

Sustainable Development Goal Indicators				
[Country Survey Year]				
Indicator	Sex			DHS table number
	Male	Female	Total	
2. Zero hunger				
2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age				11.1
2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age			% ^a	na
a) Prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years of age			% ^a	11.1
b) Prevalence of overweight among children under 5 years of age			% ^a	11.1
3. Good health and well-being				
3.1.1 <i>Maternal mortality ratio</i> ¹	na	na		MM.4
3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	na	na		9.6
3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate ²			% ^a	8.1 and 8.2
3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate ²			% ^a	8.1 and 8.2
3.6.1 <i>Death rate due to road traffic injuries</i> ³			% ^a	AI.1
3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	na		na	7.13.2
3.7.2 Adolescent birth rates per 1,000 women	-	-	-	
a) Girls aged 10-14 years ⁴	na		na	5.1
b) Women aged 15-19 years ⁵	na		na	5.1
3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older ⁶			% ^a	3.10.1 and 3.10.2
3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme				
a) Coverage of DPT containing vaccine (2 nd dose) ⁷				10.3
b) Coverage of measles containing vaccine (2 nd dose) ⁸				10.3
c) Coverage of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (last dose in schedule) ⁹				10.3
4. Quality education				
4.2.1 <i>Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex</i> ¹⁰				TC.11.1
4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)				Pending - no table
5. Gender equality				
5.2.1 <i>Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months</i> ^{11,12}	na		na	DV12
a) <i>Physical violence</i>	na		na	DV12
b) <i>Sexual violence</i>	na		na	DV12
c) <i>Psychological violence</i>	na		na	DV12
5.2.2 <i>Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months</i> ¹²	na		na	Pending - no table
5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	-	-	-	
a) before age 15	na		na	4.3
b) before age 18	na		na	4.3
5.3.2 <i>Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting</i>	na		na	FGC.2
5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care ¹⁵	na		na	15W
5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone ¹⁵			% ^a	15.7.1 and 15.7.2
7. Affordable clean energy				
7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity				2.4
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology ¹⁶				2.4
8. Decent work and economic growth				
8.7.1 <i>Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labor</i>				PR.3.3
8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider ¹⁷			% ^a	15.7.1 and 15.7.2
16. Peace, justice, and strong institutions				
16.2.1 <i>Percentage of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month</i> ¹⁸				PR.2.1
16.2.3 <i>Proportion of young women (and men) aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18</i> ¹⁹			na	Pending - no table
16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority				2.11
17. Partnerships for the goals				
17.8.1 <i>Proportion of individuals using the Internet</i> ²⁰			% ^a	3.5.1 and 3.5.2

na = Not applicable

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

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

³ Calculated per 100,000 population

⁴ Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for girls age 10-14 for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 girls age 10-14

⁵ Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 women age 15-19

⁶ Data are not age-standardized and are available for women and men age 15-49 only

⁷ The percentage of children age 12-23 months who received three doses of [DPT CONTAINING VACCINE]

⁸ The percentage of children age 24-35 months who received two doses of [MEASLES CONTAINING VACCINE]

⁹ The percentage of children age 12-23 months who received a [THREE/TWO] doses of [PNEUMOCOCCAL CONJUGATE VACCINE]

¹⁰ Measured for children age 36-59 months

¹¹ Data are available for women age 15-49 who have ever been in union only

¹² In the DHS, psychological violence is termed emotional violence

¹³ Data are available for women age 15-49 only

¹⁴ Data are available for currently married women who are not pregnant only

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

¹⁶ Measured as the percentage of the population using clean fuel for cooking

¹⁷ Data are available for women and men age 15-49 who have and use an account at bank or other financial institution; information on use of a mobile-money-service provider is not available

¹⁸ Data are available for children age 1-14 only

¹⁹ Data are available for women only

²⁰ Data are available for women and men age 15-49 who have used the internet in the past 12 months

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

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Table 1.1 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews, and response rates, according to residence (unweighted), [Country Survey Year]

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected			
Households occupied			
Households interviewed			
Household response rate ¹			
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women			
Number of eligible women interviewed			
Eligible women response rate ²			
Household interviews in subsample			
Households selected			
Households occupied			
Households interviewed			
Household response rate in subsample ¹			
Interviews with men age 15-54[59]			
Number of eligible men			
Number of eligible men interviewed			
Eligible men response rate ²			

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Table 2.1.1 Household drinking water

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by source of drinking water and by time to obtain drinking water; percentage of households and de jure population with basic drinking water service and percentage with limited drinking water service, according to residence, [Country Survey Year]

Characteristic	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Source of drinking water						
Improved source						
Piped into dwelling/yard/plot						
Piped to neighbor						
Public tap/standpipe						
Tubewell/borehole						
Protected dug well						
Protected spring						
Rainwater						
Tanker truck/cart with small tank						
Bottled water						
Unimproved source						
Unprotected dug well						
Unprotected spring						
Surface water						
Other						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)						
Water on premises ¹						
30 minutes or less						
More than 30 minutes						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic drinking water service ²						
Percentage with limited drinking water service ³						
Number of households/population						

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

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

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

Table 2.1.2 Drinking water according to region and wealth

Percent distribution of de jure population by drinking water source, percentage of de jure population with basic drinking water service, and percentage with limited drinking water service, according to region and wealth quintile, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Improved source of drinking water ¹	Unimproved source of drinking water ²	Total	Percentage with basic drinking water service ³	Percentage with limited drinking water service ⁴	Number of persons
Region						
Region 1			100.0			
Region 2			100.0			
Region 3			100.0			
Region 4			100.0			
Wealth quintile						
Lowest			100.0			
Second			100.0			
Middle			100.0			
Fourth			100.0			
Highest			100.0			
Total			100.0			

¹ See Table 2.1.1 for definition of an improved source

² See Table 2.1.1 for definition of an unimproved source

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

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

Table 2.1.3 Treatment of household drinking water

Percentage of households and de jure population using various methods to treat drinking water, and percentage using an appropriate treatment method, according to residence, [Country Survey Year]

Water treatment method	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Boil						
Bleach/chlorine added						
Strain through cloth						
Ceramic, sand or other filter						
Solar disinfection						
Let it stand and settle						
Other						
No treatment						

Percentage using an appropriate treatment method¹

Number of households/population

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

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

Table 2.2 Availability of water

Percent distribution of households and de jure population using piped water or water from a tube well or borehole, by availability of water in the last 2 weeks, according to residence, [Country Survey Year]

Availability of water in last 2 weeks	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Not available for at least 1 day						
Available with no interruption of at least one day						
Don't know						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population using piped water or water from a tube well ¹						

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

Table 2.3.1 Household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by type of toilet/latrine facilities, percent distribution of households and de jure population with a toilet/latrine facility by location of the facility, percentage of households and de jure population with basic sanitation services, and percentage with limited sanitation services, according to residence, [Country Survey Year]

Type and location of toilet/latrine facility	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Improved sanitation facility						
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system						
Flush/pour flush to septic tank						
Flush/pour flush to a pit latrine						
Flush/pour flush, don't know where						
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine						
Pit latrine with a slab						
Composting toilet						
Unimproved sanitation facility						
Flush/pour flush not to sewer/ septic tank/pit latrine						
Pit latrine without slab/open pit						
Bucket						
Hanging toilet/hanging latrine						
Other						
Open defecation (no facility/bush/field)						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population						
Location of the facility						
In own dwelling						
In own yard/plot						
Elsewhere						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population with a toilet/latrine facility						
Percentage with basic sanitation service ¹						
Percentage with limited sanitation service ²						
Number of households/population						

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

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

Table 2.3.2 Sanitation facility type according to region and wealth

Percent distribution of de jure population by type of sanitation, percentage of de jure population with basic sanitation service, and percentage with limited sanitation service, according to region and wealth quintile, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Type of sanitation			Total	Percentage with basic sanitation service ³	Percentage with limited sanitation service ⁴	Number of persons
	Improved sanitation facility ¹	Unimproved sanitation facility ²	Open defecation				
Region							
Region 1				100.0			
Region 2				100.0			
Region 3				100.0			
Region 4				100.0			
Wealth quintile							
Lowest				100.0			
Second				100.0			
Middle				100.0			
Fourth				100.0			
Highest				100.0			
Total				100.0			

¹ See Table 2.3.1 for definition of an improved facility

² See Table 2.3.1 for definition of an unimproved facility

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

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

Table 2.4 Household characteristics

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by housing characteristics, percentage using solid fuel for cooking, percentage using clean fuel for cooking, and percent distribution by frequency of smoking in the home, according to residence, [Country Survey Year]

Housing characteristic	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Electricity						
Yes						
No						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Flooring material						
Earth/sand						
Dung						
Wood planks						
Palm/bamboo						
Parquet or polished wood						
Vinyl or asphalt strips						
Ceramic tiles						
Cement						
Carpet						
Other						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rooms used for sleeping						
One						
Two						
Three or more						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place for cooking						
In the house						
In a separate building						
Outdoors						
No food cooked in household						
Other						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel						
Electricity						
LPG/natural gas/biogas						
Kerosene						
Coal/lignite						
Charcoal						
Wood						
Straw/shrubs/grass						
Agricultural crop						
Animal dung						
Other fuel						
No food cooked in household						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ¹						
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking ²						
Frequency of smoking in the home						

Daily
Weekly
Monthly
Less often than once a month
Never

Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population						

LPG = Liquefied petroleum gas

¹ Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crops, and animal dung [LIST ANY ADDITIONAL CATEGORIES INCLUDED IN THE SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE]

² Includes electricity and LPG/natural gas/biogas [LIST ANY ADDITIONAL CATEGORIES INCLUDED IN THE SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE]

Table 2.5 Household possessions

Percentage of households possessing various household effects, means of transportation, agricultural land and livestock/farm animals, according to residence, [Country Survey Year]

Possession	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household effects			
Radio			
Television			
Mobile phone			
Non-mobile telephone			
Computer			
Refrigerator			
Means of transport			
Bicycle			
Animal drawn cart			
Motorcycle/scooter			
Car/truck			
Boat with a motor			
Ownership of agricultural land			
Ownership of farm animals¹			
Number of households			

¹ Cows, bulls, other cattle, horses, donkeys, mules, goats, sheep, chickens, or other poultry

Table 2.6 Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the de jure population by wealth quintiles and the Gini coefficient, according to residence and region, [Country Survey Year]

Residence/region	Wealth quintile					Total	Number of persons	Gini coefficient
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest			
Residence								
Urban						100.0		
Rural						100.0		
Region								
Region 1						100.0		
Region 2						100.0		
Region 3						100.0		
Region 4						100.0		
Total						100.0		

Table 2.7 Handwashing

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of the de jure population for whom place for washing hands was observed and:			Place for handwashing observed and:				Number of persons for whom place for handwashing was observed	Percentage of the de jure population with a basic handwashing facility ³	Percentage of the de jure population with a limited handwashing facility ⁴	Number of persons for whom a place for handwashing was observed or with no place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot
	Place for handwashing was a fixed place	Place for handwashing was mobile	Total	Water available	Soap available ¹	Cleansing agent other than soap available ²	Number of persons for whom place for handwashing was observed				
Residence											
Urban	QH139=1	QH139=2	QH139=1 OR 2	QH139 =1, 2,3,4,5	QH140=1	QH141=A	QH141=B	QH139 =1 or 2	QH140=1 AND QH141=A	QH139 =1 or 2	QH139 =1 or 2 or 3
Rural											
Region											
Region 1											
Region 2											
Region 3											
Region 4											
Wealth quintile											
Lowest											
Second											
Middle											
Fourth											
Highest											
Total											

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

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

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

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

Figure 2.1W Population pyramid (WORKING TABLE ONLY)

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by 5-year age groups, according to sex, [Country Survey Year]

Age	Male	Female	Total
<5			
5-9			
10-14			
15-19			
20-24			
25-29			
30-34			
35-39			
40-44			
45-49			
50-54			
55-59			
60-64			
65-69			
70-74			
75-79			
80+			
Total			100.0
Number			

Table 2.9 Household composition

Percent distribution of households by sex of head of household and by household size; mean size of households; and percentage of households with orphans and foster children under age 18, according to residence, [Country Survey Year]

Characteristic	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household headship			
Male			
Female			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of usual members			
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9+			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean size of households			
Percentage of households with orphans and foster children under age 18			
Double orphans			
Single orphans ¹			
Foster children ²			
Orphans and/or foster children			

Number of households

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

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

² Foster children are those under age 18 living in households with neither their mother nor their father present, and the mother and/or the father are alive

Table 2.10 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of de jure children under age 18 by living arrangements and survival status of parents, percentage of children not living with a biological parent, and percentage of children with one or both parents dead, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Living with mother but not with father		Living with father but not with mother		Not living with either parent			Missing information on father/mother	Total	Percent-age not living with a biological parent	Percent-age with one or both parents dead ¹	Number of children	
	Living with both parents	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Both alive	Only mother alive						Only father alive
Age													
0-4										100.0			
<2										100.0			
2-4										100.0			
5-9										100.0			
10-14										100.0			
15-17										100.0			
Sex													
Male										100.0			
Female										100.0			
Residence													
Urban										100.0			
Rural										100.0			
Region													
Region 1										100.0			
Region 2										100.0			
Region 3										100.0			
Region 4										100.0			
Wealth quintile													
Lowest										100.0			
Second										100.0			
Middle										100.0			
Fourth										100.0			
Highest										100.0			
Total <15										100.0			
Total <18										100.0			

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

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

Table 2.11 Birth registration of children under age 5

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose births are registered and who:		Total percentage of children whose births are registered	Number of children
	Had a birth certificate	Did not have a birth certificate		
Age				
<2	HQ20=1	HQ20=2	HQ20=1 or 2	
2-4				
Sex				
Male				
Female				
Residence				
Urban				
Rural				
Region				
Region 1				
Region 2				
Region 3				
Region 4				
Wealth quintile				
Lowest				
Second				
Middle				
Fourth				
Highest				
Total				

Table 2.12.1 Educational attainment of the female household population

Percent distribution of the de facto female household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	No education	Some primary	Completed primary ¹	Some secondary	Completed secondary ²	More than secondary	Don't know/missing	Total	Number of women	Median years completed
Age										
6-9								100.0		
10-14								100.0		
15-19								100.0		
20-24								100.0		
25-29								100.0		
30-34								100.0		
35-39								100.0		
40-44								100.0		
45-49								100.0		
50-54								100.0		
55-59								100.0		
60-64								100.0		
65+								100.0		
Residence										
Urban								100.0		
Rural								100.0		
Region										
Region 1								100.0		
Region 2								100.0		
Region 3								100.0		
Region 4								100.0		
Wealth quintile										
Lowest								100.0		
Second								100.0		
Middle								100.0		
Fourth								100.0		
Highest								100.0		
Total								100.0		

¹ Completed X grade at the primary level

² Completed X grade at the secondary level

Table 2.12.2 Educational attainment of the male household population

Percent distribution of the de facto male household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	No education	Some primary	Completed primary ¹	Some secondary	Completed secondary ²	More than secondary	Don't know/missing	Total	Number of men	Median years completed
Age										
6-9								100.0		
10-14								100.0		
15-19								100.0		
20-24								100.0		
25-29								100.0		
30-34								100.0		
35-39								100.0		
40-44								100.0		
45-49								100.0		
50-54								100.0		
55-59								100.0		
60-64								100.0		
65+								100.0		
Residence										
Urban								100.0		
Rural								100.0		
Region										
Region 1								100.0		
Region 2								100.0		
Region 3								100.0		
Region 4								100.0		
Wealth quintile										
Lowest								100.0		
Second								100.0		
Middle								100.0		
Fourth								100.0		
Highest								100.0		
Total								100.0		

¹ Completed X grade at the primary level

² Completed X grade at the secondary level

Table 2.13 School attendance ratios

Net attendance ratios (NAR) and gross attendance ratios (GAR) for the de facto household population by sex and level of schooling; and the Gender Parity Index (GPI), according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Net attendance ratio ¹			Gross attendance ratio ²				
	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity Index ³	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity Index ³
PRIMARY SCHOOL								
Residence								
Urban								
Rural								
Region								
Region 1								
Region 2								
Region 3								
Region 4								
Wealth quintile								
Lowest								
Second								
Middle								
Fourth								
Highest								
Total								
SECONDARY SCHOOL								
Residence								
Urban								
Rural								
Region								
Region 1								
Region 2								
Region 3								
Region 4								
Wealth quintile								
Lowest								
Second								
Middle								
Fourth								
Highest								
Total								

¹ The NAR for primary school is the percentage of the primary-school age (A-B years) population that is attending primary school. The NAR for secondary school is the percentage of the secondary-school age (C-D years) population that is attending secondary school. By definition the NAR cannot exceed 100.0.

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

³ The Gender Parity Index for primary school is the ratio of the primary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males. The Gender Parity Index for secondary school is the ratio of the secondary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males.

Figure 2.2W Age-specific attendance rates of the de facto population age 5-24 years (WORKING TABLE ONLY)

Percentage of the de facto household population age 5-24 years attending school, by age and sex, [Country Survey Year]

Age	Percentage attending school	Number
MALE		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
FEMALE		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
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23		
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Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Age						
15-19						
20-24						
25-29						
30-34						
35-39						
40-44						
45-49						
Religion						
--						
--						
Ethnic group						
--						
--						
Marital status						
Never married						
Married						
Living together						
Divorced/separated						
Widowed						
Residence						
Urban						
Rural						
Region						
Region 1						
Region 2						
Region 3						
Region 4						
Education						
No education						
Primary						
Secondary						
More than secondary						
Wealth quintile						
Lowest						
Second						
Middle						
Fourth						
Highest						
Total 15-49	100.0			100.0		
50-54[59]	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total 15-54[59]	na	na	na	na	na	na

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

na = Not applicable

Table 3.2.1 Educational attainment: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling							Total	Median years completed	Number of women
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary ¹	Some secondary	Completed secondary ²	More than secondary	Missing			
Age										
15-24								100.0		
15-19								100.0		
20-24								100.0		
25-29								100.0		
30-34								100.0		
35-39								100.0		
40-44								100.0		
45-49								100.0		
Residence										
Urban								100.0		
Rural								100.0		
Region										
Region 1								100.0		
Region 2								100.0		
Region 3								100.0		
Region 4								100.0		
Wealth quintile										
Lowest								100.0		
Second								100.0		
Middle								100.0		
Fourth								100.0		
Highest								100.0		
Total								100.0		

¹ Completed X grade at the primary level

² Completed Y grade at the secondary level

Table 3.2.2 Educational attainment: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling							Total	Median years completed	Number of men
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary ¹	Some secondary	Completed secondary ²	More than secondary	Missing			
Age										
15-24								100.0		
15-19								100.0		
20-24								100.0		
25-29								100.0		
30-34								100.0		
35-39								100.0		
40-44								100.0		
45-49								100.0		
Residence										
Urban								100.0		
Rural								100.0		
Region										
Region 1								100.0		
Region 2								100.0		
Region 3								100.0		
Region 4								100.0		
Wealth quintile										
Lowest								100.0		
Second								100.0		
Middle								100.0		
Fourth								100.0		
Highest								100.0		
Total 15-49								100.0		
50-54[59]								100.0		
Total 15-54[59]								100.0		

¹ Completed X grade at the primary level

² Completed Y grade at the secondary level

Table 3.3.1 Literacy: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Higher than secondary schooling	No schooling, primary or secondary school					Blind/visually impaired	Missing	Total	Percentage literate ¹	Number of women
		Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	No card with required language						
Age											
									100.0		
									100.0		
									100.0		
									100.0		
									100.0		
									100.0		
									100.0		
									100.0		
									100.0		
									100.0		
									100.0		
Residence											
									100.0		
									100.0		
Region											
									100.0		
									100.0		
									100.0		
									100.0		
Wealth quintile											
									100.0		
									100.0		
									100.0		
									100.0		
									100.0		
									100.0		
									100.0		
Total									100.0		

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

Table 3.3.2 Literacy: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	No schooling, primary or secondary school						Missing	Total	Percentage literate ¹	Number of men
	Higher than secondary schooling	Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	No card with required language	Blind/visually impaired				
Age										
15-24								100.0		
15-19								100.0		
20-24								100.0		
25-29								100.0		
30-34								100.0		
35-39								100.0		
40-44								100.0		
45-49								100.0		
Residence										
Urban								100.0		
Rural								100.0		
Region										
Region 1								100.0		
Region 2								100.0		
Region 3								100.0		
Region 4								100.0		
Wealth quintile										
Lowest								100.0		
Second								100.0		
Middle								100.0		
Fourth								100.0		
Highest								100.0		
Total 15-49								100.0		
50-54[59]								100.0		
Total 15-54[59]								100.0		

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

Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of women
Age						
15-19						
20-24						
25-29						
30-34						
35-39						
40-44						
45-49						
Residence						
Urban						
Rural						
Region						
Region 1						
Region 2						
Region 3						
Region 4						
Education						
No education						
Primary						
Secondary						
More than secondary						
Wealth quintile						
Lowest						
Second						
Middle						
Fourth						
Highest						
Total						

Table 3.4.2 Exposure to mass media: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of men
Age						
15-19						
20-24						
25-29						
30-34						
35-39						
40-44						
45-49						
Residence						
Urban						
Rural						
Region						
Region 1						
Region 2						
Region 3						
Region 4						
Education						
No education						
Primary						
Secondary						
More than secondary						
Wealth quintile						
Lowest						
Second						
Middle						
Fourth						
Highest						
Total 15-49						
50-54[59]						
Total 15-54[59]						

Table 3.6.1 Employment status: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding	Missing/ don't know	Total	Number of women
	Currently employed ¹	Not currently employed				
Age						
15-19						100.0
20-24						100.0
25-29						100.0
30-34						100.0
35-39						100.0
40-44						100.0
45-49						100.0
Marital status						
Never married						100.0
Married or living together						100.0
Divorced/separated/widowed						100.0
Number of living children						
0						100.0
1-2						100.0
3-4						100.0
5+						100.0
Residence						
Urban						100.0
Rural						100.0
Region						
Region 1						100.0
Region 2						100.0
Region 3						100.0
Region 4						100.0
Education						
No education						100.0
Primary						100.0
Secondary						100.0
More than secondary						100.0
Wealth quintile						
Lowest						100.0
Second						100.0
Middle						100.0
Fourth						100.0
Highest						100.0
Total						100.0

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

Table 3.6.2 Employment status: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding	Missing/ don't know	Total	Number of men
	Currently employed ¹	Not currently employed				
Age						
15-19						100.0
20-24						100.0
25-29						100.0
30-34						100.0
35-39						100.0
40-44						100.0
45-49						100.0
Marital status						
Never married						100.0
Married or living together						100.0
Divorced/separated/ widowed						100.0
Number of living children						
0						100.0
1-2						100.0
3-4						100.0
5+						100.0
Residence						
Urban						100.0
Rural						100.0
Region						
Region 1						100.0
Region 2						100.0
Region 3						100.0
Region 4						100.0
Education						
No education						100.0
Primary						100.0
Secondary						100.0
More than secondary						100.0
Wealth quintile						
Lowest						100.0
Second						100.0
Middle						100.0
Fourth						100.0
Highest						100.0
Total 15-49						100.0
50-54[59]						100.0
Total 15-54[59]						100.0

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

Table 3.8 Type of employment: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings, type of employer and continuity of employment, according to type of employment (agricultural or nonagricultural), [Country Survey Year]

Employment characteristic	Nonagricultural		Total
	Agricultural work	work	
Type of earnings			
Cash only			
Cash and in-kind			
In-kind only			
Not paid			
Missing			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of employer			
Employed by family member			
Employed by nonfamily member			
Self-employed			
Missing			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Continuity of employment			
All year			
Seasonal			
Occasional			
Missing			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women employed during the past 12 months			

Note: Total includes women with information missing on type of employment who are not shown separately.

Table 3.10.1 Tobacco smoking: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who smoke various tobacco products, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Percentage who smoke: ¹		Number of women
	Cigarettes ²	Other type of tobacco ³	
Age			
15-19			yes in col
20-24	1104=1 or 2	1107b,	1 or 2
25-29	or	1107c, or	
30-34	1107a=yes	1107d=	
35-39		yes	
40-44			
45-49			
Residence			
Urban			
Rural			
Region			
Region 1			
Region 2			
Region 3			
Region 4			
Education			
No education			
Primary			
Secondary			
More than secondary			
Wealth quintile			
Lowest			
Second			
Middle			
Fourth			
Highest			
Total			

¹ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use

² Cigarettes include kreteks

³ Includes pipes full of tobacco, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, and water pipes [INCLUDE OTHER COUNTRY-SPECIFIC TYPES OF SMOKED TOBACCO]

Table 3.10.2 Tobacco smoking: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who smoke various tobacco products, and percent distribution of men by smoking frequency, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Percentage who smoke: ¹			Smoking frequency			Total	Number of men
	Cigarettes ²	Other type of tobacco ³	Any type of tobacco	Daily smoker	Occasional smoker ⁴	Non-smoker		
Age								
15-19	811a,	811d,	YES in column 1 or 2	808=1	808=2	808=3	100.0	
20-24	811b, or	811e,					100.0	
25-29	811c > 000	811f, or					100.0	
30-34	OR 812a,	811g >					100.0	
35-39	812b, or	000 OR					100.0	
40-44	812c > 000	812d,					100.0	
45-49		812e,					100.0	
Residence								
Urban		812f, or					100.0	
Rural		812g > 000					100.0	
Region								
Region 1							100.0	
Region 2							100.0	
Region 3							100.0	
Region 4							100.0	
Education								
No education							100.0	
Primary							100.0	
Secondary							100.0	
More than secondary							100.0	
Wealth quintile								
Lowest							100.0	
Second							100.0	
Middle							100.0	
Fourth							100.0	
Highest							100.0	
Total 15-49							100.0	
50-54[59]							100.0	
Total 15-54[59]							100.0	

¹ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use

² Includes manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes, and kreteks

³ Includes pipes, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, and water pipes [INCLUDE OTHER COUNTRY-SPECIFIC TYPES OF SMOKED TOBACCO]

⁴ Occasional refers to less often than daily use

Tables based on the tabulation plan for the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), found here: http://www.who.int/tobacco/surveillance/en_tfi_gats_country_report_template.pdf

Notes on programming: for questions 811 and 812 (columns 1 and 2), the respondent should also be included in the numerator if any of the questions include a special value of '888'.

Columns 4 and 5 may not sum to column 3: in the event that the respondent answered 1 or 2 to question 808, but then listed '000' to all questions 811a-g (or 812a-g), then he would be included in column 4 (or 5), but not column 3. That is, unless there is a data cleaning step in which his answer to 808 is changed to 3.

Average number of cigarettes smoked daily: women (WORKING TABLE ONLY)

Among women age 15-49 who smoke cigarettes daily, percent distribution by average number of cigarettes smoked per day, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day ¹						Total	Number of women who smoke cigarettes daily ¹
	<5	5-9	10-14	15-24	≥25	Don't know/missing		
Total	data from 1105						100.0	1104=1

¹ Kreteks were not asked about separately; they are included to the extent that respondents included them in the number of "cigarettes" smoked per day.

Table 3.11 Average number of cigarettes smoked daily: Men

Among men age 15-49 who smoke cigarettes daily, percent distribution by average number of cigarettes smoked per day, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day ¹					Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of men who smoke cigarettes daily ¹
	<5	5-9	10-14	15-24	≥25			
Age								
15-19							100.0	
20-24	Create new variables from 811a, 811b and 811c. Reset any values of "888" to "000". Sum the NEW versions of variables 811a + 811b + 811c and show the distribution of that variable according to the categories in columns 1-6						100.0	# of men with value >000 for 811a or 811b or 811c
25-29							100.0	
30-34							100.0	
35-39							100.0	
40-44							100.0	
45-49							100.0	
Residence								
Urban							100.0	
Rural							100.0	
Region								
Region 1							100.0	
Region 2							100.0	
Region 3							100.0	
Region 4							100.0	
Education								
No education							100.0	
Primary							100.0	
Secondary							100.0	
More than secondary							100.0	
Wealth quintile								
Lowest							100.0	
Second							100.0	
Middle							100.0	
Fourth							100.0	
Highest							100.0	
Total 15-49							100.0	
50-54[59]							100.0	
Total 15-54[59]							100.0	

¹ Includes manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes, and kreteks

Table 3.12 Smokeless tobacco use and any tobacco use

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who currently use smokeless tobacco, according to type of tobacco product, and percentage who use any type of tobacco, [Country Survey Year]

Tobacco product	Women	Men
Snuff, by mouth	1107e = yes	814a>000 or 815a>000
Snuff, by nose	1107f = yes	814b>000 or 815b>000
Chewing tobacco	1107g = yes	814c>000 or 815c>000
Betel quid with tobacco	1107h = yes	814d>000 or 815d>000
Other type of smokeless tobacco	other country sp	814e>000 or 815e>000
Any type of smokeless tobacco ¹	rows 1-6, any yes	
Any type of tobacco ²	1104=1 or 1104= 808=1 or 808=2 or 813=1	

Number

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

¹ Includes snuff by mouth, snuff by nose, chewing tobacco, betel quid with tobacco, and [ADD COUNTRY SPECIFIC TYPES OF SMOKELESS

² Includes all types of smokeless tobacco shown in this table plus cigarettes, kreteks, pipes, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, water pipes, and [ADD COUNTRY SPECIFIC TYPES OF TOBACCO]

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Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Age						
15-19						
20-24						
25-29						
30-34						
35-39						
40-44						
45-49						
Religion						
--						
--						
Ethnic group						
--						
--						
Marital status						
Never married						
Married						
Living together						
Divorced/separated						
Widowed						
Residence						
Urban						
Rural						
Region						
Region 1						
Region 2						
Region 3						
Region 4						
Education						
No education						
Primary						
Secondary						
More than secondary						
Wealth quintile						
Lowest						
Second						
Middle						
Fourth						
Highest						
Total 15-49	100.0			100.0		
50-54[59]	na	na	na	na		
Total 15-54[59]	na	na	na	na		

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

na = Not applicable

Table 3.2.1 Educational attainment: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling							Total	Median years completed	Number of women
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary ¹	Some secondary	Completed secondary ²	More than secondary	Missing			
Age										
15-24								100.0		
15-19								100.0		
20-24								100.0		
25-29								100.0		
30-34								100.0		
35-39								100.0		
40-44								100.0		
45-49								100.0		
Residence										
Urban								100.0		
Rural								100.0		
Region										
Region 1								100.0		
Region 2								100.0		
Region 3								100.0		
Region 4								100.0		
Wealth quintile										
Lowest								100.0		
Second								100.0		
Middle								100.0		
Fourth								100.0		
Highest								100.0		
Total								100.0		

¹ Completed X grade at the primary level

² Completed Y grade at the secondary level

Table 3.2.2 Educational attainment: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling							Total	Median years completed	Number of men
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary ¹	Some secondary	Completed secondary ²	More than secondary	Missing			
Age										
15-24								100.0		
15-19								100.0		
20-24								100.0		
25-29								100.0		
30-34								100.0		
35-39								100.0		
40-44								100.0		
45-49								100.0		
Residence										
Urban								100.0		
Rural								100.0		
Region										
Region 1								100.0		
Region 2								100.0		
Region 3								100.0		
Region 4								100.0		
Wealth quintile										
Lowest								100.0		
Second								100.0		
Middle								100.0		
Fourth								100.0		
Highest								100.0		
Total 15-49								100.0		
50-54[59]								100.0		
Total 15-54[59]								100.0		

¹ Completed X grade at the primary level

² Completed Y grade at the secondary level

Table 3.3.1 Literacy: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Higher than secondary schooling	No schooling, primary or secondary school					Blind/visually impaired	Missing	Total	Percentage literate ¹	Number of women
		Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	No card with required language						
Age											
15-24									100.0		
15-19									100.0		
20-24									100.0		
25-29									100.0		
30-34									100.0		
35-39									100.0		
40-44									100.0		
45-49									100.0		
Residence											
Urban									100.0		
Rural									100.0		
Region											
Region 1									100.0		
Region 2									100.0		
Region 3									100.0		
Region 4									100.0		
Wealth quintile											
Lowest									100.0		
Second									100.0		
Middle									100.0		
Fourth									100.0		
Highest									100.0		
Total									100.0		

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

Table 3.3.2 Literacy: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	No schooling, primary or secondary school						Missing	Total	Percentage literate ¹	Number of men
	Higher than secondary schooling	Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	No card with required language	Blind/visually impaired				
Age										
15-24								100.0		
15-19								100.0		
20-24								100.0		
25-29								100.0		
30-34								100.0		
35-39								100.0		
40-44								100.0		
45-49								100.0		
Residence										
Urban								100.0		
Rural								100.0		
Region										
Region 1								100.0		
Region 2								100.0		
Region 3								100.0		
Region 4								100.0		
Wealth quintile										
Lowest								100.0		
Second								100.0		
Middle								100.0		
Fourth								100.0		
Highest								100.0		
Total 15-49								100.0		
50-54[59]								100.0		
Total 15-54[59]								100.0		

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

Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of women
Age						
15-19						
20-24						
25-29						
30-34						
35-39						
40-44						
45-49						
Residence						
Urban						
Rural						
Region						
Region 1						
Region 2						
Region 3						
Region 4						
Education						
No education						
Primary						
Secondary						
More than secondary						
Wealth quintile						
Lowest						
Second						
Middle						
Fourth						
Highest						
Total						

Table 3.4.2 Exposure to mass media: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of men
Age						
15-19						
20-24						
25-29						
30-34						
35-39						
40-44						
45-49						
Residence						
Urban						
Rural						
Region						
Region 1						
Region 2						
Region 3						
Region 4						
Education						
No education						
Primary						
Secondary						
More than secondary						
Wealth quintile						
Lowest						
Second						
Middle						
Fourth						
Highest						
Total 15-49						
50-54[59]						
Total 15-54[59]						

Table 3.6.1 Employment status: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding	Missing/ don't know	Total	Number of women
	Currently employed ¹	Not currently employed				
Age						
15-19						100.0
20-24						100.0
25-29						100.0
30-34						100.0
35-39						100.0
40-44						100.0
45-49						100.0
Marital status						
Never married						100.0
Married or living together						100.0
Divorced/separated/widowed						100.0
Number of living children						
0						100.0
1-2						100.0
3-4						100.0
5+						100.0
Residence						
Urban						100.0
Rural						100.0
Region						
Region 1						100.0
Region 2						100.0
Region 3						100.0
Region 4						100.0
Education						
No education						100.0
Primary						100.0
Secondary						100.0
More than secondary						100.0
Wealth quintile						
Lowest						100.0
Second						100.0
Middle						100.0
Fourth						100.0
Highest						100.0
Total						100.0

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

Table 3.6.2 Employment status: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding	Missing/ don't know	Total	Number of men
	Currently employed ¹	Not currently employed	months			
Age						
15-19					100.0	
20-24					100.0	
25-29					100.0	
30-34					100.0	
35-39					100.0	
40-44					100.0	
45-49					100.0	
Marital status						
Never married					100.0	
Married or living together					100.0	
Divorced/separated/ widowed					100.0	
Number of living children						
0					100.0	
1-2					100.0	
3-4					100.0	
5+					100.0	
Residence						
Urban					100.0	
Rural					100.0	
Region						
Region 1					100.0	
Region 2					100.0	
Region 3					100.0	
Region 4					100.0	
Education						
No education					100.0	
Primary					100.0	
Secondary					100.0	
More than secondary					100.0	
Wealth quintile						
Lowest					100.0	
Second					100.0	
Middle					100.0	
Fourth					100.0	
Highest					100.0	
Total 15-49					100.0	
50-54[59]					100.0	
Total 15-54[59]					100.0	

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

Table 3.8 Type of employment: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings, type of employer and continuity of employment, according to type of employment (agricultural or nonagricultural), [Country Survey Year]

Employment characteristic	Nonagricultural		Total
	Agricultural work	work	
Type of earnings			
Cash only			
Cash and in-kind			
In-kind only			
Not paid			
Missing			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of employer			
Employed by family member			
Employed by nonfamily member			
Self-employed			
Missing			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Continuity of employment			
All year			
Seasonal			
Occasional			
Missing			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women employed during the past 12 months			

Note: Total includes women with information missing on type of employment who are not shown separately.

Table 3.10.1 Tobacco smoking: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who smoke various tobacco products, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Percentage who smoke: ¹		Number of women
	Cigarettes ²	Other type of tobacco ³	
Age			
15-19			yes in col
20-24	1104=1 or 2	1107b,	1 or 2
25-29	or	1107c, or	
30-34	1107a=yes	1107d=	
35-39		yes	
40-44			
45-49			
Residence			
Urban			
Rural			
Region			
Region 1			
Region 2			
Region 3			
Region 4			
Education			
No education			
Primary			
Secondary			
More than secondary			
Wealth quintile			
Lowest			
Second			
Middle			
Fourth			
Highest			
Total			

¹ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use

² Cigarettes include kreteks

³ Includes pipes full of tobacco, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, and water pipes [INCLUDE OTHER COUNTRY-SPECIFIC TYPES OF SMOKED TOBACCO]

Table 3.10.2 Tobacco smoking: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who smoke various tobacco products, and percent distribution of men by smoking frequency, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Percentage who smoke: ¹			Smoking frequency			Total	Number of men
	Cigarettes ²	Other type of tobacco ³	Any type of tobacco	Daily smoker	Occasional smoker ⁴	Non-smoker		
Age								
15-19	811a,	811d,	YES in column 1 or 2	808=1	808=2	808=3	100.0	
20-24	811b, or	811e,					100.0	
25-29	811c > 000	811f, or					100.0	
30-34	OR 812a,	811g >					100.0	
35-39	812b, or	000 OR					100.0	
40-44	812c > 000	812d,					100.0	
45-49		812e,					100.0	
Residence								
Urban		812f, or					100.0	
Rural		812g > 000					100.0	
Region								
Region 1							100.0	
Region 2							100.0	
Region 3							100.0	
Region 4							100.0	
Education								
No education							100.0	
Primary							100.0	
Secondary							100.0	
More than secondary							100.0	
Wealth quintile								
Lowest							100.0	
Second							100.0	
Middle							100.0	
Fourth							100.0	
Highest							100.0	
Total 15-49							100.0	
50-54[59]							100.0	
Total 15-54[59]							100.0	

¹ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use

² Includes manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes, and kreteks

³ Includes pipes, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, and water pipes [INCLUDE OTHER COUNTRY-SPECIFIC TYPES OF SMOKED TOBACCO]

⁴ Occasional refers to less often than daily use

Tables based on the tabulation plan for the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), found here:
http://www.who.int/tobacco/surveillance/en_tfi_gats_country_report_template.pdf

Notes on programming: for questions 811 and 812 (columns 1 and 2), the respondent should also be included in the numerator if any of the questions include a special value of '888'.

Columns 4 and 5 may not sum to column 3: in the event that the respondent answered 1 or 2 to question 808, but then listed '000' to all questions 811a-g (or 812a-g), then he would be included in column 4 (or 5), but not column 3. That is, unless there is a data cleaning step in which his answer to 808 is changed to 3.

Average number of cigarettes smoked daily: women (WORKING TABLE ONLY)

Among women age 15-49 who smoke cigarettes daily, percent distribution by average number of cigarettes smoked per day, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day ¹						Total	Number of women who smoke cigarettes daily ¹
	<5	5-9	10-14	15-24	≥25	Don't know/missing		
Total	data from 1105						100.0	1104=1

¹ Kreteks were not asked about separately; they are included to the extent that respondents included them in the number of "cigarettes" smoked per day.

Table 3.11 Average number of cigarettes smoked daily: Men

Among men age 15-49 who smoke cigarettes daily, percent distribution by average number of cigarettes smoked per day, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day ¹					Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of men who smoke cigarettes daily ¹
	<5	5-9	10-14	15-24	≥25			
Age								
15-19							100.0	
20-24	Create new variables from 811a, 811b and 811c. Reset any values of "888" to "000". Sum the NEW versions of variables 811a + 811b +						100.0	# of men with value >000 for 811a or 811b or 811c
25-29	811c and show the distribution of that variable according to the						100.0	
30-34	categories in columns 1-6						100.0	
35-39						100.0		
40-44						100.0		
45-49						100.0		
Residence								
Urban							100.0	
Rural							100.0	
Region								
Region 1							100.0	
Region 2							100.0	
Region 3							100.0	
Region 4							100.0	
Education								
No education							100.0	
Primary							100.0	
Secondary							100.0	
More than secondary							100.0	
Wealth quintile								
Lowest							100.0	
Second							100.0	
Middle							100.0	
Fourth							100.0	
Highest							100.0	
Total 15-49							100.0	
50-54[59]							100.0	
Total 15-54[59]							100.0	

¹ Includes manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes, and kreteks

Table 3.12 Smokeless tobacco use and any tobacco use

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who currently use smokeless tobacco, according to type of tobacco product, and percentage who use any type of tobacco, [Country Survey Year]

Tobacco product	Women	Men
Snuff, by mouth	1107e = yes	814a>000 or 815a>000
Snuff, by nose	1107f = yes	814b>000 or 815b>000
Chewing tobacco	1107g = yes	814c>000 or 815c>000
Betel quid with tobacco	1107h = yes	814d>000 or 815d>000
Other type of smokeless tobacco	other country sp 814e>000 or 815e>000	
Any type of smokeless tobacco ¹	rows 1-6, any yes	
Any type of tobacco ²	1104=1 or 1104= 808=1 or 808=2 or 813=1	

Number

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

¹ Includes snuff by mouth, snuff by nose, chewing tobacco, betel quid with tobacco, and [ADD COUNTRY SPECIFIC TYPES OF SMOKELESS

² Includes all types of smokeless tobacco shown in this table plus cigarettes, kreteks, pipes, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, water pipes, and [ADD COUNTRY SPECIFIC TYPES OF TOBACCO]

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Table 5.1 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates, general fertility rate, and crude birth rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, according to residence, [Country Survey Year]

Age group	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
10-14	[x]	[x]	[x]
15-19			
20-24			
25-29			
30-34			
35-39			
40-44			
45-49	[x]	[x]	[x]
TFR (15-49)			
GFR			
CBR			

Notes: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the interview. Rates for the 10-14 age group are based on retrospective data from women age 15-17.

TFR: Total fertility rate expressed per woman

GFR: General fertility rate expressed per 1,000 women age 15-44

CBR: Crude birth rate expressed per 1,000 population

Table 5.2 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, and mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 years, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49
---------------------------	----------------------	--	--

Residence

Urban
Rural

Region

Region 1
Region 2
Region 3
Region 4

Education

No education
Primary
Secondary
More than secondary

Wealth quintile

Lowest
Second
Middle
Fourth
Highest

Total

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

**Table 5.2W Fertility according to background characteristics
(WORKING TABLE ONLY)**

Number of women age 40-49 according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year] Unweighted
Use this table to verify whether there are a sufficient number of cases to report the mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 in Table 5.2

Background characteristics	Women age 40-49
----------------------------	-----------------

Residence

Urban
Rural

Region

Region 1
Region 2
Region 3
Region 4

Education

No education
Primary
Secondary
More than secondary

Wealth quintile

Lowest
Second
Middle
Fourth
Highest

Total

Table 5.3.1 Trends in age-specific fertility rates

Age-specific fertility rates for 5-year periods preceding the survey, according to age group, [Country Survey Year]

Age group	Number of years preceding survey			
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19
10-14	[x]	x	x	x
15-19	x	x	x	x
20-24	x	x	x	x
25-29	x	x	x	x
30-34	x	x	x	[x]
35-39	x	x	[x]	
40-44	x	[x]		
45-49	[x]			

Notes: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women.

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

Table 5.3.2 Trends in age-specific and total fertility rates

Age specific and total fertility rates (TFR) for the 3-year period preceding several surveys, according to mother's age at the time of the birth, [Country Survey Year]

Mother's age at birth	DHS 1 Period 1	DHS 2 Period 2	Current DHS Period 3
15-19			
20-24			
25-29			
30-34			
35-39			
40-44			
45-49	[X]	[X]	[X]

TFR (15-49)

Notes: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Rates for the 45-49 age group may be slightly biased due to truncation and are therefore displayed in brackets.

Table 5.4 Children ever born and living

Percent distribution of all women and currently married women age 15-49 by number of children ever born, mean number of children ever born and mean number of living children, according to age group, [Country Survey Year]

Age group	Number of children ever born										Total	Number of Women	Mean number of children ever born	Mean number of living children
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
ALL WOMEN														
15-19												100.0		
20-24												100.0		
25-29												100.0		
30-34												100.0		
35-39												100.0		
40-44												100.0		
45-49												100.0		
Total												100.0		
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN														
15-19												100.0		
20-24												100.0		
25-29												100.0		
30-34												100.0		
35-39												100.0		
40-44												100.0		
45-49												100.0		
Total												100.0		

Table 5.5 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of non-first births in the 5 years preceding the survey by number of months since preceding birth, and median number of months since preceding birth, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+			
Mother's age									
15-19							100.0		
20-29							100.0		
30-39							100.0		
40-49							100.0		
Sex of preceding birth									
Male							100.0		
Female							100.0		
Survival of preceding birth									
Living							100.0		
Dead							100.0		
Birth order									
2-3							100.0		
4-6							100.0		
7+							100.0		
Residence									
Urban							100.0		
Rural							100.0		
Region									
Region 1							100.0		
Region 2							100.0		
Region 3							100.0		
Region 4							100.0		
Mother's education									
No education							100.0		
Primary							100.0		
Secondary							100.0		
More than secondary							100.0		
Wealth quintile									
Lowest							100.0		
Second							100.0		
Middle							100.0		
Fourth							100.0		
Highest							100.0		
Total							100.0		

Note: First-order births are excluded. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth.

**Table 5.6 Postpartum amenorrhea, abstinence, and
insusceptibility**

Percentage of births in the 3 years preceding the survey for which mothers are postpartum amenorrheic, abstaining, and insusceptible, according to number of months since birth, and median and mean durations, [Country Survey Year]

Months since birth	Percentage of births for which the mother is:			Number of births
	Amenorrheic	Abstaining	Insusceptible ¹	
< 2				
2-3				
4-5				
6-7				
8-9				
10-11				
12-13				
14-15				
16-17				
18-19				
20-21				
22-23				
24-25				
26-27				
28-29				
30-31				
32-33				
34-35				
Total				
Median				na
Mean				na

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

na = Not applicable

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

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

Median number of months of postpartum amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility following births in the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Postpartum amenorrhea	Postpartum abstinence	Postpartum insusceptibility ¹
---------------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	--

Mother's age

15-29
30-49

Residence

Urban
Rural

Region

Region 1
Region 2
Region 3
Region 4

Mother's education

No education
Primary
Secondary
More than secondary

Wealth quintile

Lowest
Second
Middle
Fourth
Highest

Total

Note: Medians are based on the status at the time of the survey (current status).

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

Table 5.8 Menopause

Percentage of women age 30-49 who are menopausal, according to age, [Country Survey Year]

Age	Percentage menopausal ¹	Number of women
30-34		
35-39		
40-41		
42-43		
44-45		
46-47		
48-49		
Total		

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

Table 5.9 Age at first birth

Percentage of women age 15-49 who gave birth by specific exact ages, percentage who have never given birth, and median age at first birth, according to current age, [Country Survey Year]

Current age	Percentage who gave birth by exact age					Percentage who have never given birth	Number of women	Median age at first birth
	15	18	20	22	25			
15-19		na	na	na	na			a
20-24				na	na			
25-29								
30-34								
35-39								
40-44								
45-49								
20-49				na	na			
25-49								

na = Not applicable due to censoring

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

Table 5.10 Median age at first birth

Median age at first birth among women age 20-49 and age 25-49, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Women age 20-49	Women age 25-49
---------------------------	-----------------	-----------------

Residence

Urban
Rural

Region

Region 1
Region 2
Region 3
Region 4

Education

No education
Primary
Secondary
More than secondary

Wealth quintile

Lowest
Second
Middle
Fourth
Highest

Total

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

Table 5.11 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:		Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15-17				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
Residence				
Urban				
Rural				
Region				
Region 1				
Region 2				
Region 3				
Region 4				
Education				
No education				
Primary				
Secondary				
More than secondary				
Wealth quintile				
Lowest				
Second				
Middle				
Fourth				
Highest				
Total				

Table 5.12 Sexual and reproductive health behaviors before age 15

Among women and men age 15-19, percentage who initiated sexual intercourse, were married, and had a live birth/fathered a child before age 15, according to sex, [Country Survey Year]

Sex	Had sexual intercourse before age 15	Married before age 15	Gave birth/fathered a child before age 15
Women			
Men			

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[Table 6.1 Fertility preferences according to number of living children](#)

[Table 6.2.1 Desire to limit childbearing: Women](#)

[Table 6.2.1 Number of living children: Women WORKING TABLE ONLY](#)

[Table 6.2.2 Desire to limit childbearing: Men](#)

[Table 6.2.2 Number of living children: Men WORKING TABLE ONLY](#)

[Table 6.3 Ideal number of children according to number of living children](#)

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[Table 6.6 Wanted fertility rates](#)

Table 6.1 Fertility preferences according to number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, [Country Survey Year]

Desire for children	Number of living children							Total 15-49	Total 15-54[59]
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+		
WOMEN¹									
Have another soon ²									na
Have another later ³									na
Have another, undecided when									na
Undecided									na
Want no more									na
Sterilized ⁴									na
Declared infecund									na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
Number of women									na
MEN⁵									
Have another soon ²									
Have another later ³									
Have another, undecided when									
Undecided									
Want no more									
Sterilized ⁴									
Declared infecund									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Number of men									

na = Not applicable

¹ The number of living children includes the current pregnancy.

² Wants next birth within 2 years

³ Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years

⁴ Includes both female and male sterilization

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

Table 6.2.1 Desire to limit childbearing: Women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who want no more children, by number of living children, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Number of living children ¹						Total	
	0	1	2	3	4	5		6+
Residence								
Urban								
Rural								
Region								
Region 1								
Region 2								
Region 3								
Region 4								
Education								
No education								
Primary								
Secondary								
More than secondary								
Wealth quintile								
Lowest								
Second								
Middle								
Fourth								
Highest								
Total								

Note: Women who have been sterilized or whose husband has been sterilized are considered to want no more children.

¹ The number of living children includes the current pregnancy.

Table 6.2.1 Number of living children: Women WORKING TABLE ONLY

Number of currently married women age 15-49 by number of living children (including pregnancy) [Country Survey Year] Unweighted

Use this table to verify whether there are a sufficient number of cases to report the percentage of women who want no more children in Table 6.2.1.

Background characteristic	Number of living children + current pregnancy						Total 15-49
	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Residence							
Urban							
Rural							
Region							
Region 1							
Region 2							
Region 3							
Region 4							
Education							
No education							
Primary							
Secondary							
More than secondary							
Wealth quintile							
Lowest							
Second							
Middle							
Fourth							
Highest							
Total							

Table 6.2.2 Desire to limit childbearing: Men

Percentage of currently married men age 15-49 who want no more children, by number of living children, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Number of living children ¹						Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Residence							
Urban							
Rural							
Region							
Region 1							
Region 2							
Region 3							
Region 4							
Education							
No education							
Primary							
Secondary							
More than secondary							
Wealth quintile							
Lowest							
Second							
Middle							
Fourth							
Highest							
Total 15-49							
50-54[59]							
Total 15-54[59]							

Note: Men who have been sterilized or who state in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized are considered to want no more children.

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

Table 6.2.2 Number of living children: Men WORKING TABLE ONLY

Number of currently married men age 15-49 by number of living children (including pregnancy of a wife) [Country Survey Year]
Unweighted

Use this table to verify whether there are a sufficient number of cases to report the percentage of men who want no more children in Table 6.2.2.

Background characteristic	Number of living children + wife pregnant						Total 15-49
	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Residence							
Urban							
Rural							
Region							
Region 1							
Region 2							
Region 3							
Region 4							
Education							
No education							
Primary							
Secondary							
More than secondary							
Wealth quintile							
Lowest							
Second							
Middle							
Fourth							
Highest							
Total 15-49							
Total 50-54[59]							
Total 15-54[59]							

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

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children and mean ideal number of children for all respondents and for currently married respondents, according to the number of living children, [Country Survey Year]

Ideal number of children	Number of living children							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN¹								
0								
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6+								
Non-numeric response								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women								
Mean ideal number of children for:²								
All women								
Number of women								
Currently married women								
Number of currently married women								
MEN³								
0								
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6+								
Non-numeric response								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men								
Mean ideal number of children for men								
15-49:²								
All men								
Number of men								
Currently married men								
Number of currently married men								
Mean ideal number of children for men								
15-54[59]:²								
All men								
Number of men								
Currently married men								
Number of currently married men								

¹ The number of living children includes current pregnancy for women.

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

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

Table 6.4 Mean ideal number of children according to background characteristics

Mean ideal number of children for all women age 15-49, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Mean	Number of women ¹
Age		
15-19		
20-24		
25-29		
30-34		
35-39		
40-44		
45-49		
Residence		
Urban		
Rural		
Region		
Region 1		
Region 2		
Region 3		
Region 4		
Education		
No education		
Primary		
Secondary		
More than secondary		
Wealth quintile		
Lowest		
Second		
Middle		
Fourth		
Highest		
Total		

¹ Number of women who gave a numeric response

Table 6.5 Fertility planning status

Percent distribution of births to women age 15-49 in the 5 years preceding the survey (including current pregnancies), by planning status of the birth, according to birth order and mother's age at birth, [Country Survey Year]

Birth order and mother's age at birth	Planning status of birth			Total	Number of births
	Wanted then	Wanted later	Wanted no more		
Birth order					
1				100.0	
2				100.0	
3				100.0	
4+				100.0	
Mother's age at birth					
<20				100.0	
20-24				100.0	
25-29				100.0	
30-34				100.0	
35-39				100.0	
40-44				100.0	
45-49				100.0	
Total				100.0	

Table 6.6 Wanted fertility rates

Total wanted fertility rates and total fertility rates for the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Total wanted fertility rate	Total fertility rate
Residence		
Urban		
Rural		
Region		
Region 1		
Region 2		
Region 3		
Region 4		
Education		
No education		
Primary		
Secondary		
More than secondary		
Wealth quintile		
Lowest		
Second		
Middle		
Fourth		
Highest		
Total		

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

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Table 7.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all respondents, currently married respondents, and sexually active unmarried respondents age 15-49 who have heard of any contraceptive method, according to specific method, [Country Survey Year]

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Sexually active unmarried women ¹	All men	Currently married men	Sexually active unmarried men ¹
Any method						
Any modern method						
Female sterilization						
Male sterilization						
Pill						
IUD						
Injectables						
Implants						
Male condom						
Female condom						
Emergency contraception						
Standard days method (SDM)						
Lactational amenorrhea (LAM)						
Other modern method						
Any traditional method						
Rhythm						
Withdrawal						
Other traditional method						
Mean number of methods known by respondents 15-49						
Number of respondents						
Mean number of methods known by respondents 15-54[59]	na	na	na			
Number of respondents	na	na	na			

na = Not applicable

¹ Had last sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7.2 Knowledge of contraceptive methods according to background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 who have heard of at least one contraceptive method and who have heard of at least one modern method, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Heard of any method	Heard of any modern method ¹	Number of women	Heard of any method	Heard of any modern method ¹	Number of men
Age						
15-19						
20-24						
25-29						
30-34						
35-39						
40-44						
45-49						
Residence						
Urban						
Rural						
Region						
Region 1						
Region 2						
Region 3						
Region 4						
Education						
No education						
Primary						
Secondary						
More than secondary						
Wealth quintile						
Lowest						
Second						
Middle						
Fourth						
Highest						
Total 15-49						
50-54 [59]	na	na	na			
Total 15-54[59]	na	na	na			

na = Not applicable

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

Table 7.3 Current use of contraception according to age

Percent distribution of all women, currently married women, and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to age, [Country Survey Year]

Age	Modern method										Traditional method			Not currently using	Total	Number of women							
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	Female condom	Emergency contraception	SDM	LAM				Other	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other		
ALL WOMEN																							
15-19																					100.0		
20-24																						100.0	
25-29																						100.0	
30-34																						100.0	
35-39																						100.0	
40-44																						100.0	
45-49																						100.0	
Total																						100.0	
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN																							
15-19																						100.0	
20-24																						100.0	
25-29																						100.0	
30-34																						100.0	
35-39																						100.0	
40-44																						100.0	
45-49																						100.0	
Total																						100.0	
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN ¹																							
15-19																						100.0	
20-24																						100.0	
25+																						100.0	
Total																						100.0	

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

SDM= Standard days method

LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method

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

Table 7.4.1 Current use of contraception according to background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Modern method											Traditional method			Not currently using	Total	Number of women				
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	Female condom	Emergency contraception	SDM	LAM	Other				Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN																					
Number of living children																					
0																				100.0	
1-2																				100.0	
3-4																				100.0	
5+																				100.0	
Residence																					
Urban																				100.0	
Rural																				100.0	
Region																					
Region 1																				100.0	
Region 2																				100.0	
Region 3																				100.0	
Region 4																				100.0	
Education																					
No education																				100.0	
Primary																				100.0	
Secondary																				100.0	
More than secondary																				100.0	
Wealth quintile																					
Lowest																				100.0	
Second																				100.0	
Middle																				100.0	
Fourth																				100.0	
Highest																				100.0	
Total																				100.0	
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN¹																					
Residence																					
Urban																				100.0	
Rural																				100.0	
Total																				100.0	

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

SDM = Standard days method

LAM = Lactational amenorrhea method

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

Table 7.4.2 Trends in the current use of contraception

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

Method	Survey 1	Survey 2	Current survey
Any method			
Any modern method			
Female sterilization			
IUD			
Pill			
Male condom			
Other modern method			
Any traditional method			
Rhythm			
Withdrawal			
Other			
Not currently using			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women			

Table 7.5 Knowledge of fertile period

Percent distribution of rhythm users, SDM users, and all women age 15-49 by knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, [Country Survey Year]

Perceived fertile period	Users of rhythm method	Users of SDM	All women
Just before her menstrual period begins			
During her menstrual period			
Right after her menstrual period has ended			
Halfway between two menstrual periods			
Other			
No specific time			
Don't know			
Missing			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women			

SDM = Standard days method

Table 7.6 Knowledge of fertile period by age

Percentage of women age 15-49 with correct knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, according to age, [Country Survey Year]

Age	Percentage with correct knowledge of the fertile period	Number of women
15-19		
20-24		
25-29		
30-34		
35-39		
40-44		
45-49		
Total		

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

Table 7.7 Timing of sterilization

Percent distribution of sterilized women age 15-49 by age at the time of sterilization and median age at sterilization, according to the number of years since the operation, [Country Survey Year]

Years since operation	Age at time of sterilization						Total	Number of women	Median age ¹
	<25	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49			
<2							100.0		
2-3							100.0		
4-5							100.0		
6-7							100.0		
8-9							100.0		
10+							100.0		a
Total							100.0		

a = Not calculated due to censoring

¹ Median age at sterilization is calculated only for women sterilized before age 40 to avoid problems of censoring.

Table 7.8 Source of modern contraception methods

Percent distribution of users of modern contraceptive methods age 15-49 by most recent source of the method, according to method, [Country Survey Year]

Source	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pills	Male condom	Female condom	Emergency contraception	SDM	Total
Public sector											
Government hospital											
Government health center											
Family planning clinic											
Mobile clinic											
Fieldworker											
Other											
Private medical sector											
Private hospital/clinic											
Pharmacy											
Private doctor											
Mobile clinic											
Fieldworker											
Other											
Other source											
Shop											
Church											
Friend/relative											
Other											
Missing											
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women											

Note: Total includes other modern methods but excludes lactational amenorrhea method (LAM).

SDM = Standard days method

Table 7.9 Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms

Percentage of pill and condom users age 15-49 using a specific social marketing brand, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Among pill users:		Among condom users ¹ :	
	Percentage using <i>Brand X</i> [<i>for Brand Y</i>]	Number of women	Percentage using <i>Brand X</i> [<i>for Brand Y</i>]	Number of women

Age

15-19
20-24
25-29
30-34
35-39
40-44
45-49

Residence

Urban
Rural

Region

Region 1
Region 2
Region 3
Region 4

Education

No education
Primary
Secondary
More than secondary

Wealth quintile

Lowest
Second
Middle
Fourth
Highest

Total

Note: Table excludes pill and condom users who do not know the brand name. Condom use is based on women's reports.

¹ Among condom users not also using the pill.

Table 7.10 Informed choice

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

Among women who started last episode of modern contraceptive method within the 5 years preceding the survey:

Method/source	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if side effects experienced	Percentage who were informed by a health or family planning worker of other methods that could be used	Percentage who were informed of all three (Method Information Index)	Number of women
Method					
Female sterilization				(WQ318=1 or	
IUD				WQ319=1 or	
Injectables				WQ320=1) AND	
Implants				321=1 AND	
Pill				(WQ322=1 or	
				WQ323=1)	
Initial source of method¹					
Public sector					
Government hospital					
Government health center					
Family planning clinic					
Mobile clinic					
Fieldworker					
Private medical sector					
Private hospital/clinic					
Private doctor					
Pharmacy					
Other					
Total					

Note: Table includes users of only the methods listed individually.

¹ Source at the start of the current episode of use

Table 7.11 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among episodes of contraceptive use experienced within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, according to reason for discontinuation and specific method, [Country Survey Year]

Method	Reason for discontinuation								Switched to another method ⁴	Number of episodes of use ⁵
	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility related reasons ¹	Side effects/health reasons	Wanted more effective method	Other method related reasons ²	Other reasons	Any reason ³		
Female sterilization										
Male sterilization										
IUD										
Injectables										
Implants										
Pill										
Male condom										
Female condom										
Emergency contraception										
Standard days method										
Rhythm										
Withdrawal										
Other ⁶										
All methods										

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁶ Includes lactational amenorrhea method (LAM) and [LIST OTHER METHODS NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY]

Table 7.12 Reasons for discontinuation

Percent distribution of discontinuations of contraceptive methods in the 5 years preceding the survey by main reason stated for discontinuation, according to specific method, [Country Survey Year]

Reason	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Emergency contraception	SDM	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other ¹	All methods
Became pregnant while using												
Wanted to become pregnant												
Husband/partner disapproved												
Wanted more effective method												
Health concerns/side effects												
Lack of access/too far												
Costs too much												
Inconvenient to use												
Up to God/fatalistic												
Difficult to get pregnant/menopausal												
Infrequent sex/husband away												
Marital dissolution/separation												
Other												
Don't know												
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

Number of discontinuations

SDM = Standard days method

¹ [LIST METHODS]

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

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Age												
15-19												
20-24												
25-29												
30-34												
35-39												
40-44												
45-49												
Residence												
Urban												
Rural												
Region												
Region 1												
Region 2												
Region 3												
Region 4												
Education												
No education												
Primary												
Secondary												
More than secondary												
Wealth quintile												
Lowest												
Second												
Middle												
Fourth												
Highest												
Total												

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

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

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

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

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

Percentage of all women and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
ALL WOMEN												
Age												
15-19												
20-24												
25-29												
30-34												
35-39												
40-44												
45-49												
Residence												
Urban												
Rural												
Region												
Region 1												
Region 2												
Region 3												
Region 4												
Education												
No education												
Primary												
Secondary												
More than secondary												
Wealth quintile												
Lowest												
Second												
Middle												
Fourth												
Highest												
Total												
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN⁴												

Age

15-19
20-24
25-29
30-34
35-39
40-44
45-49

Residence

Urban
Rural

Region

Region 1
Region 2
Region 3
Region 4

Education

No education
Primary
Secondary
More than secondary

Wealth quintile

Lowest
Second
Middle
Fourth
Highest

Total

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

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

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

³ Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), and lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and other modern methods

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

Table 7.14 Decisionmaking about family planning

Among currently married women age 15-49 who are current users of family planning, percent distribution by who makes the decision to use family planning; among currently married women who are not currently using family planning, percent distribution by who makes the decision not to use family planning, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Among currently married women who are current users of family planning					Among currently married women who are not currently using family planning						
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other/don't know/missing	Total	Number of women	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other/don't know/missing	Total	Number of women
Age												
15-19					100.0						100.0	
20-24					100.0						100.0	
25-29					100.0						100.0	
30-34					100.0						100.0	
35-39					100.0						100.0	
40-44					100.0						100.0	
45-49					100.0						100.0	
Number of living children												
0					100.0						100.0	
1-2					100.0						100.0	
3-4					100.0						100.0	
5+					100.0						100.0	
Residence												
Urban					100.0						100.0	
Rural					100.0						100.0	
Region												
Region 1					100.0						100.0	
Region 2					100.0						100.0	
Region 3					100.0						100.0	
Region 4					100.0						100.0	
Education												
No education					100.0						100.0	
Primary					100.0						100.0	
Secondary					100.0						100.0	
More than secondary					100.0						100.0	
Wealth quintile												
Lowest					100.0						100.0	
Second					100.0						100.0	
Middle					100.0						100.0	
Fourth					100.0						100.0	
Highest					100.0						100.0	
Total 15-49					100.0						100.0	

Note: Table excludes women who are currently pregnant.

Table 7.15 Future use of contraception

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who are not using a contraceptive method by intention to use in the future, according to number of living children, [Country Survey Year]

Intention to use in the future	Number of living children ¹					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Intends to use						
Unsure						
Does not intend to use						
Missing						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women						

¹ Includes current pregnancy

Table 7.16 Exposure to family planning messages

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message on radio, on television, in a newspaper or magazine, or on a mobile phone in the past few months, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Women					Men						
	Radio	Television	News-paper/ magazine	Mobile phone	None of these four media sources	Radio	Television	News-paper/ magazine	Mobile phone	None of these four media sources	Number of women	Number of men
Age												
15-19												
20-24												
25-29												
30-34												
35-39												
40-44												
45-49												
Residence												
Urban												
Rural												
Region												
Region 1												
Region 2												
Region 3												
Region 4												
Education												
No education												
Primary												
Secondary												
More than secondary												
Wealth quintile												
Lowest												
Second												
Middle												
Fourth												
Highest												
Total 15-49												
50-54[59]	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total 15-54[59]	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

Table 7.17 Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who were visited by fieldworker who discussed family planning	Percentage of women who visited a health facility in the past 12 months and who:		Percentage of women who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility	Number of women
		Discussed family planning	Did not discuss family planning		
Age					
15-19					
20-24					
25-29					
30-34					
35-39					
40-44					
45-49					
Residence					
Urban					
Rural					
Region					
Region 1					
Region 2					
Region 3					
Region 4					
Education					
No education					
Primary					
Secondary					
More than secondary					
Wealth quintile					
Lowest					
Second					
Middle					
Fourth					
Highest					
Total					

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[Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates](#)

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[Table 8.5 High-risk fertility behavior](#)

Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for 5-year periods preceding the survey, [Country Survey Year]

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality (PNN) ¹	Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$)	Child mortality (${}_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality (${}_5q_0$)
0-4					
5-9					
10-14					

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

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

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 5-year period preceding the survey, according to background characteristics [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Neonatal	Postneona	Infant	Child	Under-5
	mortality	tal	mortality	mortality	mortality
	(NN)	mortality	(₁ q ₀)	(₄ q ₁)	(₅ q ₀)
		(PNN) ¹			
Child's sex					
Male					
Female					
Residence					
Urban					
Rural					
Total					

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

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

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, according to additional characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Characteristic	Postneona				
	Neonatal mortality (NN)	tal mortality (PNN) ¹	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-5 mortality (₅ q ₀)
Mother's age at birth					
<20					
20-29					
30-39					
40-49					
Birth order					
1					
2-3					
4-6					
7+					
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years					
2 years					
3 years					
4+ years					
Birth size³					
Small/very small				na	na
Average or larger				na	na
Region					
Region 1					
Region 2					
Region 3					
Region 4					
Mother's education					
No education					
Primary					
Secondary					
More than secondary					
Wealth quintile					
Lowest					
Second					
Middle					
Fourth					
Highest					

na = Not available

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

² Excludes first-order births

³ Rates for the 5-year period before the survey

Table 8.4 Perinatal mortality

Number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths, and the perinatal mortality rate for the 5-year period preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Number of stillbirths ¹	Number of early neonatal deaths ²	Perinatal mortality rate ³	Number of pregnancies of 7+ months duration
Mother's age at birth				
				<20
				20-29
				30-39
				40-49
Previous pregnancy interval in months⁴				
				First pregnancy
				<15
				15-26
				27-38
				39+
Residence				
				Urban
				Rural
Region				
				Region 1
				Region 2
				Region 3
				Region 4
Mother's education				
				No education
				Primary
				Secondary
				More than secondary
Wealth quintile				
				Lowest
				Second
				Middle
				Fourth
				Highest
Total				

¹ Stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting seven or more months

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

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

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

Table 8.5 High-risk fertility behavior

Percent distribution of children born in the 5 years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, [Country Survey Year]

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women ¹
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high-risk category		1.00	% ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First-order births between ages 18 and 34			
In any avoidable high-risk category			
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 only			
Mother's age >34 only			
Birth interval <24 months only			
Birth order >3 only			
Subtotal			
Multiple high-risk category			
Age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²			
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months			
Age >34 and birth order >3			
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3			
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3			
Subtotal			
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Subtotals by individual avoidable high-risk category			
Mother's age <18			
Mother's age >34			
Birth interval <24 months			
Birth order >3			
Number of births/women		na	

Note: Risk ratio is the ratio of the proportion dead among births in a specific high-risk category to the proportion dead among births not in any high-risk category.

na = Not applicable

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

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

^a Includes sterilized women

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Table 9.1 Antenatal Care

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

Background characteristic	Antenatal care provider								Total	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider ¹	Number of women	
	Doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Auxiliary nurse/ midwife	Community health worker	Other health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Other	Missing				No ANC
Age at birth												
<20										100.0		
20-34										100.0		
35-49										100.0		
Birth order												
1										100.0		
2-3										100.0		
4-5										100.0		
6+										100.0		
Residence												
Urban										100.0		
Rural										100.0		
Region												
Region 1										100.0		
Region 2										100.0		
Region 3										100.0		
Region 4										100.0		
Education												
No education										100.0		
Primary										100.0		
Secondary										100.0		
More than secondary										100.0		
Wealth quintile												
Lowest										100.0		
Second										100.0		
Middle										100.0		
Fourth										100.0		
Highest										100.0		
Total										100.0		

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

¹ Skilled provider includes [INSERT CADRES THAT ARE CONSIDERED SKILLED ATTENDANTS IN PROVISION OF ANC IN THE COUNTRY]

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

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

Number of ANC visits and timing of first visit	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Number of ANC visits			
None			
1			
2-3			
4+			
Don't know/missing			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of months pregnant at time of first ANC visit			
No antenatal care			
<4			
4-5			
6-7			
8+			
Don't know/missing			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women			
Median months pregnant at first visit (for those with ANC)			
Number of women with ANC			

Table 9.3 Components of antenatal care

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

Background characteristic	Among women with a live birth in the past 5 years, percentage who during the pregnancy for the their most recent live birth:			Among women who received antenatal care for their most recent live birth in the past 5 years, percentage with the selected services			Number of women with ANC for their most recent birth
	Took iron tablets or syrup	Took intestinal parasite drugs	Number of women with a live birth in the past 5 years	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	
Age at birth							
<20							
20-34							
35-49							
Birth order							
1							
2-3							
4-5							
6+							
Residence							
Urban							
Rural							
Region							
Region 1							
Region 2							
Region 3							
Region 4							
Education							
No education							
Primary							
Secondary							
More than secondary							
Wealth quintile							
Lowest							
Second							
Middle							
Fourth							
Highest							
Total							

Table 9.4 Tetanus toxoid injections

Among mothers age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving two or more tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, according to background characteristics. [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Percentage receiving two or more injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth	Percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ¹	Number of mothers
Age at birth			
<20			
20-34			
35-49			
Birth order			
1			
2-3			
4-5			
6+			
Residence			
Urban			
Rural			
Region			
Region 1			
Region 2			
Region 3			
Region 4			
Education			
No education			
Primary			
Secondary			
More than secondary			
Wealth quintile			
Lowest			
Second			
Middle			
Fourth			
Highest			
Total			

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

Table 9.5 Place of delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and percentage delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Health facility					Total	Percentage delivered in a health facility	Number of births
	Public sector	Private sector	Home	Other	Missing			
Mother's age at birth								
<20						100.0		
20-34						100.0		
35-49						100.0		
Birth order								
1						100.0		
2-3						100.0		
4-5						100.0		
6+						100.0		
Antenatal care visits¹								
None						100.0		
1-3						100.0		
4+						100.0		
Don't know/missing						100.0		
Residence								
Urban						100.0		
Rural						100.0		
Region								
Region 1						100.0		
Region 2						100.0		
Region 3						100.0		
Region 4						100.0		
Mother's education								
No education						100.0		
Primary						100.0		
Secondary						100.0		
More than secondary						100.0		
Wealth quintile								
Lowest						100.0		
Second						100.0		
Middle						100.0		
Fourth						100.0		
Highest						100.0		
Total						100.0		

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

Table 9.6 Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by person providing assistance during delivery, percentage of births assisted by a skilled provider, and percentage with skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Person providing assistance during delivery								Total	Percentage delivered by a skilled provider ¹	Percentage with skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth	Number of births
	Doctor	Nurse/midwife	Auxiliary nurse/midwife	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Relative/other	No one	Don't know/missing				
Mother's age at birth												
<20									100.0		WQ434=1	
20-34									100.0		AND	
35-49									100.0		WQ434A=1	
Birth order												
1									100.0			
2-3									100.0			
4-5									100.0			
6+									100.0			
Antenatal care visits²												
None									100.0			
1-3									100.0			
4+									100.0			
Don't know/missing									100.0			
Place of delivery												
Health facility									100.0			
Public facility									100.0			
Private facility									100.0			
Elsewhere									100.0			
Residence												
Urban									100.0			
Rural									100.0			
Region												
Region 1									100.0			
Region 2									100.0			
Region 3									100.0			
Region 4									100.0			
Mother's education												
No education									100.0			
Primary									100.0			
Secondary									100.0			
More than secondary									100.0			
Wealth quintile												
Lowest									100.0			
Second									100.0			
Middle									100.0			
Fourth									100.0			
Highest									100.0			
Total									100.0			

Note: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation.

¹ Skilled provider includes [INSERT CADRES THAT ARE CONSIDERED SKILLED ATTENDANTS FOR DELIVERY IN THE COUNTRY]

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

Table 9.7 Caesarean section

Percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey delivered by Caesarean section (C-section), percentage delivered by C-section that was planned before the onset of labor pains, and percentage delivered by C-section that was decided after the onset of labor pains, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Timing of decision to conduct C-section			Number of births
	Percentage delivered by C-section	Planned before onset of labor pains	Decided after onset of labor pains	
Mother's age at birth				
<20				
20-34				
35-49				
Birth order				
1				
2-3				
4-5				
6+				
Antenatal care visits¹				
None				
1-3				
4+				
Don't know/missing				
Place of delivery				
Health facility				
Public facility				
Private facility				
Residence				
Urban				
Rural				
Region				
Region 1				
Region 2				
Region 3				
Region 4				
Mother's education				
No education				
Primary				
Secondary				
More than secondary				
Wealth quintile				
Lowest				
Second				
Middle				
Fourth				
Highest				
Total				

Note: The question on c-section is asked only of women who delivered in a health facility. In this table, it is assumed that women who did not give birth in health facility did not receive a c-section.

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

Table 9.8 Duration of stay in health facility after birth

Among women with a birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who delivered their most recent live birth in a health facility, percent distribution by duration of stay in the health facility following their most recent live birth, according to type of delivery, [Country Survey Year]

Type of delivery	<6 hours	6-11 hours	12-23 hours	1-2 days	3+ days	Total	Number of women
Vaginal birth						100.0	
Caesarean section						100.0	

Table 9.9 Timing of first postnatal check for the mother

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

Background characteristic	Time after delivery of mother's first postnatal check ¹						Don't know/ missing	No postnatal check ²	Total	Percentage of women with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth ¹	Number of women	
	Less than 4 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	7-41 days							
Age at birth												
<20	Provider code=11, 12, 13, 21, or 22 AND:							Provider=96, 98,	100.0	Provider=11, 12, 13,		
20-34	100 to 103	104 to 123	124 to 171	203 to 206	401 to 405	998	OR	100.0	21 or 22 AND			
35-49			201 to 202				406 and higher	100.0	Timing <72 hours OR days 01 or 02			
Birth order												
1								100.0				
2-3								100.0				
4-5								100.0				
6+								100.0				
Place of delivery												
Health facility								100.0				
Elsewhere								100.0				
Residence												
Urban								100.0				
Rural								100.0				
Region												
Region 1								100.0				
Region 2								100.0				
Region 3								100.0				
Region 4								100.0				
Education												
No education								100.0				
Primary								100.0				
Secondary								100.0				
More than secondary								100.0				
Wealth quintile												
Lowest								100.0				
Second								100.0				
Middle								100.0				
Fourth								100.0				
Highest								100.0				
Total								100.0				

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

² Includes women who received a check after 41 days

Providers included: Doctor, midwife, nurse, community health worker, TBA. Other persons, such as family members or friends are not included.

Note for table programming: 9.8-9.11 need new logic based on the new sequence of PNC questions that ask about pre and post discharge checks for health facility births. Either a pre or post discharge check should be included so long as it meets the other criteria (provider AND timing).

The same set of providers are considered "valid" for Tables 9.8-9.11. Mom data comes from 437, 442, or 451; newborn data comes from 440, 447 or 455. The set of providers considered "valid" providers of PNC will need to be adapted to the country questionnaire. Basically, anyone that is a provider in the formal health system, or a community health worker, or a traditional birth attendant should be added to the "valid" set. Friends, family members, neighbors or other persons who are not health providers are to be excluded. In each question the same set of providers should be considered valid. In the programming, consider minimizing the number of times the "valid" set of providers needs to be defined to ensure consistency across tables.

Source questions for information on provider/timing:

For facility births, first check 437/436, and if that is blank or both criteria are not met, then check 443/442.

For home births, check 451/450.

The provider and timing criteria have to be met on the provider and timing questions pertaining to the same visit. In other words, if a woman with a facility birth said she was checked before leaving the facility (435=1), the timing of the visit in 436 is 4 hours after birth, and the provider is "other" or missing in 437, you have to then check 441-443. If 442 says the woman received a post discharge visit 8 weeks after the birth and the provider in 443 was a doctor, this woman gets classified as "no postnatal check". However, if 442 is 3 days after the birth, and the provider in 443 is a doctor, then the woman does have a postnatal check, will be tallied in column 4, but will be excluded from the column on postnatal check within 2 days after birth.

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

Among women age 15-49 giving birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution by type of provider for the mother's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the last live birth, according to background characteristics [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Type of health provider for mother's first postnatal check					Total	Number of women
	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Auxiliary nurse/ midwife	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant	No postnatal check during the first 2 days after the birth		
Age at birth							
<20						100.0	
20-34						100.0	
35-49						100.0	
Birth order							
1						100.0	
2-3						100.0	
4-5						100.0	
6+						100.0	
Place of delivery							
Health facility						100.0	
Elsewhere						100.0	
Residence							
Urban						100.0	
Rural						100.0	
Region							
Region 1						100.0	
Region 2						100.0	
Region 3						100.0	
Region 4						100.0	
Education							
No education						100.0	
Primary						100.0	
Secondary						100.0	
More than secondary						100.0	
Wealth quintile							
Lowest						100.0	
Second						100.0	
Middle						100.0	
Fourth						100.0	
Highest						100.0	
Total						100.0	

Programming notes

Source question for women with facility birth:

first check 435-437.

If 435 is "no", then check 441. if 435 is "yes" check 436.

if 436 is >171 or 202, then put in column 5. If 436 is <= 171 or 202, then check 437. If 437 is 11, 12, 13, 21, or 22, put in appropriate column. If 437 is 96 or missing, then check 441.

If 441 is "no", put in column 5. if 441 is "yes", check 442.

if 442 is >171 or 202, then put in column 5. If 442 is <= 171 or 202, then check 443. If 443 is 11, 12, 13, 21, or 22, put in appropriate column. If 443 is 96 or missing, then put in column 5.

Source question for women with home birth:

If 450 is >171 or 202, then put in column 5. If 450 is <= 171 or 202, then check 451. If 451 is 11, 12, 13, 21, or 22, put in appropriate column. If 451 is 96 or missing, then put in column 5.

Table 9.11 Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by time after birth of first postnatal check, and percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Time after delivery of newborn's first postnatal check ¹						Total	Percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth ¹	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	Don't know/missing			
Mother's age at birth									
<20							100.0		
20-34							100.0		
35-49							100.0		
Birth order									
1							100.0		
2-3							100.0		
4-5							100.0		
6+							100.0		
Place of delivery									
Health facility							100.0		
Elsewhere							100.0		
Residence									
Urban							100.0		
Rural							100.0		
Region									
Region 1							100.0		
Region 2							100.0		
Region 3							100.0		
Region 4							100.0		
Mother's education									
No education							100.0		
Primary							100.0		
Secondary							100.0		
More than secondary							100.0		
Wealth quintile									
Lowest							100.0		
Second							100.0		
Middle							100.0		
Fourth							100.0		
Highest							100.0		
Total							100.0		

¹ Includes newborns who received a check from a doctor, midwife, nurse, community health worker, or traditional birth attendar

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

Providers included: Doctor, midwife, nurse, community health worker, TBA. Other persons, such as family members or friends are not included.

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

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by type of provider for the newborn's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the birth, according to background characteristics [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Type of health provider for newborn's first postnatal check					Total	Number of births
	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Auxiliary nurse/ midwife	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant	No postnatal check during the first 2 days after the birth		
Mother's age at birth							
<20						100.0	
20-34						100.0	
35-49						100.0	
Birth order							
1						100.0	
2-3						100.0	
4-5						100.0	
6+						100.0	
Place of delivery							
Health facility						100.0	
Elsewhere						100.0	
Residence							
Urban						100.0	
Rural						100.0	
Region							
Region 1						100.0	
Region 2						100.0	
Region 3						100.0	
Region 4						100.0	
Mother's education							
No education						100.0	
Primary						100.0	
Secondary						100.0	
More than secondary						100.0	
Wealth quintile							
Lowest						100.0	
Second						100.0	
Middle						100.0	
Fourth						100.0	
Highest						100.0	
Total						100.0	

Table 9.13 Content of postnatal care for newborns

Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom selected functions were performed during the first 2 days after the birth and percentage with at least two signal functions performed during the first 2 days after the birth, according to background characteristics [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom the selected function was performed during the first 2 days after the birth:						Percentage with at least two signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth	Number of births
	Cord examined	Temperature measured	Counseling on danger signs	Counseling on breast-feeding	Observation of breast-feeding	Weighed ¹		
Mother's age at birth								
<20								
20-34								
35-49								
Birth order								
1								
2-3								
4-5								
6+								
Place of delivery								
Health facility								
Elsewhere								
Residence								
Urban								
Rural								
Region								
Region 1								
Region 2								
Region 3								
Region 4								
Mother's education								
No education								
Primary								
Secondary								
More than secondary								
Wealth quintile								
Lowest								
Second								
Middle								
Fourth								
Highest								
Total								

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

Table 9.14 Problems in accessing health care

Percentage of women age 15-49 who reported that they have serious problems in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick, by type of problem, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Problems in accessing health care				At least one problem accessing health care	Number of women
	Getting permission to go for treatment	Getting money for treatment	Distance to health facility	Not wanting to go alone		
Age						
15-19						
20-34						
35-49						
Number of living children						
0						
1-2						
3-4						
5+						
Marital status						
Never married						
Married or living together						
Divorced/separated/widowed						
Employed past 12 months						
Not employed						
Employed for cash						
Employed not for cash						
Residence						
Urban						
Rural						
Region						
Region 1						
Region 2						
Region 3						
Region 4						
Education						
No education						
Primary						
Secondary						
More than secondary						
Wealth quintile						
Lowest						
Second						
Middle						
Fourth						
Highest						
Total						

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Table 10.1 Child's size and weight at birth

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by mother's estimate of baby's size at birth, percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey that have a reported birth weight, and among live births in the 5 years preceding the survey with a reported birth weight, percentage less than 2.5 kg, according to background characteristics. [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of births by size of baby at birth				Total	Percentage of births that have a reported birth weight ¹	Number of births	Among births with a reported birth weight ¹	
	Very small	Smaller than average	Average or larger	Don't know/missing				Percentage less than 2.5 kg	Number of births
Mother's age at birth									
< 20					100.0				
20-34					100.0				
35-49					100.0				
Birth order									
1					100.0				
2-3					100.0				
4-5					100.0				
6+					100.0				
Mother's smoking status									
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco					100.0				
Does not smoke					100.0				
Residence									
Urban					100.0				
Rural					100.0				
Region									
Region 1					100.0				
Region 2					100.0				
Region 3					100.0				
Region 4					100.0				
Mother's education									
No education					100.0				
Primary					100.0				
Secondary					100.0				
More than secondary					100.0				
Wealth quintile									
Lowest					100.0				
Second					100.0				
Middle					100.0				
Fourth					100.0				
Highest					100.0				
Total					100.0				

¹Based on either a written record or the mother's recall

Table 10.2 Vaccinations by source of information

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and children age 24-35 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey, by source of information (vaccination card or mother's report), and percentage who received specific vaccines by the appropriate age, [Country Survey Year]

Vaccine	Children age 12-23 months:				Children age 24-35 months:			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by appropriate age ^{2,3}	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by appropriate age ^{3,4}
	Vaccination card ¹	Mother's report	Either source		Vaccination card ¹	Mother's report	Either source	
BCG								
HepB (birth dose)⁵								
Within 1 day of birth		na	na	na		na	na	na
After 1 day of birth		na	na	na		na	na	na
DPT-HepB-Hib								
1								
2								
3								
Polio								
0 (birth dose)								
1								
2								
3								
Pneumococcal								
1								
2								
3								
Rotavirus								
1								
2								
3								
[MEASLES CONTAINING VACCINE]								
1								
2		na	na	na	na			
All basic vaccinations⁶								
All age appropriate vaccinations⁷								
No vaccinations					na			na
Number of children								

na = Not applicable

BCG = Bacille Calmette-Guérin

DPT = Diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus

HepB = Hepatitis B

Hib = Haemophilus influenzae type b

¹ Vaccination card, booklet or other home-based record

² Received by age 12 months

³ For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first and second years of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination.

⁴ Received by age 12 months for all vaccines except [MEASLES CONTAINING VACCINE] 2, which should be received by age 24 months

⁵ For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, children reported to have received hepatitis B (birth dose) received the vaccine within 24 hours after birth. For children whose vaccination information is based on the written record of vaccination, children are considered to have received hepatitis B (birth dose) if this vaccine is recorded on their card, regardless of when the dose was administered

⁶ BCG, three doses of [DPT-HEPB-HIB], three doses of oral polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth), and one dose of [MEASLES CONTAINING VACCINE]

⁷ For children 12-23 months: BCG, hepatitis B (birth dose), three doses of [DPT-HEPB-HIB], [THREE/FOUR] doses of oral polio vaccine, [THREE/TWO] doses of pneumococcal vaccine, [THREE/TWO] doses of rotavirus vaccine, and one dose of [MEASLES CONTAINING VACCINE]. For children 24-35 months, all of these plus a second dose of [MEASLES CONTAINING VACCINE]

Programming instructions:

1. "HepB (birth dose)" under the column "Vaccination card" should be the sum of "Within 1 day of birth" and "After 1 day of birth". "Within 1 day of birth" should be calculated as the day of birth or the day after.
2. In the columns for "Vaccinated by appropriate age", include all children who are reported to have received a HepB birth dose, regardless of the timing.

Notes to survey managers for adaptations needed to Table 10.2 for national immunization schedules (NIS):

Update this table to include all immunizations included in the NIS. Occasionally, vaccines are only used regionally within a country. These should not be added to the table. The adaptations needed include, but may not be limited to:

DPT-HepB-Hib

- Different countries may use different formulations of DPT-containing vaccines. In this table, the specific antigens that the vaccine protects against should be listed in the stub, and in footnotes 5 and 6, rather than the local name for the vaccine.
- The local name for the vaccine can be included in a footnote. For example, if the country gives a combined vaccine containing DPT, HepB and Hib antigens, and refers to it as "Pentavalent", then call the vaccine "DPT-HepB-Hib" in the stub, add a footnote superscript next to it, and explain in the footnote "DPT-HepB-Hib is sometimes referred to as Pentavalent."
- If the country NIS lists HepB or any part of this vaccine as a separate vaccine, include a separate variable in the stub for each individual vaccine, and list each of the doses recommended underneath the antigen name.

Polio

- Delete "Polio 0 (birth dose)" from the stub if this dose is not included in the NIS.
- If the NIS does not include polio 0, delete "(excluding polio vaccine given at birth)" from footnote 6.
- If the NIS includes a dose of inactivated polio vaccine (IPV), add a row for "IPV" below the third dose for polio. Add "IPV = Inactivated polio vaccine" to the list of abbreviations below the table.
- In footnote 7, update the number of doses of polio vaccinations to match the NIS. The number of doses should include all doses in the NIS, including polio 0 and/or IPV, if they are included in the NIS.

Pneumococcal and Rotavirus

- If the NIS does not include pneumococcal or rotavirus, remove them from the table.
- If the NIS includes only 2 doses, delete the row for dose 3 in the stub.
- In footnote 7, update the number of doses of pneumococcal and rotavirus to match the NIS.

Measles containing vaccine (MCV)

- Adapt [MEASLES CONTAINING VACCINE] to match the type of vaccine used in the NIS: for example, measles; measles, mumps and rubella (MMR); or measles and rubella (MR). Note there are occurrences in the stub, and in footnotes 4, 6, and 7 which must all be adapted. Spell out any abbreviations in the notes below the table.
 - If the country's NIS includes two doses of a measles containing vaccine, the two doses could contain different antigens. In this case, refer to each dose according to the antigen names, rather than [MCV] 1 and 2.
- The recommended timing of MCV doses can vary. This table is laid out using a default schedule of 9 months for the first dose and 15-18 months for the second dose. If the number and/or timing of doses in your country differs, adapt the table accordingly.
 - Placement of "na": If the first/only dose of MCV is given at age 12 months or later, place "na" in the rows for MCV 1 and "All basic vaccinations" in the first four columns (for children age 12-23 months), and report MCV 1 and all basic vaccination coverage for children age 24-35 months only.

o Inclusion/exclusion of the second dose of MCV: If the country NIS has only 1 dose of MCV, or if the second dose of MCV is given at 24 months or later, then remove the row for the second dose of MCV from the table (it would be “na” for both age groups).

o Footnote 2: Age appropriate immunization for children age 12-23 months. The wording of this footnote will remain unchanged if the first/only dose of MCV is given at 12 months or later. The “na” on the MCV 1 row will accommodate this change.

o Footnote 4: Age appropriate immunization for children age 24-35 months

MCV 1 <12 mo & MCV 2 < 24 mo (default)	Received by age 12 months for all vaccines except [MEASLES CONTAINING VACCINE 2], which should be received by age 24 months
MCV 1 >12 mo & MCV 2 <24 mo	Received by age 12 months for all vaccines except MCV 1, which should be received by 24 months, and MCV 2, which should be received by age 24 months
MCV 1 >12 mo & MCV 2 >24 mo	Received by age 12 months for all vaccines except MCV 1, which should be received by 24 months
MCV 1 <12 mo & MCV 2 >24 mo	Received by age 12 months for all vaccines
MCV 1 only , < 12 mo	Received by age 12 months for all vaccines
MCV 1 only , > 12 mo	Received by age 12 months for all vaccines except [MEASLES CONTAINING VACCINE], which should be received by age 24 months

o Footnote 6: All basic vaccinations. Wording of this footnote does not change if the first dose of MCV is given after 12 months. The “na” added to the “All basic vaccinations” row for children age 12-23 months will accommodate this change. Likewise, the footnote does not change if the NIS includes 2 doses of MCV, only one dose is required to fulfill “all basic vaccinations.”

o Footnote 7: Age appropriate vaccinations for children age 12-23 and 24-35 months

MCV 1 <12 mo & MCV 2 < 24 mo (default)	For children 12-23 months: BCG, hepatitis B (birth dose), three doses of [DPT-HEPB-HIB], [THREE/FOUR] doses of oral polio vaccine, [THREE/TWO] doses of pneumococcal vaccine, [THREE/TWO] doses of rotavirus vaccine, and one dose of [MEASLES CONTAINING VACCINE]. For children 24-35 months, all of these plus a second dose of [MEASLES CONTAINING VACCINE].
MCV 1 >12 mo & MCV 2 <24 mo	For children 12-23 months: BCG, hepatitis B (birth dose), three doses of [DPT-HEPB-HIB], [THREE/FOUR] doses of oral polio vaccine, [THREE/TWO] doses of pneumococcal vaccine, and [THREE/TWO] doses of rotavirus vaccine. For children 24-35 months, all of these plus two doses of [MEASLES CONTAINING VACCINE].
MCV 1 >12 mo & MCV 2 >24 mo	For children 12-23 months: BCG, hepatitis B (birth dose), three doses of [DPT-HEPB-HIB], [THREE/FOUR] doses of oral polio vaccine, [THREE/TWO] doses of pneumococcal vaccine, and [THREE/TWO] doses of rotavirus vaccine. For children 24-35 months, all of these plus one dose of [MEASLES CONTAINING VACCINE].
MCV 1 <12 mo & MCV 2 >24 mo	BCG, hepatitis B (birth dose), three doses of [DPT-HEPB-HIB], [THREE/FOUR] doses of oral polio vaccine, [THREE/TWO] doses of pneumococcal vaccine, [THREE/TWO] doses of rotavirus vaccine, and one dose of [MEASLES CONTAINING VACCINE].
MCV 1 only , < 12 mo	BCG, hepatitis B (birth dose), three doses of [DPT-HEPB-HIB], [THREE/FOUR] doses of oral polio vaccine, [THREE/TWO] doses of pneumococcal vaccine, [THREE/TWO] doses of rotavirus vaccine, and one dose of [MEASLES CONTAINING VACCINE].

MCV 1 only , > 12 mo	For children 12-23 months: BCG, hepatitis B (birth dose), three doses of [DPT-HEPB-HIB], [THREE/FOUR] doses of oral polio vaccine, [THREE/TWO] doses of pneumococcal vaccine, and [THREE/TWO] doses of rotavirus vaccine. For children 24-35 months, all of these plus one dose of [MEASLES CONTAINING VACCINE].
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General

- If any additional abbreviations are used add the abbreviation and what it stands for below the table in alphabetical order. Delete any abbreviations that are not applicable.
- Add vaccines to the stub as needed if the NIS includes additional vaccines given during the ages of 0-23 months. Refer to these vaccinations using the antigens included, rather than the local name. The local name may be included in a new footnote.
- Adapt footnote 7 to add any vaccines added to the table as per the NIS.

Table 10.3 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and children age 24-35 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), percentage with all basic vaccinations, and percentage with all age appropriate vaccinations, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Children age 12-23 months													Children age 24-35 months								
	BCG	HepB (birth dose) ¹	DPT-HepB-Hib		Polio ²			Pneumococcal			Rotavirus			[MEASLES CONTAINING VACCINE] 1	All basic vaccinations ³	All age appropriate vaccinations ⁴	No vaccinations	Number of children	[MEASLES CONTAINING VACCINE] 2	All age appropriate vaccinations ⁵	Number of children	
Sex																						
Male																						
Female																						
Birth order																						
1																						
2-3																						
4-5																						
6+																						
Vaccination card⁶																						
Seen																						
Not seen/no card																						
Residence																						
Urban																						
Rural																						
Region																						
Region 1																						
Region 2																						
Region 3																						
Region 4																						
Mother's education																						
No education																						
Primary																						
Secondary																						
More than secondary																						
Wealth quintile																						
Lowest																						
Second																						
Middle																						
Fourth																						
Highest																						
Total																						

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first and second years of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination.

BCG = Bacille Calmette-Guérin

DPT = Diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus

HepB = Hepatitis B

Hib = Haemophilus influenzae type b

¹ For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, children reported to have received HepB (birth dose) received the vaccine within 24 hours after birth. For children whose vaccination information is based on the written record of vaccination, children are considered to have received hepatitis B (birth dose) if this vaccine is recorded on their card, regardless of when the dose was administered.

² Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth

³ BCG, three doses of [DPT-HEPB-HIB], three doses of oral polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth), and one dose of [MEASLES CONTAINING VACCINE]

⁴ BCG, hepatitis B (birth dose), three doses of [DPT-HEPB-HIB], [THREE/FOUR] doses of oral polio vaccine, [THREE/TWO] doses of pneumococcal vaccine, [THREE/TWO] doses of rotavirus vaccine, and one dose of [MEASLES CONTAINING VACCINE]

⁵ BCG, hepatitis B (birth dose), three doses of [DPT-HEPB-HIB], [THREE/FOUR] doses of oral polio vaccine, [THREE/TWO] doses of pneumococcal vaccine, [THREE/TWO] doses of rotavirus vaccine, and two doses of [MEASLES CONTAINING VACCINE]

⁶ Vaccination card, booklet or other home-based record

Notes to survey managers for adaptations needed to Table 10.3 for national immunization schedules (NIS):

Update this table to include all immunizations included in the NIS. Occasionally, vaccines are only used regionally within a country. These should not be added to the table. The adaptations needed include, but may not be limited to:

DPT-HepB-Hib

- Different countries may use different formulations of DPT-containing vaccines. In this table, the specific antigens that the vaccine protects against should be listed in the column heading, and in footnotes 3, 4 and 5, rather than the local name for the vaccine.
- The local name for the vaccine can be included in a footnote. For example, if the country gives a combined vaccine containing DPT, HepB and Hib antigens, and refers to it as “Pentavalent”, then call the vaccine “DPT HepB-Hib” in the column heading, add a footnote superscript next to it, and explain in the footnote “DPT-HepB-Hib is sometimes referred to as Pentavalent.”
- If the country NIS lists HepB or any part of this vaccine as a separate vaccine, include a new middle-level column heading for each individual vaccine, and list each of the doses recommended in columns underneath the middle-level heading.

Polio

- Delete the column for polio 0 and footnote 2 if this dose is not included in the NIS.
- If the NIS does not include polio 0, delete “(excluding polio vaccine given at birth)” from footnote 3.
- If the NIS includes a dose of inactivated polio vaccine (IPV), add a column for “IPV” under the heading for “Polio” and to the right of the column for dose 3. Add “IPV = Inactivated polio vaccine” to the list of abbreviations below the table.
- In footnotes 4 and 5, update the number of doses of polio vaccinations to match the NIS. The number of doses should include all doses in the NIS, including polio 0 and/or IPV, if they are included in the NIS.

Pneumococcal and Rotavirus

- If the NIS does not include pneumococcal or rotavirus, remove them from the table.
- If the NIS includes only 2 doses, delete the column for dose 3.
- In footnotes 4 and 5, update the number of doses of pneumococcal and rotavirus to match the NIS.

Measles containing vaccine (MCV)

- Adapt [MEASLES CONTAINING VACCINE] to match the type of vaccine used in the NIS: for example, measles; measles, mumps and rubella (MMR); or measles and rubella (MR). Note there are occurrences in multiple column headings, and in footnotes 3, 4, and 5 which must all be adapted. Spell out any abbreviations in the notes below the table.
 - If the country’s NIS includes two doses of a measles containing vaccine, the two doses could contain different antigens. In this case, refer to each dose according to the antigen names, rather than [MCV] 1 and 2.
- The recommended timing of MCV doses can vary. This table is laid out using a default schedule of 9 months for the first dose and 15-18 months for the second dose. If the number and/or timing of doses in your country differs, adapt the table accordingly.
 - Column for [MEASLES CONTAINING VACCINE] 1: If the first dose of MCV is given at 12+ months, move this column from the cohort of children age 12-23 months to fall under the heading for the cohort of children age 24-35 months.
 - Column for [MEASLES CONTAINING VACCINE] 2: If the second dose of MCV is given at 24+ months, remove this column from the table.
 - If the NIS includes only one dose of MCV, place the column under the appropriate age cohort (i.e., 12-23 months if the vaccination is given before 12 months, and 24-35 months if the vaccination is given at 12+ months); remove the number referring to the dose of the MCV (i.e., “1” or “2”) from the column heading.
 - Column for “All basic vaccinations”: If the first (or only) dose of MCV is given at 12+ months, move this column from the cohort of children age 12-23 months to fall under the heading for the cohort of children age 24-35 months.
 - Footnote 3 “All basic vaccinations”: Wording of this footnote does not change if the first dose of MCV is given after 12 months. Moving the placement of this column from under the heading for the 12-23 month cohort to under the heading for the 24-35 month cohort takes care of this issue. Likewise, the footnote does not change if the NIS includes 2 doses of MCV, only one dose is required to fulfill “all basic vaccinations.”
 - Footnote 4: Age appropriate vaccinations for children age 12-23 months

MCV 1 <12 mo & MCV 2 <24 mo (default)	BCG, hepatitis B (birth dose), three doses of [DPT-HEPB-HIB], [THREE/FOUR] doses of oral polio vaccine, [THREE/TWO] doses of pneumococcal vaccine, [THREE/TWO] doses of rotavirus vaccine, and one dose of [MEASLES CONTAINING VACCINE].
MCV 1 >12 mo & MCV 2 >24 mo	BCG, hepatitis B (birth dose), three doses of [DPT-HEPB-HIB], [THREE/FOUR] doses of oral polio vaccine, [THREE/TWO] doses of pneumococcal vaccine, and [THREE/TWO] doses of rotavirus vaccine.

◦ Footnote 5: Age appropriate vaccinations for children age 24-35 months

MCV 1 <12 mo & MCV 2 < 24 mo (default)	BCG, hepatitis B (birth dose), three doses of [DPT-HEPB-HIB], [THREE/FOUR] doses of oral polio vaccine, [THREE/TWO] doses of pneumococcal vaccine, [THREE/TWO] doses of rotavirus vaccine, and two doses of [MEASLES CONTAINING VACCINE].
MCV 1 >12 mo & MCV 2 < 24 mo	BCG, hepatitis B (birth dose), three doses of [DPT-HEPB-HIB], [THREE/FOUR] doses of oral polio vaccine, [THREE/TWO] doses of pneumococcal vaccine, [THREE/TWO] doses of rotavirus vaccine, and one dose of [MEASLES CONTAINING VACCINE].
MCV 1 >12 mo & MCV 2 >24 mo	BCG, hepatitis B (birth dose), three doses of [DPT-HEPB-HIB], [THREE/FOUR] doses of oral polio vaccine, [THREE/TWO] doses of pneumococcal vaccine, [THREE/TWO] doses of rotavirus vaccine, and one dose of [MEASLES CONTAINING VACCINE].
MCV 1 <12 mo & MCV 2 >24 mo	BCG, hepatitis B (birth dose), three doses of [DPT-HEPB-HIB], [THREE/FOUR] doses of oral polio vaccine, [THREE/TWO] doses of pneumococcal vaccine, [THREE/TWO] doses of rotavirus vaccine, and one dose of [MEASLES CONTAINING VACCINE].
MCV 1 only, < 12 mo	
MCV 1 only, > 12 mo	

General

- If any abbreviations are used add the abbreviation and what it stands for below the table in alphabetical order.
- Add columns for vaccines as needed if the NIS includes additional vaccines given between the ages of 0 and 24 months. Refer to these vaccinations using the antigens included, rather than the local name. The local name may be included in a new footnote.
- Adapt footnotes 4 and 5 to add any vaccines added to the table as per the NIS.

Table 10.4 Possession and observation of vaccination cards, according to background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and children age 24-35 months who ever had a vaccination card, and percentage with a vaccination card seen, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Children age 12-23 months			Children age 24-35 months		
	Percentage who ever had a vaccination card ¹	Percentage with a vaccination card seen ¹	Number of children	Percentage who ever had a vaccination card ¹	Percentage with a vaccination card seen ¹	Number of children
Sex						
Male						
Female						
Birth order						
1						
2-3						
4-5						
6+						
Residence						
Urban						
Rural						
Region						
Region 1						
Region 2						
Region 3						
Region 4						
Mother's education						
No education						
Primary						
Secondary						
More than secondary						
Wealth quintile						
Lowest						
Second						
Middle						
Fourth						
Highest						
Total						

¹ Vaccination card, booklet or other home-based record

Table 10.5 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI

Among children under age 5, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; and among children with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI:		
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ²	Percentage for whom treatment was sought same or next day	Number of children
Age in months					
<6					
6-11					
12-23					
24-35					
36-47					
48-59					
Sex					
Male					
Female					
Mother's current smoking status					
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco					
Does not smoke					
Cooking fuel					
Electricity or gas					
Kerosene					
Coal/lignite					
Charcoal					
Wood/straw ³					
Animal dung					
Other fuel					
No food cooked in household					
Residence					
Urban					
Rural					
Region					
Region 1					
Region 2					
Region 3					
Region 4					
Mother's education					
No education					
Primary					
Secondary					
More than secondary					
Wealth quintile					
Lowest					
Second					
Middle					
Fourth					
Highest					
Total					

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

² Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: [PUBLIC SECTOR, PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR, SHOP, MARKET, AND ITINERANT DRUG SELLER]. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner

³ Includes grass, shrubs, crop residues

Table 10.6 Source of advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI

Percentage of children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; and among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources. [Country Survey Year]

Percentage for whom advice or
treatment was sought from each source:

Source	Among children with symptoms of ARI ¹	Among children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought ¹
Public sector		
Government hospital		
Government health center		
Government health post		
Mobile Clinic		
Fieldworker/CHW		
Other public sector		
Private medical sector		
Private hospital/clinic		
Pharmacy		
Private doctor		
Mobile Clinic		
Fieldworker/CHW		
Other private medical sector		
Other private sector		
Shop		
Traditional practitioner		
Market		
Itinerant drug seller		
Other		

Number of children

CHW = Community health worker

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

Table 10.7 Prevalence and treatment of fever

Among children under age 5, percentage who had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey and among children with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, and percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with fever:			
	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ¹	Percentage for whom treatment was sought same or next day	Percentage who took antibiotic drugs	Number of children with fever
Age in months						
<6						
6-11						
12-23						
24-35						
36-47						
48-59						
Sex						
Male						
Female						
Residence						
Urban						
Rural						
Region						
Region 1						
Region 2						
Region 3						
Region 4						
Mother's education						
No education						
Primary						
Secondary						
More than secondary						
Wealth quintile						
Lowest						
Second						
Middle						
Fourth						
Highest						
Total						

¹ Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: [PUBLIC SECTOR, PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR, SHOP, MARKET, AND ITINERANT DRUG SELLER]. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner

Table 10.8 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhea

Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; among children with diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Percentage with diarrhea	Number of children	Among children under age 5 with diarrhea:	
			Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ¹	Number of children with diarrhea
Age in months				
<6				
6-11				
12-23				
24-35				
36-47				
48-59				
Sex				
Male				
Female				
Source of drinking water²				
Improved				
Unimproved				
Type of toilet facility³				
Improved sanitation facility				
Unimproved facility				
Open defecation				
Residence				
Urban				
Rural				
Region				
Region 1				
Region 2				
Region 3				
Region 4				
Mother's education				
No education				
Primary				
Secondary				
More than secondary				
Wealth quintile				
Lowest				
Second				
Middle				
Fourth				
Highest				
Total				

¹ Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: [PUBLIC SECTOR, PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR, SHOP, MARKET, AND ITINERANT DRUG SELLER]. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.

² See Table 2.1.1 for definition of categories

³ See Table 2.3.1 for definition of categories

Table 10.9 Feeding practices during diarrhea

Percent distribution of children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food offered compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given						Total	Amount of food given						Total	Number of children with diarrhea		
	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Don't know		More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Never gave food			Don't know	
Age in months																	
<6							100.0									100.0	
6-11							100.0									100.0	
12-23							100.0									100.0	
24-35							100.0									100.0	
36-47							100.0									100.0	
48-59							100.0									100.0	
Sex																	
Male							100.0									100.0	
Female							100.0									100.0	
Breastfeeding status																	
Breastfeeding							100.0									100.0	
Not breastfeeding							100.0									100.0	
Residence																	
Urban							100.0									100.0	
Rural							100.0									100.0	
Region																	
Region 1							100.0									100.0	
Region 2							100.0									100.0	
Region 3							100.0									100.0	
Region 4							100.0									100.0	
Mother's education																	
No education							100.0									100.0	
Primary							100.0									100.0	
Secondary							100.0									100.0	
More than secondary							100.0									100.0	
Wealth quintile																	
Lowest							100.0									100.0	
Second							100.0									100.0	
Middle							100.0									100.0	
Fourth							100.0									100.0	
Highest							100.0									100.0	
Total							100.0									100.0	

Note: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhea and food should not be reduced.

Table 10.10 Oral rehydration therapy, zinc and other treatments for diarrhea

Among children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage given fluid from an ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluids (RHF), ORS or RHF, zinc, ORS and zinc, ORS or increased fluids, oral rehydration therapy (ORT), continued feeding and ORT, and other treatments; and percentage given no treatment, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhea who were given:													Number of children with diarrhea
	Fluid from ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS fluid	Recommended homemade fluids (RHF)	Either ORS or RHF	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS, RHF, or increased fluids)	Continued feeding and ORT ¹	Other treatments				Percentage given no treatment	
									Anti-biotic drugs	Anti-motility drugs	Intravenous solution	Home remedy/ other		
Age in months														
<6														
6-11														
12-23														
24-35														
36-47														
48-59														
Sex														
Male														
Female														
Residence														
Urban														
Rural														
Region														
Region 1														
Region 2														
Region 3														
Region 4														
Mother's education														
No education														
Primary														
Secondary														
More than secondary														
Wealth quintile														
Lowest														
Second														
Middle														
Fourth														
Highest														
Total														

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

¹ Continued feeding includes children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhea episode

Programming note:

Column 1: The DHS-6 table included "market" in the numerator of column 3. We will now exclude it. Itinerant drug peddler is not included as a response code in WQ619 currently, but it will soon be added.

Survey managers:

Note that the terminology in this table has changed since DHS-6. ORT used to be defined as ORS or RHF. ORT is now defined as ORS, RHF, or increased fluids to be comparable with MICS.

Column 6: "ORS and zinc" is MICS indicator 3.11 "Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc."

Column 7: This column is consistent with the column "ORT or increased fluids" from DHS-6 Table 10.8.

Column 9: "Continued feeding and ORT" is MICS indicator 3.12 "Diarrhea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding". This column is consistent with the column "Percentage who continued feeding and were given ORT and/or increased fluids" from the DHS-6 Table 10.9.

Table 10.11 Source of advice or treatment for children with diarrhea

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; among children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; and among children with diarrhea who received ORS, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, [Country Survey Year]

Source	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:		
	Among children with diarrhea	Among children with diarrhea for whom advice or treatment was sought	Among children with diarrhea who received ORS ¹
Public sector			
Government hospital			
Government health center			
Government health post			
Mobile Clinic			
Fieldworker/CHW			
Other public sector			
Private medical sector			
Private hospital/clinic			
Pharmacy			
Private doctor			
Mobile Clinic			
Fieldworker/CHW			
Other private medical sector			
Other private sector			
Shop			
Traditional practitioner			
Market			
Itinerant drug seller			
Other			

Number of children

CHW = Community health worker

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

¹ Fluid from ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS fluid

This table was designed specifically according to USAID requests. In interpreting the last column in this table, it is important to keep in mind that the seeking advice or treatment question is independent of the question on receiving ORS. This table does not specifically report where the ORS was obtained (we do not collect that information in the questionnaire). Children receiving ORS for whom advice/treatment from each source did not necessarily receive ORS from that source. Nonetheless, this column should give a reasonable idea of sources for ORS, keeping in mind the following situations:

- 1) Children may have sought advice/treatment from more than one source, but have received ORS from only one of them.
- 2) It is possible that children received ORS that was already at home, even if they also sought advice/treatment from a source outside the home.

Table 10.12 Knowledge of ORS packets or pre-packaged liquids

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets or ORS pre-packaged liquids for treatment of diarrhea, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who know about ORS packets or ORS pre-packaged liquids	Number of women
Age		
15-19		
20-24		
25-34		
35-49		
Residence		
Urban		
Rural		
Region		
Region 1		
Region 2		
Region 3		
Region 4		
Education		
No education		
Primary		
Secondary		
More than secondary		
Wealth quintile		
Lowest		
Second		
Middle		
Fourth		
Highest		
Total		

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

Table 10.13 Disposal of children's stools

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 living with the mother by the manner of disposal of the child's last fecal matter, and percentage of children whose stools are disposed of appropriately, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristics	Manner of disposal of children's stools							Total	Percentage of children whose stools are disposed of appropriately ¹	Number of children
	Child used toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Buried	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Left in the open	Other			
Age of child in months										
0-1									100.0	
2-3									100.0	
4-5									100.0	
6-8									100.0	
9-11									100.0	
12-17									100.0	
18-23									100.0	
6-23									100.0	
Type of toilet facility²										
Improved sanitation facility									100.0	
Unimproved facility									100.0	
Open defecation									100.0	
Residence										
Urban									100.0	
Rural									100.0	
Region										
Region 1									100.0	
Region 2									100.0	
Region 3									100.0	
Region 4									100.0	
Mother's education										
No education									100.0	
Primary									100.0	
Secondary									100.0	
More than secondary									100.0	
Wealth quintile										
Lowest									100.0	
Second									100.0	
Middle									100.0	
Fourth									100.0	
Highest									100.0	
Total									100.0	

¹ Children's stools are considered to be disposed of appropriately if the child used a toilet or latrine, if the fecal matter was put/rinsed into a toilet or latrine or if it was buried

² See Table 2.3.1 for definition of categories

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Table 11.1 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, according to background characteristics. [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹				Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age				
	Percent- age below -3 SD	Percent- age below -2 SD ²	Mean Z- score (SD)	Number of children	Percent- age below -3 SD	Percent- age below -2 SD ²	Percent- age above +2 SD	Mean Z- score (SD)	Number of children	Percent- age below -3 SD	Percent- age below -2 SD ²	Percent- age above +2 SD	Mean Z- score (SD)	Number of children
Age in months														
<6														
6-8														
9-11														
12-17														
18-23														
24-35														
36-47														
48-59														
Sex														
Male														
Female														
Birth interval in months⁴														
First birth ⁴														
<24														
24-47														
48+														
Size at birth³														
Very small														
Small														
Average or larger														
Mother's interview status														
Interviewed														
Not interviewed but in household														
Not interviewed, and not in household ⁵														
Mother's nutritional status⁶														
Thin (BMI<18.5)														
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)														
Overweight/obese (BMI≥25)														
Missing														
Residence														
Urban														
Rural														
Region														
Region 1														
Region 2														
Region 3														
Region 4														
Mother's education⁷														
No education														
Primary														
Secondary														
More than secondary														
Wealth quintile														
Lowest														
Second														
Middle														
Fourth														
Highest														
Total														

Note: Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards.

¹ Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2; standing height is measured for all other children.

² Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Standards population median

³ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

⁴ First-born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval

⁵ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

⁶ Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers were not interviewed, and children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months. Mother's nutritional status in terms of BMI (Body Mass Index) is presented in Table 11.12.¹

⁷ For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Figure 11.1W Nutritional status of children by age (WORKING TABLE ONLY)

Percentage of children under age 5 classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by child's age in months, smoothed by a five-month moving average, [Country Survey Year]

Child's age in months	Height-for-age	Number of children	Weight-for-height	Number of children	Weight-for-age	Number of children
	percentage below -2 SD ¹		percentage below -2 SD ¹		percentage below -2 SD ¹	
0						
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						
21						
22						
23						
24						
25						
26						
27						
28						
29						
30						
31						
32						
33						
34						
35						
36						
37						
38						
39						
40						
41						
42						
43						
44						
45						
46						
47						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						

Note: Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards.

¹ Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations from the WHO Child Growth Standards median.

Table 11.2 Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who were ever breastfed and percentages who started breastfeeding within 1 hour and within 1 day of birth; and among last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who received a prelacteal feed, according to background characteristics. [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Among last-born children born in the past 2 years:			Among last-born children born in the past 2 years who were ever breastfed:		
	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 day of birth ¹	Number of last-born children	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ²	Number of last-born children ever breastfed
Sex						
Male						
Female						
Assistance at delivery						
Health personnel ³						
Traditional birth attendant						
Other						
No one						
Place of delivery						
Health facility						
At home						
Other						
Residence						
Urban						
Rural						
Region						
Region 1						
Region 2						
Region 3						
Region 4						
Mother's education						
No education						
Primary						
Secondary						
More than secondary						
Wealth quintile						
Lowest						
Second						
Middle						
Fourth						
Highest						
Total						

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview.

¹ Includes children who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth

² Children given something other than breast milk during the first 3 days of life

³ Doctor, nurse/midwife, or auxiliary nurse/midwife

Table 11.3 Breastfeeding status according to age

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 who are living with their mother, by breastfeeding status and percentage currently breastfeeding; and percentage of all children under age 2 using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, [Country Survey Year]

Age in months	Breastfeeding status					Total	Percentage currently breast-feeding	Number of youngest children under age 2 living with the mother	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under age 2
	Not breast-feeding	Exclusively breast-feeding	Breast-feeding and consuming plain water only	Breast-feeding and consuming non-milk liquids ¹	Breast-feeding and consuming other milk					
0-1						100.0				
2-3						100.0				
4-5						100.0				
6-8						100.0				
9-11						100.0				
12-17						100.0				
18-23						100.0				
0-3						100.0				
0-5						100.0				
6-9						100.0				
12-15						100.0				
12-23						100.0				
20-23						100.0				

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday and last night). Children who are classified as breastfeeding and consuming plain water only consumed no liquid or solid supplements. The categories of not breastfeeding, exclusively breastfeeding, breastfeeding and consuming plain water, non-milk liquids, other milk, and complementary foods (solids and semi-solids) are hierarchical and mutually exclusive, and their percentages add to 100 percent. Thus children who receive breast milk and non-milk liquids and who do not receive other milk and who do not receive complementary foods are classified in the non-milk liquid category even though they may also get plain water. Any children who get complementary food are classified in that category as long as they are breastfeeding as well.

¹ Non-milk liquids include juice, juice drinks, clear broth or other liquids

Figure 11.5 Infant feeding practices by age (WORKING TABLE ONLY)

[Country Survey Year]

Age group in months	Breastfeeding status						Total	Percentage currently breast-feeding	of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under age 2
	Not breast-feeding	Exclusively breastfed	Breast-feeding and consuming plain water only	Breast-feeding and consuming non-milk liquids	Breast-feeding and consuming other milk	Breast-feeding and consuming complementary foods					
<2							100.0				
2-3							100.0				
4-5							100.0				
6-7							100.0				
8-9							100.0				
10-11							100.0				
12-13							100.0				
14-15							100.0				
16-17							100.0				
18-19							100.0				
20-21							100.0				
22-23							100.0				

This table is need to produce Figure 11.5 in the new report format.

Table 11.4 Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) indicators on breastfeeding status

Percentage of children fed according to various IYCF practices, [Country Survey Year]

Indicator	Indicator numerator and denominator	Value
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Percentage exclusively breastfed	31.7
	Number of children age 0-5 months	n
Exclusive breastfeeding at 4-5 months of age	Percentage exclusively breastfed	22.5
	Number of children age 4-5 months	n
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	Percentage currently breastfeeding	86.4
	Number of children age 12-15 months	n
Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (6-8 months)	Percentage of children age 6-8 months who received any solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	73.5
	Number of youngest children age 6-8 months living with the mother	n
Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	Percentage currently breastfeeding	24.2
	Number of children age 20-23 months	n
Age-appropriate breastfeeding (0-23 months)	Percentage with age-appropriate breastfeeding ¹	18.0
	Number of youngest children age 0-23 months of age living with the mother	n
Predominant breastfeeding (0-5 months)	Percentage with predominant breastfeeding ²	93.9
	Number of children age 0-5 months	n
Bottle feeding (0-23 months)	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	8.7
	Number of children age 0-23 months	n

¹ For children age 0-5 months: exclusively breastfed, for children age 6-23 months: receive breastmilk and complementary foods

² Either exclusively breastfed or received breast milk and plain water, and/or non-milk liquids only

Table 11.5 Median duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children born in the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among children born in the past 3 years ¹		
	Any breastfeeding	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding ²
Sex			
Male			
Female			
Residence			
Urban			
Rural			
Region			
Region 1			
Region 2			
Region 3			
Region 4			
Mother's education			
No education			
Primary			
Secondary			
More than secondary			
Wealth quintile			
Lowest			
Second			
Middle			
Fourth			
Highest			
Total			

Mean for all children

Note: Median and mean durations are based on breastfeeding status of the child at the time of the survey (current status). Includes living and deceased children.

a = omitted because less than 50% of the children in this group were exclusively or predominantly breastfeeding

¹ For last-born children under age 24 months who live with the mother and are breastfeeding, information to determine exclusive and predominant breastfeeding comes from a 24-hour dietary recall. Tabulations assume that last-born children age 24 months or older who live with the mother and are breastfeeding are neither exclusively nor predominantly breastfed. It is assumed that last-born children not currently living with the mother and all non-last-born children are not currently breastfeeding

² Either exclusively breastfed or received breast milk and plain water, and/or non-milk liquids only

Table 11.6 Foods and liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of youngest children under age 2 who are living with the mother by type of foods consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to breastfeeding status and age, [Country Survey Year]

Age in months	Liquids			Solid or semi-solid foods								Number of children under age 2		
	Infant formula	Other milk ¹	Other liquids ²	Fortified baby foods	Foods made from grains ³	Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A ⁴	Other fruits and vegetables	Food made from roots and tubers	Food made from legumes and nuts	Meat, fish, poultry	Eggs		Cheese, yogurt, other milk product	Any solid or semi-solid food
BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN														
0-1														
2-3														
4-5														
6-8														
9-11														
12-17														
18-23														
6-23														
Total														
NON BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN														
0-1														
2-3														
4-5														
6-8														
9-11														
12-17														
18-23														
6-23														
Total														

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday and last night).

¹ Other milk includes fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk.

² Does not include plain water. Includes juice, juice drinks, clear broth, or other non-milk liquids.

³ Includes fortified baby food

⁴ Includes [list fruits and vegetables included in the questionnaire such as pumpkin, red or yellow yams or squash, carrots, red sweet potatoes, dark green leafy vegetables, ripe mangoes, ripe papayas, and other locally grown fruits and vegetables that are rich in vitamin A]

Table 11.7 Minimum acceptable diet

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed a minimum acceptable diet based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children age 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among non-breastfed children age 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Number of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months	Among all children age 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Number of all children age 6-23 months
	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ²	Minimum acceptable diet ³	Number of breastfed children age 6-23 months	Milk or milk products ⁴	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁵	Minimum acceptable diet ⁶		Breastmilk, milk, or milk products ⁷	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	Minimum acceptable diet ⁹	
Age in months														
6-8														
9-11														
12-17														
18-23														
Sex														
Male														
Female														
Residence														
Urban														
Rural														
Region														
Region 1														
Region 2														
Region 3														
Region 4														
Mother's education														
No education														
Primary														
Secondary														
More than secondary														
Wealth quintile														
Lowest														
Second														
Middle														
Fourth														
Highest														
Total														

¹ Children receive foods from four or more of the following food groups: a. infant formula, milk other than breast milk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; b. foods made from grains, roots, and tubers, including porridge and fortified baby food from grains; c. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables [AND RED PALM OIL]; d. other fruits and vegetables; e. eggs; f. meat, poultry, fish, and shellfish (and organ meats); g. legumes and nuts

² For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for children 9-23 months

³ Breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they are fed the minimum dietary diversity as described in footnote 1 and the minimum meal frequency as defined in footnote 2

⁴ Includes two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned and powdered animal milk, and yogurt

⁵ For non-breastfed children age 6-23 months, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food or milk feeds at least four times a day.

⁶ Non-breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they receive other milk or milk products at least twice a day, receive the minimum meal frequency as defined in footnote 5, and receive solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group.

⁷ Breastfeeding, or not breastfeeding and receiving two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk, and yogurt

⁸ Children are fed the minimum recommended number of times per day according to their age and breastfeeding status as described in footnotes 2 and 5.

⁹ Children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they receive breastmilk, other milk or milk products as described in footnote 7, are fed the minimum dietary diversity as described in footnote 1, and are fed the minimum meal frequency as described in footnotes 2 and 5.

Working Table. Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices according to DHS-V calculation

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed according to three IYCF practices based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Number of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months	Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Number of all children age 6-23 months
	3+ food groups ¹	Minimum meal frequency ²	Both 3+ food groups and minimum meal frequency	Number of breast-fed children age 6-23 months	Milk or milk products ³	4+ food groups ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	With 3 IYCF practices ⁵		Breastmilk, milk, or milk products ⁶	3+ or 4+ food groups ⁷	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	With 3 IYCF practices	
Total														

¹ Food groups: a. infant formula, milk other than breast milk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; b. foods made from grains, roots, and tubers, including porridge and fortified baby food from grains; c. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables (and red palm oil); d. other fruits and vegetables; e. eggs; f. meat, poultry, fish, and shellfish (and organ meats); g. legumes and nuts; h. foods made with oil, fat, or

² For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for children 9-23 months

³ Includes at least one feeding of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned and powdered animal milk, yogurt, cheese and other milk products

⁴ For non-breastfed children age 6-23 months, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least four times a day

⁵ Non-breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum standard of three Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices if they receive other milk or milk products at least once a day, receive solid or semi-solid foods at least four times a day, and receive solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups (including the milk or milk products food group)

⁶ Breastfeeding or not breastfeeding and receiving two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk, and yogurt

⁷ At least 3 food groups for breastfed children and at least 4 food groups for non-breastfed children

⁸ Fed solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for infants age 6-8 months, at least 3 times for other breastfed children, and at least 4 times for non-breastfed children

Use this table only if the most recent survey in the country used the DHS-V tab plan, or earlier, for its final report.

Table 11.8 Prevalence of anemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anemia, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Anemia status by hemoglobin level				Number of children age 6-59 months
	Any anemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Mild anemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe anemia (<7.0 g/dl)	
Age in months					
6-8					
9-11					
12-17					
18-23					
24-35					
36-47					
48-59					
Sex					
Male					
Female					
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed					
Not interviewed, but in the household					
Not interviewed, and not in the household ¹					
Residence					
Urban					
Rural					
Region					
Region 1					
Region 2					
Region 3					
Region 4					
Mother's education²					
No education					
Primary					
Secondary					
More than secondary					
Wealth quintile					
Lowest					
Second					
Middle					
Fourth					
Highest					
Total					

Notes: Table is based on children who stayed in the household on the night before the interview and who were tested for anemia. Prevalence of anemia, based on hemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using formulas in CDC, 1998. Hemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl).

¹ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

² For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Table 11.9 Presence of iodized salt in household

Among all households, percentage with salt tested for iodine content, percentage with salt in the household but the salt was not tested, and percentage with no salt in the household; and among households with salt tested, percentage with iodized salt, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Among all households, percentage:			Among households in which salt was tested:	
	With salt tested	With salt, but salt not tested ¹	With no salt in the household	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Residence					
Urban					
Rural					
Region					
Region 1					
Region 2					
Region 3					
Region 4					
Wealth quintile					
Lowest					
Second					
Middle					
Fourth					
Highest					
Total					

¹ Includes households in which salt could not be tested for technical or logistical reasons, including availability of test kits

Table 11.10 Micronutrient intake among children

Among youngest children age 6-23 months who are living with their mother, percentages who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the 24 hours preceding the survey; among all children age 6-23 months, percentage given [MULTIPLE MICRONUTRIENT POWDER] in the 7 days preceding the survey; among all children age 6-59 months, percentages who were given vitamin A supplements in the 6 months preceding the survey, who were given iron supplements in the 7 days preceding the survey, and who were given deworming medication in the 6 months preceding the survey; and among all children age 6-59 months who live in households in which salt was tested for iodine, percentage who live in households with iodized salt, according to background characteristics. [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother:			Among all children age 6-23 months:		Among all children age 6-59 months:			Among children age 6-59 months living in households in which salt was tested:		
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in past 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in past 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given [MULTIPLE MICRONUTRIENT POWDER] in past 7 days	Number of children	Percentage given iron supplements in past 7 days ³	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months ⁴	Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months ^{3,5}	Number of children	Percentage living in households with iodized salt ⁶	Number of children
Age in months											
6-8											
9-11											
12-17											
18-23											
24-35	na	na	na	na	na						
36-47	na	na	na	na	na						
48-59	na	na	na	na	na						
Sex											
Male											
Female											
Breastfeeding status											
Breastfeeding											
Not breastfeeding											
Mother's age											
15-19											
20-29											
30-39											
40-49											
Residence											
Urban											
Rural											
Region											
Region 1											
Region 2											
Region 3											
Region 4											
Mother's education											
No education											
Primary											
Secondary											
More than secondary											
Wealth quintile											
Lowest											
Second											
Middle											
Fourth											
Highest											
Total											

na = not applicable

¹ Includes meat (and organ meat), fish, poultry, eggs, pumpkin, red or yellow yams or squash, carrots, red sweet potatoes, dark green leafy vegetables, ripe mango, ripe papaya, and other locally grown fruits and vegetables that are rich in vitamin A, [AND RED PALM OIL]

² Includes meat (and organ meat), fish, poultry, and eggs

³ Based on mother's recall

⁴ Based on both mother's recall and the vaccination card (where available)

⁵ Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminths and schistosomiasis.

⁶ Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested

Insert country-specific name for [MULTIPLE MICRONUTRIENT POWDER]. Delete if not given in the country.
Delete [AND RED PALM OIL] from footnote 1 if it is not measured in the survey.

Table 11.11 Therapeutic and supplemental foods

Among children age 6-35 months, percentages who received [PLUMPY'NUT] and [PLUMPY'DOZ] in the 7 days preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Percentage who received [PLUMPY'NUT] in the past 7 days	Percentage who received [PLUMPY'DOZ] in the past 7 days	Number of children
Age in months			
6-8			
9-11			
12-17			
18-23			
24-35			
Sex			
Male			
Female			
Breastfeeding status			
Breastfeeding			
Not breastfeeding			
Wasting status¹			
Severe acute malnutrition ²			
Moderate acute malnutrition ³			
Not wasted ⁴			
Mother's age			
15-19			
20-29			
30-39			
40-49			
Residence			
Urban			
Rural			
Region			
Region 1			
Region 2			
Region 3			
Region 4			
Mother's education			
No education			
Primary			
Secondary			
More than secondary			
Wealth quintile			
Lowest			
Second			
Middle			
Fourth			
Highest			
Total			

¹ Restricted to children with valid data for weight and height

² Children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) are those whose weight-for-height z-score is below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Standards population median.

³ Children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) are those whose weight-for-height z-score is below -2 standard deviations and \geq -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Standards population median.

⁴ Children whose weight-for-height z-score is \geq -2 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Standards population median.

As needed, change PLUMPY'NUT to the country-specific name for the local name for therapeutic food.

As needed, change PLUMPY'DOZ to the country-specific name for the local name for ready to eat supplemental food.

PLUMPY'NUT is targeted at children with SAM. PLUMPY'DOZ is targeted at children with MAM. Exercise caution in interpreting the row(s) for coverage of PLUMPY'NUT and PLUMPY'DOZ for the children above the designated wasting category. This could indicate successful use of therapeutic or supplemental food to improve nutrition.

Table 11.12.2 Nutritional status of men

Among men age 15-49, mean Body Mass Index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index						Number of men
	Normal	Thin			Overweight/obese		
	18.5-24.9 (total normal)	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately and severely thin)	≥25.0 (total overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight) ≥30.0 (obese)	
Age	Mean Body Mass Index (BMI)						
15-19							
20-29							
30-39							
40-49							
Residence							
Urban							
Rural							
Region							
Region 1							
Region 2							
Region 3							
Region 4							
Education							
No education							
Primary							
Secondary							
More than secondary							
Wealth quintile							
Lowest							
Second							
Middle							
Fourth							
Highest							
Total							
50-54[59]							
Total 15-54[59]							

Note: The Body Mass Index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m²).

Table 11.13.1 Prevalence of anemia in women

Percentage of women age 15-49 with anemia, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Anemia status by hemoglobin level				Number of women	
	Not pregnant	Any	Mild	Moderate		Severe
		<12.0 g/dl	10.0-11.9 g/dl	7.0-9.9 g/dl		<7.0 g/dl
	Pregnant	<11.0 g/dl	10.0-10.9 g/dl	7.0-9.9 g/dl	<7.0 g/dl	
Age						
Number of children ever born						
Maternity status						
Using IUD						
Cigarette use¹						
Residence						
Region						
Education						
Wealth quintile						
Total						

Note: Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using formulas in CDC, 1998.

¹ Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes.

Table 11.13.2 Prevalence of anemia in men

Percentage of men age 15-49 with anemia, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Any anemia <13.0 g/dl	Number of men
Age		
15-19		
20-29		
30-39		
40-49		
Cigarette use¹		
Smokes cigarettes		
Does not smoke cigarettes		
Residence		
Urban		
Rural		
Region		
Region 1		
Region 2		
Region 3		
Region 4		
Education		
No education		
Primary		
Secondary		
More than secondary		
Wealth quintile		
Lowest		
Second		
Middle		
Fourth		
Highest		
Total		
50-54[59]		
Total 15-54[59]		

Note: Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using formulas in CDC, 1998.

¹ Includes manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes, and kreteks.

Table 11.14 Micronutrient intake among mothers

Among women age 15-49 with a child born in the 5 years preceding the survey, percent distribution by number of days they took iron tablets or syrup during the pregnancy of the last child, and percentage who took deworming medication during the pregnancy of the last child; and among women age 15-49 with a child born in the 5 years preceding the survey and who live in households that were tested for iodized salt, percentage who live in households with iodized salt, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristics	Among women with a child born in the past 5 years:					Among women with a child born in the past 5 years who live in households in which salt was tested:			
	Number of days women took iron tablets or syrup during pregnancy of last birth					Percentage of women who took deworming medication during pregnancy of last birth	Number of women	Percentage living in households with iodized salt ¹	
	None	<60	60-89	90+	Total			households with iodized salt ¹	Number of women
Age									
15-19					100.0				
20-29					100.0				
30-39					100.0				
40-49					100.0				
Residence									
Urban					100.0				
Rural					100.0				
Region									
Region 1					100.0				
Region 2					100.0				
Region 3					100.0				
Region 4					100.0				
Education									
No education					100.0				
Primary					100.0				
Secondary					100.0				
More than secondary					100.0				
Wealth quintile									
Lowest					100.0				
Second					100.0				
Middle					100.0				
Fourth					100.0				
Highest					100.0				
Total					100.0				

¹ Excludes women in households where salt was not tested

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Table 12.1 Household possession of mosquito nets

Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net (treated or untreated) and insecticide-treated net (ITN); average number of nets and ITNs per household; and percentage of households with at least one net and ITN per two persons who stayed in the household last night, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net		Average number of nets per household		Number of households	Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net for every two persons who stayed in the household last night		Number of households with at least one person who stayed in the household last night
	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) ¹	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) ¹		Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) ¹	
Residence								
Urban								
Rural								
Region								
Region 1								
Region 2								
Region 3								
Region 4								
Wealth quintile								
Lowest								
Second								
Middle								
Fourth								
Highest								
Total								

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the [YEAR DHS], this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.2 Source of mosquito nets

Percent distribution of mosquito nets by source of net, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Mass distribution campaign	ANC visit	Immunization visit	Government health facility	Private health facility	Pharmacy	Shop/market	Community health worker	Religious institution	School	Other	Don't know	Total	Number of mosquito nets
Type of net														
ITN ¹													100.0	
Other ²													100.0	
Residence														
Urban													100.0	
Rural													100.0	
Region														
Region 1													100.0	
Region 2													100.0	
Region 3													100.0	
Region 4													100.0	
Wealth quintile														
Lowest													100.0	
Second													100.0	
Middle													100.0	
Fourth													100.0	
Highest													100.0	
Total													100.0	

ANC = Antenatal care

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the [YEAR DHS], this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).² Any net that is not an ITN

Table 12.3 Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN)

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by number of ITNs the household owns, and percentage with access to an ITN, according to number of persons who stayed in the household the night before the survey, [Country Survey Year]

	Number of persons who stayed in the household the night before the survey								
Number of ITNs ¹	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	Total
0									
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8+									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number									
Percentage with access to an ITN ^{1,2}									

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the [YEAR DHS], this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

² Percentage of the de facto household population who could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people

Table 12.4 Access to an ITN

Percentage of the de facto population with access to an ITN in the household, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Percentage of the de facto population with access to an ITN ¹	Number of persons
Residence		
Urban		
Rural		
Region		
Region 1		
Region 2		
Region 3		
Region 4		
Wealth quintile		
Lowest		
Second		
Middle		
Fourth		
Highest		
Total		

¹ Percentage of de facto household population who could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people

Table 12.5 Use of mosquito nets by persons in the household

Percentage of the de facto household population who slept the night before the survey under a mosquito net (treated or untreated) and under an insecticide-treated net (ITN); and among the de facto household population in households with at least one ITN, percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Household population			Household population in households with at least one ITN ¹	
	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night	Number of persons	Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night	Number of persons
Age					
<5					
5-14					
15-34					
35-49					
50+					
Sex					
Male					
Female					
Residence					
Urban					
Rural					
Region					
Region 1					
Region 2					
Region 3					
Region 4					
Wealth quintile					
Lowest					
Second					
Middle					
Fourth					
Highest					
Total					

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the [YEAR DHS], this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.6 Use of existing ITNs

Percentage of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) that were used by anyone the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Percentage of existing ITNs ¹ used last night	Number of ITNs ¹
Residence		
Urban		
Rural		
Region		
Region 1		
Region 2		
Region 3		
Region 4		
Wealth quintile		
Lowest		
Second		
Middle		
Fourth		
Highest		

Total

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the [YEAR DHS], this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.7 Use of mosquito nets by children

Percentage of children under age 5 who, the night before the survey, slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated) and under an insecticide-treated net (ITN); and among children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN, percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Children under age 5 in all households			Children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN ¹	
	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night	Number of children	Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night	Number of children
Age in months					
<12					
12-23					
24-35					
36-47					
48-59					
Sex					
Male					
Female					
Residence					
Urban					
Rural					
Region					
Region 1					
Region 2					
Region 3					
Region 4					
Wealth quintile					
Lowest					
Second					
Middle					
Fourth					
Highest					
Total					

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview.

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the [YEAR DHS], this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.8 Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women

Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 who, the night before the survey, slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated) and under an insecticide-treated net (ITN); and among pregnant women age 15-49 in households with at least one ITN, percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Among pregnant women age 15-49 in all households			Among pregnant women age 15-49 in households with at least one ITN ¹	
	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night	Number of pregnant women	Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night	Number of pregnant women
Residence					
Urban					
Rural					
Region					
Region 1					
Region 2					
Region 3					
Region 4					
Education					
No education					
Primary					
Secondary					
secondary					
Wealth quintile					
Lowest					
Second					
Middle					
Fourth					
Highest					
Total					

Note: Table is based on women who stayed in the household the night before the interview.

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In the [YEAR DHS], this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.9 Use of intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) by women during pregnancy

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who, during the pregnancy that resulted in the last live birth, received one or more doses of SP/Fansidar, received two or more doses of SP/Fansidar, and received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar, according to background characteristics. [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Percentage who received one or more doses of SP/Fansidar	Percentage who received two or more doses of SP/Fansidar	Percentage who received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar	Number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
Residence				
Urban				
Rural				
Region				
Region 1				
Region 2				
Region 3				
Region 4				
Education				
No education				
Primary				
Secondary				
More than secondary				
Wealth quintile				
Lowest				
Second				
Middle				
Fourth				
Highest				
Total				

Table 12.10 Prevalence, diagnosis, and prompt treatment of children with fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; and among children under age 5 with fever, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day following the onset of fever, and percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Children under age 5		Children under age 5 with fever			
	Percentage with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ¹	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day ¹	Percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing	Number of children
Age in months						
<12						
12-23						
24-35						
36-47						
48-59						
Sex						
Male						
Female						
Residence						
Urban						
Rural						
Region						
Region 1						
Region 2						
Region 3						
Region 4						
Mother's education						
No education						
Primary						
Secondary						
More than secondary						
Wealth quintile						
Lowest						
Second						
Middle						
Fourth						
Highest						
Total						

¹ Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: [PUBLIC SECTOR, PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR, SHOP, MARKET, AND ITINERANT DRUG SELLER]. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner

Table 12.11 Source of advice or treatment for children with fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; and among children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, [Country Survey Year]

Source	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:	
	Among children with fever	Among children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought
Public sector		
Government hospital		
Government health center		
Government health post		
Mobile Clinic		
Fieldworker/CHW		
Other public sector		
Private medical sector		
Private hospital/clinic		
Pharmacy		
Private doctor		
Mobile Clinic		
Fieldworker/CHW		
Other private medical sector		
Other private sector		
Shop		
Traditional practitioner		
Market		
Itinerant drug seller		
Other		

Number of children

CHW = Community health worker

Table 12.12 Type of antimalarial drugs used

Among children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who took any antimalarial medication, percentage who took specific antimalarial drugs, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Percentage of children who took:									Number of children with fever who took any antimalarial drug
	Any ACT	SP/ Fansidar	Chloroquine	Amodiaquine	Quinine pills	Quinine injection/IV	Artesunate rectal	Artesunate injection/IV	Other anti-malarial	
Age in months										
<6										
6-11										
12-23										
24-35										
36-47										
48-59										
Sex										
Male										
Female										
Residence										
Urban										
Rural										
Region										
Region 1										
Region 2										
Region 3										
Region 4										
Mother's education										
No education										
Primary										
Secondary										
secondary										
Wealth quintile										
Lowest										
Second										
Middle										
Fourth										
Highest										
Total										

ACT = Artemisinin-based combination therapy

Table 12.13 Coverage of testing for anemia and malaria in children

Percentage of eligible children age 6-59 months who were tested for anemia and for malaria, according to background characteristics (unweighted), [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Percentage tested for:		Number of children
	Anemia	Malaria with RDT Malaria by microscopy	
Age in months			
6-8			
9-11			
12-17			
18-23			
24-35			
36-47			
48-59			
Sex			
Male			
Female			
Mother's interview status			
Interviewed			
Not interviewed, but in household			
Not interviewed, and not in household ¹			
Residence			
Urban			
Rural			
Region			
Region 1			
Region 2			
Region 3			
Region 4			
Mother's education²			
No education			
Primary			
Secondary			
More than secondary			
Wealth quintile			
Lowest			
Second			
Middle			
Fourth			
Highest			
Total			

RDT = Rapid Diagnostic Test ([INSERT NAME OF RDT USED])

¹ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

² For women who are not interviewed, information on education is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Table 12.14 Hemoglobin <8.0 g/dl in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months with hemoglobin lower than 8.0 g/dl, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Hemoglobin <8.0 g/dl	Number of children
Age in months		
6-8		
9-11		
12-17		
18-23		
24-35		
36-47		
48-59		
Sex		
Male		
Female		
Mother's interview status		
Interviewed		
Not interviewed, but in household		
Not interviewed, and not in household ¹		
Residence		
Urban		
Rural		
Region		
Region 1		
Region 2		
Region 3		
Region 4		
Mother's education²		
No education		
Primary		
Secondary		
More than secondary		
Wealth quintile		
Lowest		
Second		
Middle		
Fourth		
Highest		

Total

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Hemoglobin levels are adjusted for altitude using CDC formulas (CDC, 1998). Hemoglobin is measured in grams per deciliter (g/dl).

¹ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

² For women who are not interviewed, information on education is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Table 12.15 Prevalence of malaria in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified in two tests as having malaria, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Malaria prevalence according to RDT		Malaria prevalence according to microscopy	
	RDT positive	Number of children	Microscopy positive	Number of children
Age in months				
6-8				
9-11				
12-17				
18-23				
24-35				
36-47				
48-59				
Sex				
Male				
Female				
Mother's interview status				
Interviewed				
Not interviewed, but in household				
Not interviewed, and not in household ¹				
Residence				
Urban				
Rural				
Region				
Region 1				
Region 2				
Region 3				
Region 4				
Mother's education²				
No education				
Primary				
Secondary				
More than secondary				
Wealth quintile				
Lowest				
Second				
Middle				
Fourth				
Highest				
Total				

RDT = Rapid Diagnostic Test

¹ Includes children whose mothers are deceased² For women who are not interviewed, information on education is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

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Working Table 13.0.W Knowledge of HIV or AIDS

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Have heard of HIV or AIDS	Number of women	Have heard of HIV or AIDS	Number of men
Age				
15-24				
15-19				
20-24				
25-29				
30-39				
40-49				
Marital status				
Never married				
Ever had sex				
Never had sex				
Married/living together				
Divorced/separated/widowed				
Residence				
Urban				
Rural				
Region				
Region 1				
Region 2				
Region 3				
Region 4				
Education				
No education				
Primary				
Secondary				
More than secondary				
Wealth quintile				
Lowest				
Second				
Middle				
Fourth				
Highest				
Total 15-49				
50-54[59]	na	na		
Total 15-54[59]	na	na		

na = Not applicable

In many surveys knowledge of HIV or AIDS is over 90% in each row. In such surveys consider removing this table. If the table is not shown, include the results from the total row in the text.

Table 13.1 Knowledge of HIV prevention methods

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, and by having one sex partner who is not infected and has no other partners, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Women				Men			
	Using condoms ¹	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner ²	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner ^{1,2}	Number of women	Using condom	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner ²	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner ^{1,2}	Number of men
Age								
15-24								
15-19								
20-24								
25-29								
30-39								
40-49								
Residence								
Urban								
Rural								
Region								
Region 1								
Region 2								
Region 3								
Region 4								
Education								
No education								
Primary								
Secondary								
More than secondary								
Wealth quintile								
Lowest								
Second								
Middle								
Fourth								
Highest								
Total 15-49								
50-54[59]	na	na	na	na				
Total 15-54[59]	na	na	na	na				

na = Not applicable

¹ Using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse

² Partner who has no other partners

Table 13.2 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV, and percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about HIV, according to age, [Country Survey Year]

Age	Percentage of respondents who say that:			Percentage who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and who reject the two most common local misconceptions ¹		Number of respondents
	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites [COUNTRY SPECIFIC]	HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means [COUNTRY SPECIFIC]	A person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV [COUNTRY SPECIFIC]	Percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about HIV ²	
WOMEN						
15-24						
15-19						
20-24						
25-29						
30-39						
40-49						
Total						
MEN						
15-24						
15-19						
20-24						
25-29						
30-39						
40-49						
Total 15-49						
50-54[59]						
Total 15-54[59]						

¹ Two most common local misconceptions: [DEFINE FOR EACH COUNTRY BASED ON 13.3.W]

² Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV.

Table 13.2.W Most common local misconceptions (WORKING TABLE ONLY)

Percentage of women and men who believe in misconceptions, [Country survey year]

	% of women age 15-49 who answered YES	% of men age 15-49 who answered YES	% of women and men age 15-49 who answered YES
--	---	---	--

HIV **CAN** be transmitted by
mosquito bites

HIV **CAN** be transmitted by
supernatural means

HIV **CAN** become infected by
sharing food with a person
who has HIV

Country-specific
misconception 1

Country-specific
misconception 2

Number of respondents

Table 13.3 Knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy, during delivery, by breastfeeding, and by all three means, and percentage who know that the risk of mother to child transmission (MTCT) of HIV can be reduced by mother taking special drugs, according to age, [Country Survey Year]

Age	Percentage who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:				Percentage who know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs	Number of respondents
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breast-feeding	By all three means		
Women						
15-24						
15-19						
20-24						
25-29						
30-39						
40-49						
Men						
15-24						
15-19						
20-24						
25-29						
30-39						
40-49						
Total 15-49						
50-54[59]						
Total 15-54[59]						

Table 13.4 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative, percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV, and percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV, according to background characteristics [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Women				Men			
	Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative	Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV	Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ¹	Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS	Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative	Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV	Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ¹	Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS
Age								
15-24								
15-19								
20-24								
25-29								
30-39								
40-49								
Marital status								
Never married								
Ever had sex								
Never had sex								
Married/living together								
Divorced/separated/widowed								
Residence								
Urban								
Rural								
Region								
Region 1								
Region 2								
Region 3								
Region 4								
Education								
No education								
Primary								
Secondary								
More than secondary								
Wealth quintile								
Lowest								
Second								
Middle								
Fourth								
Highest								
Total 15-49								
50-54[59]	na	na	na	na				
Total 15-54[59]	na	na	na	na				

na = Not applicable

¹ Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative and/or would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV

Table 13.5.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: Women

Among all women age 15-49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them; among those having more than one partner in the past 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among women age 15-49 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner; and among women who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners during their lifetime, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	All women		Women who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months		Women who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them		Women who ever had sexual intercourse ¹	
	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of women	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of women
Age								
15-24								
15-19								
20-24								
25-29								
30-39								
40-49								
Marital status								
Never married								
Married/living together								
Divorced/separated/widowed								
Residence								
Urban								
Rural								
Region								
Region 1								
Region 2								
Region 3								
Region 4								
Education								
No education								
Primary								
Secondary								
More than secondary								
Wealth quintile								
Lowest								
Second								
Middle								
Fourth								
Highest								
Total								

¹ Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

Table 13.5.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: Men

Among all men age 15-49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them; among those having more than one partner in the past 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among men age 15-49 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner; and among men who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners during their lifetime, according to background characteristics. [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	All men			Men who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months		Men who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them		Men who ever had sexual intercourse ¹	
	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of men	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of men
Age									
15-24									
15-19									
20-24									
25-29									
30-39									
40-49									
Marital status									
Never married									
Married/living together									
Divorced/separated/widowed									
Type of union									
In polygynous union									
Not in polygynous union									
Not currently in union									
Residence									
Urban									
Rural									
Region									
Region 1									
Region 2									
Region 3									
Region 4									
Education									
No education									
Primary									
Secondary									
More than secondary									
Wealth quintile									
Lowest									
Second									
Middle									
Fourth									
Highest									
Total 15-49									
50-54[59]									
Total 15-54[59]									

¹ Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

Table 13.6 Payment for sexual intercourse and condom use at last paid sexual intercourse

Percentage of men age 15-49 who ever paid for sexual intercourse and percentage reporting payment for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, and among them, percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they paid for sexual intercourse, according to age, [Country Survey Year]

Age	Among all men:			Among men who paid for sex in the past 12 months:	
	Percentage who ever paid for sexual intercourse	Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	Number of men	Percentage reporting condom use at last paid sexual intercourse	Number of men
15-24					
15-19					
20-24					
25-29					
30-39					
40-49					
Total 15-49					
50-54[59]					
Total 15-54[59]					

Table 13.7.1 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who know where to get an HIV test, percent distribution of women by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, percentage of women ever tested, and percentage of women who were tested in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of women by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test				Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of women
	Percentage who know where to get an HIV test	Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested ¹				
Age								
15-24					100.0			
15-19					100.0			
20-24					100.0			
25-29					100.0			
30-39					100.0			
40-49					100.0			
Marital status								
Never married					100.0			
Ever had sex					100.0			
Never had sex					100.0			
Married/living together					100.0			
Divorced/separated/widowed					100.0			
Residence								
Urban					100.0			
Rural					100.0			
Region								
Region 1					100.0			
Region 2					100.0			
Region 3					100.0			
Region 4					100.0			
Education								
No education					100.0			
Primary					100.0			
Secondary					100.0			
More than secondary					100.0			
Wealth quintile								
Lowest					100.0			
Second					100.0			
Middle					100.0			
Fourth					100.0			
Highest					100.0			
Total					100.0			

¹ Includes 'don't know/missing'

Table 13.7.2 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who know where to get an HIV test, percent distribution of men by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, percentage of men ever tested, and percentage of men age 15-49 who were tested in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Percentage who know where to get an HIV test	Percent distribution of men by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test			Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of men
		Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested ¹				
Age								
15-24					100.0			
15-19					100.0			
20-24					100.0			
25-29					100.0			
30-39					100.0			
40-49					100.0			
Marital status								
Never married					100.0			
Ever had sex					100.0			
Never had sex					100.0			
Married/living together					100.0			
Divorced/separated/widowed					100.0			
Residence								
Urban					100.0			
Rural					100.0			
Region								
Region 1					100.0			
Region 2					100.0			
Region 3					100.0			
Region 4					100.0			
Education								
No education					100.0			
Primary					100.0			
Secondary					100.0			
More than secondary					100.0			
Wealth quintile								
Lowest					100.0			
Second					100.0			
Middle					100.0			
Fourth					100.0			
Highest					100.0			
Total 15-49					100.0			
50-54[59]					100.0			
Total 15-54[59]					100.0			

¹ Includes 'don't know/missing'

Table 13.8 Pregnant women counseled and tested for HIV

Among all women age 15-49 who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who received counseling on HIV during antenatal care, percentage who received an HIV test during antenatal care for their most recent birth by whether they received their results and post-test counseling, and percentage who received an HIV test during ANC or labor for their most recent birth by whether they received their test results, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Percentage who received counseling on HIV during antenatal care ¹	Percentage who were tested for HIV during antenatal care and who:			Percentage who received counseling on HIV and an HIV test during ANC, and the results	Percentage who had an HIV test during ANC or labor and who: ²		Number of women who gave birth in the past two years ³
		Received post-test counseling	Did not receive post-test counseling	Did not receive results		Received results	Did not receive results	
Age								
15-24								
15-19								
20-24								
25-29								
30-39								
40-49								
Marital status								
Never married								
Married/living together								
Divorced/separated/widowed								
Residence								
Urban								
Rural								
Region								
Region 1								
Region 2								
Region 3								
Region 4								
Education								
No education								
Primary								
Secondary								
More than secondary								
Wealth quintile								
Lowest								
Second								
Middle								
Fourth								
Total								

¹ In this context, "counseling" means that someone talked with the respondent about all three of the following topics: 1) babies getting HIV from their mother, 2) preventing the virus, and 3) getting tested for HIV.

² Women are asked whether they received an HIV test during labor only if they gave birth in a health facility.

³ Denominator for percentages includes women who did not receive antenatal care for their last birth in the past two years.

Programming note for columns 6 and 7: In DHS-6, only women who did not receive an HIV test during ANC were asked about HIV testing during labor. In DHS-7, all women who gave birth in a health facility were asked about HIV testing during labor regardless of whether or not they had been tested for HIV during ANC.

Table 13.9 Male circumcision

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by circumcision status and provider of circumcision, and percentage of men circumcised, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Circumcised by:			Not circumcised	Don't know circumcision status/missing	Total	Percentage of men circumcised ¹	Number of men
	Health worker/professional	Traditional practitioner/family/friend	Other/don't know/missing					
Age								
15-24						100.0		
15-19						100.0		
20-24						100.0		
25-29						100.0		
30-39						100.0		
40-49						100.0		
Residence								
Urban						100.0		
Rural						100.0		
Region								
Region 1						100.0		
Region 2						100.0		
Region 3						100.0		
Region 4						100.0		
Religion								
---						100.0		
---						100.0		
---						100.0		
Ethnic group								
Group 1						100.0		
Group 2						100.0		
Group 3						100.0		
Total 15-49						100.0		
50-54[59]						100.0		
Total 15-54[59]						100.0		

¹ Includes all men who report they are circumcised, regardless of provider

This table is optional. Countries with high HIV prevalence (above 5%) and those with voluntary medical male circumcision campaigns may wish to include this table in their report.

Table 13.10 Self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms

Among women and men age 15-49 who ever had sexual intercourse, percentage reporting having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Percentage of women who reported having in the past 12 months:					Percentage of men who reported having in the past 12 months:				
	STI	Bad-smelling/abnormal genital discharge	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/genital discharge/sore or ulcer	Number of women who ever had sexual intercourse	STI	Abnormal discharge from penis	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/abnormal discharge from penis/sore or ulcer	Number of men who ever had sexual intercourse
Age										
15-24										
15-19										
20-24										
25-29										
30-39										
40-49										
Marital status										
Never married										
Married/living together										
Divorced/separated/widowed										
Circumcised										
Yes ¹	na	na	na	na	na					
No	na	na	na	na	na					
Residence										
Urban										
Rural										
Region										
Region 1										
Region 2										
Region 3										
Region 4										
Education										
No education										
Primary										
Secondary										
More than secondary										
Wealth quintile										
Lowest										
Second										
Middle										
Fourth										
Total 15-49										
50-54[59]	na	na	na	na	na					
Total 15-54[59]	na	na	na	na	na					

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes all men who report they are circumcised, regardless of provide

Table 13.11 Women and men seeking treatment for STIs

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 reporting an STI or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months who sought advice or treatment, [Country Survey Year]

Source of advice or treatment	Percentage of women	Percentage of men
Clinic/hospital/private doctor/other health professional		
Advice or medicine from shop/pharmacy		
Advice or treatment from any other source		
No advice or treatment		
Number with STI or symptoms of STI		

Table 13.12 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV among young people

Percentage of young women and young men age 15-24 with comprehensive knowledge about HIV, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Women age 15-24		Men age 15-24	
	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of HIV ¹	Number of women	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of HIV ¹	Number of men
Age				
15-19				
15-17				
18-19				
20-24				
20-22				
23-24				
Marital status				
Never married				
Ever had sex				
Never had sex				
Ever married				
Residence				
Urban				
Rural				
Education				
No education				
Primary				
Secondary				
More than secondary				
Total 15-24				

¹ Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV. The components of comprehensive knowledge are presented in Tables 13.1 and 13.2.

Table 13.14 Premarital sexual intercourse among young people

Among never-married women and men age 15-24, percentage who have never had sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Women age 15-24		Men age 15-24	
	Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	Number of never-married women	Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	Number of never-married men
Age				
15-19				
15-17				
18-19				
20-24				
20-22				
23-24				
Residence				
Urban				
Rural				
Education				
No education				
Primary				
Secondary				
More than secondary				
Total 15-24				

Table 13.15.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months among young people: Women

Among all young women age 15-24, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them; among those having more than one partner in the past 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among young women age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Women age 15-24		Women age 15-24 who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months		Women age 15-24 who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them	
	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of women
Age						
15-19						
15-17						
18-19						
20-24						
20-22						
23-24						
Marital status						
Never married						
Ever married						
Residence						
Urban						
Rural						
Education						
No education						
Primary						
Secondary						
More than secondary						
Total 15-24						

Table 13.15.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months among young people: Men

Among all young men age 15-24, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them; among those having more than one partner in the past 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Men age 15-24		Men age 15-24 who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months		Men age 15-24 who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them	
	Percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of men
Age						
15-19						
15-17						
18-19						
20-24						
20-22						
23-24						
Marital status						
Never married						
Ever married						
Residence						
Urban						
Rural						
Education						
No education						
Primary						
Secondary						
More than secondary						
Total 15-24						

Table 13.16 Recent HIV tests among young people

Among young women and young men age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who were tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Women age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months		Men age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	
	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of women	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of men
Age				
15-19				
15-17				
18-19				
20-24				
20-22				
23-24				
Marital status				
Never married				
Ever married				
Total 15-24				

Table 13.17 Knowledge and coverage of self-testing for HIV

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have ever heard of HIV self test kits, and percentage who have ever used an HIV self test kit, according to background characteristics [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Ever heard of HIV self test kits	Ever used an HIV self test kit	Number of women	Ever heard of HIV self test kits	Ever used an HIV self test kit	Number of men
Age						
15-19	WQ1033=1	WQ1034=1		MQ718=1	MQ719=1	
20-24						
25-29						
30-34						
35-39						
40-44						
45-49						
Residence						
Urban						
Rural						
Education						
No education						
Primary						
Secondary						
More than secondary						
Wealth quintile						
Lowest						
Second						
Middle						
Fourth						
Highest						
Total 15-49						
50-54[59]	na	na	na			
Total 15-54[59]	na	na	na			

Note to Survey Managers: This is an optional table that should be presented for countries that included questions on HIV self test kits. (Such questions are standard in the model questionnaires, but are sometimes deleted in countries where HIV prevalence is low or self-testing kits are not available.). It should be placed after Table 13.9, and will therefore require renumbering of subsequent tables.

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Table 14.1 Coverage of HIV testing by residence and region

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 eligible for HIV testing by testing status, according to residence and region (unweighted), [Country Survey Year]

Residence and region	Testing status								Total	Number	
	DBS tested ¹		Refused to provide blood		Absent at the time of blood collection		Other/missing ²				
	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed			
WOMEN 15-49											
Residence											
Urban										100.0	
Rural										100.0	
Region											
Region 1										100.0	
Region 2										100.0	
Region 3										100.0	
Region 4										100.0	
Total 15-49										100.0	
MEN 15-49											
Residence											
Urban										100.0	
Rural										100.0	
Region											
Region 1										100.0	
Region 2										100.0	
Region 3										100.0	
Region 4										100.0	
Total 15-49										100.0	
50-54[59]										100.0	
Total 15-54[59]										100.0	
TOTAL (WOMEN AND MEN 15-49)											
Residence											
Urban										100.0	
Rural										100.0	
Region											
Region 1										100.0	
Region 2										100.0	
Region 3										100.0	
Region 4										100.0	
Total 15-49										100.0	

¹ Includes all Dried Blood Spot (DBS) specimens tested at the lab and for which there is a final result, i.e., positive, negative, or inconclusive

² Includes: 1) other results of blood collection (e.g., technical problem in the field), 2) lost specimens, 3) noncorresponding bar codes, and 4) lab results such as blood not tested for technical reason or not enough blood to complete the algorithm

Table 14.2 Coverage of HIV testing according to selected background characteristics

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 eligible for HIV testing by testing status, according to selected background characteristics (unweighted), [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Testing status								Total	Number	
	DBS tested ¹		Refused to provide blood		Absent at the time of blood collection		Other/missing ²				
	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed	Inter-viewed	Not inter-viewed			
WOMEN 15-49											
Age											
15-19										100.0	
20-24										100.0	
25-29										100.0	
30-34										100.0	
35-39										100.0	
40-44										100.0	
45-49										100.0	
Education											
No education										100.0	
Primary										100.0	
Secondary										100.0	
More than secondary										100.0	
Wealth quintile											
Lowest										100.0	
Second										100.0	
Middle										100.0	
Fourth										100.0	
Highest										100.0	
Total 15-49										100.0	
MEN 15-49											
Age											
15-19										100.0	
20-24										100.0	
25-29										100.0	
30-34										100.0	
35-39										100.0	
40-44										100.0	
45-49										100.0	
Education											
No education										100.0	
Primary										100.0	
Secondary										100.0	
More than secondary										100.0	
Wealth quintile											
Lowest										100.0	
Second										100.0	
Middle										100.0	
Fourth										100.0	
Highest										100.0	
Total 15-49										100.0	

¹ Includes all Dried Blood Spot (DBS) specimens tested at the lab and for which there is a final result, i.e., positive, negative, or inconclusive² Includes: 1) other results of blood collection (e.g., technical problem in the field), 2) lost specimens, 3) noncorresponding bar codes, and 4) lab results such as blood not tested for technical reason or not enough blood to complete the algorithm

WORKING TABLE. HIV prevalence according to de facto and interview status

Row	Population	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3=
		Number of all HIV positive DBS	Number of all DBS with a test result	Col. 1 / Col. 2
1	De facto population with interview			
2	De facto population WITHOUT interview			
3	NON DE FACTO population			
4	Total population with a test result	=Row 1+Row 2+Row 3	=Row 1+Row 2+Row 3	

Table 14.3 HIV prevalence by age

Among the de facto women age 15-49 and men age 15-54[59] who were interviewed and tested, percentage HIV positive, according to age, [Country Survey Year]

Age	Women		Men		Total	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
15-19						
20-24						
25-29						
30-34						
35-39						
40-44						
45-49						
50-54[59]	na	na			na	na
Total 15-49						
Confidence interval	(X, Y)		(X, Y)		(X, Y)	
Total 15-54[59]	na	na			na	na
Confidence interval			(X, Y)			

na = Not applicable

Reports will use one of the two options provided for Table 14.3. If the survey does not include a typing assay to determine HIV type, the report will include this version of Table 14.3.

The confidence intervals will be run with the sampling errors by the survey sampling statistician and added into the table by the survey manager manually.

Table 14.3 HIV prevalence by age

Among the de facto women age 15-49 and men age 15-54[59] who were interviewed and tested, percentage HIV positive, according to age, [Country Survey Year]

Age	Women				Men				Total			
	Percentage		Percentage		Percentage		Percentage		Percentage		Percentage	
	Percentage HIV-1 positive ¹	Percentage HIV-2 positive ²	HIV-1 or HIV-2 positive ³	Number	Percentage HIV-1 positive ¹	Percentage HIV-2 positive ²	HIV-1 or HIV-2 positive ³	Number	Percentage HIV-1 positive ¹	Percentage HIV-2 positive ²	HIV-1 or HIV-2 positive ³	Number
15-19												
20-24												
25-29												
30-34												
35-39												
40-44												
45-49												
50-54[59]	na	na	na	na					na	na	na	na
Total 15-49												
Confidence interval			(X, Y)				(X, Y)				(X, Y)	
Total 15-54[59]	na	na	na	na					na	na	na	na
Confidence interval							(X, Y)					

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes cases that are HIV-1 positive only and cases that are HIV-1 and HIV-2 positive

² Includes cases that are only HIV-2 positive

³ Indicates the percentage defined as "HIV positive" in all subsequent HIV prevalence tables

Reports will use one of the two options for Table 14.3. If the survey includes a typing assay to determine HIV type, reports will include this version of the table. Subsequent tables in the HIV prevalence chapter will include individuals who are HIV-1 positive or HIV-2 positive in calculating the numerator for percentage HIV positive.

WORKING TABLE. Detailed results of the testing algorithm

Total number of DBS with a test result and with an interview (de facto population)

ELISA 1	N HIV+								N HIV-									
ELISA 2	N HIV+		N HIV-		N HIV+		N HIV-		N HIV-		N HIV+		N HIV-					
Repeat ELISA 1	█	N HIV+	N HIV-	N HIV+	N HIV-	N HIV+	N HIV-	█	N HIV-	N HIV+	N HIV-	N HIV+	N HIV-	N HIV+				
Repeat ELISA 2	█	N HIV+	N HIV-	N HIV+	N HIV-	N HIV+	N HIV-	█	N HIV-	N HIV+	N HIV-	N HIV+	N HIV-	N HIV+				
Western Blot	█	█	█	N HIV+	N HIV-	N HIV?	N HIV+	N HIV-	N HIV?	█	█	█	N HIV-	N HIV+	N HIV?	N HIV-	N HIV+	N HIV?

Table 14.4 HIV prevalence by socioeconomic characteristics

Percentage HIV positive among women and men age 15-49 who were tested, according to socioeconomic characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Women		Men		Total	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Ethnicity						

Religion						

No religion						
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed						
Employed						
Residence						
Urban						
Rural						
Region						
Region 1						
Region 2						
Region 3						
Region 4						
Education						
No education						
Primary						
Secondary						
More than secondary						
Wealth quintile						
Lowest						
Second						
Middle						
Fourth						
Highest						
Total 15-49						
50-54[59]	na	na			na	na
Total 15-54[59]	na	na			na	na

na = not applicable

Table 14.5 HIV prevalence by demographic characteristics

Percentage HIV positive among women and men age 15-49 who were tested, according to demographic characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Demographic characteristic	Women		Men		Total	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Marital status						
Never married						
Ever had sexual intercourse						
Never had sexual intercourse						
Married/living together						
Divorced/separated						
Widowed						
Type of union						
In polygynous union						
In non-polygynous union						
Not currently in union						
Times slept away from home in past 12 months						
None						
1-2						
3-4						
5+						
Time away in past 12 months						
Away for more than 1 month at a time						
Away only for less than 1 month at a time						
Not away						
Currently pregnant						
Pregnant			na	na	na	na
Not pregnant or not sure			na	na	na	na
ANC for last birth in past 3 years						
ANC provided by the public sector			na	na	na	na
ANC provided by other than the public sector			na	na	na	na
No ANC/No birth in past 3 years			na	na	na	na
Total 15-49						
50-54[59]	na	na			na	na
Total 15-54[59]	na	na			na	na

na = Not applicable

Table 14.6 HIV prevalence by sexual behavior

Percentage HIV positive among women and men age 15-49 who ever had sex and were tested for HIV, according to sexual behavior characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Sexual behavior characteristic	Women		Men		Total	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Age at first sexual intercourse						
<16						
16-17						
18-19						
20+						
Number of lifetime partners						
1						
2						
3-4						
5-9						
10+						
Multiple sexual partners in past 12 months						
0						
1						
2 +						
Non-marital, non-cohabiting partners in past 12 months¹						
0						
1						
2 +						
Condom use at last sexual intercourse in past 12 months						
Used condom						
Did not use condom						
No sexual intercourse in past 12 months						
Condom use at last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in past 12 months¹						
Used condom						
Did not use condom						
No sexual intercourse with any non-marital, non-cohabiting partners in past 12 months						
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months						
Yes	na	na			na	na
Used condom	na	na			na	na
Did not use condom	na	na			na	na
No	na	na			na	na
Total 15-49						
50-54[59]	na	na			na	na
Total 15-54[59]	na	na			na	na

na = Not applicable

¹ Any partner who was not a spouse and did not live with the respondent

Table 14.7 HIV prevalence among young people by background characteristics

Percentage HIV positive among women and men age 15-24 who were tested for HIV, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Women		Men		Total	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Age						
15-19						
15-17						
18-19						
20-24						
20-22						
23-24						
Marital status						
Never married						
Ever had sex						
Never had sex						
Married/living together						
Widowed/divorced/separated						
Currently pregnant						
Pregnant			na	na	na	na
Not pregnant or not sure			na	na	na	na
Residence						
Urban						
Rural						
Region						
Region 1						
Region 2						
Region 3						
Region 4						
Education						
None						
Primary						
Secondary						
More than secondary						
Wealth quintile						
Lowest						
Second						
Middle						
Fourth						
Highest						
Total 15-24						
na = Not applicable						

Table 14.8 HIV prevalence among young people by sexual behavior

Percentage HIV positive among women and men age 15-24 who have ever had sex and were tested for HIV, according to sexual behavior, [Country Survey Year]

Sexual behavior characteristic	Women		Men		Total	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Multiple sexual partners in past 12 months						
0						
1						
2 +						
Non-marital, non-cohabiting partners in past 12 months						
0						
1						
2 +						
Condom use at last sexual intercourse in past 12 months						
Used condom						
Did not use condom						
No sexual intercourse in past 12 months						
Total 15-24						

¹ Any partner who was not a spouse and did not live with the respondent

Table 14.9 HIV prevalence by other characteristics

Percentage HIV positive among women and men age 15-49 who have ever had sex and were tested for HIV, according to whether they had an STI in the past 12 months and prior testing for HIV, [Country Survey Year]

Characteristic	Women		Men		Total	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Sexually transmitted infection in past 12 months						
Had STI or STI symptoms						
No STI, no symptoms						
Prior HIV testing						
Ever tested						
Received results						
Did not receive results						
Never tested						
Total 15-49						

Table 14.10 Prior HIV testing by current HIV status

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 who tested HIV positive and who tested HIV negative according to HIV testing status prior to the survey, [Country Survey Year]

HIV testing prior to the survey	Women		Men		Total	
	HIV positive	HIV negative	HIV positive	HIV negative	HIV positive	HIV negative
Ever tested for HIV and received the result of the most recent test						
Tested in the past 12 months and received the result ¹						
Tested 12 or more months ago and received the result ¹						
Ever tested for HIV and did not receive the result of the most recent test						
Not previously tested						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number						

¹ Of the most recent HIV test

Table 14.11 HIV prevalence by male circumcision

Among men age 15-49 who were tested for HIV, percentage HIV positive by circumcision status, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Circumcised							
	Circumcised by health worker/ professional		Circumcised by traditional practitioner/family/friend		All circumcised ¹		Uncircumcised	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Age								
15-19								
20-24								
25-29								
30-34								
35-39								
40-44								
45-49								
Ethnicity								

Religion								

No religion								
Residence								
Urban								
Rural								
Region								
Region 1								
Region 2								
Region 3								
Region 4								
Education								
None								
Primary								
Secondary								
More than secondary								
Wealth quintile								
Lowest								
Second								
Middle								
Fourth								
Highest								
Total 15-49								
50-54[59]								
Total 15-54[59]								

¹ Includes all men who report they are circumcised, including men circumcised by medical or traditional practitioners. Also includes those circumcised by other practitioners, those who don't know what practitioner performed their circumcision, and those who did not report a practitioner of circumcision, not shown separately.

Table 14.12 HIV prevalence among couples

Percent distribution of couples living in the same household, both of whom were tested for HIV, by HIV status, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Both HIV positive	Man HIV positive, woman HIV negative	Woman HIV positive, man HIV negative	Both HIV negative	Total	Number of couples
Woman's age						
15-19					100.0	
20-29					100.0	
30-39					100.0	
40-49					100.0	
Man's age						
15-19					100.0	
20-29					100.0	
30-39					100.0	
40-49					100.0	
50-54[59]					100.0	
Age difference between partners						
Woman older					100.0	
Same age/man older by 0-4 years					100.0	
Man older by 5-9 years					100.0	
Man older by 10-14 years					100.0	
Man older by 15+ years					100.0	
Type of union						
Non-polygynous					100.0	
Polygynous					100.0	
Multiple partners in past 12 months¹						
Both no					100.0	
Man yes, woman no					100.0	
Woman yes, man no					100.0	
Both yes					100.0	
Residence						
Urban					100.0	
Rural					100.0	
Region						
Region 1					100.0	
Region 2					100.0	
Region 3					100.0	
Region 4					100.0	
Woman's education						
None					100.0	
Primary					100.0	
Secondary					100.0	
More than secondary					100.0	
Man's education						
None					100.0	
Primary					100.0	
Secondary					100.0	
More than secondary					100.0	
Wealth quintile						
Lowest					100.0	
Second					100.0	
Middle					100.0	
Fourth					100.0	
Highest					100.0	
Total couples					100.0	

Note: The table is based on couples for which a valid test result (positive or negative) is available for both partners.

¹ A respondent is considered to have had multiple sexual partners in the past 12 months if he or she had sexual intercourse with two or more people during this time period. (Respondents with multiple partners include polygynous men who had sexual intercourse with two or more wives.)

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Table 15.2.1 Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months preceding the survey by person who decides how wife's cash earnings are used and by whether she earned more or less than her husband, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Person who decides how wife's cash earnings are used:				Total	Wife's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings:					Total	Number of women
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband	Mainly husband	Other		More	Less	About the same	Husband has no	Don't know		
Age												
15-19					100.0						100.0	
20-24					100.0						100.0	
25-29					100.0						100.0	
30-34					100.0						100.0	
35-39					100.0						100.0	
40-44					100.0						100.0	
45-49					100.0						100.0	
Number of living children												
0					100.0						100.0	
1-2					100.0						100.0	
3-4					100.0						100.0	
5+					100.0						100.0	
Residence												
Urban					100.0						100.0	
Rural					100.0						100.0	
Region												
Region 1					100.0						100.0	
Region 2					100.0						100.0	
Region 3					100.0						100.0	
Region 4					100.0						100.0	
Education												
No education					100.0						100.0	
Primary					100.0						100.0	
Secondary					100.0						100.0	
More than secondary					100.0						100.0	
Wealth quintile												
Lowest					100.0						100.0	
Second					100.0						100.0	
Middle					100.0						100.0	
Fourth					100.0						100.0	
Highest					100.0						100.0	
Total					100.0						100.0	

Table 15.2.2 Control over men's cash earnings

Percent distributions of currently married men age 15-49 who receive cash earnings and of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands receive cash earnings, by person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Men					Number of men	Women					Number of women
	Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used:				Total		Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used:				Total	
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband	Mainly husband	Other			Mainly wife	Wife and husband	Mainly husband	Other		
Age												
15-19					100.0						100.0	
20-24					100.0						100.0	
25-29					100.0						100.0	
30-34					100.0						100.0	
35-39					100.0						100.0	
40-44					100.0						100.0	
45-49					100.0						100.0	
Number of living children												
0					100.0						100.0	
1-2					100.0						100.0	
3-4					100.0						100.0	
5+					100.0						100.0	
Residence												
Urban					100.0						100.0	
Rural					100.0						100.0	
Region												
Region 1					100.0						100.0	
Region 2					100.0						100.0	
Region 3					100.0						100.0	
Region 4					100.0						100.0	
Education												
No education					100.0						100.0	
Primary					100.0						100.0	
Secondary					100.0						100.0	
More than secondary					100.0						100.0	
Wealth quintile												
Lowest					100.0						100.0	
Second					100.0						100.0	
Middle					100.0						100.0	
Fourth					100.0						100.0	
Highest					100.0						100.0	
Total 15-49					100.0						100.0	
50-54[59]					100.0		na	na	na	na	na	na
Total 15-54[59]					100.0		na	na	na	na	na	na

na = not applicable

Table 15.3 Women's control over their earnings and over those of their husbands

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 with cash earnings in the last 12 months by person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used; and percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands have cash earnings by person who decides how the husband's cash earnings are used, according to the relation between wife's and husband's cash earnings, [Country Survey Year]

Woman's earnings relative to husband's earnings	Person who decides how wife's cash earnings are used:					Number of women	Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used:					Number of women
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband	Mainly husband	Other	Total		Mainly wife	Wife and husband	Mainly husband	Other	Total	
More than husband					100.0						100.0	
Less than husband					100.0						100.0	
Same as husband					100.0						100.0	
Husband has no cash earnings or did not work					100.0		na	na	na	na	na	
Woman worked but has no cash earnings	na	na	na	na	na						100.0	
Woman did not work	na	na	na	na	na						100.0	
Total ¹					100.0						100.0	

na = not applicable

¹ Includes cases where a woman does not know whether she earned more or less than her husband

Table 15.4.1 Ownership of assets: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by ownership of housing and land, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Percentage who own a house:			Percentage who do not own a house	Total	Percentage who own land:			Number of women		
	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly			Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly		Percentage who do not own land	
Age											
15-19					100.0						100.0
20-24					100.0						100.0
25-29					100.0						100.0
30-34					100.0						100.0
35-39					100.0						100.0
40-44					100.0						100.0
45-49					100.0						100.0
Residence											
Urban					100.0						100.0
Rural					100.0						100.0
Region											
Region 1					100.0						100.0
Region 2					100.0						100.0
Region 3					100.0						100.0
Region 4					100.0						100.0
Education											
No education					100.0						100.0
Primary					100.0						100.0
Secondary					100.0						100.0
More than secondary					100.0						100.0
Wealth quintile											
Lowest					100.0						100.0
Second					100.0						100.0
Middle					100.0						100.0
Fourth					100.0						100.0
Highest					100.0						100.0
Total					100.0						100.0

Table 15.4.2 Ownership of assets: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by ownership of housing and land, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Percentage who own a house:			Percentage who do not own a house	Total	Percentage who own land:			Percentage who do not own land	Total	Number of men
	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly			Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly			
Age											
15-19					100.0						100.0
20-24					100.0						100.0
25-29					100.0						100.0
30-34					100.0						100.0
35-39					100.0						100.0
40-44					100.0						100.0
45-49					100.0						100.0
Residence											
Urban					100.0						100.0
Rural					100.0						100.0
Region											
Region 1					100.0						100.0
Region 2					100.0						100.0
Region 3					100.0						100.0
Region 4					100.0						100.0
Education											
No education					100.0						100.0
Primary					100.0						100.0
Secondary					100.0						100.0
More than secondary					100.0						100.0
Wealth quintile											
Lowest					100.0						100.0
Second					100.0						100.0
Middle					100.0						100.0
Fourth					100.0						100.0
Highest					100.0						100.0
Total 15-49					100.0						100.0
50-54[59]					100.0						100.0
Total 15-54[59]					100.0						100.0

Table 15.5.1 Ownership of title or deed for house: Women

Among women age 15-49 who own a house, percent distribution by whether the house owned has a title or deed and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title or deed, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	House has a title or deed and:				Total	Number of women who own a house ²
	Woman's name is on title/deed	Woman's name is not on title/deed	Does not have a title/deed	Don't know/missing ¹		
Age						
15-19					100.0	
20-24					100.0	
25-29					100.0	
30-34					100.0	
35-39					100.0	
40-44					100.0	
45-49					100.0	
Residence						
Urban					100.0	
Rural					100.0	
Region						
Region 1					100.0	
Region 2					100.0	
Region 3					100.0	
Region 4					100.0	
Education						
No education					100.0	
Primary					100.0	
Secondary					100.0	
More than secondary					100.0	
Wealth quintile						
Lowest					100.0	
Second					100.0	
Middle					100.0	
Fourth					100.0	
Highest					100.0	
Total					100.0	

¹ Includes women who have a house with a title/deed, but they do not know if their name is on it (or this information is missing), and women who do not know if there is a title/deed for the house (or this information is missing)

² Includes alone, joint, or alone and joint ownership

Table 15.5.2 Ownership of title or deed for house: Men

Among men age 15-49 who own a house, percent distribution by whether the house owned has a title or deed and whether or not the man's name appears on the title or deed, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	House has a title or deed and:				Total	Number of men who own a house ²
	Man's name is on title/deed	Man's name is not on title/deed	Does not have a title/deed	Don't know/missing ¹		
Age						
15-19					100.0	
20-24					100.0	
25-29					100.0	
30-34					100.0	
35-39					100.0	
40-44					100.0	
45-49					100.0	
Residence						
Urban					100.0	
Rural					100.0	
Region						
Region 1					100.0	
Region 2					100.0	
Region 3					100.0	
Region 4					100.0	
Education						
No education					100.0	
Primary					100.0	
Secondary					100.0	
More than secondary					100.0	
Wealth quintile						
Lowest					100.0	
Second					100.0	
Middle					100.0	
Fourth					100.0	
Highest					100.0	
Total 15-49					100.0	
50-54[59]					100.0	
Total 15-54[59]					100.0	

¹ Includes men who have a house with a title/deed, but they do not know if their name is on it (or this information is missing), and men who do not know if there is a title/deed for the house (or this information is missing)

² Includes alone, joint, or alone and joint ownership

Table 15.6.1 Ownership of title or deed for land: Women

Among women age 15-49 who own land, percent distribution by whether the land owned has a title or deed and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title or deed, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Land has a title or deed and:				Total	Number of women who own land ²
	Woman's name is on title/deed	Woman's name is not on title/deed	Does not have a title/deed	Don't know/missing ¹		
Age						
15-19					100.0	
20-24					100.0	
25-29					100.0	
30-34					100.0	
35-39					100.0	
40-44					100.0	
45-49					100.0	
Residence						
Urban					100.0	
Rural					100.0	
Region						
Region 1					100.0	
Region 2					100.0	
Region 3					100.0	
Region 4					100.0	
Education						
No education					100.0	
Primary					100.0	
Secondary					100.0	
More than secondary					100.0	
Wealth quintile						
Lowest					100.0	
Second					100.0	
Middle					100.0	
Fourth					100.0	
Highest					100.0	
Total					100.0	

¹ Includes women who have land with a title/deed, but they do not know if their name is on it (or this information is missing), and women who do not know if there is a title/deed for the land (or this information is missing)

² Includes alone, joint, or alone and joint ownership

Table 15.6.2 Ownership of title or deed for land: Men

Among men age 15-49 who own land, percent distribution by whether the land owned has a title or deed and whether or not the man's name appears on the title or deed, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Land has a title or deed and:				Total	Number of men who own land ²
	Man's name is on title/deed	Man's name is not on title/deed	Does not have a title/deed	Don't know/missing ¹		
Age						
15-19					100.0	
20-24					100.0	
25-29					100.0	
30-34					100.0	
35-39					100.0	
40-44					100.0	
45-49					100.0	
Residence						
Urban					100.0	
Rural					100.0	
Region						
Region 1					100.0	
Region 2					100.0	
Region 3					100.0	
Region 4					100.0	
Education						
No education					100.0	
Primary					100.0	
Secondary					100.0	
More than secondary					100.0	
Wealth quintile						
Lowest					100.0	
Second					100.0	
Middle					100.0	
Fourth					100.0	
Highest					100.0	
Total 15-49					100.0	
50-54[59]					100.0	
Total 15-54[59]					100.0	

¹ Includes men who have land with a title/deed, but they do not know if their name is on it (or this information is missing), and men who do not know if there is a title/deed for the land (or this information is missing)

² Includes alone, joint, or alone and joint ownership

Table 15.7.1 Ownership and use of bank accounts and mobile phones: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who use an account in a bank or other financial institution and percentage who own a mobile phone; among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who use it for financial transactions, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Have and use a bank account	Own a mobile phone	Number of women	Use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who own a mobile phone
Age					
15-19					
20-24					
25-29					
30-34					
35-39					
40-44					
45-49					
Residence					
Urban					
Rural					
Region					
Region 1					
Region 2					
Region 3					
Region 4					
Education					
No education					
Primary					
Secondary					
More than secondary					
Wealth quintile					
Lowest					
Second					
Middle					
Fourth					
Highest					
Total					

Table 15.7.2 Ownership and use of bank accounts and mobile phones: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who have and use an account in a bank or other financial institution and percentage who own a mobile phone; among men who own a mobile phone, percentage who use it for financial transactions, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Have and use a bank account	Own a mobile phone	Number of men	Use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of men who own a mobile phone
Age					
15-19					
20-24					
25-29					
30-34					
35-39					
40-44					
45-49					
Residence					
Urban					
Rural					
Region					
Region 1					
Region 2					
Region 3					
Region 4					
Education					
No education					
Primary					
Secondary					
More than secondary					
Wealth quintile					
Lowest					
Second					
Middle					
Fourth					
Highest					
Total 15-49					
50-54[59]					
Total 15-54[59]					

Table 15.8 Participation in decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 by person who usually makes decisions about various issues, [Country Survey Year]

Decision	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Number
WOMEN							
Own health care						100.0	
Major household purchases						100.0	
Visits to her family or relatives						100.0	
MEN							
Man's own health care						100.0	
Major household purchases						100.0	

Table 15.9.1 Women's participation in decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their husband, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Specific decisions					Number of women
	Woman's own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	All three decisions	None of the three decisions	
Age						
15-19						
20-24						
25-29						
30-34						
35-39						
40-44						
45-49						
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed						
Employed for cash						
Employed, not for cash						
Number of living children						
0						
1-2						
3-4						
5+						
Residence						
Urban						
Rural						
Region						
Region 1						
Region 2						
Region 3						
Region 4						
Education						
No education						
Primary						
Secondary						
More than secondary						
Wealth quintile						
Lowest						
Second						
Middle						
Fourth						
Highest						
Total						

**Figure 15.1W Number of decisions in
which currently married women participate
(WORKING TABLE ONLY)**

Percent distribution of currently married women by number of decisions in which they participate, either alone or jointly with their husband [Country Survey Year]

Number of household decisions	Percent of women
0	
1	
2	
3	
Total	100.0
Number	

Table 15.9.2 Men's participation in decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their wife, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Specific decisions			Neither of the two decisions	Number of men
	Men's own health care	Making major household purchases	Both decisions		
Age					
15-19					
20-24					
25-29					
30-34					
35-39					
40-44					
45-49					
Employment (past 12 months)					
Not employed					
Employed for cash					
Employed, not for cash					
Number of living children					
0					
1-2					
3-4					
5+					
Residence					
Urban					
Rural					
Region					
Region 1					
Region 2					
Region 3					
Region 4					
Education					
No education					
Primary					
Secondary					
More than secondary					
Wealth quintile					
Lowest					
Second					
Middle					
Fourth					
Highest					
Total 15-49					
50-54[59]					
Total 15-54[59]					

Table 15.10.1 Attitude toward wife beating: Women

Percentage of all women age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:					Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of women
	Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him		
Age							
15-19							
20-24							
25-29							
30-34							
35-39							
40-44							
45-49							
Employment (past 12 months)							
Not employed							
Employed for cash							
Employed, not for cash							
Number of living children							
0							
1-2							
3-4							
5+							
Marital status							
Never married							
Married or living together							
Divorced/separated/ widowed							
Residence							
Urban							
Rural							
Region							
Region 1							
Region 2							
Region 3							
Region 4							
Education							
No education							
Primary							
Secondary							
More than secondary							
Wealth quintile							
Lowest							
Second							
Middle							
Fourth							
Highest							
Total							

Table 15.10.2 Attitude toward wife beating: Men

Percentage of all men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:					Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of men
	Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him		
Age							
15-19							
20-24							
25-29							
30-34							
35-39							
40-44							
45-49							
Employment (past 12 months)							
Not employed							
Employed for cash							
Employed, not for cash							
Number of living children							
0							
1-2							
3-4							
5+							
Marital status							
Never married							
Married or living together							
Divorced/separated/ widowed							
Residence							
Urban							
Rural							
Region							
Region 1							
Region 2							
Region 3							
Region 4							
Education							
No education							
Primary							
Secondary							
More than secondary							
Wealth quintile							
Lowest							
Second							
Middle							
Fourth							
Highest							
Total 15-49							
50-54[59]							
Total 15-54[59]							

Table 15.11 Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows that he has sexual intercourse with other women, and percentage who believe that a woman is justified in asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has a sexually transmitted infection (STI), according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Woman is justified in:		Number of women	Woman is justified in:		Number of men
Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women		Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI		
Age						
15-24						
15-19						
20-24						
25-29						
30-39						
40-49						
Marital status						
Never married						
Ever had sex						
Never had sex						
Married/living together						
Divorced/separated/widowed						
Residence						
Urban						
Rural						
Region						
Region 1						
Region 2						
Region 3						
Region 4						
Education						
No education						
Primary						
Secondary						
More than secondary						
Wealth quintile						
Lowest						
Second						
Middle						
Fourth						
Highest						
Total 15-49						
50-54[59]	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total 15-54[59]	na	na	na	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

Table 15.12 Ability to negotiate sexual relations with husband

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, and percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom, according to background characteristics, [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Percentage who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse	Percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom	Number of women
Age			
15-24			
15-19			
20-24			
25-29			
30-39			
40-49			
Residence			
Urban			
Rural			
Region			
Region 1			
Region 2			
Region 3			
Region 4			
Education			
No education			
Primary			
Secondary			
More than secondary			
Wealth quintile			
Lowest			
Second			
Middle			
Fourth			
Highest			
Total 15-49			

Table 15.13 Indicators of women's empowerment

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who participate in all decision making and percentage who disagree with all of the reasons justifying wife-beating, according to value on each of the indicators of women's empowerment, [Country Survey Year]

Empowerment indicator	Percentage who participate in all decision making	Percentage who disagree with all the reasons justifying wife beating	Number of women
Number of decisions in which women participate¹			
0	na		
1-2	na		
3	na		
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified²			
0		na	
1-2		na	
3-4		na	
5		na	

na = Not applicable

¹ See Table 15.9.1 for the list of decisions

² See Table 15.10.1 for the list of reasons

Table 15.14 Current use of contraception by women's empowerment

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by current contraceptive method, according to selected indicators of women's status, [Country Survey Year]

Empowerment indicator	Any method	Any modern method ¹	Modern methods					Any traditional method	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	temporary modern female methods ²	Male condom					
Number of decisions in which women participate³											
0									100.0		
1-2									100.0		
3									100.0		
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴											
0									100.0		
1-2									100.0		
3-4									100.0		
5									100.0		
Total									100.0		

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

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

² Pill, IUD, injectables, implants, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method, lactational amenorrhea method, and other modern methods

³ See Table 15.9.1 for the list of decisions

⁴ See Table 15.10.1 for the list of reasons

Table 15.15. Ideal number of children and unmet need for family planning by women's empowerment

Mean ideal number of children for women age 15-49, and percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with an unmet need for family planning, according to indicators of women's empowerment, [Country Survey Year]

Empowerment indicator	Mean ideal number of children ¹	Number of women	Percentage of currently married women with an unmet need for family planning ²			Number of currently married women
			For spacing	For limiting	Total	
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0						
1-2						
3						
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴						
0						
1-2						
3-4						
5						
Total						

¹ Mean excludes respondents who gave non-numeric responses

² Figures for unmet need correspond to the revised definition described in Bradley et al., 2012

³ Restricted to currently married women. See Table 15.9.1 for the list of decisions.

⁴ See Table 15.10.1 for the list of reasons

Table 15.16 Reproductive health care by women's empowerment

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who received antenatal care, delivery assistance, and postnatal care from health personnel for the most recent birth, according to indicators of women's empowerment, [Country Survey Year]

Empowerment indicator	Percentage receiving	Percentage	Percentage with a	Number of women with a live birth in the past 5 years
	antenatal care from a skilled provider ¹	receiving delivery care from a skilled provider ¹	postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth ²	
Number of decisions in which women participate³				
0				
1-2				
3				
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴				
0				
1-2				
3-4				
5				
Total				

¹'Skilled provider' includes doctor, nurse, midwife, or auxiliary nurse/midwife

² Includes women who received a postnatal checkup from a doctor, nurse, midwife, community health worker, or traditional birth attendant (TBA) in the first two days after the birth. Includes women who gave birth in a health facility and those who did not give birth in a health facility.

³ Restricted to currently married women. See Table 15.9.1 for the list of decisions.

⁴ See Table 15.10.1 for the list of reasons

Table 15.17 Early childhood mortality rates by indicators of women's empowerment

Infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, according to indicators of women's empowerment, [Country Survey Year]

Empowerment indicator	Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$)	Child mortality (${}_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality (${}_5q_0$)
Number of decisions in which women participate¹			
0			
1-2			
3			
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified²			
0			
1-2			
3-4			
5			
Total			

¹ Restricted to currently married women. See Table 15.9.1 for the list of decisions

² See Table 15.10.1 for the list of reasons

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Table 15W Table to produce SDG indicator 5.6.1 (WORKING TABLE ONLY)

Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care, [Country Survey Year]

Percentage who make own decision about sexual relations	Percentage who make decisions about own contraceptive use	Percentage who make decisions about own health care	Percentage who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care ¹	Total number of currently married women who are not pregnant
1054 = 1	819 = 1 or 3 OR 820 = 1 or 3	922 = 1 or 3	1054= 1 AND (819 = 1 or 3 OR 820=1 or 3) AND 922 =1 or 3	

Total

¹ Corresponds to SDG indicator 5.6.1

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[Table A.1 Enumeration areas and households](#)

[Table A.2 Population](#)

[Table A.3 Sample allocation of clusters and households](#)

[Table A.4 Sample allocation of completed interviews with women and men](#)

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Table A.1 Enumeration areas and households

Distribution of the enumeration areas and households in the sampling frame by region and residence,
[Country Survey Year]

Region	Number of enumeration areas in frame			Number of households in frame		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Region 1						
Region 2						
.						
.						
.						
[Country]						

Table A.2 Population

Distribution of the population in the sampling frame by region and residence,
[Country Survey Year]

Region	Population in frame			Percentage of total population	Percent urban
	Urban	Rural	Total		
Region 1					
Region 2					
.					
.					
.					

[Country]

Table A.3 Sample allocation of clusters and households

Sample allocation of clusters and households by region, according to residence, [Country Survey Year]

Region	Allocation of clusters			Allocation of households		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Region 1						
Region 2						
.						
.						
.						
[Country]						

Table A.4 Sample allocation of completed interviews with women and men

Sample allocation of expected number of completed interviews with women and men by region, according to residence, [Country Survey Year]

Region	Women 15-49			Men 15-54[59]		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Region 1						
Region 2						
.						
.						
.						
[Country]						

Table A.5 Sample implementation: Women

Percent distribution of households and eligible women by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible women and overall women response rates, according to urban-rural residence and region (unweighted), [Country Survey Year]

Result	Residence		Region				Total
	Urban	Rural	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	
Selected households							
Completed (C)							
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)							
Postponed (P)							
Refused (R)							
Dwelling not found (DNF)							
Household absent (HA)							
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)							
Dwelling destroyed (DD)							
Other (O)							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of sampled households							
Household response rate (HRR) ¹							
Eligible women							
Completed (EWC)							
Not at home (EWNH)							
Postponed (EWP)							
Refused (EWR)							
Partly completed (EWPC)							
Incapacitated (EWI)							
Other (EWO)							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women							
Eligible women response rate (EWRR) ²							
Overall women response rate (OWRR)³							

¹ Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

² The eligible women response rate (EWRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EWC).

³ The overall women response rate (OWRR) is calculated as:

$$OWRR = HRR * EWRR/100$$

Table A.6 Sample implementation: Men

Percent distribution of households and eligible men by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible men and overall men response rates, according to urban-rural residence and region (unweighted), [Country Survey Year]

Result	Residence		Region				Total
	Urban	Rural	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	
Selected households							
Completed (C)							
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)							
Postponed (P)							
Refused (R)							
Dwelling not found (DNF)							
Household absent (HA)							
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)							
Dwelling destroyed (DD)							
Other (O)							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of sampled households							
Household response rate (HRR) ¹							
Eligible men							
Completed (EMC)							
Not at home (EMNH)							
Postponed (EMP)							
Refused (EMR)							
Partly completed (EMPC)							
Incapacitated (EMI)							
Other (EMO)							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men							
Eligible men response rate (EMRR) ²							
Overall men response rate (OMRR)³							

¹ Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

² The eligible men response rate (EMRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EMC).

³ The overall men response rate (OMRR) is calculated as:

$$OMRR = HRR * EMRR/100$$

Table A.7 Coverage of HIV testing by social and demographic characteristics: Women

Percent distribution of interviewed women age 15-49 by HIV testing status, according to social and demographic characteristics (unweighted), [Country Survey Year]

Characteristic	HIV test status			Total	Number of women
	DBS tested ¹	Refused to provide blood	Absent at the time of blood collection		
Marital status					
Never married				100.0	
Ever had sexual intercourse				100.0	
Never had sexual intercourse				100.0	
Married/living together				100.0	
Divorced/separated				100.0	
Widowed				100.0	
Type of union					
In polygynous union				100.0	
In non-polygynous union				100.0	
Not currently in union				100.0	
Ever had sexual intercourse					
Yes				100.0	
No				100.0	
Currently pregnant					
Pregnant				100.0	
Not pregnant or not sure				100.0	
Times slept away from home in past 12 months					
None				100.0	
1-2				100.0	
3-5				100.0	
5+				100.0	
Time away in past 12 months					
Away more than 1 month at a time				100.0	
Away less than 1 month at a time				100.0	
Not away				100.0	
Ethnicity					
----				100.0	
----				100.0	
----				100.0	
Religion					
----				100.0	
----				100.0	
----				100.0	
No religion				100.0	
Total 15-49				100.0	

¹ Includes all Dried Blood Spot (DBS) specimens tested at the lab and for which there is a final result, i.e., positive, negative, or inconclusive

² Includes: 1) other results of blood collection (e.g., technical problem in the field), 2) lost specimens, 3) noncorresponding bar codes, and 4) lab results such as blood not tested for technical reason, not enough blood to complete the algorithm, etc

Table A.8 Coverage of HIV testing by social and demographic characteristics: Men

Percent distribution of interviewed men age 15-49 by HIV testing status, according to social and demographic characteristics (unweighted), [Country Survey Year]

Characteristic	HIV test status			Total	Number of men
	DBS tested ¹	Refused to provide blood	Absent at the time of blood collection		
Marital status					
Never married				100.0	
Ever had sexual intercourse				100.0	
Never had sexual intercourse				100.0	
Married/living together				100.0	
Divorced/separated				100.0	
Widowed				100.0	
Type of union					
In polygynous union				100.0	
In non-polygynous union				100.0	
Not currently in union				100.0	
Ever had sexual intercourse					
Yes				100.0	
No				100.0	
Circumcision status					
Circumcised				100.0	
Not circumcised				100.0	
Times slept away from home in past 12 months					
None				100.0	
1-2				100.0	
3-5				100.0	
5+				100.0	
Time away in past 12 months					
Away more than 1 month at a time				100.0	
Away less than 1 month at a time				100.0	
Not away				100.0	
Ethnicity					
----				100.0	
----				100.0	
----				100.0	
Religion					
----				100.0	
----				100.0	
----				100.0	
No religion				100.0	
Total 15-49				100.0	
50-54[59]				100.0	
Total 15-54[59]				100.0	

¹Includes all Dried Blood Spot (DBS) specimens tested at the lab and for which there is a final result, i.e., positive, negative, or inconclusive

² Includes: 1) other results of blood collection (e.g., technical problem in the field), 2) lost specimens, 3) noncorresponding bar codes, and 4) lab results such as blood not tested for technical reason or not enough blood to complete the algorithm

Table A.9 Coverage of HIV testing by sexual behavior characteristics: Women

Percent distribution of interviewed women age 15-49 who ever had sexual intercourse by HIV test status, according to sexual behavior characteristics (unweighted), [Country Survey Year]

Sexual behavior characteristic	HIV test status			Total	Number of women
	DBS tested ¹	Refused to provide blood	Absent at the time of blood collection		
Age at first sexual intercourse					
< 16				100.0	
16-17				100.0	
18-19				100.0	
20+				100.0	
Number of lifetime partners					
1				100.0	
2				100.0	
3-4				100.0	
5-9				100.0	
10+				100.0	
Multiple sexual partners in past 12 months					
0				100.0	
1				100.0	
2+				100.0	
Non-marital, non-cohabiting partners in past 12 months³					
0				100.0	
1				100.0	
2 +				100.0	
Condom use at last sexual intercourse in past 12 months					
Used condom				100.0	
Did not use condom				100.0	
No sexual intercourse in past 12 months				100.0	
Condom use at last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in past 12 months³					
Used condom				100.0	
Did not use condom				100.0	
No sexual intercourse with any non-marital, non-cohabiting partners in past 12 months				100.0	
Prior HIV testing					
Ever tested				100.0	
Received results				100.0	
Did not receive results				100.0	
Never tested				100.0	
Total 15-49				100.0	

¹ Includes all Dried Blood Spot (DBS) specimens tested at the lab and for which there is a final result, i.e.. positive, negative, or inconclusive

² Includes: 1) other results of blood collection (e.g., technical problem in the field), 2) lost specimens, 3) noncorresponding bar codes, and 4) lab results such as blood not tested for technical reason or not enough blood to complete the algorithm

³ Any partner who was not a spouse and did not live with the respondent

Table A.10 Coverage of HIV testing by sexual behavior characteristics: Men

Percent distribution of interviewed men age 15-49 who ever had sexual intercourse by HIV test status, according to sexual behavior characteristics (unweighted), [Country Survey Year]

Sexual behavior characteristic	HIV test status				Total	Number of men
	DBS tested ¹	Refused to provide blood	Absent at the time of blood collection	Other/missing ²		
Age at first sexual intercourse						
< 16					100.0	
16-17					100.0	
18-19					100.0	
20+					100.0	
Number of lifetime partners						
1					100.0	
2					100.0	
3-4					100.0	
5-9					100.0	
10+					100.0	
Multiple sexual partners in past 12 months						
0					100.0	
1					100.0	
2+					100.0	
Non-marital, non-cohabiting partners in past 12 months³						
0					100.0	
1					100.0	
2 +					100.0	
Condom use at last sexual intercourse in past 12 months						
Used condom					100.0	
Did not use condom					100.0	
No sexual intercourse in past 12 months					100.0	
Condom use at last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in past 12 months³						
Used condom					100.0	
Did not use condom					100.0	
No sexual intercourse with any non-marital, non-cohabiting partners in past 12 months					100.0	
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months						
Yes					100.0	
Used condom					100.0	
Did not use condom					100.0	
No					100.0	
Prior HIV testing						
Ever tested					100.0	
Received results					100.0	
Did not receive results					100.0	
Never tested					100.0	
Total 15-49					100.0	
50-54[59]					100.0	
Total 15-54[59]					100.0	

¹ Includes all Dried Blood Spot (DBS) specimens tested at the lab and for which there is a final result, i.e., positive, negative, or inconclusive² Includes: 1) other results of blood collection (e.g., technical problem in the field), 2) lost specimens, 3) noncorresponding bar codes, and 4) lab results such as blood not tested for technical reason or not enough blood to complete the algorithm³ Any partner who was not a spouse and did not live with the respondent

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[Table B.1 List of selected variables for sampling errors, \[Country Survey Year\]](#)

[Table B.2 Sampling errors for national sample, \[Country Survey Year\]](#)

Table B.1 List of selected variables for sampling errors. [Country Survey Year]

Variable	Estimate	Base population
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION		
Ownership of at least one ITN	Proportion	Households
Access to an ITN	Proportion	De facto household population
Use of an ITN	Proportion	De facto household population
WOMEN		
Urban residence	Proportion	Women 15-49
Literacy	Proportion	Women 15-49
No education	Proportion	Women 15-49
Secondary education or higher	Proportion	Women 15-49
Never married/never in union	Proportion	Women 15-49
Currently married/in union	Proportion	Women 15-49
Married before age 18	Proportion	Women 20-49
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	Proportion	Women 20-49
Currently pregnant	Proportion	Women 15-49
Know any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Know a modern method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using any method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using a modern method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using male condoms	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using injectables	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using implants	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using female sterilization	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using withdrawal	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using rhythm	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Used public sector source	Proportion	Current users of modern method
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Ideal number of children	Mean	Women 15-49
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	Proportion	Women with a live birth in last 5 years
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	Proportion	Births occurring 1-59 months before survey
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar	Proportion	Last birth of women 15-49 with live births in the last 2 years
Treated with ORS	Proportion	Children under 5 with diarrhea in past 2 weeks
Sought treatment	Proportion	Children under 5 with diarrhea in past 2 weeks
Ever had vaccination card	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received birth dose HepB vaccination	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received [DPT-HepB-Hib] vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received birth dose polio 0 vaccination	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received pneumococcal vaccination ([3] doses)	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received rotavirus vaccination ([3] doses)	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received [MEASLES CONTAINING VACCINE 1] vaccination	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received all basic vaccinations	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received [MEASLES CONTAINING VACCINE 2] vaccination	Proportion	Children 24-35 months
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)	Proportion	Children 24-35 months
Height-for-age (-2SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who are measured
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who are measured
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who are measured
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	Proportion	Women 15-49 who were measured
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	Proportion	Women 15-49 who were measured
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	Proportion	Children 6-59 months who were tested
Prevalence of malaria (based on microscopy test)	Proportion	Children 6-59 months tested (on microscopy) for malaria
Prevalence of malaria (based on rapid test)	Proportion	Children 6-59 months tested (rapid test) for malaria
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49)	Proportion	Women 15-49 who were tested
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	Proportion	Women 15-49
Condom use at last sex	Proportion	Women 15-49 with non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in past 12 months
Abstinence among young people (never had sex)	Proportion	Never-married women 15-24
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	Proportion	Women 15-49
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	Proportion	Women who have heard of HIV/AIDS
HIV prevalence among women 15-49	Proportion	Interviewed women with Dried Blood Spot (DBS) specimen tested at the lab
HIV prevalence among pregnant women 15-49	Proportion	Interviewed pregnant women 15-49 with DBS tested at the lab
HIV prevalence among young women 15-24	Proportion	Interviewed women 15-24 with DBS tested at the lab
Total fertility rate (3 years)	Rate	Women-years of exposure to childbearing
Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Post-neonatal mortality rate ¹	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Infant mortality rate ¹	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Child mortality rate ¹	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Under-5 mortality rate ¹	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
MEN		
Urban residence	Proportion	Men 15-49
Literacy	Proportion	Men 15-49
No education	Proportion	Men 15-49
Secondary education or higher	Proportion	Men 15-49
Never married/never in union	Proportion	Men 15-49
Currently married/in union	Proportion	Men 15-49
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	Proportion	Men 20-49
Know any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married men 15-49
Know a modern method	Proportion	Currently married men 15-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married men 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married men 15-49
Ideal number of children	Mean	Men 15-49
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	Proportion	Men 15-49 who were measured
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	Proportion	Men 15-49 who were measured
Prevalence of anemia	Proportion	Men 15-49 who were tested
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	Proportion	Men 15-49
Condom use at last sex	Proportion	Men 15-49 with non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in past 12 months
Abstinence among young people (never had sex)	Proportion	Never-married men 15-24
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	Proportion	Men 15-49
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	Proportion	Men 15-49
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	Proportion	Men who have heard of HIV/AIDS
HIV prevalence among men 15-49	Proportion	Interviewed men with Dried Blood Spot (DBS) specimen tested at the lab
HIV prevalence among men 15-54[59]	Proportion	Interviewed men 15-54[59] with (DBS) tested at the lab
HIV prevalence among young men 15-24	Proportion	Interviewed men 15-24 with DBS tested at the lab
WOMEN AND MEN		
HIV prevalence among respondents 15-49	Proportion	Interviewed women and men 15-49 with DBS tested at the lab
HIV prevalence among respondents 15-24	Proportion	Interviewed women and men 15-24 with DBS tested at the lab

¹ The mortality rates are calculated for 5 years before the survey for the national sample, urban, and rural samples and for the 10 years before the survey for regional samples

Table B.2. Sampling errors for national sample. [Country Survey Year]

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION								
Ownership of at least one ITN								
Access to an ITN								
Use of an ITN								
WOMEN								
Urban residence								
Literacy								
No education								
Secondary education or higher								
Never married/never in union								
Currently married/in union								
Married before age 18								
Had sexual intercourse before age 18								
Currently pregnant								
Know any contraceptive method								
Know a modern method								
Currently using any method								
Currently using a modern method								
Currently using pill								
Currently using male condoms								
Currently using injectables								
Currently using implants								
Currently using female sterilization								
Currently using withdrawal								
Currently using rhythm								
Used public sector source								
Want no more children								
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years								
Ideal number of children								
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth								
Births with skilled attendant at delivery								
Received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar								
Treated with ORS								
Sought treatment								
Ever had vaccination card								
Received BCG vaccination								
Received birth dose HepB vaccination								
Received [DPT-HepB-Hib] vaccination (3 doses)								
Received birth dose polio 0 vaccination								
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)								
Received pneumococcal vaccination ([3] doses)								
Received rotavirus vaccination ([3] doses)								
Received [MEASLES CONTAINING VACCINE 1] vaccination								
Received all basic vaccinations								
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)								
Received [MEASLES CONTAINING VACCINE 2] vaccination								
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)								
Height-for-age (-2SD)								
Weight-for-height (-2SD)								
Weight-for-age (-2SD)								
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5								
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25								
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)								
Prevalence of malaria (based on microscopy test)								
Prevalence of malaria (based on rapid test)								
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49)								
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months								
Condom use at last sex								
Abstinence among young people (never had sex)								
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months								
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV								
HIV prevalence among young women 15-24								
Total fertility rate (3 years)								
Neonatal mortality rate (0-4 years)								
Post-neonatal mortality rate (0-4 years)								
Infant mortality rate (0-4 years)								
Child mortality rate (0-4 years)								
Under-5 mortality rate (0-4 years)								
MEN								
Urban residence								
Literacy								
No education								
Secondary education or higher								
Never married/never in union								
Currently married/in union								
Had sexual intercourse before age 18								
Know any contraceptive method								
Know a modern method								
Want no more children								
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years								
Ideal number of children								
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5								
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25								
Prevalence of anemia								
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months								
Condom use at last sex								
Abstinence among young people (never had sex)								
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months								
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months								
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV								
HIV prevalence among men 15-49								
HIV prevalence among men 15-54[59]								
HIV prevalence among young men 15-24								
WOMEN AND MEN								
HIV prevalence among respondents 15-49								
HIV prevalence among respondents 15-24								

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[Table C.1 Household age distribution](#)

[Table C.2.1 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women](#)

[Table C.2.2 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men](#)

[Table C.3 Completeness of reporting](#)

[Table C.4 Births by calendar years](#)

[Table C.5 Reporting of age at death in days](#)

[Table C.6 Reporting of age at death in months](#)

[Table C.7 Height and weight data completeness and quality for children](#)

Table C.1 Household age distribution

Single-year age distribution of the de facto household population by sex (weighted), [Country Survey Year]

Age	Male		Female		Age	Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0						36			
1						37			
2						38			
3						39			
4						40			
5						41			
6						42			
7						43			
8						44			
9						45			
10						46			
11						47			
12						48			
13						49			
14						50			
15						51			
16						52			
17						53			
18						54			
19						55			
20						56			
21						57			
22						58			
23						59			
24						60			
25						61			
26						62			
27						63			
28						64			
29						65			
30						66			
31						67			
32						68			
33						69			
34						70+			
35						Don't know/ missing			
						Total			

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview.

Table C.2.1 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

De facto household population of women age 10-54, number and percent distribution of interviewed women age 15-49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed (weighted), by 5-year age groups, [Country Survey Year]

Age group	Household population of women age 10-54	Interviewed women age 15-49		Percentage of eligible women interviewed
		Number	Percentage	
10-14		na	na	na
15-19				
20-24				
25-29				
30-34				
35-39				
40-44				
45-49				
50-54		na	na	na
15-49			100.0	

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both household population of women and interviewed women are household weights. Age is based on the Household Questionnaire.

na = Not applicable

Table C.2.2 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

De facto household population of men age 10-59[64], number and percent distribution of interviewed men age 15-54[59]; and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed (weighted), by 5-year age groups, [Country Survey Year]

Age group	Household population of men age 10-59[64]	Interviewed men age 15-54[59]		Percentage of eligible men interviewed
		Number	Percentage	
10-14		na	na	na
15-19				
20-24				
25-29				
30-34				
35-39				
40-44				
45-49				
50-54				
55-59		na	na	na
[60-64]		[na]	[na]	[na]
15-54[59]			100.0	

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both household population of men and interviewed men are household weights. Age is based on the Household Questionnaire.

na = Not applicable

Table C.3 Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations missing information for selected demographic and health questions (weighted), [Country Survey Year]

Subject	Reference group	Percentage with information missing	Number of cases
Birth date	Births in the 15 years preceding the survey		
Day only			
Day and month			
Day, month, and year			
Age at death	Deceased children born in the 15 years preceding the survey		
Age/date at first union ¹	Ever-married women age 15-49 Ever-married men age 15-54[59]		
Respondent's education	Women age 15-49 Men age 15-54[59]		
Diarrhea in past 2 weeks	Living children age 0-59 months		
Anthropometry of children	Living children age 0-59 months (from the Biomarker Questionnaire)		
Height			
Weight			
Height or weight			
Anthropometry of women	Women age 15-49 (from the Biomarker Questionnaire)		
Height			
Weight			
Height or weight			
Anthropometry of men	Men age 15-49 (from the Biomarker Questionnaire)		
Height			
Weight			
Height or weight			
Anemia			
Children	Living children age 6-59 months (from the Biomarker Questionnaire)		
Women	All women (from the Biomarker Questionnaire)		
Men	All men (from the Biomarker Questionnaire)		

¹ Both year and age missing

Table C.4 Births by calendar years

Number of births, percentage with complete birth date, sex ratio at birth, and calendar year ratio by calendar year, according to living, dead, and total children (weighted), [Country Survey Year]

Calendar year	Number of births			Percentage with year and month of birth given			Sex ratio at birth ¹			Calendar year ratio ²		
	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total
0										na	na	na
1										na	na	na
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
0-4										na	na	na
5-9										na	na	na
10-14										na	na	na
15-19										na	na	na
20+										na	na	na
All										na	na	na

na = Not applicable

¹ $(B_m/B_f) \times 100$, where B_m and B_f are the numbers of male and female births, respectively

² $[2B_x / (B_{x-1} + B_{x+1})] \times 100$, where B_x is the number of births in calendar year x

Table C.5 Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of reported deaths under age 1 month by age at death in days and percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0-6 days, for 5-year periods preceding the survey (weighted), [Country Survey Year]

Age at death (days)	Number of years preceding the survey				Total 0-19
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	
<1					
1					
2					
30					

Percentage early neonatal¹

¹ ≤6 days / ≤30 days

Table C.6 Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under age 2 years by age at death in months and percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under 1 month, for 5-year periods preceding the survey (weighted), [Country Survey Year]

Age at death (months)	Number of years preceding the survey				Total 0-19
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	
<1 ^a					
1					
2					
23					

Percentage neonatal¹

^a Includes deaths under one month reported in days

¹ Under one month / under one year

Table C.7 Height and weight data completeness and quality for children

Among children under age 5 (age 0-59 months) who were eligible for anthropometry, percentage with incomplete or missing height and/or weight measurements and/or date of birth; percentage with out-of-range height-for-age, and/or weight-for-height, and/or weight-for-age data; and percentage with valid data, according to background characteristics (unweighted), [Country Survey Year]

Background characteristic	Percentage with data missing or incomplete:			Percentage with out-of-range data for ⁴ :			Percentage with valid data for ⁸ :			Number of children
	Height ¹	Weight ²	Age in months ³	Height-for-age ⁵	Weight-for-height ⁶	Weight-for-age ⁷	Height-for-age	Weight-for-height	Weight-for-age	
Age in months										
<6										
6-8										
9-11										
12-17										
18-23										
24-35										
36-47										
48-59										
Sex										
Male										
Female										
Mother's interview status										
Interviewed										
Not interviewed but in household										
Not interviewed and not in the household ⁹										
Residence										
Urban										
Rural										
Region										
Region 1										
Region 2										
Region 3										
Region 4										
Mother's education										
No education										
Primary										
Secondary										
More than secondary										
Missing										
Total										

¹ Child's height in centimeters is missing, child was not present, child refused, and "other" result codes

² Child's weight in kilograms is missing, child was not present, child refused, and "other" result codes

³ Incomplete date of birth; a complete date of birth is month/day/year or month/year

⁴ Cases with missing or incomplete data are not considered to be out-of-range cases

⁵ Out-of-range cases for height-for-age are defined as more than 6 standard deviations (SD) above or below the standard population median (Z-scores) based on the WHO Child Growth Standards

⁶ Out-of-range cases for weight-for-height are defined as more than 5 SD above or below the standard population median (Z-scores) based on the WHO Child Growth Standards

⁷ Out-of-range cases for weight-for-age are defined as more than 6 SD below or 5 SD above the standard population median (Z-scores) based on the WHO Child Growth Standards

⁸ No missing data, incomplete data, or out of range data

⁹ Includes children whose mothers are deceased