<p>MSB5. Check MMA1: Currently married or living with a partner?</p>	<p>YES, MMA1=1 OR 2 1</p> <p>NO, MMA1=3 2</p>	1 ⇒ MSB7
<p>MSB6. How old is this person?</p> <p><i>If response is 'DK', probe: About how old is this person?</i></p>	<p>AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER __ __</p> <p>DK..... 98</p>	
<p>MSB7. Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p>	2 ⇒ End
<p>MSB8. The last time you had sexual intercourse with another person, was a condom used?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p>	

<p>MSB9. What was your relationship to this person?</p> <p><i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i></p> <p><i>If 'Girlfriend' then ask:</i> Were you living together as if married? <i>If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.</i></p>	<p>WIFE.....1 COHABITING PARTNER2 GIRLFRIEND.....3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE.....4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER5</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6</p>	<p>3 ⇨MSB12 4 ⇨MSB12 5 ⇨MSB12 6 ⇨MSB12</p>
<p>MSB10. Check MMA1: Currently married or living with a partner?</p>	<p>YES, MMA1=1 OR 2 1 NO, MMA1=3 2</p>	<p>2 ⇨MSB12</p>
<p>MSB11. Check MMA7: Married or living with a partner only once?</p>	<p>YES, MMA7=1..... 1 NO, MMA7≠1 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨End</p>
<p>MSB12. 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 _ _</p> <p>DK..... 98</p>	

HIV/AIDS		MHA																
MHA1. Now I would like to talk with you about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ End																
MHA2. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																	
MHA3. Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																	
MHA4. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																	
MHA5. Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																	
MHA6. Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																	
MHA7. Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																	
MHA8. Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: [A] During pregnancy? [B] During delivery? [C] By breastfeeding?	<table 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															
MHA9. Check MHA8[A], [B] and [C]: At least one 'Yes' recorded?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MHA24																
MHA10. Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																	
MHA24. I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MHA27																

MHA25. How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO 1 12-23 MONTHS AGO 2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO 3	
MHA26. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	1 ⇒MHA28 2 ⇒MHA28 8 ⇒MHA28
MHA27. Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	YES 1 NO 2	
MHA28. Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒MHA30
MHA29. Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit?	YES 1 NO 2	
MHA30. Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA31. Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA32. Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA33. Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA34. Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA35. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.	AGREE 1 DISAGREE 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA36. Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 SAYS HE HAS HIV 7 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE		MTA
MTA1. Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?	YES 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒ MTA6
MTA2. How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?	NEVER SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE 00 AGE ____	00 ⇒ MTA6
MTA3. Do you currently smoke cigarettes?	YES 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒ MTA6
MTA4. In the last 24 hours, how many cigarettes did you smoke?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES ____	
MTA5. During the last one month, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'. If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i>	NUMBER OF DAYS..... <u>0</u> ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30	
MTA6. Have you ever tried any smoked tobacco products other than cigarettes, such as cigars, or pipe?	YES 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒ MTA10
MTA7. During the last one month, did you use any smoked tobacco products?	YES 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒ MTA10
MTA8. What type of smoked tobacco product did you use or smoke during the last one month? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	CIGARS A PIPE D OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X	
MTA9. During the last one month, on how many days did you use (<i>names of products mentioned in MTA8</i>)? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'. If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i>	NUMBER OF DAYS..... <u>0</u> ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30	
MTA10. Have you ever tried any form of smokeless tobacco products, such as chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?	YES 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒ MTA14
MTA11. During the last one month, did you use any smokeless tobacco products?	YES 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒ MTA14

<p>MTA12. What type of smokeless tobacco product did you use during the last one month?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>CHEWING TOBACCO..... A SNUFF B DIP C OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p>	
<p>MTA13. During the last one month, on how many days did you use (<i>names of products mentioned in MTA12</i>)?</p> <p><i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'. If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF DAYS..... <u>0</u> ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30</p>	
<p>MTA14. Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol.</p> <p>Have you ever drunk alcohol?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ End</p>
<p>MTA15. We count one drink of alcohol as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, or one shot of cognac, vodka, whiskey or rum.</p> <p>How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol, other than a few sips?</p>	<p>NEVER HAD ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL 00 AGE ____ ____</p>	<p>00 ⇒ End</p>
<p>MTA16. During the last one month, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol?</p> <p><i>If respondent did not drink, record '00'. If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'. If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i></p>	<p>DID NOT HAVE ONE DRINK IN LAST ONE MONTH 00 NUMBER OF DAYS..... <u>0</u> ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30</p>	<p>00 ⇒ End</p>
<p>MTA17. In the last one month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have per day?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF DRINKS..... ____ ____</p>	

MWM10. Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES : ..	
MWM11. Was the entire interview completed in private or was there anyone else during the entire interview or part of it?	YES, THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETED IN PRIVATE 1 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW (specify) 2 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING PART OF THE INTERVIEW (specify) 3	
MWM12. Language of the Questionnaire.	ENGLISH 1	
MWM13. Language of the Interview.	ENGLISH 1 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
MWM14. Native language of the Respondent.	ENGLISH 1 SPANISH 2 PORTUGUESE 3 INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE 4 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
MWM15. Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE 2 NO, NOT USED 3	
<p>MWM16. Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Check column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the caretaker of the child selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 in this household?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 for that child and start the interview with this respondent.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.</p>		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE
GUYANA 2019 SURVEY



UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		UF
UF1. Cluster number: _____	UF2. Household number: _____	
UF3. Child's name and line number: NAME _____	UF4. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number: NAME _____	
UF5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	UF6. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____	
UF7. Day / Month / Year of interview: ____ / ____ / <u>20</u> <u>1</u> ____	UF8. Record the time:	HOURS : MINUTES ____ : ____

Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33 or HH39) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in UF17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old.		
UF9. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY 1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 ⇒UF10B 2 ⇒UF10A
UF10A. Hello, my name is (<i>your name</i>). We are from the Bureau of Statistics. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about (<i>child's name from UF3</i>)'s health and well-being. This interview will take about ... minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	UF10B. Now I would like to talk to you about (<i>child's name from UF3</i>)'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview will take about 45 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	
YES 1 NO / NOT ASKED 2	1 ⇒UNDER FIVE'S BACKGROUND Module 2 ⇒UF17	

UF17. Result of interview for children under 5 Codes refer to mother/caretaker. Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.	COMPLETED 01 NOT AT HOME 02 REFUSED 03 PARTLY COMPLETED 04 INCAPACITATED (<i>specify</i>) _____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CARETAKER AGE 15-17 06 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96
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UNDER-FIVE'S BACKGROUND		UB
UB0. Before I begin the interview, could you please bring (<i>name</i>)'s Birth Certificate (or Birth registration form), Child' take home Record, and any immunisation record from a private health provider? We will need to refer to those documents.		
UB1. On what day, month and year was (<i>name</i>) born? <i>Probe:</i> What is (his/her) birthday? If the mother/caretaker knows the exact date of birth, also record the day; otherwise, record '98' for day. Month and year <u>must</u> be recorded.	DATE OF BIRTH DAY__ __ DK DAY98 MONTH.....__ __ YEAR <u>2 0 1</u>	
UB2. How old is (<i>name</i>)? <i>Probe:</i> How old was (<i>name</i>) at (his/her) last birthday? Record age in completed years. Record '0' if less than 1 year. If responses to UB1 and UB2 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)__	
UB3. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0, 1, OR 2.....1 AGE 3 OR 42	1 ⇨UB9
UB4. Check the respondent's line number (UF4) and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47):	RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, UF4=HH471 RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, UF4≠HH472	2 ⇨UB6
UB5. Check ED10 in the EDUCATION MODULE in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the child attending ECE in the current school year?	YES, ED10=01 NO, ED10≠0 OR BLANK.....2	1 ⇨UB8B 2 ⇨UB9
UB6. Has (<i>name</i>) ever attended Nursery School?	YES1 NO2	2 ⇨UB9
UB7. At any time since September 2018, did (he/she) attend (programmes mentioned in UB6)?	YES1 NO2	1 ⇨UB8A 2 ⇨UB9
UB8A. Does (he/she) currently attend Nursery school?		
UB8B. You have mentioned that (<i>name</i>) has attended Nursery school this school year. Does (he/she) currently attend Nursery school?	YES1 NO2	
UB9. Is (<i>name</i>) covered by any health insurance?	YES1 NO2	2 ⇨End

<p>UB10. What type of health insurance is (<i>name</i>) covered by?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER..... B NATIONAL INSURANCE SCHEME (NIS)..... C OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE..... D OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p>	
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BIRTH REGISTRATION		BR
BR1. Does (<i>name</i>) have a birth registration form? <i>If yes, ask:</i> May I see it?	YES, SEEN.....1	1 ⇒End
	YES, NOT SEEN2	2 ⇒End
	NO3	
	DK8	
BR2. Has (<i>name</i>)’s birth been registered with General Registrar’s Office?	YES.....1	1 ⇒End
	NO2	
	DK8	
BR3. Do you know how to register (<i>name</i>)’s birth?	YES.....1	
	NO2	

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT		EC
<p>EC1. How many children's books or picture books do you have for (<i>name</i>)? <i>Including E-books but excluding school books</i></p>	<p>NONE 00</p> <p>NUMBER OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS <u>0</u> ..</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>Y N DK</p> <p>HOMEMADE TOYS 1 2 8</p> <p>TOYS FROM A SHOP 1 2 8</p> <p>HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS OR OUTSIDE OBJECTS 1 2 8</p>	
<p>EC3. Sometimes adults taking care of children have to leave the house to go shopping, wash clothes, or for other reasons and have to leave young children.</p> <p>On how many days in the past week was (<i>name</i>):</p> <p>[A] Left alone for more than an hour?</p> <p>[B] Left in the care of another child, that is, someone less than 10 years old, for more than an hour?</p> <p>If 'None' record '0'. If 'Don't know' record '8'.</p>	<p>NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR..... ___</p> <p>NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT WITH ANOTHER CHILD FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR ___</p>	
<p>EC4. Check UB2: Child's age?</p>	<p>AGE 0 OR 1 1</p> <p>AGE 2, 3 OR 4..... 2</p>	1 ⇒ End

<p>EC5. In the past 3 days, did you or any household member age 15 or over engage in any of the following activities with (<i>name</i>):</p> <p><i>If 'Yes', ask:</i> Who engaged in this activity with (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p><i>A foster/stepmother or father living in the household who engaged with the child should be coded as mother or father.</i></p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p> <p><i>'No one' cannot be recorded if any household member age 15 and above engaged in activity with child.</i></p> <p>[A] Read books or looked at picture books with (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p>[B] Told stories to (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p>[C] Sang songs to or with (<i>name</i>), including lullabies?</p> <p>[D] Took (<i>name</i>) outside the home?</p> <p>[E] Played with (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p>[F] Named, counted, or drew things for or with (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>MOTHER</th> <th>FATHER</th> <th>OTHER</th> <th>NO ONE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>READ BOOKS</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOLD STORIES</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SANG SONGS</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOOK OUTSIDE</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PLAYED WITH</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NAMED</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		MOTHER	FATHER	OTHER	NO ONE	READ BOOKS	A	B	X	Y	TOLD STORIES	A	B	X	Y	SANG SONGS	A	B	X	Y	TOOK OUTSIDE	A	B	X	Y	PLAYED WITH	A	B	X	Y	NAMED	A	B	X	Y	
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PLAYED WITH	A	B	X	Y																																	
NAMED	A	B	X	Y																																	
<p>EC5G. Check UB2: Child's age?</p>	<p>AGE 2 1</p> <p>AGE 3 OR 4 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒End</p>																																			
<p>EC6. I would like to ask you some questions about the health and development of (<i>name</i>). Children do not all develop and learn at the same rate. For example, some walk earlier than others. These questions are related to several aspects of (<i>name</i>)'s development.</p> <p>Can (<i>name</i>) identify or name at least ten letters of the alphabet?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>																																				
<p>EC7. Can (<i>name</i>) read at least four simple, popular words?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>																																				
<p>EC8. Does (<i>name</i>) know the name and recognize the symbol of all numbers from 1 to 10?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>																																				
<p>EC9. Can (<i>name</i>) pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>																																				

EC10. Is (<i>name</i>) sometimes too sick to play?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC11. Does (<i>name</i>) follow simple directions on how to do something correctly?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC12. When given something to do, is (<i>name</i>) able to do it independently?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC13. Does (<i>name</i>) get along well with other children?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC14. Does (<i>name</i>) kick, bite, or hit other children or adults?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC15. Does (<i>name</i>) get distracted easily?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	

CHILD DISCIPLINE		UCD
UCD1. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0 1 AGE 1, 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇨ End
UCD2. Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behaviour or to address a behaviour problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if <u>you or any other adult in your household</u> has used this method with (name) in the past month.		
	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 BEHAVIOR 1 2	
[C] Shook (him/her).	SHOOK HIM/HER 1 2	
[D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her).	SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED 1 2	
[E] Gave (him/her) something else to do.	GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO 1 2	
[F] Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand.	SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND 1 2	
[G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or another hard object.	HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT 1 2	
[H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that.	CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME 1 2	
[I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears.	HIT / SLAPPED ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS 1 2	
[J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg.	HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG 1 2	
[K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit (him/her) over and over as hard as one could.	BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD 1 2	
UCD3. Check UF4: Is this respondent the mother or caretaker of any other children under age 5 or a child age 5-14 selected for the questionnaire for children age 5-17?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ UCD5
UCD4. Check UF4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5 or FCD5) for another child?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ End

<p>UCD5. Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2 DK / NO OPINION 8</p>	
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CHILD FUNCTIONING		UCF
UCF1. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0 OR 1 1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇒ End
UCF2. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (<i>name</i>) may have. Does (<i>name</i>) wear glasses?	YES 1 NO 2	
UCF3. Does (<i>name</i>) use a hearing aid?	YES 1 NO 2	
UCF4. Does (<i>name</i>) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?	YES 1 NO 2	
UCF5. In the following questions, I will ask you to answer by selecting one of four possible answers. For each question, would you say that (<i>name</i>) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all. <i>Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:</i> Remember the four possible answers: Would you say that (<i>name</i>) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all?		
UCF6. Check UCF2: Child wears glasses?	YES, UCF2=1 1 NO, UCF2=2 2	1 ⇒ UCF7A 2 ⇒ UCF7B
UCF7A. When wearing (his/her) glasses, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty seeing? UCF7B. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
UCF8. Check UCF3: Child uses a hearing aid?	YES, UCF3=1 1 NO, UCF3=2 2	1 ⇒ UCF9A 2 ⇒ UCF9B
UCF9A. When using (his/her) hearing aid(s), does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music? UCF9B. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	
UCF10. Check UCF4: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?	YES, UCF4=1 1 NO, UCF4=2 2	1 ⇒ UCF11 2 ⇒ UCF13
UCF11. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking?	SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL 4	
UCF12. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL 4	1 ⇒ UCF14 2 ⇒ UCF14 3 ⇒ UCF14 4 ⇒ UCF14

<p>UCF13. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>UCF14. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty picking up small objects with (his/her) hand?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT PICK UP AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>UCF15. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty understanding you?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT UNDERSTAND AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>UCF16. When (<i>name</i>) speaks, do you have difficulty understanding (him/her)?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>UCF17. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty learning things?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>UCF18. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty playing?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT PLAY AT ALL..... 4</p>	
<p>UCF19. The next question has five different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after the question.</p> <p>Compared with children of the same age, how much does (<i>name</i>) kick, bite or hit other children or adults?</p> <p>Would you say: not at all, less, the same, more or a lot more?</p>	<p>NOT AT ALL..... 1 LESS 2 THE SAME 3 MORE 4 A LOT MORE..... 5</p>	

BREASTFEEDING AND DIETARY INTAKE		BD
BD1. <i>Check UB2: Child's age?</i>	AGE 0, 1, OR 2.....1 AGE 3 OR 4.....2	2 ⇒ End
BD2. Has (<i>name</i>) ever been breastfed?	YES 1 NO 2 DK..... 8	2 ⇒ BD3A 8 ⇒ BD3A
BD3. Is (<i>name</i>) still being breastfed?	YES 1 NO 2 DK..... 8	
BD3A. <i>Check UB2: Child's age?</i>	AGE 0 OR 1.....1 AGE 22	2 ⇒ End
BD4. Yesterday, during the day or night, did (<i>name</i>) <u>drink anything from a bottle with a nipple?</u>	YES 1 NO 2 DK..... 8	
BD5. Did (<i>name</i>) <u>drink Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS)</u> e.g. Biolyte, Colalite yesterday, during the day or night?	YES 1 NO 2 DK..... 8	
BD6. Did (<i>name</i>) <u>drink or eat vitamin or mineral supplements or any medicines</u> yesterday, during the day or night?	YES 1 NO 2 DK..... 8	

<p>BD7. Now I would like to ask you about all other liquids that (name) may have had yesterday during the day or the night.</p> <p>Please include liquids consumed outside of your home.</p> <p>Did (name) drink (name of item) yesterday during the day or the night:</p>		YES	NO	DK
[A] Plain water?	PLAIN WATER	1	2	8
[B] 100% fruit Juice, Vegetable juice or fruit juice drinks?	FRUIT JUICE, VEGETABLE JUICE OR FRUIT JUICE DRINKS	1	2	8
[C] Local name for clear broth/clear soup?	CLEAR BROTH	1	2	8
[D] Infant formula, such as Enpharmil, SMA, Similac, Lailac?	INFANT FORMULA	1	2 [⚡] BD7[E]	8 [⚡] BD7[E]
<p>[D1] How many times did (name) drink infant formula?</p> <p><i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i></p> <p><i>If unknown, record '8'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK INFANT FORMULA.....__</p>			
<p>[E] Milk from animals, such as fresh, tinned, or powdered milk such as Pedisure, Klim, Milex, Kerry Gold, Fernleaf, or other powdered milk?</p>	MILK	1	2 [⚡] BD7[X]	8 [⚡] BD7[X]
<p>[E1] How many times did (name) drink milk?</p> <p><i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i></p> <p><i>If unknown, record '8'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK MILK.....__</p>			
[X] Any other liquids for example	OTHER LIQUIDS	1	2 [⚡] BD8	8 [⚡] BD8
[X1] Record all other liquids mentioned.	(Specify).....			

<p>BD8. Now I would like to ask you about <u>everything</u> that (name) ate yesterday during the day or the night. Please include foods consumed outside of your home.</p> <p>- Think about when (name) woke up yesterday. Did (he/she) eat anything at that time? <i>If 'Yes' ask: Please tell me everything (name) ate at that time. Probe: Anything else? Record answers using the food groups below.</i></p> <p>- What did (name) do after that? Did (he/she) eat anything at that time? <i>Repeat this string of questions, recording in the food groups, until the respondent tells you that the child went to sleep until the next morning.</i></p>				
<p>For each food group not mentioned after completing the above ask: Just to make sure, did (name) eat (food group items) yesterday during the day or the night</p>		YES	NO	DK
<p>[A] Yogurt made from animal milk? <i>Note that liquid/drinking yogurt should be captured in BD7[E] or BD7[X], depending on milk content.</i></p>	YOGURT	1	2 \surd BD8[B]	8 \surd BD8[B]
<p>[A1] How many times did (name) eat yogurt? <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'. If unknown, record '8'.</i></p>	NUMBER OF TIMES ATE YOGURT.....			
<p>[B] Any baby food, such as e.g. Cerelac, Gerber, Hero or Nestum?</p>	FORTIFIED BABY FOOD	1	2	8
<p>[C] Bread, rice, noodles, cornmeal porridge, or other foods made from grains?</p>	FOODS MADE FROM GRAINS	1	2	8
<p>[D] Pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside?</p>	PUMPKIN, CARROTS, SQUASH, ETC.	1	2	8
<p>[E] White potatoes, white yams, cassava, eddoe, dasheen or any other foods made from roots?</p>	FOODS MADE FROM ROOTS	1	2	8
<p>[F] Any dark green, leafy vegetables, such as thick leaf calaloo, pakchoi, eddoe leaf or 'baji'?</p>	DARK GREEN, LEAFY VEGETABLES	1	2	8
<p>[G] Ripe mangoes or ripe papayas, awarra, kuru?</p>	RIPE MANGO, RIPE PAPAYA RIPE MANGO, AWARRA, KURU	1	2	8
<p>[H] Any other fruits or vegetables, such as pineapple, guava, star apple, watermelon, golden apple, Ice Apples, Grapes, Pears, Bora, Same, Okro, Carila, etc.?</p>	OTHER FRUITS OR VEGETABLES	1	2	8
<p>[I] Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats?</p>	ORGAN MEATS	1	2	8
<p>[J] Any other meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, duck, or sausages made from these meats?</p>	OTHER MEATS	1	2	8
<p>[K] Eggs?</p>	EGGS	1	2	8
<p>[L] Fish or shellfish, either fresh or dried?</p>	FRESH OR DRIED FISH	1	2	8
<p>[M] Beans, peas, lentils or nuts, including any foods made from these?</p>	FOODS MADE FROM BEANS, PEAS, NUTS, ETC.	1	2	8
<p>[N] Cheese or other food made from animal milk?</p>	CHEESE OR OTHER FOOD MADE FROM MILK	1	2	8

[O] Insects, grubs such as Tacoma and other worms	INSECTS, GRUBS	1	2	8
[X] Other solid, semi-solid, or soft food that I have not mentioned? _____	OTHER SOLID, SEMI-SOLID, OR SOFT FOOD	1	2 [☆]	8 [☆]
[X1] Record all other solid, semi-solid, or soft food that do not fit food groups above.	(Specify) _____			
<p>BD9. How many times did (<i>name</i>) eat any solid, semi-solid or soft foods yesterday during the day or night?</p> <p><i>If BD8 [A] is 'Yes', ensure that the response here includes the number of times recorded for yogurt in BD8[A1].</i></p> <p><i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES__</p> <p>DK.....8</p>			

IMMUNISATION							IM				
IM1. Check UB2: Child's age?		AGE 0, 1, OR 2 1									
		AGE 3 OR 4 2						2 ⇒ End			
IM2. Do you have the child's take-home card, or immunisation records from a private or public health provider or any other document where (<i>name</i>)'s vaccinations are written down?		YES, HAS ONLY CARD(S)..... 1						1 ⇒ IM5			
		YES, HAS ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT 2									
		YES, HAS CARD(S) AND OTHER DOCUMENT 3						3 ⇒ IM5			
		NO, HAS NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT 4									
IM3. Did you ever have a Child's take home card or immunisation records from a private or public health provider for (<i>name</i>)?		YES 1									
		NO 2									
IM4. Check IM2:		HAS ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT, IM2=2 1									
		HAS NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT AVAILABLE, IM2=4 2						2 ⇒ IM11			
IM5. May I see the card(s) (and/or) other document?		YES, ONLY CARD(S) SEEN 1									
		YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN 2									
		YES, CARD(S) AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN 3									
		NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN 4						4 ⇒ IM11			
IM6.		DATE OF IMMUNISATION									
(a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the documents.											
(b) Write '44' in day column if documents show that vaccination was given but no date recorded.											
BCG	BCG					2	0	1			
HepB (at birth)	HepB										
Polio (OPV/IPV) 1	OPV/IPV 1					2	0	1			
Polio (OPV/IPV) 2	OPV/IPV 2					2	0	1			
Polio (OPV/IPV) 3	OPV/IPV 3					2	0	1			
Pentavalent (DPTHibHepB) 1	Penta1					2	0	1			
Pentavalent (DPTHibHepB) 2	Penta2					2	0	1			
Pentavalent (DPTHibHepB) 3	Penta3					2	0	1			
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 1	PCV1					2	0	1			
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 2	PCV2					2	0	1			
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 3	PCV3					2	0	1			
Rotavirus 1	Rota1					2	0	1			
Rotavirus 2	Rota2					2	0	1			

MMR1	MMR1					2	0	1		
MMR 2	MMR2									
Yellow Fever	YF					2	0	1		
IM7. Check IM6: Are all vaccines (BCG to Yellow fever) recorded?		YES 1 NO 2								1 ⇒End
IM8. Did (name) participate in any of the following campaigns, national immunisation days or child health days: [A] Vaccination week of the Americas campaign		Y N DK VACCINATION WEEK 1 2 8								
IM9. In addition to what is recorded on the document(s) you have shown me, did (name) receive any other vaccinations including vaccinations received during Vaccination week of the Americas campaign just mentioned?		YES 1 NO 2 DK 8								2 ⇒End 8 ⇒End
IM10. Go back to IM6 and probe for these vaccinations. <i>Record '66' in the corresponding day column for each vaccine received. For each vaccination <u>not</u> received record '00' in day column.</i> <i>When <u>finished</u>, go to End of module.</i>										⇒End
IM11. Has (name) ever received any vaccinations to prevent (him/her) from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in a Vaccination week of the Americas campaign?		YES 1 NO 2 DK 8								
IM12. Did (name) participate in any of the following campaigns, national immunisation days or child health days: [A] Vaccination week of the Americas campaign		Y N DK VACCINATION WEEK 1 2 8								
IM13. Check IM11 and IM12:		ALL NO OR DK 1 AT LEAST ONE YES 2								1 ⇒End
IM14. Has (name) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis – that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?		YES 1 NO 2 DK 8								
IM16. Has (name) ever received any vaccination drops in the mouth to protect (him/her) from polio? <i>Probe by indicating that the first drop is usually given at birth and later at the same time as injections to prevent other diseases.</i>		YES 1 NO 2 DK 8								2 ⇒IM20 8 ⇒IM20

IM17. Were the first polio drops received in the first two weeks after birth?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
IM18. How many times were the polio drops received?	NUMBER OF TIMES DK 8	
xxIM19. The last time (<i>name</i>) received the polio drops, did (he/she) also get an injection to protect against polio? <i>Probe to ensure that both were given, drops and injection.</i>	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
IM20. 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 disease, and Haemophilus influenzae type b? <i>Probe by indicating that Pentavalent vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the polio drops.</i>	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇔IM22 8 ⇔IM22
IM21. How many times was the Pentavalent vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES DK 8	
IM22. Has (<i>name</i>) ever received a Pneumococcal Conjugate vaccination – that is, an injection to prevent (him/her) from getting pneumococcal disease, including ear infections and meningitis caused by pneumococcus? <i>Probe by indicating that Pneumococcal Conjugate vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the Pentavalent vaccination.</i>	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇔IM24 8 ⇔IM24
IM23. How many times was the Pneumococcal vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES DK 8	
IM24. Has (<i>name</i>) ever received a rotavirus vaccination – that is, liquid in the mouth to prevent diarrhoea? <i>Probe by indicating that rotavirus vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the Pentavalent vaccination.</i>	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇔IM26 8 ⇔IM26
IM25. How many times was the rotavirus vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES DK 8	
IM26. Has (<i>name</i>) ever received a MMR/MR vaccine – that is, a shot in the arm at the age of 12 months or older - to prevent (him/her) from getting measles, mumps and rubella?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇔IM27 8 ⇔IM27
IM26A. How many times was the MMR/MR vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES	

	DK	8
<p>IM27. Has (<i>name</i>) ever received the Yellow Fever vaccination – that is, a shot in the arm at the age of 9 months or older - to prevent (him/her) from getting Yellow Fever?</p> <p><i>Probe by indicating that the Yellow Fever vaccine is sometimes given at the same time as the MMR/MR vaccine.</i></p>	<p>YES</p> <p>NO</p> <p>DK</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>8</p>

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 ⇒ CA14 8 ⇒ CA14
<p>CA2. Check BD3: Is child still breastfeeding?</p>	YES OR BLANK, BD3=1 OR BLANK 1 NO OR DK, BD3=2 OR 8 2	1 ⇒ CA3A 2 ⇒ CA3B
<p>CA3A. I would like to know how much (<i>name</i>) was given to drink during the diarrhoea. This includes breastmilk, Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS) for example Biolyte, Colalite and other liquids given as medicine</p> <p>During the time (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual?</p> <p><i>If 'less', probe:</i> Was (he/she) given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less?</p>	MUCH LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE 4 NOTHING TO DRINK 5 DK 8	
<p>CA3B. I would like to know how much (<i>name</i>) was given to drink during the diarrhoea. This includes Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS), for example Biolyte, Colalite and other liquids given with medicine.</p> <p>During the time (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual?</p> <p><i>If 'less', probe:</i> Was (he/she) given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less?</p>		
<p>CA4. During the time (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat?</p> <p><i>If 'less', probe:</i> Was (he/she) given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?</p>	MUCH LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE 4 STOPPED FOOD 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD 7 DK 8	
<p>CA5. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the diarrhoea from any source?</p>	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ CA7 8 ⇒ CA7

<p>CA6. Where did you seek advice or treatment?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Anywhere else?</p> <p>Record all providers mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions.</p> <p>Probe to identify each type of provider.</p> <p><u>If unable to determine if public or private sector</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Name of place)</i></p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE..... B GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST C COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER..... D MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINICE OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL <i>(specify)</i> _____ H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINICI PRIVATE PHYSICIAN..... J PRIVATE PHARMACY K MOBILE CLINIC M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL <i>(specify)</i> _____ O</p> <p>DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE W</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND.....P SHOP / MARKET / STREET Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER..... R</p> <p>OTHER <i>(specify)</i> _____ X</p>	
<p>CA7. During the time (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given:</p> <p>[A] A fluid made from a special packet called Biolyte, Colalite?</p> <p>[B] A pre-packaged ORS fluid called Imres?</p> <p>[D] Sugar, salt and water solution?</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>SUGAR, SALT AND WATER SOLUTION 1 2 8</p>	
<p>CA8. Check CA7[A] and CA7[B]: Was child given any ORS?</p>	<p>YES, YES IN CA7[A] OR CA7[B] 1</p> <p>NO, 'NO' OR 'DK' IN BOTH CA7[A] AND CA7[B] 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CA13</p>

<p>CA9. Where did you get the (ORS mentioned in CA7[A] and/or CA7[B])?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... A</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE..... B</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST C</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER..... D</p> <p>MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINICE</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify) _____ H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINICI</p> <p>PRIVATE PHYSICIAN..... J</p> <p>PRIVATE PHARMACY K</p> <p>MOBILE CLINIC M</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) _____ O</p> <p>DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE W</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND.....P</p> <p>SHOP / MARKET / STREET Q</p> <p>TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER..... R</p> <p>OTHER (specify)_____ X</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBERZ</p>	
<p>CA12. Was anything else given to treat the diarrhoea?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CA14</p> <p>8 ⇒ CA14</p>
<p>CA13. What else was given to treat the diarrhoea?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i></p> <p>Anything else?</p> <p><i>Record all treatments given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of brand)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of brand)</p>	<p>PILL OR SYRUP</p> <p>ANTIBIOTIC..... A</p> <p>ANTIMOTILITY (ANTI-DIARRHOEA) B</p> <p>OTHER PILL OR SYRUP..... G</p> <p>UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP H</p> <p>INJECTION</p> <p>ANTIBIOTIC.....L</p> <p>NON-ANTIBIOTIC M</p> <p>UNKNOWN INJECTION N</p> <p>INTRAVENOUS (IV) O</p> <p>HOME REMEDY / HERBAL MEDICINE Q</p> <p>OTHER (specify)_____ X</p>	
<p>CA14. At any time in the last two weeks, has (<i>name</i>) been ill with a fever?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CA16</p> <p>8 ⇒ CA16</p>

CA15. At any time during the illness, did (<i>name</i>) have blood taken from (his/her) finger or heel for testing?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
CA16. At any time in the last two weeks, has (<i>name</i>) had an illness with a cough?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
CA17. At any time in the last two weeks, has (<i>name</i>) had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ CA19 8 ⇒ CA19
CA18. Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or a blocked or runny nose?	PROBLEM IN CHEST ONLY 1 BLOCKED OR RUNNY NOSE ONLY 2 BOTH 3 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6 DK 8	1 ⇒ CA20 2 ⇒ CA20 3 ⇒ CA20 6 ⇒ CA20 8 ⇒ CA20
CA19. Check CA14: Did child have fever?	YES, CA14=1 1 NO OR DK, CA14=2 OR 8 2	2 ⇒ CA30
CA20. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the illness from any source?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ CA22 8 ⇒ CA22
CA21. From where did you seek advice or treatment? <i>Probe:</i> Anywhere else? Record all providers mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions. Probe to identify each type of provider. If unable to determine if public or private sector, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response. _____ (Name of place)	PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE B GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST C COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER D MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>) H PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN J PRIVATE PHARMACY K MOBILE CLINIC M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>) O DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE W OTHER SOURCE RELATIVE / FRIEND P SHOP / MARKET / STREET Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER R OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X	

CA22. At any time during the illness, was (<i>name</i>) given any medicine for the illness?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ CA30 8 ⇒ CA30
CA23. What medicine was (<i>name</i>) given? <i>Probe:</i> Any other medicine? Record all medicines given. If unable to determine type of medicine, write the brand name and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response. _____ (Name of brand) _____ (Name of brand)	ANTI-MALARIALS ARTEMISININ COMBINATION THERAPY (ACT)..... A CHLOROQUINE C AMODIAQUINE D QUININE PILLS..... E INJECTION/IV F ARTESUNATE RECTAL..... G INJECTION/IV H OTHER ANTI-MALARIAL (<i>specify</i>) K ANTIBIOTICS AMOXICILLIN L COTRIMOXAZOLE M OTHER ANTIBIOTIC PILL/SYRUP N OTHER ANTIBIOTIC INJECTION/IV O OTHER MEDICATIONS PARACETAMOL/PANADOL/ ACETAMINOPHEN R ASPIRIN S IBUPROFEN..... T ONLY BRAND NAME RECORDED W OTHER (<i>specify</i>)..... X DK..... Z	
CA24. Check CA23: Antibiotics mentioned?	YES, ANTIBIOTICS MENTIONED, CA23=L-O 1 NO, ANTIBIOTICS NOT MENTIONED 2	2 ⇒ CA30

<p>CA25. Where did you get the (<i>name of medicine from CA23, codes L to O</i>)?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Name of place)</i></p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... A</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE..... B</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST C</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER..... D</p> <p>MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINICE</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify) _____ H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINICI</p> <p>PRIVATE PHYSICIAN..... J</p> <p>PRIVATE PHARMACY K</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT)L</p> <p>MOBILE CLINIC M</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) _____ O</p> <p>DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE W</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND.....P</p> <p>SHOP / MARKET / STREET Q</p> <p>TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER R</p> <p>OTHER (specify)_____ X</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBERZ</p>	
<p>CA30. Check UB2: Child's age?</p>	<p>AGE 0, 1 OR 2..... 1</p> <p>AGE 3 OR 4..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒End</p>
<p>CA31. The last time (<i>name</i>) passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools?</p>	<p>CHILD USED TOILET / LATRINE 01</p> <p>PUT / RINSED INTO TOILET OR LATRINE 02</p> <p>PUT / RINSED INTO DRAIN OR DITCH 03</p> <p>THROWN INTO GARBAGE (SOLID WASTE)..... 04</p> <p>BURIED..... 05</p> <p>LEFT IN THE OPEN 06</p> <p>OTHER (specify)_____ 96</p> <p>DK..... 98</p>	

UF11. Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES : ..	
UF12. Language of the Questionnaire.	ENGLISH 1	
UF13. Language of the Interview.	ENGLISH 1 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
UF14. Native language of the Respondent.	ENGLISH 1 SPANISH 2 PORTUGUESE 3 INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE 4 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
UF15. Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE 2 NO, NOT USED 3	
<p>UF16. Tell the respondent that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child before you leave the household and a colleague will come to lead the measurement. Issue the ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE FORM for this child and complete the Information Panel on that Form.</p> <p>Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of <u>another</u> child age 0-4 living in this household?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the next QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE to be administered to the same respondent.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Check HL6 and column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of a child age 5-17 selected for Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 in this household?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 to be administered to the same respondent.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her/him for her/his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.</p>		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE INFORMATION PANEL		AN
AN1. Cluster number: _____	AN2. Household number: _____	
AN3. Child's name and line number: NAME _____	AN4. Child's age from UB2: AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)	
AN5. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number: NAME _____	AN6. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	

ANTHROPOMETRY		
AN7. Measurer's name and number:	NAME _____	
AN8. Record the result of weight measurement as read out by the Measurer: <i>Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.</i>	KILOGRAMS (KG)..... ____ . ____ CHILD NOT PRESENT 99.3 CHILD REFUSED 99.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED 99.5 OTHER (specify) _____ 99.6	99.3 ⇨AN13 99.4 ⇨AN10 99.5 ⇨AN10 99.6 ⇨AN10
AN9. Was the child undressed to the minimum?	YES 1 NO, THE CHILD COULD NOT BE UNDRRESSED TO THE MINIMUM 2	
AN10. Check AN4: Child's age?	AGE 0 OR 1 1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇨AN11A 2 ⇨AN11B
AN11A. The child is less than 2 years old and should be measured lying down. Record the result of length measurement as read out by the Measurer: <i>Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.</i>	LENGTH / HEIGHT (CM) ____ . ____ CHILD REFUSED 999.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED 999.5 OTHER (specify) _____ 999.6	999.4 ⇨AN13 999.5 ⇨AN13 999.6 ⇨AN13
AN11B. The child is at least 2 years old and should be measured standing up. Record the result of height measurement as read out by the Measurer: <i>Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.</i>		
AN12. How was the child actually measured? Lying down or standing up?	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2	
AN13. Today's date: Day / Month / Year: _____ / _____ / <u>2 0 1</u> _____		
AN14. Is there another child under age 5 in the household who has not yet been measured?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇨Next Child
AN15. Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and inform your Supervisor that the Measurer and you have completed all the measurements in this household.		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE



**QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN
AGE 5-17**



Guyana 2019 Survey

5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		FS
FS1. Cluster number: _____	FS2. Household number: _____	
FS3. Child's name and line number: NAME _____	FS4. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number: NAME _____	
FS5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	FS6. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____	
FS7. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / <u>20</u> <u>1</u> _____	FS8. Record the time:	HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____

<p>Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33 or HH39) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in FS17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old. In the very few cases where a child age 15-17 has no mother or caretaker identified in the household (HL20=90), the respondent will be the child him/herself.</p>		
FS9. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW2	1 ⇒FS10B 2 ⇒FS10A
FS10A. Hello, my name is (<i>your name</i>). 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 FS3</i>)'s health and well-being. This interview will take about 25 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	FS10B. Now I would like to talk to you about (<i>child's name from FS3</i>)'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview will take about minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	
YES 1 NO/ NOT ASKED 2	1 ⇒CHILD'S BACKGROUND Module 2 ⇒FS17	

FS17. Result of interview for child age 5-17 years <i>Codes refer to the respondent.</i> <i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i>	COMPLETED 01 NOT AT HOME 02 REFUSED 03 PARTLY COMPLETED 04 INCAPACITATED (<i>specify</i>) _____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CARETAKER AGE 15-17 06 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96
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CB1. Check the respondent's line number (FS4) in 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47):	FS4=HH47 1 FS4≠HH47..... 2	1 ⇒ CB11
CB2. In what month and year was (<i>name</i>) born? <i>Month and year <u>must</u> be recorded.</i>	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH __ __ YEAR..... __ __ __ __	
CB3. How old is (<i>name</i>)? <i>Probe:</i> How old was (<i>name</i>) at (his/her) last birthday? <i>Record age in completed years.</i> <i>If responses to CB2 and CB3 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) __ __	
CB4. Has (<i>name</i>) ever attended school or Nursery school?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CB11
CB5. What is the highest level and grade or year of school (<i>name</i>) has ever attended?	NURSERY 000 PRIMARY 1 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY 2 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY 3 __ __ HIGHER..... 4 __ __	000 ⇒ CB7
CB6. Did (he/she) ever complete that (grade/year)?	YES 1 NO 2	
CB7. At any time during the current (2018/2019) school year did (<i>name</i>) attend school or nursery school?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CB9
CB8. During this current school year (2018/2019), which level and grade or year is (<i>name</i>) <u>attending</u> ?	NURSERY 000 PRIMARY 1 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY 2 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY 3 __ __ HIGHER..... 4 __ __	
CB9. At any time during the previous (2017/2018) school year did (<i>name</i>) attend school or nursery school?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CB11
CB10. During that previous school year (2017/2018), which level and grade or year did (<i>name</i>) <u>attend</u> ?	NURSERY 000 PRIMARY 1 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY 2 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY 3 __ __ HIGHER..... 4 __ __	
CB11. Is (<i>name</i>) covered by any health insurance?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ End
CB12. What type of health insurance is (<i>name</i>) covered by? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER..... B NATIONAL INSURANCE SCHEME (NIS)... C OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE D OTHER (<i>specify</i>)..... X	

CHILD LABOUR

CL

CL1. Now I would like to ask about any work (*name*) may do.

Since last (*day of the week*), did (*name*) do any of the following activities, even for only one hour?

[A] Did (*name*) do any work or help on (his/her) own or the household's plot, farm, food garden or looked after animals? For example, growing farm produce, harvesting, or feeding, grazing or milking animals?

[B] Did (*name*) help in a family business or a relative's business with or without pay, or run (his/her) own business?

[C] Did (*name*) produce or sell articles, handicrafts, clothes, food or agricultural products?

[X] Since last (*day of the week*), did (*name*) engage in any other activity in return for income in cash or in kind, even for only one hour?

YES NO

WORKED ON PLOT, FARM, FOOD GARDEN,
LOOKED AFTER ANIMALS 1 2

HELPED IN FAMILY / RELATIVE'S
BUSINESS/RAN OWN BUSINESS 1 2

PRODUCE / SELL ARTICLES /
HANDICRAFTS / CLOTHES / FOOD
OR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS 1 2

ANY OTHER ACTIVITY 1 2

CL2. Check CL1, [A]-[X]:

AT LEAST ONE 'YES' 1
ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO' 2

2 ⇒ CL7

CL3. Since last (*day of the week*) about how many hours did (*name*) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total?

If less than one hour, record '00'.

NUMBER OF HOURS __ __

CL4. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require carrying heavy loads?

YES 1
NO 2

CL5. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require working with dangerous tools such as knives and similar or operating heavy machinery?

YES 1
NO 2

<p>CL6. How would you describe the work environment of (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p>[A] Is (he/she) exposed to dust, fumes or gas?</p> <p>[B] Is (he/she) exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity?</p> <p>[C] Is (he/she) exposed to loud noise or vibration?</p> <p>[D] Is (he/she) required to work at heights?</p> <p>[E] Is (he/she) required to work with chemicals, such as pesticides, glues and similar, or explosives?</p> <p>[X] Is (<i>name</i>) exposed to other things, processes or conditions bad for (his/her) health or safety?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO2</p> <p>YES.....1 NO2</p> <p>YES.....1 NO2</p> <p>YES.....1 NO2</p> <p>YES.....1 NO2</p> <p>YES.....1 NO2</p>	
<p>CL7. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) fetch water for household use?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO2</p>	2 ⇒ CL9
<p>CL8. In total, how many hours did (<i>name</i>) spend on fetching water for household use, since last (<i>day of the week</i>)?</p> <p><i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOURS..... _ _</p>	
<p>CL9. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) collect firewood for household use?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO2</p>	2 ⇒ CL11
<p>CL10. In total, how many hours did (<i>name</i>) spend on collecting firewood for household use, since last (<i>day of the week</i>)?</p> <p><i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOURS..... _ _</p>	

<p>CL11. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) do any of the following for this household?</p> <p>[A] Shopping for the household?</p> <p>[B] Cooking?</p> <p>[C] Washing dishes or cleaning around the house?</p> <p>[D] Washing clothes?</p> <p>[E] Caring for children?</p> <p>[F] Caring for someone old or sick?</p> <p>[X] Other household tasks?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO</p> <p>SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD 1 2</p> <p>COOKING 1 2</p> <p>WASHING DISHES / CLEANING HOUSE..... 1 2</p> <p>WASHING CLOTHES 1 2</p> <p>CARING FOR CHILDREN 1 2</p> <p>CARING FOR OLD / SICK 1 2</p> <p>OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS 1 2</p>	
<p>CL12. Check CL11, [A]-[X]:</p>	<p>AT LEAST ONE 'YES' 1</p> <p>ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO' 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ End</p>
<p>CL13. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), about how many hours did (<i>name</i>) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total?</p> <p><i>If less than one hour, record '00'</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOURS.....__ __</p>	

CHILD DISCIPLINE		FCD
FCD1. Check CB3: Child's age?	AGE 5-14 YEARS 1 AGE 15-17 YEARS 2	2 → End
<p>FCD2. Now I'd like to talk to you about something else.</p> <p>Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behaviour or to address a behaviour problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if <u>you or any other adult in your household</u> has used this method with (name) in the past month.</p> <p>[A] Took away privileges, forbade something (name) liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house.</p> <p>[B] Explained why (name)'s behaviour was wrong.</p> <p>[C] Shook (him/her).</p> <p>[D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her).</p> <p>[E] Gave (him/her) something else to do.</p> <p>[F] Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand.</p> <p>[G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object.</p> <p>[H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that.</p> <p>[I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears.</p> <p>[J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg.</p> <p>[K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit him/her over and over as hard as one could.</p>	<p>YES NO</p> <p>TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES 1 2</p> <p>EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOR 1 2</p> <p>SHOOK HIM/HER 1 2</p> <p>SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED 1 2</p> <p>GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO 1 2</p> <p>SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND 1 2</p> <p>HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT 1 2</p> <p>CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME 1 2</p> <p>HIT / SLAPPED ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS 1 2</p> <p>HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG 1 2</p> <p>BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD 1 2</p>	
FCD3. Check FS4: Is this respondent the mother or caretaker of any other children under age 5?	YES 1 NO 2	2 → FCD5

FCD4. Check FS4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5) for another child?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ End
FCDS5. Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NO OPINION 8	

CHILD FUNCTIONING		FCF
<p>FCF1. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (<i>name</i>) may have.</p> <p>Does (<i>name</i>) wear glasses or contact lenses?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>FCF2. Does (<i>name</i>) use a hearing aid?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>FCF3. Does (<i>name</i>) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>FCF4. In the following questions, I will ask you to answer by selecting one of four possible answers. For each question, would you say that (<i>name</i>) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all.</p> <p><i>Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:</i></p> <p>Remember the four possible answers: Would you say that (<i>name</i>) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all?</p>		
<p>FCF5. Check FCF1: Child wears glasses or contact lenses?</p>	<p>YES, FCF1=1 1</p> <p>NO, FCF1=2 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒FCF6A</p> <p>2 ⇒FCF6B</p>
<p>FCF6A. When wearing (his/her) glasses or contact lenses, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty seeing?</p> <p>FCF6B. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty seeing?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1</p> <p>SOME DIFFICULTY 2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3</p> <p>CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF7. Check FCF2: Child uses a hearing aid?</p>	<p>YES, FCF2=1 1</p> <p>NO, FCF2=2 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒FCF8A</p> <p>2 ⇒FCF8B</p>
<p>FCF8A. When using (his/her) hearing aid(s), does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music?</p> <p>FCF8B. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1</p> <p>SOME DIFFICULTY 2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3</p> <p>CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF9. Check FCF3: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?</p>	<p>YES, FCF3=1 1</p> <p>NO, FCF3=2 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒FCF14</p>
<p>FCF10. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 100 yards on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 1 football field.</p> <p><i>Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.</i></p>	<p>SOME DIFFICULTY 2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3</p> <p>CANNOT WALK 100 Y AT ALL 4</p>	<p>3 ⇒FCF12</p> <p>4 ⇒FCF12</p>

<p>FCF11. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 500 yards on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 5 football fields.</p> <p><i>Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.</i></p>	<p>SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 500 Y AT ALL..... 4</p>	
<p>FCF12. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 100 yards on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 1 football field.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 100 Y AT ALL..... 4</p>	<p>3 ⇒FCF16 4 ⇒FCF16</p>
<p>FCF13. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 500 yards on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 5 football fields.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 500 Y AT ALL..... 4</p>	<p>1 ⇒FCF16 2 ⇒FCF16 3 ⇒FCF16 4 ⇒FCF16</p>
<p>FCF14. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 100 yards on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 1 football field.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 100 Y AT ALL..... 4</p>	<p>3 ⇒FCF16 4 ⇒FCF16</p>
<p>FCF15. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 500 yards on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 5 football fields.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 500 Y AT ALL..... 4</p>	
<p>FCF16. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty with self-care such as feeding or dressing (himself/herself)?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL..... 4</p>	
<p>FCF17. When (<i>name</i>) speaks, does (he/she) have difficulty being understood by people inside of this household?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF18. When (<i>name</i>) speaks, does (he/she) have difficulty being understood by people outside of this household?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4</p>	

<p>FCF19. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty learning things?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL..... 4</p>	
<p>FCF20. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty remembering things?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT REMEMBER THINGS AT ALL..... 4</p>	
<p>FCF21. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty concentrating on an activity that (he/she) enjoys doing?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF22. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty accepting changes in (his/her) routine?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT ACCEPT CHANGES AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF23. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty controlling (his/her) behaviour?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT CONTROL BEHAVIOUR AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF24. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty making friends?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT MAKE FRIENDS AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF25. The next questions have different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after each question.</p> <p>I would like to know how often (<i>name</i>) seems very anxious, nervous or worried.</p> <p>Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?</p>	<p>DAILY 1 WEEKLY 2 MONTHLY 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR 4 NEVER 5</p>	
<p>FCF26. I would also like to know how often (<i>name</i>) seems very sad or depressed.</p> <p>Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?</p>	<p>DAILY 1 WEEKLY 2 MONTHLY 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR 4 NEVER 5</p>	

PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT		PR
PR1. Check CB3: Child's age?	AGE 5-6 YEARS..... 1 AGE 7-14 YEARS..... 2 AGE 15-17 YEARS..... 3	1 ⇨ End 3 ⇨ End
PR2. At the end of this interview I will ask you if I can talk to (<i>name</i>). If (he/she) is close, can you please ask (him/her) to stay here. If (<i>name</i>) is not with you at the moment could I ask that you now arrange for (him/her) to return? If that is not possible, we will later discuss a convenient time for me to call back.		
PR3. Excluding school textbooks and holy books, how many books do you have for (<i>name</i>) to read at home?	NONE 00 NUMBER OF BOOKS..... 0 TEN OR MORE BOOKS..... 10	
PR4. Check CB7: Did the child attend any school? CHECK ED9 IN THE EDUCATION MODULE IN THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILD IF CB7 WAS NOT ASKED.	YES, CB7/ED9=1..... 1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨ End
PR5. Does (<i>name</i>) ever have homework?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ PR7 8 ⇨ PR7
PR6. Does anyone help (<i>name</i>) with homework?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
PR7. Does (<i>name</i>)'s school have a Parent Teacher Association (PTA)/School Board in which parents can participate?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ PR10 8 ⇨ PR10
PR8. In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household attended a meeting called by this school governing body?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ PR10 8 ⇨ PR10
PR9. During any of these meetings, was any of the following discussed:	YES NO DK PLAN FOR ADDRESSING SCHOOL'S ISSUES 1 2 8 SCHOOL BUDGET 1 2 8	
PR10. In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household received a Report Booklet for (<i>name</i>)?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	

<p>PR11. In the last 12 months, have you or any adult from your household gone to <i>(name)</i>'s school for any of the following reasons?</p> <p>[A] A school celebration or a sport event?</p> <p>[B] To discuss<i>(name)</i>'s progress with (his/her) teachers?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO DK</p> <p>CELEBRATION OR SPORT EVENT..... 1 2 8</p> <p>TO DISCUSS PROGRESS WITH TEACHERS 1 2 8</p>	
<p>PR12. In the last 12 months, has <i>(name)</i>'s school been closed on a school day due to any of the following reasons:</p> <p>[A] Natural disasters, such as flood, heavy rainfall, epidemics or similar?</p> <p>[B] Man-made disasters, such as fire, building collapse, riots, protests or similar?</p> <p>[C] Teacher strike?</p> <p>[X] Other?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO DK</p> <p>NATURAL DISASTERS 1 2 8</p> <p>MAN-MADE DISASTERS1 2 8</p> <p>TEACHER STRIKE1 2 8</p> <p>OTHER.....1 2 8</p>	
<p>PR13. In the last 12 months, was <i>(name)</i> unable to attend class due to (his/her) teacher being absent?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	
<p>PR14. Check PR12[C] and PR13: Any 'Yes' recorded?</p>	<p>YES, PR12[C]=1OR PR13=1..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒End</p>
<p>PR15. When <i>(teacher strike / teacher absence)</i> happened did you or any other adult member of your household contact any school officials or school governing body representatives?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	

FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS

FL

FL0. Check CB3: Child's age?	AGE 5-6 YEARS.....	1	1 ⇒ End
	AGE 7-14 YEARS.....	2	
	AGE 15-17 YEARS.....	3	3 ⇒ End

FL1. Now I would like to talk to (*name*). I will ask (him/her) a few questions about (himself/herself) and about reading, and then ask (him/her) to complete a few reading and number activities.

These are not school tests and the results will not be shared with anyone, including other parents or the school.

You will not benefit directly from participating and I am not trained to tell you how well (*name*) has performed.

The activities are to help us find out how well children in this country are learning to read and to use numbers so that improvements can be made.

This will take about 20 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.

May I talk to (<i>name</i>)?	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN.....	1	2 ⇒ FL28
	NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN	2	

FL2. Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES.....	__ : __
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FL3. My name is (*your name*). I would like to tell you a bit about myself.

Could you tell me a little bit about yourself?

When the child is comfortable, continue with the verbal consent:

Let me tell you why I am here today. I am from **Bureau of Statistics**. I am part of a team trying to find out how children are learning to read and to use numbers. We are also talking to some of the children about this and asking them to do some reading and number activities. (*Your mother/Name of caretaker*) has said that you can decide if you want to help us. If you wish to help us, I will ask you some questions and give you some activities to do. I will explain each activity, and you can ask me questions any time. You do not have to do anything that you do not want to do. After we begin, if you do not want to answer a question or you do not want to continue that is alright.

Are you ready to get started?	YES	1	2 ⇒ FL28
	NO / NOT ASKED	2	

FL4. Before you start with the reading and number activities, tick each box to show that:

- You are not alone with the child unless they are at least visible to an adult known to the child.
- You have engaged the child in conversation and built rapport, e.g. using an Icebreaker.
- The child is sat comfortably, able to use the **READING& NUMBERS** Book without difficulty while you can see which page is open.

FL5. Remember you can ask me a question at any time if there is something you do not understand. You can ask me to stop at any time.

FL6. First we are going to talk about reading.	YES	NO	
[A] Do you read books at home?	READS BOOKS AT HOME.....	1	2
[B] Does someone read to you at home?	READ TO AT HOME.....	1	2

<p>FL7. Which language do you speak most of the time at home?</p> <p><i>Probe if necessary and read the listed languages.</i></p>	<p>ENGLISH.....1 SPANISH.....2 PORTUGUESE.....3 INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE4</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>).....</p> <p>6</p> <p>6</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	
<p>FL8. Check CB7: In the current school year, did the child attend any school or Nursery school v?</p> <p><i>CHECK ED9 IN THE EDUCATION MODULE IN THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILD IF CB7 WAS NOT ASKED.</i></p>	<p>YES, CB7/ED9=1 1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒FL9A</p>
<p>FL8A. Check CB4: Did the child ever attend any school or Nursery school</p> <p><i>CHECK ED4 IN THE EDUCATION MODULE IN THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILD IF CB4 WAS NOT ASKED.</i></p>	<p>YES, CB4/ED4=1 1 NO, CB4/ED4=2 OR BLANK..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒FL9B</p>
<p>FL8B. Check FL7: Is READING & NUMBERS BOOK available in the language spoken at home?</p>	<p>YES, FL7=1 1 NO, FL7=2, 3, 4, 6 OR 8..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒FL10B 2 ⇒FL23</p>
<p>FL9A. What language do your teachers use most of the time when teaching you in class?</p> <p>FL9B. When you were in school, what language did your teachers use most of the time when teaching you in class?</p> <p><i>Probe if necessary and name the listed languages.</i></p>	<p>ENGLISH.....1</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)..... 6</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>1 ⇒FL10A 6 ⇒FL23 8 ⇒FL23</p>
<p>FL10A. Now I am going to give you a short story to read in (<i>Language recorded in FL9A/B</i>). Would you like to start reading the story?</p> <p>FL10B. Now I am going to give you a short story to read in (<i>Language recorded in FL7</i>). Would you like to start reading the story?</p>	<p>YES1 NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒FL23</p>
<p>FL11. Check CB3: Child's age?</p>	<p>AGE 7-9 YEARS 1 AGE 10-14 YEARS 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒FL13</p>
<p>FL12. Check CB7: In the current school year, did the child attend school or Nursery school?</p> <p><i>CHECK ED9 IN THE EDUCATION MODULE IN THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILD IF CB7 WAS NOT ASKED.</i></p>	<p>YES, CB7/ED9=1 1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒FL19</p>
<p>FL13. Give the child the READING & NUMBERS BOOK.</p> <p><i>Open the page showing the reading practice item and say:</i></p> <p>Now we are going to do some reading. <i>Point to the sentence.</i> I would like you to read this aloud. Then I may ask you a question.</p> <p><i>Sam is a cat. Tina is a dog. Sam is 5. Tina is 6.</i></p>		

FL14. Did the child read every word in the practice correctly?	YES 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒FL23																																																																																																																																																										
FL15. Once the reading is done, ask: How old is Sam?	SAM IS 5 YEARS OLD 1 OTHER ANSWERS..... 2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS ... 3	1 ⇒FL17																																																																																																																																																										
FL16. Say: Sam is 5 years old. <i>and go to FL23.</i>		⇒FL23																																																																																																																																																										
FL17. Here is another question: Who is older: Sam or Tina?	TINA IS OLDER (THAN SAM) 1 OTHER ANSWERS 2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS ... 3	1 ⇒FL19																																																																																																																																																										
FL18. Say: Tina is older than Sam. Tina is 6 and Sam is 5. <i>and go to FL23.</i>		⇒FL23																																																																																																																																																										
FL19. Turn the page to reveal the reading passage. Thank you. Now I want you to try this. Here is a story. I want you to read it aloud as carefully as you can. You will start here (<i>point to the first word on the first line</i>) and you will read line by line (<i>point to the direction for reading each line</i>). When you finish I will ask you some questions about what you have read. If you come to a word you do not know, go onto the next word. Put your finger on the first word. Ready? Begin.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Moses</td><td>is</td><td>in</td><td>class</td><td>two.</td><td>One</td><td>day,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Moses</td><td>was</td><td>going</td><td>home</td><td>from</td><td>school.</td><td>He</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>saw</td><td>some</td><td>red</td><td>flowers</td><td>on</td><td>the</td><td>way.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The</td><td>flowers</td><td>were</td><td>near</td><td>a</td><td>tomato</td><td>farm.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Moses</td><td>wanted</td><td>to</td><td>get</td><td>some</td><td>flowers</td><td>for</td> </tr> <tr> <td>29</td><td>30</td><td>31</td><td>32</td><td>33</td><td>34</td><td>35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>his</td><td>mother.</td><td>Moses</td><td>ran</td><td>fast</td><td>across</td><td>the</td> </tr> <tr> <td>36</td><td>37</td><td>38</td><td>39</td><td>40</td><td>41</td><td>42</td> </tr> <tr> <td>farm</td><td>to</td><td>get</td><td>the</td><td>flowers.</td><td>He</td><td>fell</td> </tr> <tr> <td>43</td><td>44</td><td>45</td><td>46</td><td>47</td><td>48</td><td>49</td> </tr> <tr> <td>down</td><td>near</td><td>a</td><td>banana</td><td>tree.</td><td>Moses</td><td>started</td> </tr> <tr> <td>50</td><td>51</td><td>52</td><td>53</td><td>54</td><td>55</td><td>56</td> </tr> <tr> <td>crying.</td><td>The</td><td>farmer</td><td>saw</td><td>him</td><td>and</td><td>came.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>57</td><td>58</td><td>59</td><td>60</td><td>61</td><td>62</td><td>63</td> </tr> <tr> <td>He</td><td>gave</td><td>Moses</td><td>many</td><td>flowers.</td><td>Moses</td><td>was</td> </tr> <tr> <td>64</td><td>65</td><td>66</td><td>67</td><td>68</td><td>69</td><td>70</td> </tr> <tr> <td>very</td><td>happy.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>71</td><td>72</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </table>	Moses	is	in	class	two.	One	day,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Moses	was	going	home	from	school.	He	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	saw	some	red	flowers	on	the	way.	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	The	flowers	were	near	a	tomato	farm.	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Moses	wanted	to	get	some	flowers	for	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	his	mother.	Moses	ran	fast	across	the	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	farm	to	get	the	flowers.	He	fell	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	down	near	a	banana	tree.	Moses	started	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	crying.	The	farmer	saw	him	and	came.	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	He	gave	Moses	many	flowers.	Moses	was	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	very	happy.						71	72						
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FL20. Results of the child's reading.	LAST WORD ATTEMPTED.....NUMBER ____ TOTAL NUMBER OF WORDS INCORRECTOR MISSEDNUMBER ____																																																																																																																																																											

FL21. How well did the child read the story?	THE CHILD READ AT LEAST ONE WORD CORRECTLY..... 1	
	THE CHILD DID NOT READ ANY WORD CORRECTLY..... 2	2 ⇒ FL23
	THE CHILD DID NOT TRY TO READ THE STORY 3	3 ⇒ FL23

FL22. Now I am going to ask you a few questions about what you have read.

If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, mark 'No response' and say: Thank you. That is ok. We will move on.

Make sure the child can still see the passage and ask:

[A] What class is Moses in?	CORRECT ((MOSES IS) IN CLASS TWO) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3
[B] What did Moses see on the way home?	CORRECT (HE SAW SOME FLOWERS)..... 1 INCORRECT 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3
[C] Why did Moses start crying?	CORRECT(BECAUSE HE FELL) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3
[D] Where did Moses fall (down)?	CORRECT ((MOSES FELL DOWN) NEAR A BANANA TREE) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3
[E] Why was Moses happy?	CORRECT (BECAUSE THE FARMER GAVE HIM MANY FLOWERS / BECAUSE HE HAD FLOWERS TO GIVE TO HIS MOTHER)..... 1 INCORRECT 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3

<p>FL23. Turn the page in the <i>READING& NUMBERS BOOK</i> so the child is looking at the list of numbers. Make sure the child is looking at this page.</p> <p>Now here are some numbers. I want you to point to each number and tell me what the number is.</p> <p><i>Point to the first number and say:</i> Start here.</p> <p><i>If the child stops on a number for a while, tell the child what the number is, mark the number as ‘No Attempt’, point to the next number and say:</i> What is this number?</p> <p><i>If the child does not attempt to read 2 consecutive numbers, say:</i> Thank you. That is ok.</p>	<p>9 CORRECT1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3</p> <p>12 CORRECT1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3</p> <p>30 CORRECT1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3</p> <p>48 CORRECT1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3</p> <p>74 CORRECT1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3</p> <p>731 CORRECT1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3</p>	
<p>FL23A. Check FL23: Did the child correctly identify two of the first three numbers (9, 12 and 30)?</p>	<p>YES, AT LEAST TWO CORRECT 1 NO, AT LEAST 2 INCORRECT OR WITH NO ATTEMPT 2</p>	<p>2 ⇨ FL28</p>
<p>FL24. Turn the page so the child is looking at the first pair of numbers. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Say: Look at these numbers. Tell me which one is bigger.</p> <p><i>Record the child’s answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question for the next pair of numbers.</i></p> <p><i>If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, record ‘3’, no attempt, for the appropriate pair of numbers, turn the booklet page and show the child the next pair of numbers.</i></p> <p><i>If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive pairs, record ‘3’, no attempt, for remaining pairs and say:</i> Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity.</p>	<p>7& 5 CORRECT (7).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3</p> <p>11 & 24 CORRECT (24)1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3</p> <p>58& 49 CORRECT (58)1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3</p> <p>65 & 67 CORRECT (67)1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3</p> <p>146 & 154 CORRECT (154)1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3</p>	

<p>FL25. Give the child a pencil and paper. Turn the page so the child is looking at the first addition. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Say: Look at this sum. How much is (number plus number)? Tell me the answer. You can use the pencil and paper if it helps you.</p> <p>Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question for the next sum.</p> <p>If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, record '3', no attempt, for the appropriate sum, turn the booklet page and show the child the next addition.</p> <p>If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive sums, record '3', no attempt, for remaining sums and say: Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity.</p>	<p>3 + 2 CORRECT (5).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3</p> <p>8 + 6 CORRECT (14)1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3</p> <p>7 + 3 CORRECT (10)1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3</p> <p>13 + 6 CORRECT (19)1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3</p> <p>12 + 24 CORRECT (36)1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3</p>	
<p>FL26. Turn to the first practice sheet for pattern recognition. Say: Here are some numbers.1, 2, __, and 4.</p> <p>Point to each number and blank space and say: What number goes here?</p>	<p>CORRECT (3).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT.....3</p>	<p>2 ⇒FL26B 3 ⇒FL26B</p>
<p>FL26A. That's correct, 3. Let's do another one.</p>		<p>⇒FL26C</p>
<p>FL26B. Do not explain how to get the correct answer. Just say: The number 3 goes here. Say the numbers with me. (Point to each number) 1, 2, 3, 4. 3 goes here. Let's do another one.</p>		
<p>FL26C. Here are some more numbers.5, 10, 15 and __.</p> <p>Point to each number and blank space and say: What number goes here?</p>	<p>CORRECT (20).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT.....3</p>	<p>2 ⇒FL26E 3 ⇒FL26E</p>
<p>FL26D. That's correct, 20.</p>		<p>⇒FL27</p>
<p>FL26E. Do not explain how to get the correct answer. Just say: The number 20 goes here. Say the numbers with me. (Point to each number) 5, 10, 15, 20. 20 goes here.</p>		
<p>FL26F. CHECK FL26: WAS THE ANSWER CORRECT?</p>	<p>YES, FL26=1 1 NO, FL26=2 OR 3..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒FL28</p>

<p>FL27. Now I want you to try this on your own.</p> <p>Here are some more numbers. Tell me what number goes here (<i>pointing to the missing number</i>).</p> <p><i>Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question.</i></p> <p><i>If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, record '3', no attempt, for the appropriate question, turn the page and show the child the next question.</i></p> <p><i>If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive patterns, record '3', no attempt, for remaining patterns and say: Thank you. That is ok.</i></p>	<p>5, 6, 7, __ CORRECT (8).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3</p> <p>14, 15, __, 17 CORRECT (16)1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3</p> <p>20, __, 40, 50 CORRECT (30)1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3</p> <p>2, 4, 6, __ CORRECT (8).....1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3</p> <p>5, 8, 11, __ CORRECT (14)1 INCORRECT2 NO ATTEMPT3</p>	
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<p>FL28. <i>Result of interview with child.</i></p> <p>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</p>	<p>COMPLETED.....01 NOT AT HOME02 MOTHER / CARETAKER REFUSED03 CHILD REFUSED.....04 PARTLY COMPLETED05 INCAPACITATED.....06 OTHER (<i>specify</i>).....96</p>	
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FS11. <i>Record the time.</i>	HOURS AND MINUTES ____ : ____	
FS12. <i>Language of the Questionnaire.</i>	ENGLISH 1 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
FS13. <i>Language of the Interview.</i>	ENGLISH 1 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
FS14. <i>Native language of the Respondent.</i>	ENGLISH 1 SPANISH.....2 PORTUGUESE.....3 INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE4 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
FS15. <i>Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?</i>	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE..... 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE 2 NO, NOT USED..... 3	
FS16. <i>Thank the respondent and the child for her/his cooperation.</i> <i>Proceed to complete the result in FS17 in the 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and then go to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE and complete HH56.</i> <i>Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.</i>		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

Sam is a cat. Tina is a dog. Sam is 5. Tina is 6.

Moses is in class two. One day, Moses was going home from school. He saw some red flowers on the way. The flowers were near a tomato farm. Moses wanted to get some flowers for his mother. Moses ran fast across the farm to get the flowers. He fell down near a banana tree. Moses started crying. The farmer saw him and came. He gave Moses many flowers. Moses was very happy

9

12

30

48

74

731

75

11 24

5849

65 67
146 154

$$3 + 2 =$$

$$8 + 6 =$$

$$7 + 3 =$$

$$13 + 6 =$$

$$12 + 24 =$$

1 2 4
5 10 15

5 6 7

14 15 17

20 40 50

2 4 6

5 8 11



MONITORING THE SITUATION
OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN

GUYANA

2019-2020

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